

# THE WILD CASCADES

December 1972 - January 1973



# IN THIS ISSUE...

M. BROCK EVANS, AFTER 6 YEARS AS NORTHWEST CONSERVATION REPRESENTATIVE, WITH DIFFICULTY LEAVES HIS BELOVED NORTHWEST TO BECOME THE SIERRA CLUB'S CHIEF LOBBYIST IN WASHINGTON, D.C. SEE PAGES 3-7.



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AS BROCK LEAVES FOR OUR NATION'S CAPITAL, REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS H. PELLY RETURNS TO SEATTLE. POLLY DYER RECOUNTS ON PAGES 9 & 10 THE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS REP. PELLY MADE TOWARDS SECURING THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK.

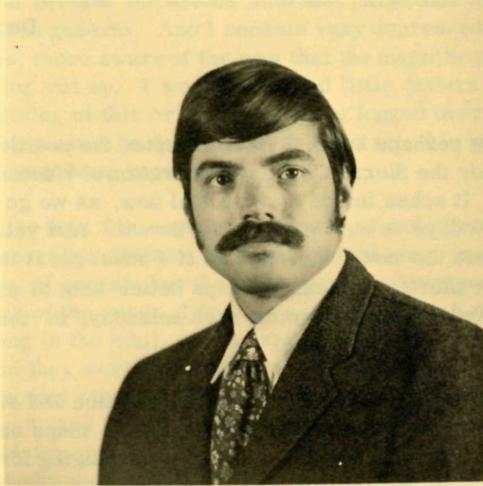
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PREMIER BARRETT MEETS WITH GOVERNOR EVANS AND BOTH AGREE THAT ROSS DAM MUST NOT BE RAISED. SEATTLE CITY COUNCILMEM UNSUCCESSFULLY URGE MAYOR UHLMAN TO ORDER A MORATORIUM ON CONSTRUCTION WHILE CANADA AND THE U.S. NEGOTIATE ON HOW TO STOP THE PROJECT. SEE PAGES 20-27



Premier David Barrett  
—Staff photo by  
Richard S. Heyza.

# **FROM WASHINGTON TO WASHINGTON, D.C.**



## *Brock bids an aching farewell to the Northwest*

Three men have held the position of Northwest Conservation Representative since its creation almost 12 years ago. M. Brock Evans leaves this office after 6 years (February 1967 - February 1973) to become the Sierra Club's top lobbyist in Washington, D. C. His predecessor Rodger W. Pegues after 2 short years (February 1965 - February 1967) also left the Northwest for the nation's Capital and went to work for the Director of the National Park Service. The first Representative, J. Michael McCloskey, went to San Francisco, after 3 1/2 years (August 1961 - February 1965) in the office, where he became the Sierra Club's Conservation Director and then Executive Director. This succession of Representatives gradually moved the office northward from Eugene to Portland and finally to Seattle where we believe it should now remain. During the same period the office became involved in an exponentially increasing amount of work.

Brock leaves behind him the highly involved and effective Conservation Center which he has greatly expanded to tackle both wilderness and non-wilderness land and resource management, urban and rural problems, as well as energy, population, and pollution issues at all administrative levels from the municipal to the federal. His departure, however, further extends the effectiveness of the Conservation Center by placing a knowledgeable spokesman for all these Northwestern conservation issues in direct contact with Congress and the top administrators of the various federal agencies with which we have to deal. While we shall sorely miss Brock's direct participation in the Northwest, we know we shall be competently represented where the final action is.

Patrick D. Goldsworthy  
January 31, 1973

BROCK EVANS  
**NORTHWEST CONSERVATION REPRESENTATIVE**  
Conservation Center

4534½ UNIVERSITY WAY NE

ME 2-6157

SEATTLE WASHINGTON 98105

December 22, 1972

As some of you perhaps know, I have accepted the position of Washington, D. C. Representative for the Sierra Club and Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and soon must leave. It aches inside a great deal now, as we go about the task of moving and saying goodbye to our beloved Northwest. And yet, somehow, even though I did not request the new job, I feel as if I must go; it is as if there are things to be done back there which can perhaps better help to protect the places we love back here. And we hope to come back someday, in the not-too-distant future; for this will always be our home.

It has been six years now since I took this position and since I first wrote to you. I sit here now in the old familiar office with the maps on the wall and the books and files piled all around; the phone has stopped ringing for a while, and old memories of battles fought and shared together crowd in upon me. It has been an honor and a privilege to have been permitted to do this sort of work, I think. But more than that, I want you to know that it has been my joy and my love. It has been my joy to drink the waters of the ice-pure Chiwaukum, to wander deep in the ancient forests of the Suiattle, to stand open in the sun, free as the eagle, in the high passes of the Pasayten. And it has been my love to fight for these places with you, to go to the bitter hearings and to face down those who would destroy them; it has been my love to share the joys of our victories and the anguish of our defeats with you.

My first profound experiences with any mountain wilderness came in two magic and beautiful summers in Glacier National Park, a place which will always have a special aura deep in my own heart. But my perceptions of what wilderness meant, and the maturing of my own environmental consciousness, are all deeply rooted in this state, and most especially the North Cascades and the Olympics. It has been nearly ten years now since Rachel and I packed everything we owned into the back of our old station wagon, and came west, across the mountains, to settle here, me to take the bar exam and look for a job. We didn't know a soul within 1,000 miles, and we came across the Cascades in the rain. When we saw Lake Washington, Rachel cried, because it meant that we really were here, and our new life was beginning.

But somehow even then we sensed the magnificence of the mountains and the wilderness, which is really the reason why we had come. My only desire was to get out there and explore those peaks gleaming to the east and the west; and I could not believe that any place so beautiful really existed. We took the Mountaineers climbing course, and spent the next summer climbing in different parts of the Cascades, each time marveling that there could be a wilderness so profound, that there could be mountains and forests and rivers on such a magnificent scale. Moving here was the smartest thing I had ever done in my life, and I felt that I

could not ask for any more.

A bright blue day in September, on a climb of Lundin Peak, something changed. I was looking around at the awesome sea of peaks to the north and east, marveling again, when I suddenly looked down, deep into the trench of the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River. I saw something down there which greatly marred the beauty of the scene and I said, "What's that?" "That's logging and logging roads," they said. "But they can't do that," I said, "This is public land -- see, the map says 'National Forest.' " But I learned that you could and that there was logging down there, both on private intrusions into that particular area, and throughout the National Forest in general. And I became very depressed, and more aware of what was around me, more aware of the way that the magnificent forests of ancient big trees were being cut up. I would read sad little letters to the editor in the newspaper, complaining of this or that trail being logged over in those years. But it seemed that nothing could be done, because after all, this was government land, and they certainly must have known best.

I went on like this for a while, and even attended some meetings of the Mountaineers Conservation division to see if I could learn more. There were excellent people there, of course, but they all seemed to know so much and I so little, that I sat in the back of the room, dying to do something, but not knowing how. But then, I got something in the mail, from a group called the North Cascades Conservation Council. And they were fighting for a National Park in the North Cascades. That set me on fire, and I thought "By golly, if someone is going to fight, then I'm going to fight, too." And I joined the NCCC, eager to do whatever I could. I waited passionately for the newsletters. I read everything in the papers I could possibly get my hands on. And I even started writing letters to the newspapers and to Congressmen; and I remembered how surprised I was when they were actually printed or answered. Somebody really was listening, apparently.

But still, I worked pretty much by myself, not knowing really how to get more involved than that. I revered Pat Goldsworthy and David Brower as distant heroes, afraid even to talk to them because they obviously knew so much and I would have nothing to say. And I nurtured my growing outrage and awareness on the writings of Harvey Manning, which gave me a profound sense of the history of the North Cascades, and an even deeper, more painful sense of the wrongs committed to the land which had not been righted, and which were increasing. I got madder and madder.

Finally, one day the Mountaineers did call me, and asked me to be chairman of the Conservation Education Committee. I leaped at the chance, and felt finally now I could do something more. I was able to organize a Speakers Bureau from my young lawyer friends, and we plunged right away into speeches and debates around the area, as much as we could, on the North Cascades question. I remember very well my very first speech, on a dark cold February night, up in Newhalem, and all the loggers from the whole Skagit Valley came to hear the city slicker tell them why there should be a park to "lock up 'their' area". It was a rough experience, but I learned from this and dozens of other similar speeches and debates.

The North Cascades Study Team report had come out just about then, and I remember going to the public meeting in downtown Seattle where they announced it, my heart in my mouth. The report recommended a National Park, which gave us great joy, even though it was not the park we wanted. But then Fred Overly came on with his own proposal to remove 60,000 acres of prime rain forest from Olympic National Park, and the battle was joined more fiercely than ever. Hear-

ings were set for February of that year, and I remember calling up Pat Goldsworthy to ask "I understand there is a hearing -- can anyone come?" When Pat said yes, I asked if there was anything else that I could do besides come myself. Pat, of course, advised that as many people as possible -- especially businessman types -- would be good to have come and speak for our side. So I called all my friends, and put on enough pressure so that I think about 100 extra people or statements came in because of it, including a number of businessmen contacts I had. It was then that I learned that one could really go to hearings, and make a difference.

When I took this job a year later, I was very angry -- angry at the way the timber and mining interests were tearing up the North Cascades, and angrier yet at the policies of the Forest Service, which appeared to be giving it all away to them, and never listening to anything else. I had the feeling that once I was able to obtain more information perhaps some of my anger would pass, and I would see things in a more objective or balanced way. But just the opposite happened -- the more facts I gathered, the angrier I got. It was true; the Forest Service had no intention of giving any protection to any area that had big trees in it which could be logged. And the timber industry, I became convinced, had no real interest in or concern for the future, but only for whatever they could strip from the land right now - in spite of all the public relations. In spite of a great deal of rhetoric since that time, I still feel that these attitudes have fundamentally not changed; or if they are changing, it is only after the application of enormous and endless public pressure, day after day, year after year. That is the only way we can succeed, in doing the things we must, to save the places we love.

There have been many battles since then. I remember the bitter loss of the Eightmile Creek Valley in the Alpine Lakes area, where I carried our protests all the way up to the Secretary of Agriculture, and got turned down every time. I learned then that once the Forest Service had its mind made up to log a place, simple application of reason and logic and a plea to consider other values make no difference. And I learned from the experience of being able to rescue 20,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin country and have it added back again to the Pasayten Wilderness, that Congress will listen to application of facts, data and logic; and that is where we must go. We must fight in the political arena.

I remember the bitter and desperate battles of the last round of hearings before the creation of a North Cascades National Park in 1968, when everything seemed to hang in the balance. Because we were before the House Interior Committee then, and it was hostile, because Wayne Aspinall was still there. But we all knew we had to get our National Park that year, since the likelihood of a new Republican administration coming in would mean that there would be no chance later on. Our opponents knew it, too, and threatened to pack the first hearings in Seattle in April, to "blast us out of the water." Outdoors Unlimited, the timber industry front group, claimed 100,000 members then, and it sounded good. And I remember going around the state, from town to town, organizing and talking with our people. "You must come to this hearing now, and speak your mind or forever hold your peace," I told them. "There will never be another chance." And I remember the morning of that hearing, driving in to go to it, feeling as if I were going to my own execution, not knowing what would happen. But what happened was good -- there were hundreds and hundreds of us there, and only a few of the other side. We overwhelmed them, and the outpouring of sentiment from all of our people around the state had a stunning impact on the House Interior Committee, which was talked about for several years afterwards.

But still there were more hearings, including a last-minute "quickie" in

Wenatchee, where the House Interior Committee set up special rules so that no one who had testified before (meaning us) could testify again, designed to stack it in favor of Park opponents. I remember sitting up all night in Bill Asplund's living room in Wenatchee, calling all around the state, trying to find people who cared who hadn't spoken out before. And we found them, and beat the enemy there, too, on his home ground.

Then there was the final round of hearings in late July, back in Washington, D. C., a last-minute hair's-breath escape from disaster, when we received the rumor that the Governor had changed his position, long-distance phone calls all around the country, to straighten it out, and rescuing it just in time. And there was finally the moment of deep joy when I and some others were privileged enough to be able to walk up the long sidewalk underneath the elms to the White House for the signing ceremony, creating forever a North Cascades National Park.

There have been many battles since, and there will always continue to be; that is the nature of things if you work and care for and love the land. We are fighting over Ross Dam, a battle which has had many desperate turns, but which, thanks to Pat Goldsworthy and many others, we will win. We are fighting over the Alpine Lakes, and we will be fighting over the Cougar Lakes again. The Kennecott issue may arise again, and now we have a whole new host of wilderness study areas that must be battled over, too.

And it has been my honor as well to take part in many other battles throughout the entire Northwest: to stop dams in Hells Canyon, to stop mines in the great Sawtooth and White Clouds area of Idaho, to fight for wilderness and against poor logging practices in the Siskiyou and Oregon Cascades, in north Idaho and western Montana, and in the magnificent wilderness of Southeast Alaska.

There are many battles ahead, but somehow I feel as if we will win them. We have done far more in the past than most of us ever dreamed we could do. But we have succeeded where others thought we would fail, not only because we were right and because we had the facts on our side, but for something else as well. It was because we had love. Love is the thing which makes us willing to give up our nights and our weekends to go to hearings or to write letters, to make those extra phone calls, to suffer and agonize and fight harder to do what we all know must be done. It is this love which binds us together, and makes us what we are. It is what saves the Northwest land, and is something our opponents can never understand.

I want you all to know that wherever I go the Northwest will always be a symbol to me of the land and a way of living with the land which must be protected, at all costs. And I will work for this wherever I go, to protect my beloved Northwest most of all.

Brock EVANS



# Sierra Club starts search anew for N. W. representative

The Sierra Club search for a replacement for Brock Evans, Pacific Northwest representative of the club, has started again.

Rick Applegate, who was all set to step in for Evans, has changed his mind about taking the job and is back in Helena, Mont., working for the Montana Environmental Quality Council.

Applegate, a native Montanan, resigned and left Seattle several days ago "for personal reasons," a Sierra Club spokesman said. Although the spokesman did not elaborate on the reasons for the sudden departure, it is known that Applegate has close ties with Montana.

Richard Fiddler, chairman

of the club's Puget Sound Group, will be acting Northwest representative until a replacement is found. Fiddler said he is not a candidate for the position.

"It's a pretty embarrassing thing for us," he said.

Applegate, 23, was a research assistant for the Montana council last year and had been on leave from the New School for Social Research in New York, where he was a graduate student in political science.

He was named to the Seattle post a month ago.

Evans, the Sierra Club's Northwest representative since 1967, accepted a job as the club's chief lobbyist in

Washington, D. C. He will assume the post February 1.

An aide in Applegate's office at the State Capitol in Helena said Applegate was attending a legislative hearing today and was not available for comment.

Seattle Times  
Jan. 23, 1973

## MT. BAKER FOREST SUPERVISOR NAMED

Alan R. Duhnkrack of Klamath Falls, Oregon, has been chosen to become Supervisor of the Mt. Baker National Forest, Bellingham, Washington, according to Regional Forester Theodore A. Schlapfer, U. S. Forest Service. Duhnkrack, now Supervisor of the Winema National Forest, succeeds James F. Torrence. Torrence recently was promoted to Forest Service headquarters in Washington, D. C. Duhnkrack has been at Klamath Falls since May 1969. Prior to that he was Deputy Supervisor of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Vancouver, moving there in March 1968 from a staff position on the Daniel Boone National Forest in Kentucky. He began work with the Forest Service on the Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania in 1957. He has a bachelor's degree in forestry from Rutgers University, 1953, and a master's degree in forestry from Pennsylvania State University, 1957. He served in the Marine Corps, 1952-55. He and his wife have four daughters and a son.

# A Bit of History --- and Everlasting Appreciation to

## CONGRESSMAN THOMAS M. PELLY



"Congressman Tom Pelly has done it. He has taken the bit in his teeth and is supporting us by requesting a National Park Service study of the Northern Cascades. This takes courage in the State of Washington. . . . He is supporting us, now we must support him." (NCCC News, Vol. III, No. 5, May 1959)

We have never really said, "Thank You, Tom Pelly!" --at least not publicly. We thank you now, though, however inadequately.

We want you to know the North Cascades Conservation Council and its colleague groups knew, and still know, it did take boldness in the 1950's for a State of Washington Congressman to hint an interest in National Park possibilities for the North Cascades. You stuck your neck out when that was unpopular; we haven't forgotten. If it hadn't been for your early spade work, where would we be at this point in time? With a North Cascades National Park Complex established and associated Wilderness proposals pending in Congress today?

Before 1958 you talked to some of us, told us of your own interest in the North Cascades known personally since your boyhood. But, the North Cascades Conservation Council wasn't organized until 1957, and our first documentation of your concern shows up in the July 1958 "NCCC News" (Vol. II, No. 7). Reprinted in it are your comments from the "Congressional Record":

"... in our State (Washington), right now...

there is much interest in preserving against the inroads of civilization an area in the Cascade Mountains and around Glacier Peak. I must agree with the various conservation groups that if we do not set aside such a region now, it will be too late. . . I believe in dedicating certain wilderness areas where the automobile and roads are prohibited and where the purpose is not to accommodate the public on a wide scale. . . ."

On March 9, 1959 a letter from Congressman Pelly to the Director of the National Park Service set the tone for the studies needed in the North Cascades with the nineteen questions he posed. Included were "(1) Within the region between Stevens Pass and the North Cascades Primitive Area. . . what boundaries. . . within which commercial utilization of raw materials should be excluded and. . . the natural scenery should be preserved without impairment for the use and enjoyment of this and future generations?"; "(2) . . . what part of this whole should remain wilderness in the sense of the term used in the Wilderness Bill."; "(8) What would your view be, considering the Manning Provincial Park north of the border, of the potentialities of an international park in the Cascades?"; "(19) What comparison can you provide of the legal authority to protect public lands as national forest and as national park?"

This historic letter noted that "all questions concerning the commercial value of the forests in the valley approaches to the Northern Cascades has been omitted. . . The Forest Service is

eminently qualified... to determine this value and benefit, and... to provide roadside recreation and hunting in and near logged areas. ... The emphasis in my questions... has been upon subjects to which the Forest Service would give little or no stress in its thinking because it has not been the historic function of the Service to specialize in these subjects..."

Two weeks later the Assistant Secretary of Interior replied that he had "no authority to enter on national forest land without permission of the United States Forest Service..." and sent the letter to the Forest Service. In August 1959 Chief McArdle of the Forest Service stated that "... the proposed field investigation by the National Park Service of National Forest lands in the North Cascades should not be undertaken." The Chief further elaborated by adding "We do not believe the area should be devoted to single use... and... We do not feel that the Forest Service gives undue weight to commercial timber values or roadside recreation, nor that our appraisal of national forest values is biased."

Having laid this groundwork and being rebuffed, Congressman Pelly introduced in the following session of Congress (January 1960) the first of several bills directing the Secretary of Interior "... to report to Congress on the advisability of establishing a national park or other unit of the national park system in the central and north cascades region of the State of Washington." It was reintroduced in 1961. Petitions circulated by the North Cascades Conservation Council, The Mountaineers, and the Sierra Club sought support. By June 1961, 21,699 signatures had been sent to Congressman Pelly (later they exceeded 30,000), when he entered these results in the Congressional Record to demonstrate the "Grassroots Support of the North Cascades Park Study". He pointed out: "Many... feel... the North Cascades could become an integral part of a golden triangle of national parks, and thereby be reserved unspoiled for all generations of Americans to see and know and become proud of... A time for the area is at hand... we may have reached a point in our history where this unique resource needs firmer guarantees of protection and different specialized skills in administration and interpretation from those with which the Forest Service is charged under present national policy... I am convinced that there is a public need for a comprehensive study of aspects of the region which have not yet been given due consideration in the light of emerg-

ing needs. The Forest Service is ably staffed to study the area's economic potential, particularly in regard to its timber resources, and this the Forest Service has done, as well as to weigh some of the other multiple uses. ... On the other hand the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service... have additional skills that can be focused on this region in estimating its highest use in a changing future. ... Before steps are taken that cannot be undertaken in this region, I wish to see these special skills brought to bear..."

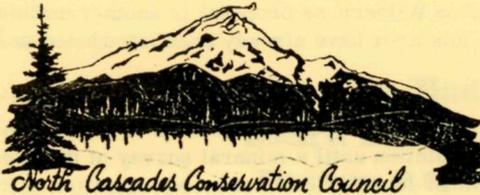
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We could go on with more quotes, more documentation of other major steps and assistance Tom Pelly willingly initiated as a Congressman to secure studies and protection in the North Cascades. We could go into his insistence that the Secretary of Agriculture establish a moratorium on logging in key areas in the Sixties -- with some refusals, but some success.

Some of you weren't around when Congressman Pelly was doggedly seeking National Park Service studies of the North Cascades. We thought you ought to know something of this early history about this man who was the first Congressman to readily give the assistance and the encouragement needed -- when it was a rough time in the final and successful battle for a North Cascades National Park. All the others who followed Congressman Pelly's lead and helped, too, are not forgotten: Congressman Don Magnuson, Senator Warren Magnuson, and Senator "Scoop" Jackson who succeeded in bringing about a joint National Park Service - Forest Service study when he carried the effort to President Kennedy; and Congressmen Lloyd Meeds and Tom Foley who aided when they went to Congress later. Most of you know that latter history; you all know the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas exist legally, and Wilderness proposals have been presented to Congress. We thank them all; we will thank them again.

BUT, TODAY, We extend out Special Appreciation to Congressman Tom Pelly; he has now retired from Congress and we hope he will be able to visit the wilderness of his boyhood in the North Cascades and know that he had a great part in assuring its perpetuation.

Many, many thanks, Congressman Tom Pelly.



Founded in 1957

3215 Northeast 103rd Street  
Seattle, Washington 98125  
October 7, 1972

DIRECTORS, 1969-1970

- President*  
Patrick D. Goldsworthy  
Seattle, Washington
- First Vice President*  
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Chicago, Illinois
- Rodger W. Pegues  
Edmonds, Washington
- Philip H. Zalesky  
Everett, Washington

Congressman Thomas M. Pelly  
House Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Tom:

It is with pleasant memories of your valuable trail-blazing on behalf on the North Cascades that we view your retirement from Congress. We shall miss your understanding and sympathetic ear. Also we shall never forget how you started the "ball rolling" that resulted, eight years later, in a North Cascades National Park:

In 1960 you introduced HR-9360 to have the feasibility of a North Cascades National Park studied by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior;

In 1961 you introduced HR-2056 for the same purpose of HR-9360;

In 1962 you wrote your historic letter to Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman requesting a "stop - look - and study" moratorium on logging in 20 areas of the North Cascades, pending determination of where a North Cascades National Park should be located.

Now, as one final contribution to this excellent conservation record we would be most privileged and grateful if you would take the first legislative step toward an eventual Alpine Lakes Wilderness, possibly supplemented by an Alpine Lakes National Recreation Area.

We are making this request of you to establish for the record one additional year (1972) of Congressional legislative history. Obviously we do not contemplate any thought of action beyond that of the referral of the said legislation to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. This action is intended to strengthen an early acceptance of this or comparable legislation which will be introduced in succeeding sessions of

Congress. This is also part of the "unfinished business" proposed in the North Cascades Study Report of 1965. The Cougar Lakes Wilderness proposal is another unfinished part of this Report though several bills on this area have already been introduced in both houses of Congress.

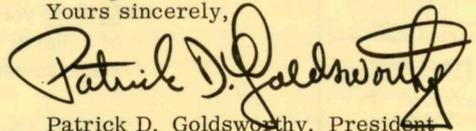
There appears to be needless confusion regarding the need to wait for the introduction of Alpine Lakes Wilderness legislation until a mineral survey of the area has been completed. However, Congressman John Saylor introduced legislation (HR-6496 in 1971 and HR-19784 in 1972) for a Cougar Lakes Wilderness and legislation for the Pasayten Wilderness and North Cascades National Park was also introduced, all prior to completion of mineral surveys. The Forest Service has also stated that introduction of legislation need not await such a survey.

To be specific, we have enclosed draft legislation and an accompanying map which depicts the "North" (168,000 acres) and "South" (412,000 acres) "Units" of a proposed 580,000 acre Alpine Lakes Wilderness, comparable to the "North and South Units" of the Cougar Lakes Wilderness proposed by Congressman Saylor.

Your assistance in starting another "ball rolling" will be remembered as a vital step down another long path toward the preservation of one more portion of the "scenic core" of Washington's Cascades.

With warmest regards, may I thank you for all your help and wish you and Mrs. Pelly many years of pleasant retirement.

Yours sincerely,



Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President  
North Cascades Conservation Council



Spectacle Meadow in proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area

John Warth Photo

THOMAS M. PELLY  
1ST DISTRICT  
STATE OF WASHINGTON

SUITE 2211  
RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, D.C. 20515**

COMMITTEES:  
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES  
SUBCOMMITTEES:  
MERCHANT MARINE  
FISH AND WILDLIFE  
OCEANOGRAPHY  
SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS  
SUBCOMMITTEE:  
ADVANCED RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

DISTRICT OFFICE:  
7004 FEDERAL OFFICE BLDG.  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

October 19, 1972

Dr. Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President  
NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL  
3215 Northeast 103rd Street  
Seattle, Washington 98125

Dear Pat:

Your letter of October 7 was on my desk when I returned from a quick business trip to Seattle on October 17. Only a very short time was left to introduce legislation in the 92nd Congress, but I am pleased to report that a copy of the bill you suggested is enclosed herewith.

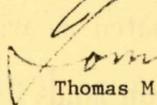
Pat, as one who has always been deeply interested in matters of conservation, I am pleased to be able to have the opportunity to begin a legislative history which could lead to the establishment of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area.

Of course, you know that this measure will have to be reintroduced in the 93rd Congress.

Mrs. Pelly and I are looking forward to returning to Seattle to be close to our family and many friends.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,



Thomas M. Pelly  
Representative in Congress

Enclosure

92<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>d</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 17202

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 17, 1972

Mr. PELLY (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the  
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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## A BILL

To designate certain lands as wilderness.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That, in accordance with section 3 (b) of the Wilderness Act  
4       (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (b) ), the following lands  
5       are hereby designated as wilderness:

6               (1) certain lands in the Mount Baker, Snoqualmie,  
7       and Wenatchee National Forests, Washington, com-  
8       prised of two separate areas which shall be known as:

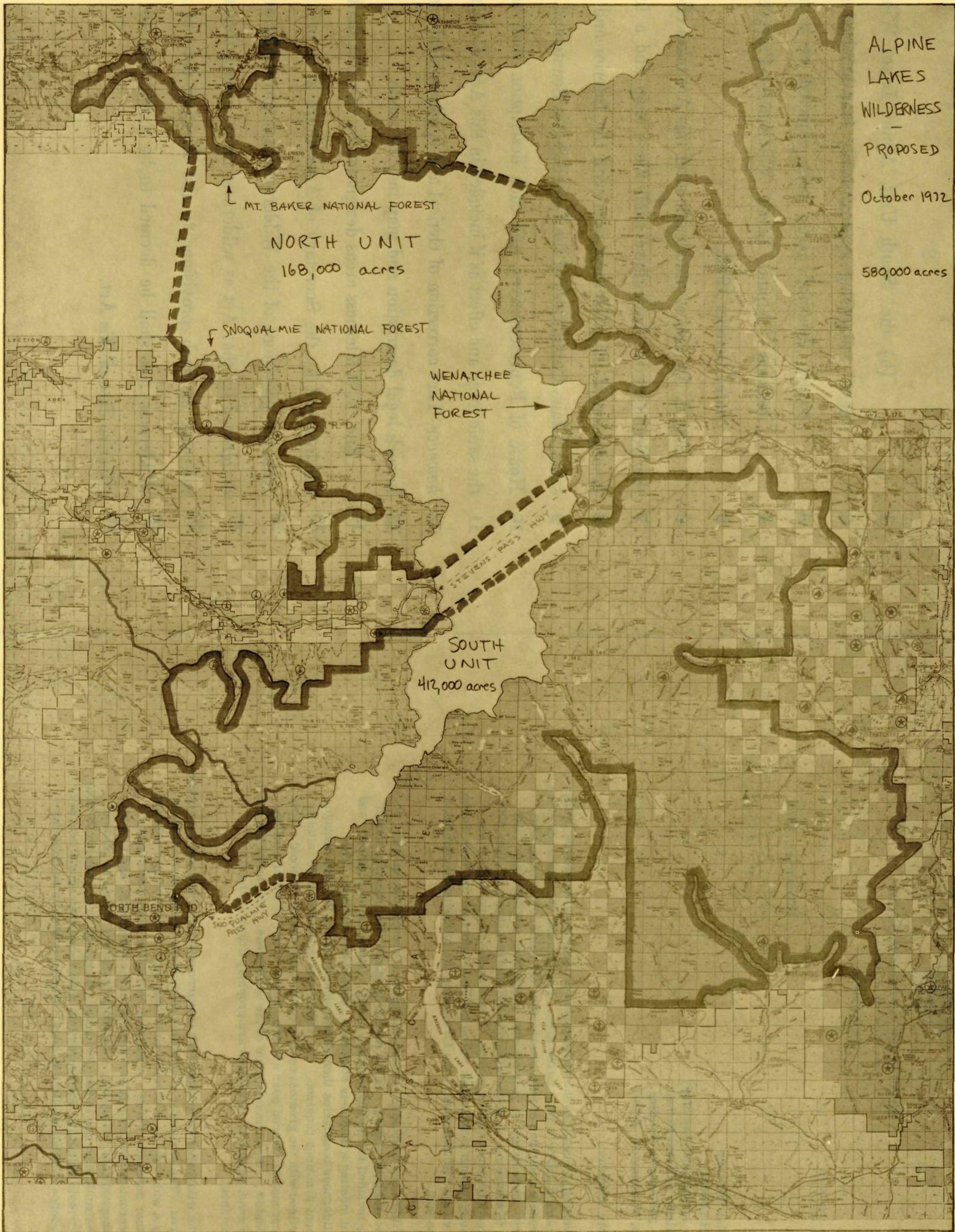
9               (a) the "North Unit, Alpine Lakes Wilder-  
10       ness' comprising approximately one hundred and  
11       sixty-eight thousand acres; and

## 2

1           (b) the "South Unit, Alpine Lakes Wilder-  
2           ness" comprising approximately four hundred and  
3           twelve thousand acres, both depicted on a map  
4           entitled "Alpine Lakes Wilderness—Proposed",  
5           dated October 1972.

6           SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect,  
7           the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal  
8           description of the wilderness area with the Interior and In-  
9           sular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the  
10          House of Representatives, and such description shall have  
11          the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided,*  
12          *however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors  
13          in such legal description and map may be made.

14          SEC. 3. Wilderness areas designated by this Act shall be  
15          administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance  
16          with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas  
17          designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any  
18          reference in such provisions to the effective date of the  
19          Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the  
20          effective date of this Act.



*Please remove and post*

# SIXTH ANNUAL CONSERVATION GARDEN SALE

**MAY 12 and 13**

It's that time of year again when garden sales flourish like the green bay tree. But Joe and Margaret Miller's annual garden sales have a special attraction for members of the North Cascades Conservation Council. The full amount of their purchases goes to the ever-needy N3C treasury. Last year N3C benefited to the extent of over \$500 while Sierra Club and Seattle Audubon shared another \$250.

This has been a hard winter on ornamental plantings, and the Millers will have hardy replacements for your plants that gave up the ghost. They will have their usual wide selection of unusual dwarf rhododendrons and other flowering shrubs. Something new this year will be an extensive assortment of colorful oak trees grown from acorns collected by Joe and Margaret in the Middle-West and South in 1971.

They are building up a good selection of their popular scented geraniums again this year, but they despair of ever having enough to satisfy the demand. Some varieties are Ginger, Lemon, Rose, Peppermint, Dark Lady, Giant Oak. Herbs, terraria, and house plants will also be available.

Native plants, trees and shrubs will again be featured items. Also included will be some very nice evergreen suitable for bonsai, like bristlecone, limber, and pinyon pines, collected by the Millers in the Rockies last fall.

As usual, the sale will be held in the Miller's Lake Hills garden, 15405 SE 9th, Bellevue. Turn off I-90 at the Bellevue airport and drive north on 156th SE to SE 9th. Call SH6-2257 for directions or information about plants.

Last year several N3C members with bright green thumbs donated large quantities of very desirable plant material, and it is hoped they will repeat.

Remember the dates -- Saturday and Sunday, May 12 and 13.

**BUY A BUSH TO BASH HIGH ROSS DAM!**

*Please remove and post*

*Please remove and post*

*Please remove and post*



## STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS  
GOVERNOR

October 11, 1972

Mr. Dick Buscher  
Project Leader  
Alpine Lakes Land Use Study  
Snoqualmie National Forest  
1601 - 2nd Avenue Building  
Seattle, Washington 98101

Dear Mr. Buscher:

I am writing in regard to the development of land use alternatives in the Enchantment Lakes-Alpine Lakes area. I understand the Forest Service will present a number of such alternatives for public discussion next January. In response to your efforts, I appointed a Wilderness Task Force to advise me on policy affecting the Alpine Lakes and other 5000 acre roadless tracts under review. I have received and studied the recommendations of this Task Force and have informed the Task Force of my views. At this time, I am forwarding the following recommendations to you.

1. Wilderness boundaries should be drawn to protect the integrity of the wilderness core. Lands needed to guard this integrity should be included inside the boundary itself. Lands not so required, and not meeting wilderness standards, should be excluded. The wilderness boundaries themselves should satisfy the land management practices required. The wilderness area should be initially defined with the greatest care to protect the values involved. This approach is favored over use of a "buffer zone" of uniform width, located on the circumference of the wilderness. The latter approach is unnecessary if boundaries are properly drawn in the first instance.
2. The wilderness core should not be surrounded by a national recreation area. The perimeter of probable wilderness is now characterized by a wide variety of diverse activities, and is marked by roads and other manmade works. A national recreation area would make recreation the priority use throughout the perimeter, and this is inappropriate. However, a thorough inventory should be made of desirable land use in the perimeter. Where an area is found to have intrinsic suitability for recreation, then recreation should take precedence over all conflicting uses. Where an area is suitable for

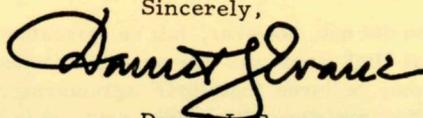
recreation, and other uses are compatible with the type of recreation contemplated, these other uses should be considered appropriate. Where recreational suitability is lacking, uses other than recreation should be given precedence.

3. The Forest Service is increasingly taking into account the scenic and recreational qualities of timber stands near or visible from mountain highways, campgrounds, and recreational sites. This policy should be maintained at a consistent level, supported and protected through permanent legal requirements.
4. At least one management alternative proposed by the Forest Service should provide for a single, contiguous area joining the Alpine Lakes and Enchantment Lakes wilderness core. The practical effect of such an alternative would be to restrict timber operations in the Jack Creek drainage, and would preclude construction of a road over Van Epps Pass. It may or may not be desirable to impose these restrictions. However, the questions involved are fundamental enough to the future of the area that they should be open as options for discussion. Therefore, the contiguous wilderness area option is necessary.
5. In drawing wilderness area boundaries, initial lines should be based solely on scenic and recreational values. Boundaries should be redrawn only in exceptional cases. Mineral and forest resources should be inventoried. If there is any doubt concerning the value of such resources, they should be included initially in the wilderness. In other words, "when in doubt, leave it in."
6. Evidence of pending tree disease should affect wilderness boundaries only if alteration of such boundaries will measurably affect control of disease in areas outside the wilderness area. According to some authorities, all true fir species in the State will be subject to extinction through disease in the next few decades. Some of the affected species are in the area being considered for wilderness. "Silver forests" caused by disease or fire are part of the wilderness environment and should not be excluded. However, in those cases where a disease control line can be drawn which help protect forests outside the wilderness, boundary alteration can be appropriate. Such cases appear to be rare, as spreading disease is seldom controlled by local natural features.

These six recommendations are advisory to you in the development of alternative management plans. I look forward to your publication of such plans, and will comment further at that time.

Thank you for your consideration of the views of the State of Washington.

Sincerely,



Daniel J. Evans  
Governor

# **HIGH ROSS DAM: PROGRESS REPORT**

BY J. RICHARD ARAMBURU

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Aramburu is a Seattle Attorney who has been representing the North Cascades Conservation Council in the High Ross Dam matter for the past two years as co-counsel with North Cascades Conservation Council Board member Thomas H. S. Brucker.)

The past several months have seen the High Ross Dam controversy elevated to a matter of international importance between the governments of Canada and the United States. These events have given conservationists considerable hope that the battle may soon be resolved in favor of those who have fought for so long to preserve the unique and irreplaceable lands of the Skagit basin in Canada and the State of Washington.

After the disappointing City Council hearings and vote to continue the High Ross project in April of last year, it seemed apparent to the North Cascades Conservation Council and other interested organizations that the High Ross question would have to be resolved in the Federal Power Commission.

However, in late August the twenty-year government of Premier W.A.C. Bennett was voted out of office in the British Columbia provincial elections. The new Premier, Dave Barrett, ran on the promise that he would not allow the raising of Ross Dam if elected.

Unlike other contemporary politicians, Mr. Barrett lived up to his campaign promises. On November 18, Mr. Barrett announced, through his Minister for Lands and Resources Bob Williams, that the flooding of the Canadian Skagit valley was "totally unacceptable" to the provincial government and that the 5200 acres of land in the Canadian Skagit Valley were too valuable to be flooded for High Ross power. In addition, the Attorney General of British Columbia had advised Mr. Barrett that the previous B.C. - Seattle agreements permitting the flooding were legally invalid.

Soon after the announcement by the British Columbia government, the Canadian Federal Minister for the Environment, Jack Davis, gave his blessing to the B.C. position and promised complete cooperation. Mr. Davis had informed the City of Seattle of his position at the March City Council hearings, but his new announcement was phrased in much stronger terms.

The Canadian position did not, however, fall on sympathetic ears at the City Light building. Seemingly unaware that High Ross was now an international incident, City Light officials reacted by indicating that they believed that their agreements with the Canadians were still valid. Whatever the Canadian position, City Light said, they intended to push on with their application before the Federal Power Commission.

A more reasonable view of the situation was taken by the Seattle City Council. Recognizing

that almost no one wanted High Ross except City Light, five members of the Council (Tim Hill, John Miller, Bruce Chapman, Phyllis Lamphere and Sam Smith) wrote to Mayor Wes Uhlman requesting that a moratorium be placed on the High Ross project and that the City immediately undertake negotiations with British Columbia to settle the dispute (see letter on Page ). Mayor Uhlman, despite reaffirming his personal views that Ross should not be raised, declined to place the moratorium on the project. His reasoning was sound; the Council had directed him to proceed with High Ross by ordinance and that he would have to be undirected by another ordinance. Since the date of Mayor Uhlman's responding letter of December 7, 1972, the Council has failed to take up the matter of High Ross in the manner outlined by that letter.

The Canadians must scratch their collective heads as they view south across the border at the durability of the High Ross project. Not only are they united in opposition to the project, but they are joined by the State of Washington, the Mayor of Seattle and five members of the Seattle City Council. Despite being surrounded, City Light fights on and it must appear to the Canadians that City Light runs the show in the State of Washington. Hence, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Davis met again in early December and made the message "perfectly clear"; they will not allow the Canadian Skagit to be flooded by City Light. Period. Even this clarified position made no impression on City Light and they are continuing on their course to the "manifest destiny" of High Ross.

The intransigence of the City of Seattle means that this whole question will have to be resolved in Washington, D. C. and Ottawa as a matter of international diplomacy. At this writing, it appears that officials of U. S. and Canadian federal governments are about to meet in Washington to discuss the question.

Despite this international controversy, the Federal Power Commission still has the High Ross matter on its calendar. The initial testimony of City Light is due on January 29, 1973 and the dates for the submission of the testimony of the North Cascades Conservation Council and other environmental intervenors will be due at a future date, which has not yet been fixed. Hearings by the Power Commission will probably take place in the fall of 1973, if other events do not stop the project before then.

Throughout the past several months the North Cascades Conservation Council has not taken a passive role. We have informed officials at all levels of government that High Ross is uneconomical as well as an environmental disaster. Though we hope that it will not be necessary, we are still in the process of preparing for the Federal Power Commission hearings.

Taken as a whole, the past several months have given all those who oppose High Ross much hope. It would appear that the High Ross project is dying, but it is by no means dead. The very stubbornness and unwillingness of Seattle City Light to heed the Canadian point of view has shown all that City Light will fight a bitter battle until the very end. The conservationists have won every battle on High Ross to this point and we cannot, and will not, cease our efforts until the project is dead once and for all.





## THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE

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PARKS & PUBLIC GROUNDS  
COMMITTEE  
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**JEANETTE WILLIAMS**  
CHAIRMAN  
HUMAN RESOURCES &  
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE  
583-2366

December 4, 1972

Mayor Wes Uhlman  
City of Seattle

Dear Mayor Uhlman:

We respectfully request that a moratorium be placed on the Ross Dam project and that the City immediately undertake negotiations with the British Columbia Government to settle this dispute. Expenditures on this project should cease pending the outcome of these negotiations.

In spite of the advantages that Seattle City Light sees in the Ross Dam project, it is unquestionable that the controversy is having a detrimental impact on the amicable relationship between Canada and the United States. Not only will the problem of finding future power sources in this region require mutual confidence between our two countries, but other areas of common concern are also likely to be affected. The value of the small amount of additional power to City Light is far outweighed by the need to maintain friendly and cordial relations between the United States and Canada.

In addition, there is a need to reach mutual understanding with environmental organizations and the Washington State Department of Ecology, all of whom oppose the Ross Dam project. City Light requires more power resources in the future, and considerable delay will be encountered in meeting these needs if each proposed site is the subject matter of controversy.

Past hearings before the City Council have demonstrated that the feasibility of the Ross Dam project is in serious question. We have been informed that construction of the project will require the lowering of Ross Lake at a time when power needs will be great in this region. It is likely that even if the Federal Power Commission approves the project,

considerable delays will be encountered due to protracted litigation in the courts. Many people, both those who favor and oppose the project, quietly agree that it is doubtful that the project will ever be completed. Therefore, it seems unreasonable to continue the expenditure of funds during a time when negotiations between City Light and British Columbia should have the highest priority.

Sincerely yours,

*[Signature]*  
 Phyllis Lamphere

*[Signature]*  
 John R. Miller

*[Signature]*  
 Tim Hill

*[Signature]*  
 Bruce K. Chapman

WASHINGTON STATE ENVIRONMENTAL ATLAS

An inventory of Washington's environmental resources compiled in a first draft large format atlas will be ready for public review the middle of February, when corrections and additions to its content will be sought. Prepared by the Army Corps of Engineers, the atlas consists of non-Corps views - contributions by conservation groups, resource agencies and knowledgeable people in the state. It documents and maps the locations of environmental values and problems that the public considers of statewide or national significance.

Roland C. Clement, National Audubon's Vice President and Chairman of the Corp's Environmental Advisory Board, was one of the people behind the initiation of the inventory concept stressing its need for better land use planning.

For its review, copies will be sent to original contributors, interest groups and be placed in major libraries and public places around the state. The University of Washington's Institute for Environmental Studies will organize and conduct a statewide review for the Corps through workshops and seminars and by contacting knowledgeable people. Those interested in a formal role in the review process are invited to call the Institute at (206) 543-1801 or 543-1812.



"You'll miss her aerie if you put your dam over there."

# The Seattle Times

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1972

**The Times' opinion and comment:**

## Build High Ross Dam

**C**ITY LIGHT officials have taken a commendable stand in stating they see no reason to think a change of government in British Columbia affects the validity of the City Light-B. C. agreement on raising the height of Ross Dam.

British Columbia's new provincial government last week declared the High Ross agreement to be invalid and said it will not allow the long-planned project to proceed.

That action is no surprise. The New Democratic Party, in power after 20 years of Social Credit rule in British Columbia, had long campaigned in opposition to the high-dam project that would flood some 5,000 acres of the Upper Skagit Valley on the Canadian side of the border.

**T**HE valley, though remote, has been logged and is far from being a pristine wilderness. The High Ross project would provide Lower British Columbia with a new recreational asset.

*And the Canadian province has the same interest as the American Pacific Northwest in developing new low-cost, high-reliability power-generation sources to meet impending energy crises.*

During severe storms last winter, high-voltage transmission lines from the province's distant Peace River power complex were knocked out.

Thanks to voluntary cutbacks and "loaned" power from interconnected utilities throughout the American Far West, British Columbia did not, for the most part, go cold and dark.

Peaking power from the High Ross project could play a highly valued role in helping to meet similar crises in future winters on either side of the border.

**H**IGH ROSS—which would not involve construction of a

new dam or a new transmission-line corridor, or cause any form of air or water pollution—is exactly the sort of project that sound environmentalists ought to favor.

But instead the words "High Ross" have become a rallying cry for arch-conservationists on both sides of the border and for those British Columbia politicians who like to spice their public appeals with a flavor of anti-Americanism.

The arch-conservationists who fight any and all power projects do an ultimate disservice to their cause. John Ricca, assistant director of the Interior Department's Office of Oil and Gas, made this point well when he observed recently:

*"Extremism in environmental matters, if it persists, will soon backfire on those who say stop all power plants, stop all smelters, stop all oil development, all highways, all dams, stop all strip mining and stop development on the breeder reactor . . . I fear some of the dreamers we always need so badly have become drunk with accomplishment. They pose a threat to their own dreams."*

**C**ITY LIGHT should press ahead with its application to the Federal Power Commission, which is in a position to decide the High Ross case on its merits with due consideration for all pertinent factors.

*And if the new British Columbia government follows through on its announced intention to renege on the High Ross agreement, the city should pursue to the fullest extent its possibilities for legal recourse.*

Seattle electricity consumers have invested some \$8 million in unrecoverable funds in the High Ross project. The ultimate cost of a failure to build would be much higher.

## B.C. Says Ross Dam Plan Out

VICTORIA, B.C. — (AP) — Federal and provincial government officials said yesterday they were in agreement that the upper Skagit Valley in British Columbia will not be flooded to provide Seattle with more electric power.

Premier Dave Barrett of British Columbia and Jack Davis, federal environmental administrator, said following a meeting that the flooding will not take place.

Seattle City Light, a municipally owned power system, sought to raise the height of its Ross Dam on the U.S. side of the border to increase hydroelectric potential. Waters backed up by the higher dam would flood the river valley on the Canadian side of the line, a development strongly opposed by environmentalists both in Canada and the United States.

But Davis said flatly: "The flooding will not occur."

"It's a matter of getting the message through, not only to Washington, D.C., but also to City Light to stop paying lawyers and getting economists and so on to make more studies," he added.

Davis said the provincial and federal governments would act jointly to stop Seattle City Light's representation before the U.S. Federal Power Commission.

Both Barrett and Davis said legal action to determine what compensation, if any, would be given Seattle "is inevitable."

"They will, of course, be coming back on Canada and B.C. for some kind of compensation," said Davis. "Then it becomes a purely legal matter before the courts. But it's all over when the people of B.C., who own the bottom of that valley, say the valley is not going to be flooded."

Seattle P.I.

December 6, 1972

# Mayor won't ask dam moratorium

By SAM R. SPERRY

Mayor Wes Uhlman today said he will not call a moratorium on City Light planning and spending to raise Ross Dam, although he opposes the project.

Uhlman made the comment in response to a letter yesterday from five City Council members who asked him to call a moratorium and halt spending pending the outcome of city negotiations with the British Columbia government, which opposes the project.

The mayor said it is the law of the city that he proceed with the project and that he has been advised by City Light Supt. Gordon Vickery not to comment in detail on the Council members' letter until the full legal ramifications of the disputed project are known.

Uhlman observed that he has been "in informal contact" with the British Columbia government, but he would give no indication of the results of his efforts, or whether there has been any result.

The mayor noted that the City Council passed a resolution about two years ago directing him to file an application with the Federal Power Commission for a permit to build the dam. He said that despite the five-member Council majority now calling for a moratorium on the project, their letter to him is not the law of the city.

**HE SAID HE** will continue to comply with the earlier resolution passed by the Council because "it is the law of the city."

Uhlman said the reason for his opposition to raising the dam and flooding the upper Skagit River Valley in Southern British Columbia is that the additional electricity produced by High Ross dam would be a poor tradeoff for the valley lost to flooding.

"That valley is a unique asset," said the mayor. "It can't be replaced once it is lost."

Uhlman said the informal contact he has established with the provincial government may develop into formal negotiations, but that such talks should come only after the matter has been fully explored by the United States Department of State.

Two City Councilmen, Wayne Larkin and George Cooley, reacted sharply to

the letter five of their colleagues sent to Uhlman.

Larkin, chairman of the Council Utilities Committee, said he is solidly behind the dam project but will abide by the decision of the Federal Power Commission on whether it will grant a permit for the structure to be raised.

He said the F. P. C. is a professional hearing board that will make its decision based on facts. "They will conduct a hearing that will not be an emotional fiasco like we hold here at City Hall," said Larkin. He added

that the letter from the five Council members is "unfortunate because they feel they are more knowledgeable (on the Ross Dam project) than anybody else."

**COOLEY**, former chairman of the Utilities Committee, backed Larkin, saying that the five members do not have an alternative plan for producing electricity. And Larkin said that the power crunch is coming and that the city will need to get more electrical energy or go into rationing. He said in-

creased power rates could result, hitting poor people the hardest.

The letter to Uhlman was signed by Council members Sam Smith, John Miller, Bruce Chapman, Tim Hill and Phyllis Lamphere.

They contended in the letter that the High Ross project is jeopardizing friendly relations between the United States and Canada and "the value of the small amount of additional power to City Light (from High Ross) is far outweighed by the need to maintain friendly and cordial relations . . ."

## The Times' opinion and comment:

### Myopic views on energy

**G**OVERNOR EVANS and Premier Barrett of British Columbia have taken a constructive step in working out a co-operative program to combat oil spills.

*But it is unfortunate that in that regard Barrett retains his myopic view of the proposed pipe-line-and-tanker delivery system for Alaska oil.*

The principal point made by Barrett on a visit with several of his cabinet members to Olympia this week was that he is "frightened to death of traffic in tankers." That being the case, the premier ought to support, rather than oppose, the plan to deliver Alaska oil to the American West Coast by tanker.

The plan would result in fewer oil-tanker trips to the Puget Sound area and other West Coast points than would the only practical alternative, which is a continuing increase in foreign oil deliveries.

Furthermore, the Alaska oil would be carried in new American-built tankers with ultra-modern guidance equipment and other safety features providing vastly improved protection against oil spills.

**I**T is all very well for Barrett to talk of the need to develop alternate sources of energy—who would disagree?—but the hard facts are that no practical alternatives to the major existing sources of energy are in sight for the next 15 to 20 years, during which the whole of the West-

ern world faces a growing "energy crisis."

Evans correctly pointed out to Barrett that construction of the Alaska pipe line need not—ought not to—result in an increase of oil shipments to Northwest Washington refineries.

*Evans did his own constituents no favor, however, in joining with Barrett in reiterating the opposition both have previously expressed to Seattle City Light's plans to raise the height of Ross Dam.*

If British Columbia should succeed in abrogating its contract with City Light involving the flooding of some B. C. land through raising the dam, the utility would be entitled to reimbursement for substantial sums that have been invested in the project.

The amount of such reimbursement could become a matter for legal action. Evans' stance obviously is not helpful.

**E**VANS and Barrett rightly talked of cooperation in a number of fields. One of the most useful ways in which British Columbia and the American Pacific Northwest cooperate is in the exchange of electric power when one or the other area experiences a power shortage (as did British Columbia last winter). In that respect, High Ross Dam would be a valued asset to both Washington and British Columbia.

*It is unfortunate that neither the governor nor the premier sees it that way.*

Seattle Times, December 5, 1972

Seattle Times, January 17, 1973

# University of Washington Daily

C-29 Seattle, Washington, Tuesday, January 16, 1973 No. 48

## Govt.'s agree on dam, disagree on oil

By Dave Horsfall

OLYMPIA — British Columbia Premier David Barrett and Gov. Dan Evans met yesterday in Olympia. It was the first official visit by members of the British Columbia government to the legislative houses of Washington State.

A number of specific topics were discussed, including the raising of Ross dam, Barrett said, "Since we were through the coastal waters of Washington and British Columbia.

Barrett praised Evans' position regarding Seattle City Light's plans to raise Ross Dam, a project that would flood a section of the Skagit Valley in British Columbia.

"We appreciate the governor's position from the (United) States' point of view. They are firmly opposed to the raising of Ross Dam. We also appreciate the Governor's action in preparing to appear before the federal power commission to present his view forcefully," Barrett said.

Noting that the previous administration had been responsible for the treaty that gave City Light the power to raise the Dam, Barrett said, "Since we were elected to office in British Columbia, we have let our federal government know that we are opposed to the raising of Ross Dam, and that's where the matter stands."

He also said that the Canadian federal government and the provincial government have sent a telegram to the City of Seattle stating their opposition.

Although the governor and the premier see eye to eye on Ross Dam, the matter of supertankers transporting crude oil from Alaska caused some disagreement.

Barrett said, "There are areas where we disagree with Washington State. We have a very strong position against the shipment of oil off British Columbia coast, and I can appreciate Washington State's problems. But, we will continue to press our opposition.

"We do not have the tremendous facilities that Washington State has in being able to call on a well-equipped and well-staffed Coast Guard. We essentially still are a pioneering province that does not have the capabilities of mobilizing its resources that Washington State or the American federal government already has."

Barrett showed little hope that stringent regulations can prevent oil spills. "We talk of spills as inevitable," he said.

Evans expressed a somewhat different point of view, saying, "I don't think that the Alaska pipeline is going to have all that significant effect in terms of oil shipment directly into the Puget Sound area."

"I would object to just using us as a pipeline—and a dangerous pipeline in terms of additional numbers of tankers and the increase potential for spill—just to serve someone else's market."



—P-I Photo by Bob Miller

Seattle P.I.  
January 16, 1973

GOV. DAN EVANS, LEFT, WITH B.C. PREMIER DAVID BARRETT  
Canadian and members of his cabinet are in Olympia for two days of talks

F. P. C. SCHEDULE ON ROSS DAM APPLICATION

- December 17, 1970: APPLICATION of City of SEATTLE (City Light) for AMENDMENT to its LICENSE for raising Ross Dam filed with FPC.
- September 11, 1972: ORDER providing for HEARING on Seattle APPLICATION issued by FPC.
- October 10, 1972: U. S. SUPREME COURT ruled (Greene County vs FPC) that FPC STAFF must prepare ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (E. I. S. ).
- January 24, 1973: FPC modified September 1972 ORDER to comply with Supreme Court ruling.
- January 29, 1973: DIRECT TESTIMONY and EXHIBITS of City of Seattle filed with FPC.
- August 1, 1973: DRAFT E. I. S. filed with FPC.
- September 17, 1973: PUBLIC and AGENCY COMMENTS on DRAFT E. I. S. filed with FPC.
- November 1, 1973: DIRECT TESTIMONY and EXHIBITS of FPC STAFF and INTERVENORS (North Cascades Conservation Council, Run Out Skagit Spoilers, and the State of Washington) filed with FPC.
- November 1, 1973: FINAL E. I. S. filed with FPC.
- November -- 1973: PUBLIC HEARINGS (Seattle and Vancouver B. C. ?) on FINAL E. I. S.
- December 3, 1973: HEARING on APPLICATION and FINAL E. I. S. starts (Wash. D. C. -Seattle).

**NEW DUES SCHEDULE**

Since the minimal expense of printing and mailing six issues of THE WILD CASCADES per year exceeded the annual Regular membership of \$2.00, this represented a financial loss to the North Cascades Conservation Council. As a consequence of this loss and other increased expenditures the Board of Directors, at its June 3, 1972 meeting considered the entire dues schedule and adopted the following changes which become effective January 1, 1973.

	<u>OLD</u>	<u>NEW</u>
REGULAR *	\$ 2	\$ 5
CONTRIBUTING *	\$ 5	\$10
PATRON *	\$10	\$20
LIFE *	\$50	\$200
SUSTAINING *	---	\$1,000
FAMILY (spouse or each other dependent of a member)	\$ 1	---
(total for all dependents of a member)	---	\$2.50
STUDENT * (college, or other not covered by FAMILY membership)	---	\$ 3
RETIRED *		\$ 3

(\* denotes membership that includes a subscription to THE WILD CASCADES)



Ronald H. Walker



George B. Hartzog, Jr.

## Walker Named Park Service Chief

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton yesterday named a White House assistant as head of the environmentally sensitive National Park Service, drawing immediate criticism from one of the nation's most powerful conservation groups.

Morton named Ronald H. Walker, 45, a special assistant to President Nixon and one-time aide to former Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel, to be director of the National Park Service.

"Ron is totally committed to leading the national park system into its second century," Morton said in making the announcement. "The mission of our park service is to conserve and preserve our natural and historical heritage and to

provide educational and recreational opportunities for its millions of visitors."

But Walker's appointment drew immediate criticism from the Sierra Club, one of the nation's leading environmental and conservation groups. Mike McCloskey, executive director of the club said the appointment was "profoundly disturbing."

"He appears to be neither a person with a strong background in park programs nor a strong environmentalist, nor a proven administrator," McCloskey said.

McCloskey added that because of Walker's ties with the White House, "We have to hope he . . . will draw strong support for park service programs."

At the White House, Walker organized and directed all presidential domestic and international travel, including Nixon's trips to China and the Soviet Union.

In his post at the National Park Service, Walker will succeed George Hartzog, who served as director of the park system for nine years

Seattle Post-Intelligencer  
December 14, 1972

Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton, said that he had selected Ronald H. Walker because he "is a dedicated person of unusual talent and ability." Secretary Morton noted further that the Administration's park policy is aimed at a sound balance between park integrity and public access and enjoyment (underline ours).

## N.C.C.C. INVITES N.P.S. DIRECTOR AN OPEN LETTER

TO: Ronald H. Walker, Director National Park Service

FROM: Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President North Cascades Conservation Council

When we learned that the White House intended to have you replace George B. Hartzog, Jr. as the Director of the National Park Service we had mixed reactions. We concur in the disappointment expressed by the Friends of the Earth and the Sierra Club that you "have no direct experience in park work". We support the observation of George Alderson, FOE's Legislative Assistant, where he recognized, on the other hand, that "the Nixon Administration's policy on Wilderness in the national park service has been quite good" and he expressed the hope that you "will continue to carry out an enlightened wilderness policy".

We were present at Senator Frank Church's historic May 5, 1972 public hearing on Wilderness proposals and testified relative to the North Cascades National Park. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel Reed's testimony in which he agreed to correct the weaknesses of Director Hartzog's wilderness proposals was one of the most significant and historic steps taken by any Administration on behalf of the preservation of national park standards.

Understandably, you will have to experience an appropriate period of orientation to the National Park Service and acquaintance with the views of Assistant Secretary Reed. Following this period, perhaps in the fall of 1973, we would like to invite you to meet in the State of Washington with the conservation leaders of the northwest. We are extending this invitation for two purposes. One is so that you can hear first-hand what those who know, visit, and have fought to preserve our western national parks have to say about some of the problems in these parks. The other purpose is so that you can see first-hand some of the problem areas in our western parks which are essentially wilderness parks.

January 31, 1973

3215 Northeast 103rd Street  
Seattle, Washington 98125

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*A. Robert Smith:*

## Morton losing control?

WASHINGTON — The designation of Ronald H. Walker as the new director of the National Park Service is being taken here as a tip-off that Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton has surrendered control of his department to the White House.

The portents of this circumstance could be far-reaching during President Nixon's second term.

At the very least it could mean that Morton will bow out in due course, perhaps to run for governor of Maryland in 1974 if he wants to stay alive politically. His likely successor would be John C. Whitaker, the newly designated undersecretary of Interior.

Whitaker and Walker both, are moving to the Interior Department from the White House staff. The major difference is that Whitaker, a professional geologist, has impressive qualifications; Walker doesn't.

The appointment of Walker is bound to arouse contempt and suspicion among organized conservationists whom Secretary Morton had taken such pains to cultivate after succeeding Walter Hickel. Walker, who has no background or experience with parks specifically or the conservation movement generally, is not the sort of fellow Morton, a shrewd politician, would have picked for the sensitive post of running the national parks.

Walker, 35, born in Texas, was an insurance man and a salesman for the Hudson Company of Los Angeles who helped in Nixon's successful campaign of 1968 and was given a job as an aide to Hickel when the new GOP administration was formed.

He shifted to the White House staff three months later.

Walker showed consummate skill as an advance man for

both Hickel and Nixon. An advance man goes over the route in advance, arranging everything in the greatest detail from who will greet the President at which airport to the menu and time of lunch at which hotel and what hour.

Having traveled with Walker and Hickel to Hawaii, Guam, Saipan and Alaska, this correspondent can attest to the managerial skill that was evident from the arrangements all the way. He later advanced Nixon's trips to China and Russia.

Walker concedes he knows nothing about the national park system. But he considers himself a competent manager who knows how to get the most out of people who work under him. He hasn't been involved in policy making, so he can neither be faulted nor praised for his philosophy.

Traveling with him for a week, this reporter sized up Walker as a go-getter — quick, aggressive, impatient, restless — best qualified to be a salesman, which he was, or promoter.

He would undoubtedly

make a good salesman for the national parks — but there is a legitimate question whether that is what they need, whether they haven't been overly sold already and overly used in some sections.

Conservationists have decided, thus far, to hold their fire, although they are unhappy with the selection. A Sierra Club executive, Mike McCloskey, said the Walker appointment was "not the kind the public has the right to expect."

Friends of the Earth had been gunning for George Hartzog, the outgoing park chief, but had hoped for a replacement with strong conservation convictions.

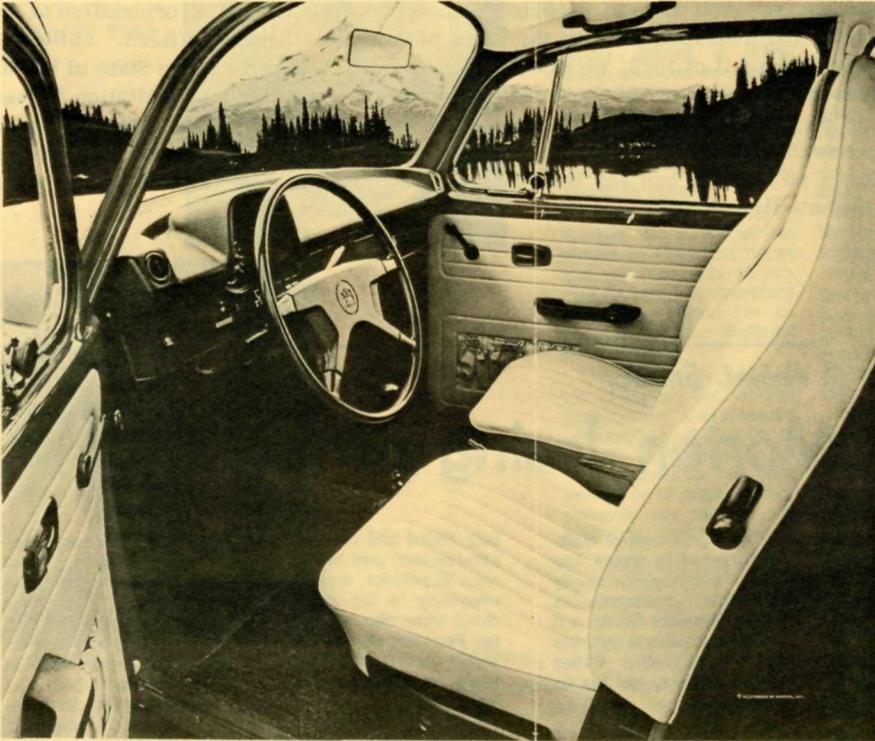
Nonetheless, there is no indication of any effort to block the nomination when it comes before the Senate Interior Committee for hearings next month. Walker will be given a chance to prove himself.

But as of now, he is the man most on the hotseat in the new regime that the White House is installing at Interior for reasons that still remain unclear.

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From the Everett Herald

# VW VISITS KENNECOTT OPEN PIT



## Think Big.

We finally did it. We changed the focus of the Bug. For openness, open the door. And there it is.

What's a nice big interior like you'd expect in a Volkswagen?

There's plenty of leg room up front. There's lots of head room. The windshield is curved and pulled away from your nose. It's 42% larger. (That's the windshield, not your nose.)

The ambient dash is completely redesigned and easier to read for those of you who like to read dash.

The seats are more comfortable, consistent, contoured to your body. Removable seat belts buckle up as standard equipment.

And wonder of wonders, it's now much easier for passengers to get to the back of the Bug.

With all the new-found room, we had to find a new ventilation system. Which we did. And it's so good that now, even the little windows are the vented and heated.

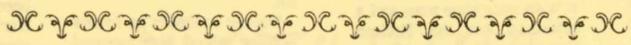
As for outside temperatures, they're nearly better. (Although the colors are nearly twice as large as ever before.)

Altogether we made 20 improvements in the Super Beetle for 1973.

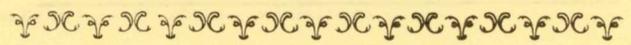
But without a doubt, the biggest improvement of all is the feeling you get when you get inside.

Take it for a test or two.

### 1973



We had traveled in our Super Beetle from the salt water of Puget Sound to the crest of Washington's Cascade Mountain Range, known as America's Alps. We had driven 100 miles from Seattle and over six thousand feet in elevation to reach the top of Miner's Ridge where our fabulous open-pit copper mine is now located, deep in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. As we came to a halt there appeared through our windshield the breathtaking view that makes this the most beautiful mine site we have ever operated. There Glacier Peak, clad in its arctic mantle of ice and snow, rose far above the heavily forested canyon of the Suiattle and beyond the peacefulness of Image Lake, set in its fragile surroundings of mountain meadows and alpine firs.



Is this the truth?! Is there really a road to Image Lake?

**NO** Not yet. So far this is only fiction.

Is this a forecast of things to come?

**YES** If the Kennecott Copper Company gets its way and persists in its blatant disregard for adopting a social conscience toward the need for preserving wilderness.

**YES** If the public tolerates advertisements such as this one which appears to serve Kennecott's cause, either by design or coincidence.

**NO** If citizens continue to vigorously oppose, through political and legal means, Kennecott's plans, including its current application to patent even more land on Miner's Ridge without even preparing an Environmental Impact Statement. (WRITE to Senator Henry M. Jackson, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510.)

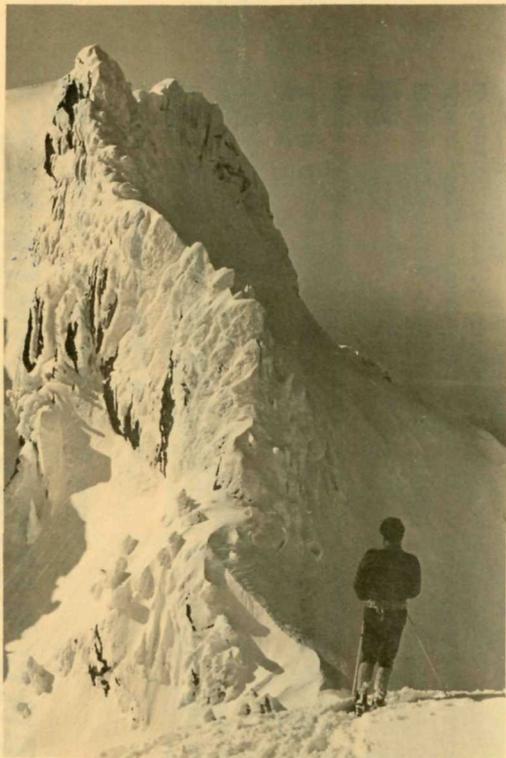
**NO** If citizens insist on the removal of the antiquated and damaging provision of the Wilderness Act that still allows prospecting for minerals within Wilderness Areas (WRITE to Senator Jackson).

**NO** If citizens object to advertisements such as this as being misleading and prejudicial to one of our nation's most fragile assets. (WRITE to Volkswagen of America, Inc., Inglewood Cliffs, New Jersey)



GLACIER PEAK FROM IMAGE LAKE

Philip Hyde



THE WILD CASCADES

December 1972 - January 1973

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