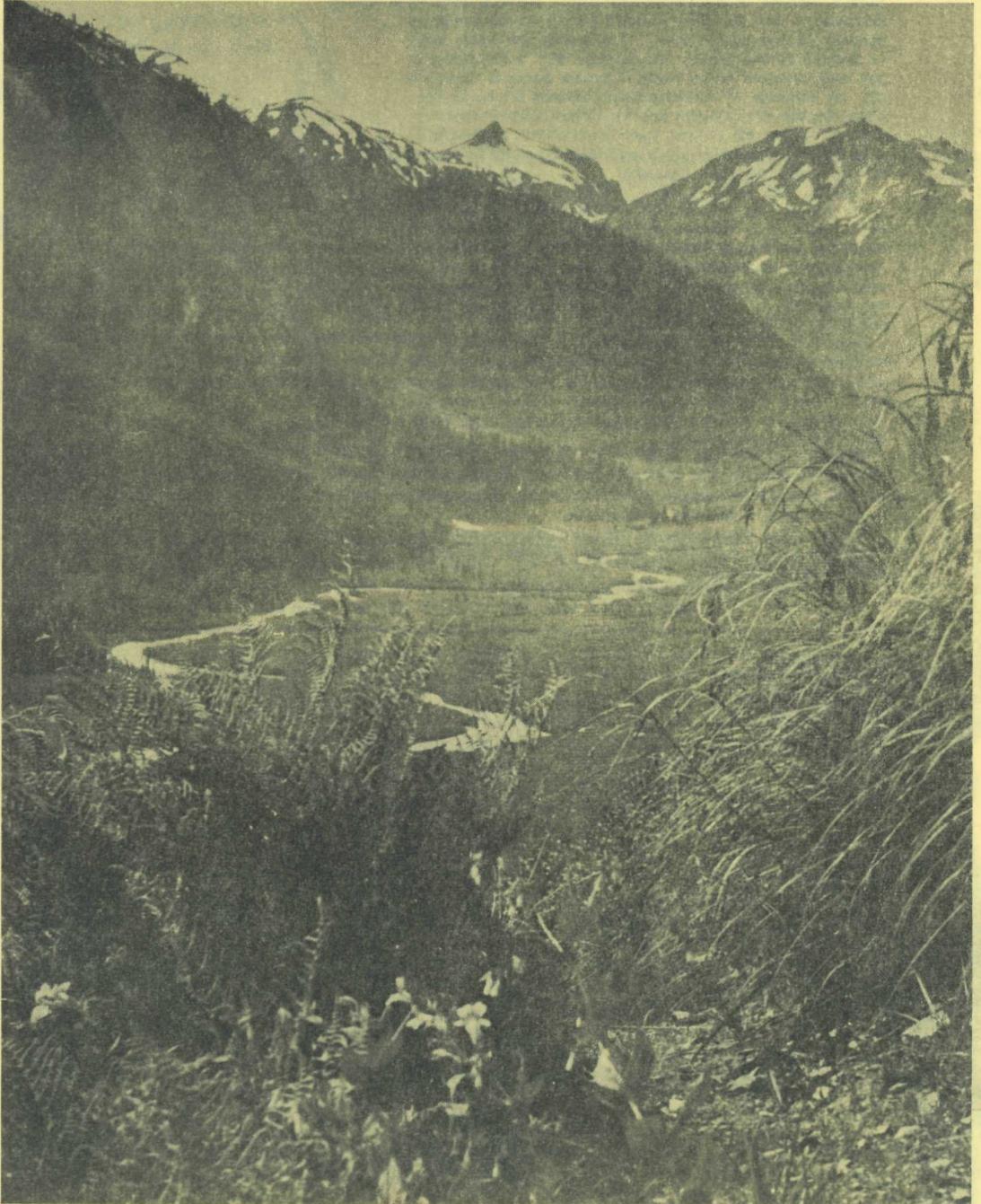


THE WILD CASCADES



The Napeequa by John Warth

EDITORIAL:

Documentation & Discussion

This issue of Wild Cascades may seem, to some of our faithful readers, a radical departure from previous editorial practices. For one thing, there's hardly an inflammatory sentence in the entire issue. For another, the entire issue is devoted to two lengthy documents: (1) a description of the 1939 proposal for a North Cascades National Park; and (2) an exchange of correspondence between the North Cascades Conservation Council and the United States Forest Service, discussing the request made in June 1962, by Congressman Thomas M. Pelly, for a moratorium on logging in certain portions of the North Cascades.

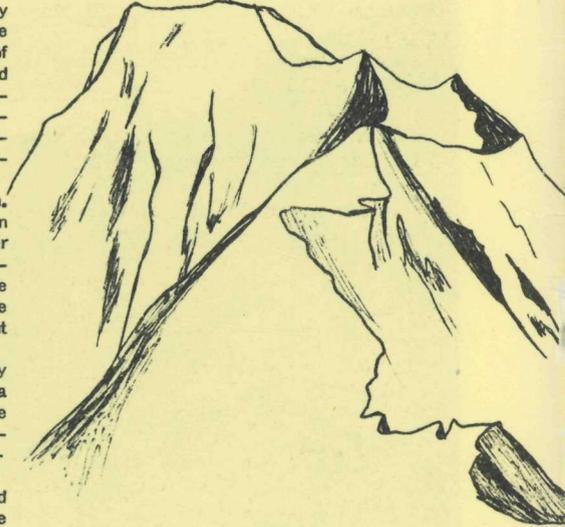
Actually, this issue is not a departure, but an evolution. If we are not so inflammatory as we have sometimes been in the past, it is because we're getting stronger and better organized and are therefore tapering off on guerrilla warfare in favor of thoughtful and gentlemanly debate. If we are devoting more of our space to documents, it is because we are beginning to have the personnel and means to search out and establish the facts of the situation.

Now, none of the above is to be taken as a retraction of any wild words published previously in Wild Cascades, nor as a pledge of exemplary editorial behavior through all future time. There remain, now and forever, certain irreconcilable differences between Boosters and Birdwatchers, Predators and Preservationists.

However, we feel that many of the agencies, groups, and interests concerned with the fate of the North Cascades are divided by relatively minor misunderstandings that can be — and are being — dispelled by discussion.

It is our hope that we can, in future, provide more and more discussion and documentation, and less and less disputation based on past frustration.

(BUT THERE ARE STILL TIGERS!)



FEDERAL FEUD ENDS ON RECREATION LAND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP) —The White House announced today that two Federal departments — Agriculture and Interior — had settled a long-standing feud over conservation policy and reached an agreement that could lead to creation of new public recreation areas in five Western states.

The "peace treaty" took the form of a joint letter sent to President Kennedy last Monday by Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman and Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

"We have closed the books on these disputes," they reported.

Mr. Kennedy replied with a letter heralding what he termed "a milestone in conservation progress."

In their letter, Mr. Freeman and Mr. Udall said they would recommend that Mr. Kennedy propose legislation to establish these new recreation areas:

¶ A 280,000-acre Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area surrounding reclamation reservoirs in North Central California.

¶ A Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area of 160,000 acres on the Green River in Wyoming and Utah.

In addition, they said they agreed that there should be a 35,000-acre Oregon Dunes National seashore along the Oregon coast.

They proposed a joint Agriculture-Interior study to determine the management of Federal lands in the North Cascade Mountains of Washington.

THE PELLY MORATORIUM

Viewed and Reviewed

Mr. Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Freeman:

I have at hand a copy of the letter of Assistant Secretary Baker of Sept. 15th to Congressman Pelly concerning his request for a logging moratorium on certain areas considered vital to a North Cascades National Park.

This letter does very well in explaining Forest Service management plans and the considerable amount of time and talent which were devoted to studying the region in question. However, the letter bypasses the issue behind the moratorium request, namely: "Should the American people, through their representatives in Congress, determine the fate of this most controversial area? If the answer is yes, then it would seem only reasonable to maintain the status quo of the area while Congress is considering the national park proposal.

It is true, as Mr. Baker says, that to restrict cutting on the forests at this time would cause unwarranted hardship on depressed areas such as Okanogan County.... As for Okanogan County specifically, none of the requested no-logging areas were located either in Okanogan County or Okanogan National Forest.

It must be pointed out that Congressman Pelly never asked that the overall cut of the forests concerned be reduced. In requesting that certain areas be temporarily reserved, I'm sure that he had in mind that equal volumes of timber would be cut elsewhere on the forest for the time being....

If in a reasonable time, say in six years, a park bill can not be put through Congress, then the closed areas could be re-opened and the long range cut of the forest would be unaffected. Should Congress create a national park, at that time a small adjustment downward in the allowable cut might need to be made (assuming that silvicultural practices have not been stepped up by then to make up for the loss). In any case, some sort of Federal aid similar to that provided to effected individuals and companies in the Administration's new Foreign Trade Bill would be advisable to ease the transition from forest to park....

But I have every confidence that the almost immediate result of the park will be such an upsurge in economic activity as to far more than compensate for any losses. An extensive study by the University of Wyoming of the economy of Teton County shows the fantastic stimulus a new or enlarged park can provide. Of special interest is this study is the decade beginning just before the park was enlarged, and extending through 1958. Retail trade increased by 118% over the 1947-49 base period. Wyoming as a whole and the United States increased 45% and 58% respectively during the same decade. Assessment values also increased faster in Teton County than in the state as a whole, despite considerable private land going into the park. By 1958 tourism was responsible for 70.8% of the county's business.

continued on next page

MORATORIUM Viewed and Reviewed

Teton County, Wyoming, is geographically very similar to Okanogan County, Washington, which Mr. Baker writes is now listed as a 5-B redevelopment area. Climate and accessibility are similar. Both have considerable timber and grazing resources of a marginal nature. In Teton County, with its large protected park, these disadvantages have actually acted as a magnet in drawing tourists, which are looking for a remote unspoiled land. By contrast, tourists largely bypass Okanogan County, including the scenic Methow Valley....

One of the greatest mysteries of our time is how a great range of mountains - the most rugged in America, extensive as the Swiss Alps, and virtually as scenic - could have escaped detection all these years. Although the heart of these non-volcanic North Cascades can be reached in a two hours' drive from Seattle, mostly by paved road, probably not one World's Fair visitor in a thousand ever learned that there was anything worth seeing north of Mt. Rainier.

It is no wonder that businessmen interested in investing in tourist accommodations are going elsewhere, especially since there is no assurance that even with adequate promotion and development scenic values will be adequately protected (other than in the "inaccessible" wilderness core)....

The governmental agency that is in a position to advertise the North Cascades is not doing so; mainly, one suspects, because to bring tourists in to enjoy the North Cascades would surely build up support for a logical transfer to the preservation agency. For to know the North Cascades is to love them. Love in turn brings with it a desire to protect.

There are other reasons for a go-slow policy in regards to the North Cascades region in question.... My concern here is shared by two prominent foresters who are now retired. One, a former Forest Service Experiment Station Director, writes me: "I too have the feeling that roadbuilding and timber sales in the high country are being pushed too fast. Not so much from hazard to watershed as on economic grounds and because of silvicultural and fire-protection problems."

The other forester (a former assistant chief of the Forest Service) after an extensive field trip in the Northwest, confided that he felt that the future of forestry lies more in bringing the better growing sites up to maximum productivity than in attempting to extend forest management into remote areas of present wilderness. He discovered that certain industry-owned timberlands were actually being much more intensively managed than public lands of similar site quality.

Actually, the North Cascades of Washington, with their steep slopes, rocky outcroppings, thin soils and extremely heavy snowfall are unique in the United States. Forest management, other than fire suppression, has barely started in the rugged heart of the Cascades. No one can tell for certain what problems will be encountered. Research projects needed to solve some of the unique problems are just now being set up on a small scale....

I fear that - unless there are changes in policy soon - future historians will regard the government's present push to build roads and to establish logging on remote and marginal timberlands as being almost as short-sighted as the governments well-meaning attempt in the pioneer era of establishing farming on similarly remote and marginal croplands. These marginal farms, of course, failed. We are now growing far more food on less land.

It will probably be explained by the Forest Service that timber sales in the North Cascades are on lands that are perfectly safe to log with present knowledge.

continued on page 13



1937

**Cascades Ice Peaks
National Park
and Other Past Park Proposals**

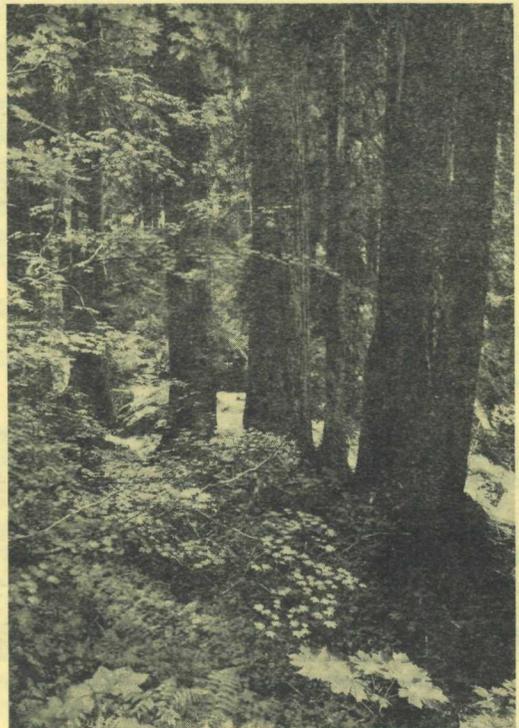
Northern Cascades

area

(Abstract)

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service



Cascades Ice Peaks National Park and Other Past Park Proposals



An historical survey by the North Cascades Conservation Council for a national park in the Cascades of Washington established that such a park was first proposed by the Mazamas in 1906. The first director of the National Park Service, Stephen Mather, planned an investigation of the park potential of the area in 1916, the same year that three bills were introduced in Congress... "to establish the Mt. Baker National Park in the State of Washington." In 1919, the Yakima and Spokane Chambers of Commerce called for the creation of such a park. In the 1920's, The Mountaineers focused attention on the need for preserving the North Cascades, and in 1929 Willard Van Name called again for the creation of a North Cascades National Park in his famous book *The Vanishing Forest Reserves*. In 1937 the director of the National Park Service, Arno Cammerer, appointed a special committee headed by O. A. Tomlinson, the Superintendent of Mt. Rainier National Park, to further investigate the national park potential of the area. Abstracted portions of this report, including map and comments (ours - in parentheses), appear on the following pages.

The Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

November 1937

Transmitted herewith is the report...the committee has reached certain conclusions, and desires to make certain recommendations. Your committee finds that:

1. The five great snow and glacier clad extinct volcanoes, Mt. Rainier, Adams, Baker, Glacier Peak, and St. Helens, within the northern Cascades area in the state of Washington (The Cascades extend also through Oregon and into California) form a magnificent group of volcanic peaks which is unparalleled within the United States.
2. The extremely rugged Cascade mountain range which connects and intervenes between these separate outstanding peaks, contains numerous other high glacier-bearing peaks and hundreds of sharp precipitous mountains which constitute magnificent scenic areas even without the five volcanoes.
3. Hundreds of small streams, uncounted lakes, waterfalls and cascades in abundance with some twenty types of interesting forest and ground cover reaching up to timberline combine to create a wilderness beauty not excelled by any comparable area.
4. Deep intervening valleys between lateral ridges and ranges provide optimum game and wildlife conditions.
5. Excellent accessibility to the area is provided by through highways and minor stub roads, which have as yet done but small damage to wilderness or park values...
6. This accessibility, with location adjacent to large and rapidly growing centers of population, lends to the area a recreational value of very high and increasing importance.

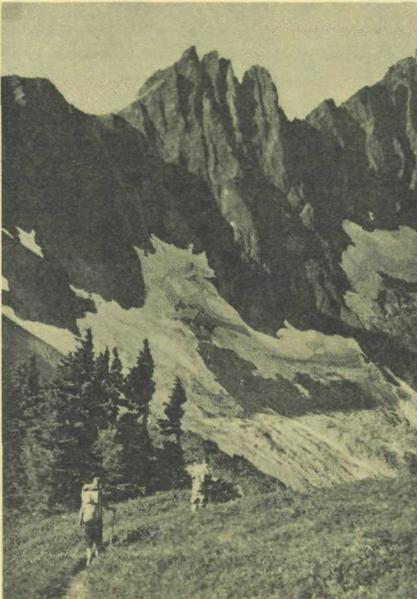
7. The very favorable climatic conditions encourage outdoor sports and recreational activities within the area in both winter and summer seasons; the area already is internationally well known as snow sport country...

8. In addition to esthetic or recreational values of national importance, there is reason to believe that the State of Washington, and the "Northwest," would benefit commercially by giving park status to the area; such status would provide maximum conservational use, watershed protection, stream flow regulation, restoration of fur-bearers and game animals within a great reservoir which would supply contiguous areas, and by no means least, would attract a large tourist travel from all the world.

9. Commercially, the area has to date produced very little of value. Within limited areas mining has been attempted without returns and in some areas mining may still, after more than fifty years of prospecting, be considered a potential commercial possibility. The possibilities for lumbering, waterpower, or irrigation storage occur as a rule at lower elevations than the area under consideration and outside its boundaries. While small areas of commercial type forest exist within the deeper valleys, the total amount of the potential product is so small as to be inconsequential in any sustained yield forestry program even discounting the physical difficulties of growing and harvesting lumber in terrain so rugged and inaccessible. Trapping of fur-bearing animals has in the past produced some revenue. Some grazing of sheep and cattle occurs on the eastern slopes, but commercial values involved are minor.

10. In an area so large there is sufficient room for strictly wilderness areas, for areas which may be developed much as are our existing national parks, and for small areas adjacent to major travel arteries within which might be permitted intensive sports and recreational activities beyond the extent of such development thought desirable within present national parks.

11. From a national viewpoint, the area is unquestionably of national park caliber, is more valuable used as such than for any other use now ascertainable, and would receive park status under the National Park Service as the agency set up for providing highest conservational use and protection. The size of the proposed park is such that congestion as has been noticed in even the larger existing parks, would be unlikely for at least some generations. The area would be similar to a super-park suggested in President Roosevelt's conversation regarding the Mt. Olympus region. Such a Cascade park will outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values, any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States. Establishment of this area as one superb park is an inspiring project to fire the imagination, worthy of the nation's effort...

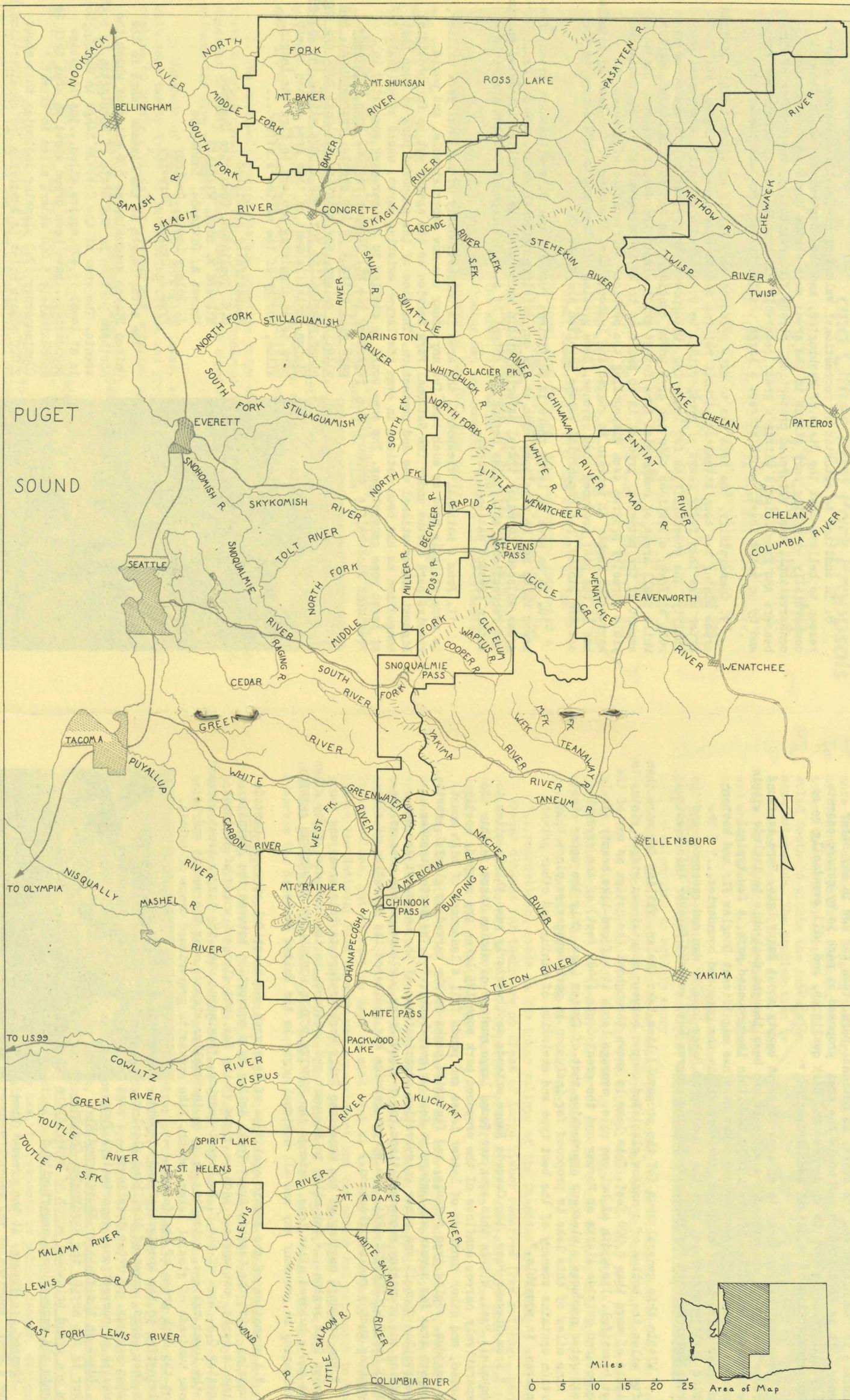


Respectfully submitted
 O.A. Tomlinson, Committee Chairman
 Richard M. Bond, Wildlife
 Ernest A. Davidson, Landscape
 J. Volney Lewis, Geology
 Fred J. Overly, Forestry

"The total length of the Cascade Range in the United States approximates 650 miles of which the northern portion in the State of Washington is most scenic. The area of the Cascade Range in Washington is at least 15,000 square miles...the tentative boundaries...have been drawn about an area that is approximately 5,000 square miles in extent."
 (Contemporary 1963 planning indicates that about 2,000 square miles is advisable for consideration.)

(please turn to page 10)

1937 CASCADES ICE PEAKS NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL



"The guiding principle throughout the whole determination of these proposed boundaries has been that of including areas meeting national park standards which are more valuable to the nation and the state, as national park, than for use in any other manner...it is felt that on the whole the area proposed as park is by nature essentially most valuable for its wilderness and park qualities, and will eventually be so used irrespective of political administration."

"Southeast of Mt. Baker is an area of great beauty about Baker Lake. Here is found perhaps the finest forest section which it has been thought desirable to include within the proposed boundaries. There should be within the proposed park, a few typical examples of the best forest types. Baker Lake has magnificent Douglas Fir and Western Red Cedar which is not excelled elsewhere within the proposed boundaries..." (The Public Utility Districts, with the flooding of Baker Lake by dam and reservoir and the Forest Service, with its intensive logging program have removed forever this beauty.)

" Within this general area (of the proposal) lies Lake Chelan, filling for more than fifty miles the bottom of a narrow glaciated canyon between mountainous ridges rising to heights of more than 8,000 feet. This lake is known throughout the nation as one of the most beautiful. Its width of but one mile, average lends it a fjord-like beauty rarely encountered outside Alaska or Norway and the great depth (1489 feet) of the crystal clear water produces a blueness approaching that of Crater Lake. Only the upper eight or nine miles of this lake is proposed for inclusion in park boundaries since this portion contains scenery of the best type and exclusion of mining and other private ventures, is possible."

" From Stevens Pass, the Cascade Range extends southwesterly some thirty miles to Snoqualmie Pass. Within this area are found large numbers of alpine lakes. Within the comparatively narrow confines of the proposed park some 125 lakes are mapped, mostly unnamed, and other hundreds of lesser lakes and ponds fill a landscape of high mountain meadows, alpine type forests, and fantastic peaks deeply carved by glacial erosion. A superb area for summer wanderings on foot or horseback..." (The North Cascades Conservation Council and other conservation organizations of the northwest are now studying and preparing recommendations for reclassifying portions of the area as the ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS AREA. The Forest Service has indicated its intention of also proposing such a reclassification.)

" The standard heading of the Wenatchee Daily World refers to this area, and the Glacier Peak region...A few miles to the west and northwest in the Cascades, fifty miles wide and a hundred miles long, extends the PREMIER SCENIC WONDERLAND OF WESTERN AMERICA, challenging in grandeur any and all national parks in the United States."

" A summation of the scenic qualities of this vast and beautiful strip of Cascade Mountains, with the Cascade Crest Trail acting as a connection between the gigantic volcanic peaks, can perhaps best be given in the few, but eloquent words of Regional Forester C.J. Buck of the U. S. Forest Service. "Beginning with the larger trout streams in the lower valleys, extending on up to the smaller streams near the summit and to those hundreds of glacial lakes, which, like exquisite grey-rimmed drops of cobalt, spot the dark green of the forest - - culminating in the spectacular and stupendous snow peaks, acres of thrilling glaciers, alpine meadows, of utter loveliness - - what a wealth of recreational opportunity! From Mt. Adams on the south to Shuksan and Mt. Baker to the north, the Washington Cascades are one grand triumphal march of superlative scenic and recreational opportunity."

"Demand for Timber. At the present time only a small fraction of the Federally owned timber in the Cascades has been cut, but in



CASCADES ICE PEAKS NATIONAL PARK - Cont.

the not far distant future, as logging progresses on private lands, the national forest timber will come more and more into demand. The logging industry of Washington is fast reaching back toward the national forests and has a solid foothold within the forests on some watersheds. The problem then is to determine which timber is more valuable for recreation and park purposes and which is more valuable for production."



"Timber and Recreation. The Forest Service, under its policy of multiple use, is attempting to satisfy every demand upon the forests, and in so doing the growing recreational needs are often sacrificed. One instance of this is in the South Fork of the Stillaquamish. Because of its proximity to Seattle and Everett the recreational demands on this area are increasing yearly. The valley has hardly been touched by the logger and contains a stand of nearly four billion board feet of timber. The Forest Service plans to make this area a show window of selective logging and none of the timber has been definitely reserved from cutting even in the area of the Big Four Inn."

"...recreational needs in the lower valleys of the Cascades are taking a back seat to timber demands for there are no areas of large timber reserved from cutting...park boundaries can be set to include a portion of the highly desirable low country and in this respect the Park Service will be able to offer to the public a land classification superior to that now in existence."

"Any objections which the Forest Service may express against loss of forested areas proposed as park, will very likely be based upon disturbances of proposed recreational programs rather than upon loss of any commercial values. Perhaps it is unfortunate that the extensive area here proposed for park status was ever placed within national forests considering that it is of practically no value in the conservation and production of lumber values, yet it must be kept in mind that at the time these forests were established the National Park Service was non-existent and the nation had not begun to take stock of its areas which should be forever conserved for their park values. In the intervening years, the Forest Service has rendered a very great service to the nation in the protection they have given these distinctly park-value areas, and that Service deserves the nation's thanks for its stewardship."

"Tourist business is undoubtedly the most important present and future commercial possibility of the area (as distinguished from natural resources) and is a business possibility which may be fostered and encouraged, providing an annual income of almost unlimited possibilities by making fullest use of the lands, natural resources of scenic, esthetic, and wilderness values, and still never dissipating those basic resources."

"During the past 25 years, as exploitation of timber, mineral, and other natural resources of the area has advanced up the valleys, there has been a slowly growing appreciation of the need for permanently preserving part of these scenic assets for present and future aesthetic and economic use. From time to time, local communities and organizations have proposed national park status for certain of the outstanding scenic features. The Mt. Baker, Lake Chelan, Glacier Peak, and Mount Adams districts were those most frequently urged for permanent preservation."

"In recognition of the need for protecting scenic and recreational values against commercial development, the Forest Service has, in response to public demand, designated certain districts for primitive and recreational uses. Despite this, the demand for national park status continues to increase. Further effort to satisfy this demand and prevent further establishment of national parks is legislation sponsored by the Forest



CASCADES ICE PEAKS NATIONAL PARK - Cont.

Service which would, if approved by Congress, make permanent any primitive and recreational areas designated by administrative action."

"Local sentiment is very much divided on the merits of including all of the desirable scenic features of the Cascades within one national park. There is no doubt that a majority of the citizens of the State as individuals would favor such a park, and there are many communities and small groups that would also favor it. However, this favorable attitude is not effectively organized to

successfully conduct a campaign for park establishment. On the other hand, the opposition which includes all forestry and allied associations and groups, is highly organized and aggressively at work opposing the project. During recent months in the North Cascades situation, an attempt has been made, with considerable success, to interest the nationwide organized opposition to pending legislation proposing creation of the Department of Conservation and transfer of Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture."

* * *

INDUSTRY ORGANIZES TO FIGHT CASCADES ICE PEAKS NATIONAL PARK

Chambers of Commerce and industry reacting true to form were incensed over the threat of a Cascades Ice Peaks National Park and were still in a state of shock over the recent establishment of Olympic National Park. They retaliated by organizing the Washington State Planning Council which, following seven public hearings conclude:

1. ...that the people of Washington are well satisfied with present administration of the forest reserves and are unwilling that there should be any transfer of lands of function.
2. The West has progressed too far in the development of multiple use practices to return to the obsolete single use principle, save in quite exceptional cases (the North Cascades Conservation Council considers the North Cascades to be the greatest exception in the nation !). In the Cascade Mountains, because of the exceedingly rugged topography of most of the area wise utilization of mineral, water, and other natural resources will not impair nor change the wilderness characteristics of the region. To prohibit the use of any resources is neither wise nor practicable. Such well-regulated uses, by which men work as well as play in mountain areas, make for the preservation of a sound and healthful civilization.
3. In the mountains of the West two distinct types of recreation have been developed: one handsomely provided in the national parks, which have been carefully selected for their beauty and extraordinary appeal; the other, of a more primitive and self-help type found more generally in the national forests. This latter type of recreation seems well adapted to thrive side by side with the multiple use program of the Forest Service and seems peculiarly fitted to the Cascades lands not already included within Mount Rainier National Park.
4. That no additional lands of the Cascade Mountains be converted into use as a national park.

* * *

You have just finished reading a chapter from the pages of history. As more of the history of the struggle to preserve the outstanding scenery of the Cascades unfolds we expect to see the same forces repeating the same old arguments. This time however you as a member of the NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL will be helping to write the next, and we hope most important chapter of all; the one wherein the NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK becomes a reality.

*Moratorium**Viewed and Reviewed*

continued from page 4 -

This may be true, except for the inevitable "boner", such as has occurred repeatedly in the past, judging from the evidence (soil slippage, runaway slash fires, etc.). In the narrow valley at the head of Lake Chelan and in adjacent drainages on the west slope these "safe" areas may be so restricted in extent as to be economically unfeasible to log, assuming that scenic values are to be protected under the new High Mountain Policy (which does seem to exclude the valley bottoms). There is surely a limit to the scale on which multiple-use principles can be applied in the field. On a large scale, disharmony can be minimized. In narrow valleys of the North Cascades discordant notes reverberate from peak to peak! Any commercial logging will probably prove to be excessive in the Stehekin Valley or along the route of the North Cross-state Highway.

Let me therefore plead, whether formal reserved areas are declared or not, that roadbuilding and logging commitments be delayed in hazardous or controversial drainages in the North Cascades. The list of Drainages submitted by Congressman Pelly is a good one, although there are other similar doubtful drainages surrounding the Alpine Lakes Limited Area, Cougar Lake Limited Area, Mt. Adams Wild Area, etc. I would especially plead that no timber sales be allowed in the controversial portion of the Whitechuck Valley near Glacier Peak.

Yours very truly,

John F. Warth, Director
North Cascades Conservation Council

Mr. John F. Warth
3806 Burke Avenue N.
Seattle 3, Washington

Dear Mr. Warth:

This responds to your letter of November 8 which was forwarded with Mr. Goldsworthy's letter of November 11, 1962, to Secretary Freeman. Secretary Freeman has asked the Forest Service to reply.

Your November 8 letter is an eloquent argument in favor of a "moratorium", and also in favor of a "go slow" policy in the North Cascades area on the following principal grounds: (1) that a "reasonable" time should be permitted for a park bill, and that in time, say six years, the timber cutting necessary to maintain the annual cuts of the working circles can be shifted some place else; (2) that tourism attracted to the area will bring about such an upsurge in the economy as to offset any dropoff that would come from reduced production of forest products; (3) that the area is unknown and present policies of management fail to give sufficient assurance to business to invest in tourist accommodations; (4) that there are too many problems of land management for which answers are not known and research to find those answers not sufficiently well advanced; and (5) these are marginal timber producing areas which will probably prove to be not needed for supplying national timber needs. In addition, your letter raises the basic question whether the "American people, through their representatives in Congress, should determine the facts of this most controversial area."

continued on next page

Moratorium —————

continued from page 13

The Forest Service, and the policy making levels of the Department of Agriculture have, in the last four years, given an unusual degree of attention to the question of what the future use of this general area should be...

As you no doubt know, there have been proposals for a national park in this area for many years. If the existence of park proposals were a reason to stop all land management actions, presumably little would have been done here for a good many years in the past. While you argue strongly in favor of considering a park, there are others in the State who argue with fervor against one. No one can tell whether a park is any more imminent now than it has been in the past or may be six years from now. We, consequently, believe that the rather modest action proposals discussed by Assistant Secretary Baker in his letter to Congressman Pelly should go ahead as now contemplated.

We are in general agreement about the probable upsurge that could in the future result from an increase in tourism. Absence of roads has been one of the principal reasons for little tourist industry in the area up to now. Completion of the cross-state highway would go a long way to make a difference in this aspect. We believe also this is a main reason why the area is not so well known as you suggest it might be.

Concerning the state of research knowledge as a basis for managing land in this area, the question, of course, is one of degree. The fragile condition of some timbered slopes was one of the reasons for some of the boundary changes made in the final decision on the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Both the Region 6 High Mountain Policy and Forest Service Multiple Use Plans acknowledge this as a factor of importance to be considered in reaching decisions on use of a particular area. We agree that many implementing decisions still will have to be made to put the general policies into practice.

As to whether these are too marginal for timber producing areas, we are satisfied that the whole Northern Cascades area does not fall in this category. Some parts of it probably do. We strongly doubt that the areas in which activities have been planned for the next five years do. Regardless of timber production, roads are necessary if parts of the area are to be used for the "mass type" recreation which is necessarily associated with even a modest tourist industry.

We do not believe the decisions the Department of Agriculture has made in this area by-pass the American people. There was a hearing when the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area proposal was up for decision. That boundary decision represents an effort to understand, and reach a compromise answer for, strongly divergent points of view. We do not believe any of the land management decisions made for this area have precluded possible future action by the Congress to establish a park, should Congress decide to do so. Meanwhile, the Secretary is directed by Congress to manage this and other National Forest areas for multiple use and sustained yield. We think this directive calls for active management and the course that has been laid out for this area is consistent with the policies of the Department and the instructions Congress has given us.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD P. CLIFF, Chief
Forest Service
United States Department of Agriculture

continued on next page

SUMMARY OF MORATORIUM CORRESPONDENCE

Letter from Congressman Thomas Pelly to the Secretary of Agriculture Orville A. Freeman, June 19, 1962 - Wild Cascades, July 1962

Letter from Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Baker to Congressman Pelly, September 13, 1962 - Wild Cascades, October 1962

Letter from Senator Warren G. Magnuson to Secretary Freeman, August 14, 1962 Wild Cascades, November 1962

Memorandum from North Cascades Conservation Council to the membership Wild Cascades, November 1962

Latest From the Front



Pelly Again Asks Logging Moratorium

By WILLIAM W. PROCHNAU
Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. — The land encompasses 310 square miles in 20 areas in the Mount Baker, Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. — The land encompasses 310 square miles in 20 areas in the Mount Baker, Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests.

In a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, Pelly asked that a second look be taken at his proposal for a moratorium until a study can determine the ultimate use of the scenic areas.

PELLY'S PROPOSAL was expected to re-ignite a controversy between conservationists and lumbermen.

Conservationists contend the lands should be preserved in their natural state. Lumbermen say the area should remain open to multiple use —

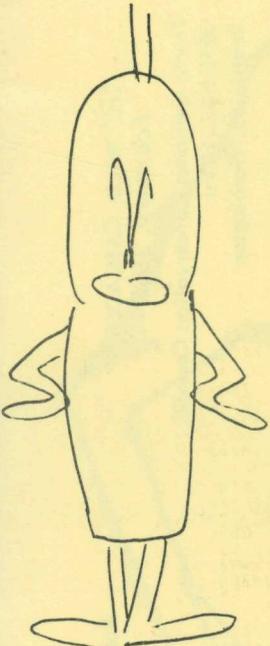
hunting, camping, hiking and logging.

The land encompasses 310 square miles in 20 areas in the Mount Baker, Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests.

A similar proposal by Pelly was turned down a year ago.

THE CONGRESSMAN'S new appeal came on the heels of an announcement that a joint study of the Northern Cascades area would be undertaken by representatives of the Forest Service and the Park Service.

Pelly insisted that he was not advocating conversion of the forest lands to wilderness or primitive areas. However, he felt a moratorium was necessary to protect the areas until their ultimate use is determined.



North Cascades Conservation Council
Founded 1957

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Published monthly, subscription price: \$2 year.

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One of 1963's Greatest Conservation Events

How much wilderness do we really have today? What will we have tomorrow? What can we do to protect this dwindling irreplaceable resource? The Eighth Wilderness Conference will bring together great conservationists of the nation to consider these questions and seek answers—an invaluable experience for all who come to listen and to learn.

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN: EDGAR WAYBURN, *President, Sierra Club.*

THE PROGRAM

Friday: The wilderness resource and its vulnerability.

Friday evening: Banquet, 7 P.M.

Saturday: Ways to preserve the irreplaceables.

Saturday noon: Luncheon.

Sunday: All-day field trip (by bus) to new Point Reyes National Seashore, in cooperation with National Park Service.

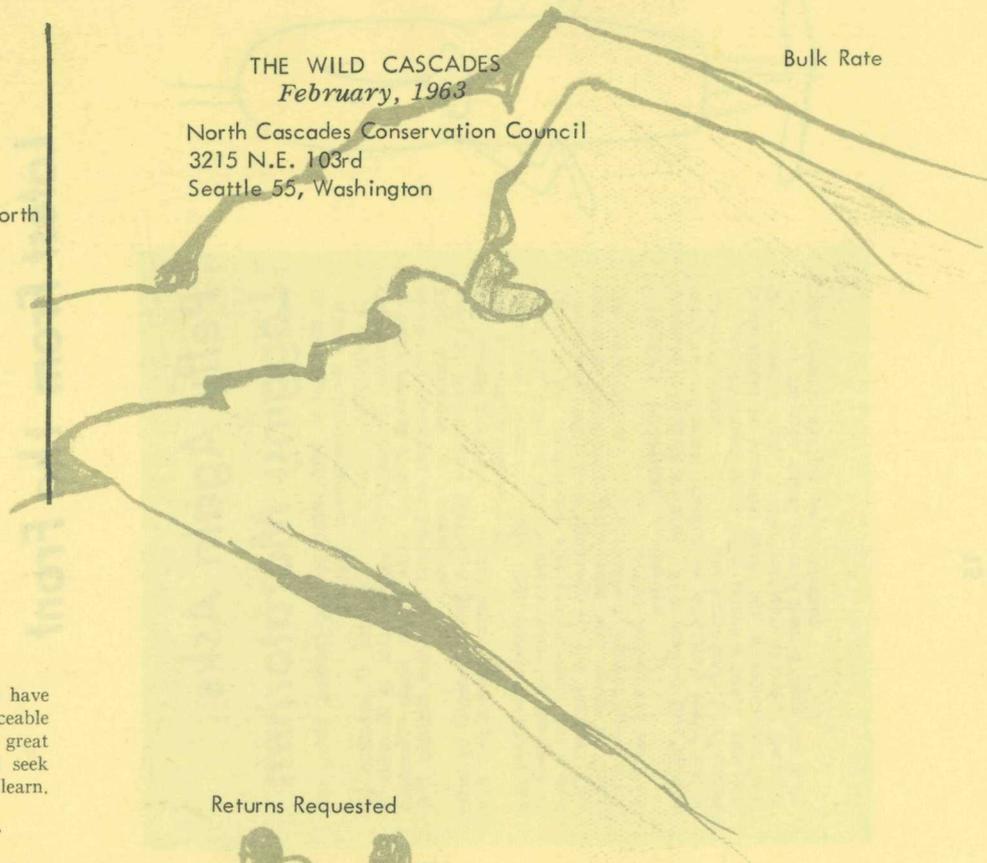
Banquet, luncheon, and all conference sessions at Sheraton-Palace Hotel.

March 8, 9, 10 • Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco

THE WILD CASCADES
February, 1963

Bulk Rate

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



Returns Requested

