

THE WILD CASCADES



February - March 1968

OUR TROOPS VICTORIOUS AT HOUSE HEARINGS



Bumping Valley & Mt. Aix by John Warth

in proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness,
topic of future Congressional hearings.

We wish to commend our troops for the superior quality and originality of their testimony. Here again we scored a victory as some of the Congressmen appeared very favorably impressed with the depth of the conservationists' concern for the preservation of quality values. By contrast the derisive, sarcastic tone of many of the anti-park witnesses served only to irritate the Congressmen. In general, however, the arguments and those giving them were essentially those presented at last year's Senate hearings on the North Cascades. It was the same script read by the same cast.

A call for help was sounded in the December-January issue of The Wild Cascades. We urged our "troops to the breach once again." Your response was magnificent. You were part of the overwhelming pro-park majority: which requested permission to be heard by the House Interior Committee at the North Cascades Hearings in Seattle April 19 and 20; which testified before the House Committee; which mailed statements and letters to be included in the hearing record.

Outdoors Unlimited, which threatened to overwhelm us in what they claimed to be "their hearing", was no match for our troops. From the reported thousands of members of this anti-park organization only a pitifully small handful of witnesses appeared before Congressman Aspinall's Committee. Even Reverend Riley Johnson, the explosive spokesman for Outdoors Unlimited, was noticable by his absence. The Conservationists were clearly the victors with their numerical superiority of greater than 3 to 1. (We shall present our readers with a detailed

box score as soon as we can review the transcript of the hearing.)

The Chairman of the House Interior Committee did not appreciate the intensity of interest existing in the North Cascades. This was made evident by the hearing being scheduled in a room much too small for witnesses and observers. Many of those having to stand in the halls finally became discouraged and left. Eventually witnesses, selected by a random drawing of names, were divided between two rooms in which they were heard concurrently.

Congressman Aspinall in typical western fashion "rode shotgun" during most of the hearing, peppering the witnesses with "trick" questions and pointed remarks. He opened the hearing with a note of extreme displeasure at the close to 800 requests to testify before his Committee, saying he "never had seen anything like it before". As he worked his way through a crowd of 200 that jammed the lobby of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, he complained, "I don't know who these people are. Are they hippies (there were none) or part of a Seattle drive to get out into the country? Of course they have the right to testify, but they will repeat the same thing over and over again and will not trust their position to be stated for them by responsible officials or organizations. This whole thing has been ballooned all out of proportion here."

What Congressman Aspinall does not realize is that the North Cascades Conservation Council has worked for over 10 years to crystallize this intensity of interest. We have been the spokesman for many but have urged our members and supporters to be their own spokesmen as well. The Congressman should understand that, having waited for 10 years to address him on the subject of a North Cascades National park, our supporters were not going to sit quietly on the sidelines when the opportunity finally came to "exercise their right to testify."

At the start of the hearing Friday morning Congressman Aspinall appeared uncommitted as he stated, "You can be sure that neither I, as chairman, nor any member of the committee from outside your state have judged this case before we hear the evidence." At the end of the hearing on Saturday afternoon Mr. Aspinall concluded with an encouraging note by saying, "I'm going to do my darndest to get a bill out of our committee before it adjourns in August and in time for a conference committee to take action this year."

However, Congressman Aspinall had earlier stated, "No legislation will be passed until the district affected at least receives a Congressional Committee." He referred to the fact that Congressman Tom Foley in eastern Washington had requested such a hearing. He also stated there would be Washington DC hearings. Could Mr. Aspinall possibly have been entertaining the notion that hearings would be sufficient to delay the legislation until it would be too late for this Congress to act on it? It is a matter of record that he has traditionally closed his committee in the middle of July, not August as he stated in Seattle. We hope our premonition turns out to be wrong and that Mr. Aspinall will agree to work with Congressmen Meeds and Foley (both on his committee and from the districts affected by the park) as well as Senator Jackson, despite their differences over northwest water diversion to the southwest Central Arizona Project.

The House Interior Committee is in the process of exercising its judgment by placing in the printed hearing record only those statements and letters which it selects as being appropriate. It is regrettable that Mr. Aspinall has made this decision and we hope it will not apply to too many of our troops. We have copies of many of the statements that were sent to the Committee. Now we would appreciate receiving a postcard from those of you who sent in statements for the record but have not yet notified us of this fact. We shall then check the hearing record to determine who was omitted. We wish to print in a future Wild Cascades an "Honor Roll" of those who responded to the call.

We shall notify you of the dates of future hearings so that those who have not written will still have the opportunity of appearing on the "Honor Roll". Once again, congratulations for the magnitude and quality of your response.

P. D. G.

Park Plan Debated Witnesses Clash on North Cascades

Seattle Times, April 20, 1968

By WALT WOODWARD

Testimony see-sawed yesterday between lock-tight preservation of the North Cascades and wide-open use of it by timbermen, miners and mass-recreationists as a subcommittee of the House Interior Committee began a two-day hearing in Seattle.

Among those expressing opposite points of view on the issue were William F. Lenihan, spokesman for Outdoors Unlimited, Inc., and Patrick D. Goldsworthy, president of the North Cascades Conservation Council.

They testified within minutes of each other yesterday

afternoon at one of two simultaneous hearings held by a divided subcommittee in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

Representative Wayne D. Aspinall, Colorado, committee chairman, arranged the simultaneous hearings so that as many of the 800 witnesses seeking to testify would be heard. Witnesses were drawn by lot.

LENIHAN, saying his 1966-founded organization represented sportsmen, skiers and others interested in multiple-use administration of the area, branded a Senate-adopted bill for a North Cascades National Park as a

"pig in a poke." He said it offered outdoor recreationists "no management plan."

Complaining that automobile-oriented recreationists would be confined by the Senate bill to narrow corri-

dors along Ross Lake and the route of the North Cross-State Highway, Lenihan said he feared "outdoor slums and wall-to-wall campsites."

He said the Senate bill would leave mass-recreationists "at the caprice of bureaucrats." Instead, Lenihan argued, Congress should amend both park and wilderness legislation "to recognize the people's needs for recreation."

GOLDSWORTHY, however, called for preservation to halt "ever-increasing destruction caused by commercial extraction of natural resources in the North Cascades."

He testified that the council, formed in 1957, is "firmly convinced that this preservation, for all future generations to enjoy, can be best provided in the form of a national park."

Goldsworthy said that "threats of mining and logging must be removed" from an area which he described as "truly one of the most

outstanding scenic areas in the nation."

Pointing out that the area now is managed by the Forest Service, Goldsworthy cited 10 specific multiple-use logging examples which he said demonstrated "Forest Service insensitivity to the scenic qualities of the North Cascades."

GENERALLY, witnesses fell into the same categories which marked the Senate Interior Committee hearings on the same subject here last year.

Mining men flatly opposed a park or any other form of preservation which would bar extraction of minerals. Timbermen sought a delay in congressional action until economic-impact studies could be made.

A parade of elected public officials from Northern sections of the state opposed the park. Four counties bordering on the North Cascades — Okanogan, Whatcom, Chelan and Skagit — were on record opposing the park. So were 13 cities in that area and port commissioners from Bellingham and Skagit County.

Balanced against them was a string of Seattle-oriented witnesses, some speaking for organizations and some as individuals, who argued for park preservation of a great scenic area "before it is too late."

Organized sportsmen opposed a park because of its ban against hunting.

But many Seattle witnesses argued for a park because they said it appeared to be the only device capable of eliminating the threat of an open-pit copper mine near Glacier Peak.

A SHORT, sharp interchange between Representative Lloyd Meeds of Everett, who has offered a park bill, and Ben Hinkle, Bellingham, president of the Multiple-Use for Cascades Club, marked yesterday afternoon's testimony.

Hinkle had testified that it was "foolishness beyond words" to set aside such a large area "for the few who can hire a pack train or carry everything on their backs for extended trips into the wilderness."

But he aroused Meeds, a member of the subcommittee, when he testified that "our own elected representatives to Congress . . . area not representing the wishes of those who elected them."

Meeds asked Hinkle if Hinkle had a financial interest in a mine in the North Cascades.

Hinkle tersely replied, "Yes." Meeds, with a smile, excused him from further questioning.

OTHER testimony:

Alex Menzies, Granite Falls Sportsmens Club — "The land use in the North Cascades should be year-around instead of just for three months of hiking. Skiers and hunters should be permitted there, too."

R. M. Pyle, president, University of Washington Conservation Council — "North Cascades Park without much more real forest than is now provided (in the Senate bill) . . . would be like the acquisition by an art museum of the lower left-hand corner of a great masterpiece."

F. Douglas Mavor, logging manager, Anacortes Veneer, Inc. — "Loss of payrolls and tax revenue will be in direct proportion to the loss of the availability of public timber with which to sustain our mill operations. A shortage already exists."

R. J. Brooks, Chemithon Corp., Seattle — "If the national park also includes those additional forested valleys which we feel are a necessity, the small reduction in the national forest log yield is virtually insignificant compared to the potential gain that can be accomplished through improved forest management."

Note: Prior to the Redwood Hearings we announced that each person who sent a copy of his letter or testimony to us would have his name put in a drawing for a Sierra Club Exhibit Format book. The winner of the drawing was Stephen Reynolds of Eugene, Oregon.

HOW WOULD RECREATIONAL CONSERVATIONISTS PROVIDE FOR A MINING INDUSTRY?

by J. Michael McCloskey
 Conservation Director
 Sierra Club
 San Francisco, California

Talk given before Thirteenth Annual Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Institute, July 16, 1967.

I am sure that the title I have been asked to address myself to is designed to put me in my place. In effect, it puts "the monkey on our backs" to produce a rational plan for such multiple public uses as mining and recreation. It says in essence that "you recreational conservationists have been telling us what you want; now how can that be combined with what we need also?"

The title suggests a serious inquiry into the relationships between the mining industry and recreational conservationists. However, as presented the title presumes too much. Recreational conservationists could as well ask the mining industry how it would provide for the nation's outdoor recreation needs. Obviously miners are expert in mining, not recreation; it would be presumptuous to ask them to provide a nationwide outdoor recreation plan. Similarly, we have no expertise that would qualify us to tell the mining industry its own business.

Clearly what is worth discussing is our mutual business -- the area where our own fields of expertise overlap. What I propose to explore today is the extent of this overlap, as it appears to us. I hope this exploration will narrow the area of contention between us and put our relationships into better perspective.

OUR DIFFERING PREMISES

Before entering into this exploration, however, I think it is best, frankly, to recognize some of the semantic and conceptual barriers to effective communication.

Those involved in most enterprises have a high self-estimate of the social importance of the thing to which they have chosen to devote themselves. I am sure this is true of the mining industry, and I know it is true of outdoor recreation. In our discussions with most commodity interests, we find that the self-estimates vary so drastically that there is little basis for communication. Typically the commodity industry will claim that it is producing goods vital to the nation's economy and its health and well-being. Limitations on the industry's freedom of action will undermine the economy and deprive our citizens of the good life. Recreation, in contrast, is regarded as a somewhat trivial and self-indulgent activity that must take second place to the basic business of making a living. It is an article of faith that recreational resources and industrial demands can always be harmonized -- on industry's terms. Environmental amenities can always be compromised a little bit more.

Naturally those of us who have devoted ourselves to conserving environmental amenities see the relationship in a different light. We perceive our relationships in the context of an affluent society, one that perennially produces more than it can consume. Our economic problems stem now from our tremendous productive capacity. While the habits of mind of a scarcity economy may persist, that stage in our economy has now been left far behind. Curtailment of production will not mean privation. It will only mean that a glutted market will be a little less glutted.

Industries like to think they cater to real human needs. But beyond a hard-core of poverty that is almost outside the market economy, human needs could be satisfied at a much lower level of production. Marginal increases in

production now are dominantly based on massive advertising programs to develop new consumer desires. Industries don't supply needs, they create wants, i. e. new markets. It is amusing, for example, that the redwood lumber industry, which is resisting our attempts to establish a Redwood National Park with the plea that the public needs redwood lumber, is forced to spend millions on advertising to maintain its competitive position in the building market. It is facing competition from substitute products equally suitable for interior finish work.

We have no quarrel with the legitimate desire of any industry to make a profit. But this desire should not be dressed up as a response to public need. For example, the public does not need the planned obsolescence which characterizes the marketing policies of the automobile industry. Yearly styling changes stem from a desire for high turn-over and sales, not from any fundamental inadequacy in old styles. Our huge iron requirements are probably related to these marketing habits of the auto industry. Viewed in this light, the requirements for iron become but a part of the amenities of fashion in transportation.

From the standpoint of public policy, then, the question becomes one of balancing commercial amenities against environmental amenities. Undoubtedly both have their place, but, where conflicts occur, which has the greatest claim?



Mine Tailings at Holden, Washington

OUR SHRINKING NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

We assert that environmental amenities should have the greatest claim in our schedule of social priorities. In making the transition from an empty land to a crowded one and from an economy of scarcity to one of affluence, it is amenities of the natural environment which increasingly are in scarce supply. Over the course of a century of industrializing, we have neglected to plan properly for our cities. We have become an urban nation whose cities are barely habitable. We are a nation of great private wealth and public ugliness. The fragments of the natural world which have survived in our cities -- pure air and water and open space -- are the balance-wheels which give sanity and quality to urban life.

For the most part, though, we must leave the cities now on forays to find the tonic of natural landscapes. It is in the rural areas and wildlands beyond that our people must look for a change of scene and pace which can be profoundly refreshing. Outdoor recreation is a popular mode of expression for this need to know the natural world, of which man is a part. Recreation in our national forests and parks is growing between 7 and 12% a year. Planners see the overall demand growing between 3 and 45 times by the year 2000.

I hope the demand does not grow by that much. Many recreation areas are already suffering from overuse, with site quality in marked decline. At peak-weekends, the numbers of turn-away visitors are growing. While new landscaped recreation areas can be constructed near cities to meet some of the need, these serve a different need and clientele than wildland parks. Wildland parks provide a strong and moving enough experience to serve as an effective counterweight to urban ugliness. But the supply of natural areas is inelastic. We cannot easily manufacture more to service increasing need. What we must do is to preserve the quality and integrity of the natural environment which still survives. And we must learn to control demand by controlling our members.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF POPULATION STABILITY

Population control must be the basis for an effective and enduring conservation policy for the future. While one can be hopeful about the declining birth rate per thousand persons, the actual increases in numbers of people each year continue to point us toward a condition of crowding which will severely impair the quality of our environment. Only stability in population size will permit rational planning for the protection and improvement of the environment. Other countries like Japan and Sweden have been able to level off their population growth and think of such planning. Once a national consensus emerges that population stability is a necessary goal, we too can contemplate achieving the best man-land ratio that is still obtainable.

Obviously a national policy of population stability would have serious implications for the mineral industries. Consumption of basic metals like iron is now projected to increase by 2% a year in the next decade.¹ With a stable population, demand for iron would tend to taper off, to the extent that increasing per capita consumption is not encouraged. Stable demand in contrast to growing demand is probably not an acceptable objective to most businesses. It is our objective, however, and this may put us on a collision course.

Due to the non-renewable nature of minerals, we would argue, in fact, that conservation would be better served by declining annual consumption. Because deposits now in place are all endless populations to come will ever have, the conservation ethic suggests that we should avoid consuming them whenever we reasonably can. While continuing revolutions in technology make it difficult to foresee future needs, an affluent and generous culture ought to be able to err on the conservative side. Conservatism would be indicated particularly in the consumption of fuels and other minerals which are not reusable or are difficult to reclaim from manufactures.

Because of the adverse environmental effects of increasing fuel consumption, it would seem additionally important to limit the use of fuels. Excessive reliance on mineral fuels is impairing the quality of the earth's envelope of air. Smog, sootfall, increasing

carbon dioxide levels, and rising average temperatures are all having a serious impact on the environment. Surely the privileges of commerce convey no charter to degrade the habitat for all life on this planet. As the most powerful creature, man should crave the self-respect that can come from using power with compassion. Human ingenuity should be directed toward finding substitutes for those resources whose use degrades the planet. Technological change has made it almost characteristic of our economy that we can find substitutes for materials whenever we have reason to care enough.

CURRENT CONFLICTS

At this point, I am sure some of you are saying to yourselves: "there is no hope of getting along with people who think like this." I suspect this may be true if we content ourselves with comparing premises and general philosophy. However, if we look to the actual areas on the ground where our interests conflict, I think we may find they are much fewer in number than might be imagined. It may not be so difficult to get along, after all.

Because of our differing general premises, we find that many commodity interests are prone to over-react to threats which they perceive in our philosophy. In compounding hypothetical possibilities, they talk themselves into believing we want to take away most of their resource base. The timber industry particularly seems to be in a chronic frenzy about the imagined threats that pallid recreational proposals pose to their timber supply. In a recent speech, Senator Henry Jackson, the chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, told them to calm down and see reality more clearly. Pending legislation for a National Trails System, a Wild Rivers system, and two or three more national parks will have only an infinitesimal impact nationally on their resource base. In the long run, an industry only harms itself by so over-reacting. It forfeits a measure of public confidence and good will that every industry needs.

A number of studies have been done to try to determine how much conflict there really is between outdoor recreation and the timber industry. These studies have been conducted

by the Forest Service's Experiment Stations. In a California study, all potential recreation sites and wilderness areas on three dissimilar national forests were inventoried and plotted on commercial timber maps. The study found that these maximum possible withdrawals would reduce the allowable cut by an average of only 13%.² This means that 87% of the productive commercial areas would never be touched. I need hardly point out that it is unlikely that every potential site would be allocated to recreation in the near future. In a similar study in the Pacific Northwest, it was calculated that maximum possible new additional wilderness reservations could conceivably take up to 1 million more acres of commercial forest land out of production. The study found, however, that by the year 2000 this added withdrawal would reduce the total output of the Douglas fir sub-region by only 2%. This reduction, the report thus observed, "would not alter significantly the . . . long-range timber output in the region."³ Annual production fluctuates by more than 2%.

I know of no similar studies in the field of mineral resources. But I suspect that results would be of the same order of magnitude. Presently only about 2% of the land area of the United States is within federal recreational and wildlife reservations; only a fraction of a percentage more is withdrawn in state and local reservations. Not all of these areas are now closed to mining, though we advocate closure. Only about one-half of one percent of the nation's surface is in wilderness reservations, and these are still open to mining yet for a number of years. In only three of the top 10 mineral-producing states are there significant wilderness reservations. In only 8 of the 25 leading mineral-producing states is wilderness a factor.⁴ Of the principal minerals these 8 states produce, only iron and petroleum are minerals which our nation consumes in greater quantity than it can produce.⁵ However, neither is a rare mineral, and the United States benefits from its heavy foreign investments in production of these minerals. To my knowledge, there are no serious prospects for producing iron or petroleum in wilderness areas in any of these eight states, save in Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area.⁶

The Wilderness

Wilderness areas probably provide the most useful focus for exploring the area of potential conflict between recreation and the mining industry. This is so for these reasons: (1) these are among the largest reservations that are being made; (2) as presently constituted, the wilderness system is new and growing; and (3) the trend is to be increasingly restrictive in managing these areas. While both national parks and wildlife refuges are large and restrictive, the systems for each are near completion.

Both wilderness and mineral resources are characterized by the truism that you can only have them where you find them. Because of their immovability and irregular distribution, it is inevitable that the two values will sometimes overlap. The proponents of each value will argue that there is room for the other elsewhere; each will discount the overall importance of the other. Miners will point to the small percentage of the population using wilderness. We point out that only 8% of the national income is derived from the mineral industry and that only a negligible fraction would be displaced by wilderness.⁷

The Wilderness Act, enacted by Congress in 1964, was designed to provide some ground rules for settling the conflicts.⁸ The Act declared that it is "the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness." In defining wilderness generally "as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man," the act established a National Wilderness Preservation System composed initially of 54 national forest units with an aggregate size of 9.1 million acres. As you no doubt know, the act continues the application of the mining laws and mineral leasing laws to this acreage until December 31, 1983. Thereafter these areas are closed to further disposal or entry under these acts, excepting that patents can continue to be issued on claims established before that date. However, in the interval between the passage of the act and that cut-off date, three restrictions are applied to the mining and mineral-leasing acts. One, patents issued on claims filed during the interval will convey title only to the mineral rights,

though reasonable use of the surface for the conduct of mining operations will be granted, as well as the right to remove mature timber for mining purposes, provided the timber is cut under the principles of sound forest management. Two, on claims filed during the interval, the Secretary of Agriculture is granted the right to impose reasonable regulations on the modes of ingress and egress from mining operations, recognizing the wide variety of industrial facilities that are commonly necessary to such operations. Three, the Secretary can require that the surface of land disturbed in mining operations be restored as near as is practicable to its earlier condition on the termination of mining.⁹

As some of you may recall, in considering this proposed legislation the mining industry wanted no cut-off date on future mining within wilderness. The House of Representatives proposed that wilderness areas be open to mining for 25 more years. The Senate, on the other hand, wanted to terminate mineral entry immediately. The Conference Committee decided to compromise by allowing mining for 19 years following enactment. In accepting this compromise, the Congress undermined its own definition of wilderness as an untrammelled place. This compromise with the ideal of wilderness, however, seemed to be a political necessity.

The act neglected to say anything about the termination date on mining for new areas that might be added in the future to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Except for a few national parks and wildlife refuges which are still open to mining, these areas are principally some 5.5 million acres of national forest land in some 34 units known as Primitive Areas. The act directs the administering agency, the Forest Service, to review the suitability of these areas for permanent wilderness status over a 10-year period. Suitability reports are to be forwarded to Congress, and each area is to be administered as it now is until Congress decides on a change of status. Primitive Areas are now open to mineral entry, though closed to logging. The Conference Committee asked that "the Department of the Interior . . . explore existing Primitive areas so that when legislation is considered at a later date Congress will have the benefit of professional technical advice as to the presence or absence of minerals in each area."

The American Alps

The vast North Cascades region in the state of Washington is sometimes known as "the American Alps" because of the rugged beauty of its mountain scenery, spectacular glaciers, and secluded Alpine meadows. But there is more than beauty and wilderness in the North Cascades. There are also great stands of valuable timber and rich mineral deposits.

The presence of the timber and the minerals accounts for the struggle now being waged over the future of this region. The Senate last November passed a bill to establish a two-unit national park embracing more than a half-million acres. Between the two units of the park there would run a meandering narrow strip of land which would be administered as a national recreation area. Another half-million acres in the region would be designated a Wilderness area.

In most respects, the Senate bill is acceptable, but it really represents a minimum conception of what could be done with this extraordinary scenic masterpiece. Predictably enough, the timber and mining interests would like to see the bill shelved or at least those lands that are to be incorporated in the park and in the Wilderness area much reduced in size. But in a nation rapidly growing in population and striving to save what few unspoiled natural places survive, it would be irresponsible for this generation of Americans to permit logging, road building, mining and economic development in the North Cascades.

The better approach is for the House to build on the foundations of the Senate's work. Representative Pelly of Washington and other conservationists have proposed a comprehensive national park of a million acres, approximately twice the size of the park envisaged in the Senate bill. They also suggest expanding rather than diminishing the existing protected area and upgrading all of it to Wilderness status. If the members of the House Interior Committee were to design a park and Wilderness area along these lines, they would be offering a plan truly scaled to the heroic dimensions of America's Alps.

New York Times, April 21, 1968

Review of Primitive Areas by the Geological Survey

In response to this directive the U.S. Geological Survey has been exploring the mineral resources in each Primitive Area the Forest Service is reviewing. The Act directs the Forest Service to review one-third of the Primitive Areas by September of this year. To meet this schedule the Geological Survey, with the aid of the Bureau of Mines, has now looked at 12 Primitive Areas. Four of them are in California, three are in Arizona, and there is one each in Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming.

The Geological Survey is publishing technical bulletins setting forth the findings of

these surveys. That agency describes its survey techniques in the following manner: "The work on an area begins with a careful search of the literature, both published and unpublished . . . Mapping . . . will be of the reconnaissance type, much of it at the scale of 1:250,000 . . . it will be confined to those aspects of the geology that are important to appraisal of mineral possibilities and potential . . . Much of it will be done by use of helicopter . . . The reconnaissance geologic mapping is accompanied by sampling of all favorable-looking rock-veins, alteration zones, bedded deposits, and also of the sediments in every stream. The mapping groups are backed up by geochemical teams who work with them part or all the season. These teams operate out of mobile laboratories equipped for colorimetric, atomic absorption, and emission spectrographic analysis . . . For some areas, we have considered it necessary to supplement the field and geochemical work with aeromagnetic surveying."¹⁰

Because wilderness proposals are at the heart of our potential problem, I think it would be worthwhile to review the findings of the U.S.G.S. in each of these 12 studies made, using these techniques. Let us look at the California studies first. In the case of the San Rafael Primitive Area in the coast range, the U.S.G.S. reported: "Although several important mineral commodities are produced from this general region, no mineral deposits approaching commercial grade were recognized within the primitive area by the investigations of the U.S. Geological Survey."¹¹ For the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon area north of Los Angeles, the U.S.G.S. said its studies "reveal no significant concentration of valuable mineral commodities." While it found "traces of antimony, copper, molybdenum, silver, and gold," it said "the quantities are of no commercial importance."¹² On the basis of the U.S.G.S. report, the Forest Service reported that within the Desolation Valley area of the Sierra Nevada "there is no known mining activity . . . Limited prospecting did occur in the past, but no economical discoveries of valuable minerals have been made."¹³ With respect to the Ventana Primitive Area in the coast range near Monterey, the Forest Service summarizes the U.S.G.S. report by saying: ". . . there is no known mineral of commercial quantity or quality in the proposed Wilderness. There are no oil or gas discoveries within the area."¹⁴

Let us look next at the Arizona areas. On the basis of its study of the Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area in the central portion of the state, the U.S.G.S. reported: "No mineral production from the Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area has been recorded. No veins, or other kinds of mineral deposits offering any promise of economic return, were found in the geologic reconnaissance."¹⁵ It was reported that the Pine Mountain area, also in the central part of the state, "is made up of unmineralized lava and apparently barren granite."¹⁶ Within the Mt. Baldy area in the eastern part of the state, it was observed that "there are no known mining claims within the area and no known active prospecting." It was stated, however, that "surficial rocks may contain construction materials and that possibly oil or gas may be found in deeply covered Paleozoic rocks."¹⁷

The U.S.G.S. reported that "no mineral deposits of commercial importance are known within the Flat Tops Primitive Area" of western Colorado.¹⁸ The U.S.G.S. reported "there has been no production of minerals from the Spanish Peaks Primitive Area" of southwestern Montana. While an asbestos-chromite prospect was found, the U.S.G.S. felt the "grade is too low and the deposit too small to be profitably mined at present."¹⁹ For the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area of Oregon's volcanic Cascades, the report was: "no minerals have been produced from the area, and no mineral commodities known to occur within the proposed boundaries can be mined economically at present."²⁰ The only valuable mineral known to occur there is block pumice.

Within Utah's High Uintas Primitive Area the finding was: "there are no known mineral values and the proposed wilderness will have no known effect on the development of minerals of the state."²¹ In only a small part of the large Stratified Primitive Area of northwestern Wyoming was mineralization found. The U.S.G.S. said: "No mineral deposits were found in the mineralized area, but mining claims, some of them patented, are located there. This part of the primitive area has a potential for concealed deposits and is worthy of further exploration."²²

On the basis of these reports, some reasonable conclusions begin to emerge. First, these areas have not been proven historically to be of significance to the mining industry.

Second, only traces of valuable minerals are found in some of these areas, and these cannot be profitably recovered. Third, only in rare instances are promising finds being made. What this adds up to is that unbounded optimism about the possibilities for important discoveries in these areas is not warranted. What this also adds up to is that the mining industry is not going to suffer appreciably if these areas are withdrawn from mineral entry. Even more clearly the country will not suffer any economic deprivation.

The Cut-Off Date

In the light of these findings, recreational conservationists might be tempted to ask for an earlier cut-off date on mining within Primitive Areas which Congress adds to the National Wilderness Preservation System. If no special provision is made in the acts adding new units to the system, 1984 will continue to be the terminal date on mining within all units regardless of when they were placed in the system. The Department of the Interior, however, is now thinking of immediate termination dates for some of the new units. Provisions specifying this would be inserted in the special acts. Nevertheless, many of the organizations instrumental in the passage of the Wilderness Act also realize that the mining industry may well ask for extended termination dates on some of the more highly mineralized areas that may yet be reviewed.

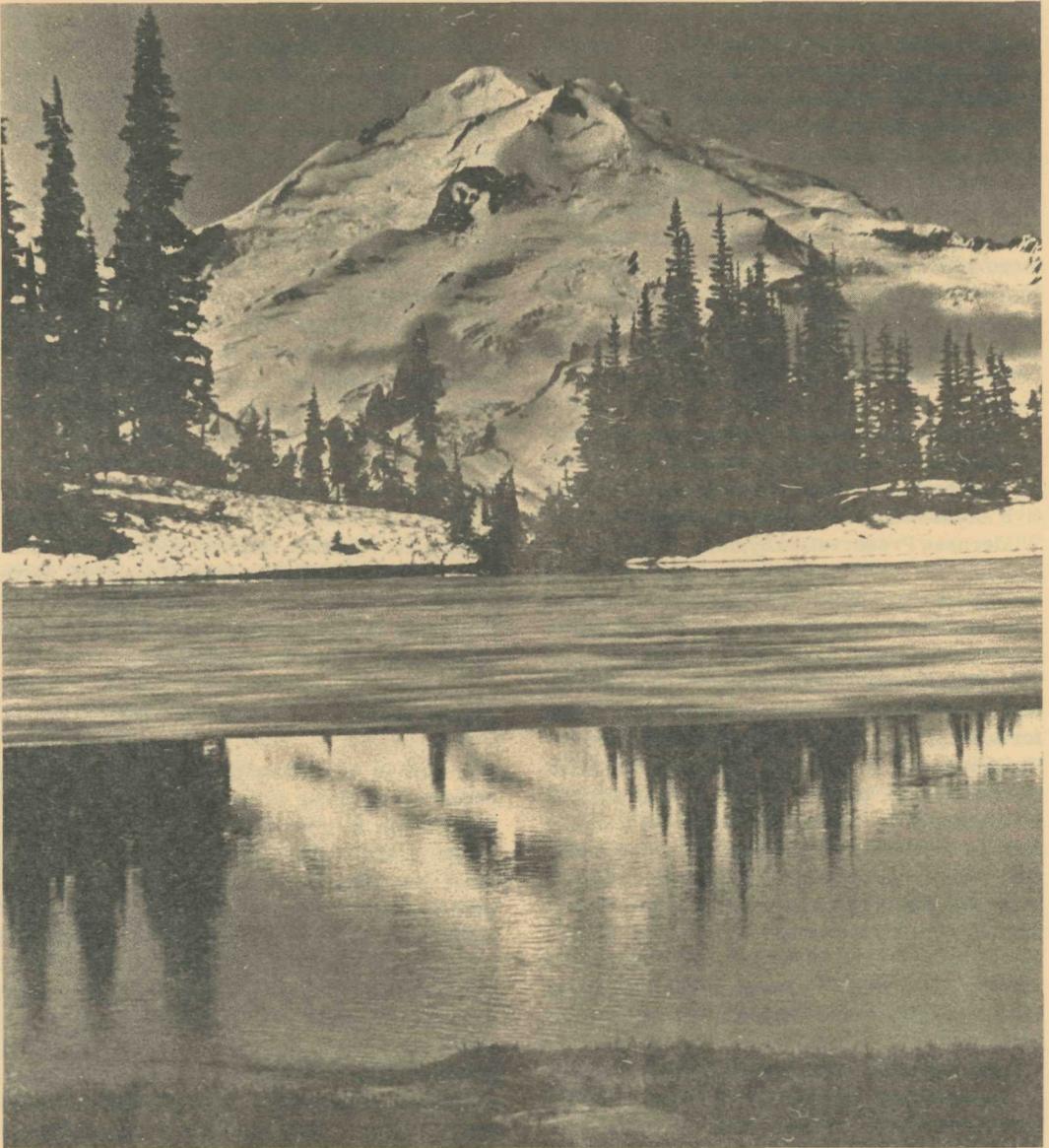
On the question of termination dates on mining within new wilderness units, the mining industry and recreationists have an opportunity to work together or to work at cross purposes. An amicable way of settling the question would be to abide by the compromise that went into the basic act, i. e. to use 1984 as the termination date for all units. This date was far too short for you, and far too long for us. Nevertheless, it probably represents about the kind of compromise that we could achieve if we battle all over again about every one of the 34 primitive areas. If we renew the contest all over again on a piecemeal basis, either side might come out more poorly in the long run. Because of rising recreational demand, however, I seriously doubt that we would do more poorly. I suggest to the industry, therefore, that we both accept 1984 as the termination date for mining within all wilderness units.

I should admit frankly that it will be difficult to hold all recreationists to such an agreement. There is a rising feeling that we should seek basic amendments to rid the Wilderness Act of its provisions for continued mining. The feeling is also that we should rid the act of the provisions for permanent prospecting and mineral reviews.²³ On the other hand, I know there is unhappiness within the mineral industry over the restrictions on prospecting within wilderness. Within designated wilderness areas, prospecting must be carried on in a manner compatible with a wilderness environment. Thus, helicopters are not allowed. There has been some talk about seeking repeal of these restrictions. The various more and less restrictive provisions of the Wilderness Act were the product of 8 years of struggle between recreationists and the commodity industries. Rather than re-opening the case to renewed struggle, I submit it would be more productive if both sides committed themselves to abiding by the compromise of 1964 and got on with their other important work.

Miners Ridge

Now in proposing this agreement, I am sure we are going to be accused of inconsistency when it comes to the case of Miners Ridge in the North Cascades. As I am sure most of you know, recreational conservationists are stoutly resisting efforts of the Kennecott Copper corporation to develop an open pit mine within Washington's Glacier Peak Wilderness. The company wants to go ahead now with developing an ore body which contains an estimated 20-30 million tons of 1% copper. It owns 350 acres outright on old patented claims and is estimated to have 2,650 acres of unpatented claims. Virtually all of these claims were filed prior to the passage of the Wilderness Act. (Editor's note: Actually it would appear most of these claims were allowed to lapse when Kennecott abandoned the Cascades in 1964, then re-filed as new claims when it returned in 1966.)

Now the date of these claims is important. Since they pre-date the passage of the act, they are not involved in the compromise provision in the act to allow new mining claims to be filed for 19 more years. These pre-established claims represent vested rights which are touched upon by a different section of the Wilderness Act. Section 5(c) of the act



Glacier Peak from Image Lake by Dick Brooks

contemplates that it may be in the public interest from time to time for the government to acquire private holdings within the exterior boundaries of Wilderness Areas. The section says: "Subject to the appropriation of funds by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire privately owned land within the perimeter of any area designated by this Act as wilderness if (1) the owner concurs in such acquisition or (2) the acquisition is specifically authorized by Congress."

What we are advocating in the case of Miners Ridge is that the Congress specifically authorize acquisition of Kennecott's holdings, assuming that they will not willingly sell, and provide the necessary appropriations. At recent Congressional hearings on North Cascades National Park legislation, representatives of the Forest Service announced that the Secretary of Agriculture had such a request to Congress under advisement. At our Biennial

Wilderness Conference, the Secretary called upon the Kennecott company to "weigh most carefully the very real and transcendent values that will be destroyed if mining is begun . . . The company can, if it so chooses, ignore these values; gouge out its road and begin operations. If this happens, I want them and you to know that I will take steps to insure that the highest standards of performance and restoration, under the law, are observed. But I cannot really believe that such an application will ever reach my desk," the Secretary concluded.

The Miners Ridge case is a flagrant example of conflicting values. The mine site is the center of the Wilderness, on broad high meadows which look out on breathtaking alpine panoramas. Treasured Image Lake, mirroring Glacier Peak, is but a short distance away. Digging a 2,000-foot-wide hole in these meadows is like punching out the eyes of the Mona Lisa. The damaged area may be small, but the damage changes the importance of everything in sight for miles around. It is no longer a glorious, remote, and untouched area. In a psychological as well as visual sense, the open pit will rob the area of the meaning it now has as wilderness. For many years, we have advocated that this area be the heart of a great and classic national park. The park legislation that is currently advancing is centered somewhat further north, but the quality of the area is not disputed, and strong interest in national park status continues.

Both the national park quality of this area and its wilderness designation give it a special status. In advocating public acquisition of the property, we are not suggesting that we will advocate this in the case of all claims filed within wilderness before they can be developed. This would not only be unworkable and politically unrealistic, but it would be committing us to a basic revision of the Wilderness Act's provision for continued mining. But we do believe it is consistent with the intent and objectives of the act to advocate occasional acquisition of claims on an ad hoc basis where the public interest is great and the conflict with it is aggravated.

While the contest over these special cases will be spirited -- and I can show you a copy of a recent full page advertisement with the

headline: "An Open Pit, Big Enough To Be Seen From The Moon" -- the mining industry should not misunderstand our intentions. We are not trying to re-work the basic compromise of the Wilderness Act. We believe we are working within its framework.

Moreover, the mining industry can help minimize the amount of skirmishing if it avoids pushing development in sensitive cases. Kennecott had every reason to know that the Miners Ridge case was sensitive. It knew of the scenic importance of the site and its special history. It has been asked by Washington's Governor, its Senators, by the Secretary of Agriculture, and by some of its own stockholders to cease and desist. It claims it must go on to provide copper for defense needs. The Department of Defense has told Senator Jackson there is nothing to this claim. No stockpile contract was ever signed with Kennecott for this mine, and it was doubtful it would qualify.²⁴ The company also claims development is important to our balance of payments with other nations. In light of the fact that the mine would contribute less than one-half of one percent of the copper this nation consumes and that copper imports are but a small fraction of total imports, this claim can hardly be taken seriously. One can only conclude that the company wanted to precipitate a test case, which would go either to Congress or the courts. The prospects are excellent that the company will get its test case. The outcome may provide a charter for our continued relations.

CONCLUSION

Our continued relations will depend then in considerable measure on how the wilderness issue goes. Naturally, we are interested in areas beyond wilderness reservations. There are many techniques for minimizing the esthetically objectionable features of mining developments. There are others for guarding against adverse effects on the biota. These are best known to mining engineers, landscape architects, and biologists. I would not presume to be an expert on them. However, they generally cost money and reduce profit margins. Most companies will not apply them unless they are concerned about public opinion and governmental regulation. And when they

are applied, they are usually half-way measures. I cannot say we have a high opinion of this kind of multiple use. Multiple use is usually an excuse for a pro forma gesture to recreationists and conservationists. You get the ore, and we get the tailings for rockhounding. The public gets a permanent eye-sore.

Obviously this does not need to happen. There is a better way to do things. But it is our experience that a better way will come only when public opinion is insistent enough. It is also our experience that dependable protection comes only when an area is withdrawn from mineral entry. Through its demonstrated practice, the mining industry may want to try to convince us to the contrary. But until it does, we shall continue to work for expanded withdrawals. And as a long-term aim we shall continue to work to have all minerals on unwithdrawn public land placed under the Mineral Leasing Act. We believe that mining on public

land should be at the option of its owners -- the people of the United States and the government which represents them -- and not at the option of private claimants. And we believe that mining which is allowed should be done under the protective conditions the government sets forth. And finally we believe there should be a better return to the public treasury for the minerals that are taken.

I know the mining industry can only find such views to be unpalatable. But there should be no illusions as we seek to find a way to build a tolerable relationship. As I listen to the papers at this Institute, perhaps I too will be relieved of any illusions that I brought with me. The content of the communications may not yet be satisfying, but there may at least be some value in beginning the dialogue. Thank you for inviting me.

FOOTNOTES

1. Minerals Yearbook (USDI, Bureau of Mines, 1965), Vol. I, Table 8, p. 11.
2. Elliot Amidon and Ernest M. Gould, Jr., The Possible Impact of Recreation Development on Timber Production in Three California National Forests (Technical Paper No. 68, Forest Service, USDA, 1962).
3. Timber Trends in Western Oregon and Western Washington (Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Forest Service, USDA, October 1963), pp. v, 48, 78.
4. Minerals Yearbook, op. cit., Table 4, p. 102.
5. Ibid., Table 8, p. 127.
6. 36 C. F. R. 251.85.
7. Minerals Yearbook, op. cit., p. 18.
8. 78 Stat. 890-896 (1964), 16 U.S.C. 1131-1136; see McCloskey, The Wilderness Act of 1964: Its Background and Meaning, 45 Or. L. Rev. 288 (1966).
9. Section 4(d) (3).
10. "Appraisal of Mineral Potential in Wilderness Areas," address by Harold L. James, Chief Geologist, U.S. Geological Survey (to American Mining Congress), September 11, 1966.
11. Mineral Resources of the San Rafael Primitive Area, California (Geological Survey Bulletin 1230-A, 1966), p. A1.
12. Mineral Resources of the Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area, California (Geological Survey Bulletin 1230-G), p. G1.
13. "A Proposal: Desolation Valley Wilderness," Forest Service, March, 1967.

14. "A Proposal: Ventana Wilderness," Forest Service, May, 1967.
15. Mineral Resources of the Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area, Arizona (Geological Survey Bulletin 1230-F, 1966). p. F1.
16. "A Proposal: Pine Mountain Wilderness," Forest Service, November, 1966.
17. "A Proposal: Mt. Baldy Wilderness," Forest Service, September, 1966.
18. Mineral Resources of the Flat Tops Primitive Area, Colorado (Geological Survey Bulletin 1230-C, 1966), p. C1.
19. Mineral Resources of the Spanish Peak Primitive Area, Montana (Geological Survey Bulletin 1230-B, 1966), p. B1.
20. "A Proposal: Mt. Jefferson Wilderness," Forest Service, August, 1966.
21. "A Proposal: High Uintas Wilderness," Forest Service, September, 1966.
22. Mineral Resources of the Stratified Primitive Area, Wyoming (Geological Survey Bulletin 1230-E, 1966), p. E1.
23. Section 4(d) (2).
24. Letter of Paul R. Ignatius to Senator Henry M. Jackson, dated April 7, 1967.

A crotchety congressman

Rep. Wayne Aspinall, D-Colo., is a powerful congressman. He heads the House Interior Committee.

He's also a crotchety old man, if last week's hearings on the proposed North Cascades National Park are an indication.

The hearings were conducted by a subcommittee chairman, Rep. Roy Taylor, D-N.C. But, as one account put it, Aspinall rode shot gun. He seemed to take delight in taking pot shots at witnesses and reporters.

The statements of most of the 350 witnesses who appeared in two days of testimony in Seattle were accepted by Aspinall and his colleagues without comment. But every once in a while the 72-year-old Aspinall would jump on a witness. In the instances we observed, Aspinall seemed more interested in harassing the witness than in obtaining information. Witnesses who dared answer back usually ended up in a pointless quarrel with the congressman.

Aspinall's most outrageous reaction involved one of the reporters covering the hearings. Aspinall apparently was angered by an article in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer by Robert Browning which called Aspinall "an unabashed opponent of the national park concept." The article appeared Saturday morning after the first day of testimony. The committee called Browning to testify on Saturday. He was

asked if he or his newspaper had any opinion on the North Cascades, and he said no. Taylor then read a long list of Aspinall's conservation achievements and then asked Browning if he still thought Aspinall was anti-park. Browning said yes. Two other newsmen covering the proceedings also were called before the committee to explain their attitudes, and those of their newspapers, toward the North Cascades.

Comments of persons who were at the hearings indicated they were shocked by the proceedings.

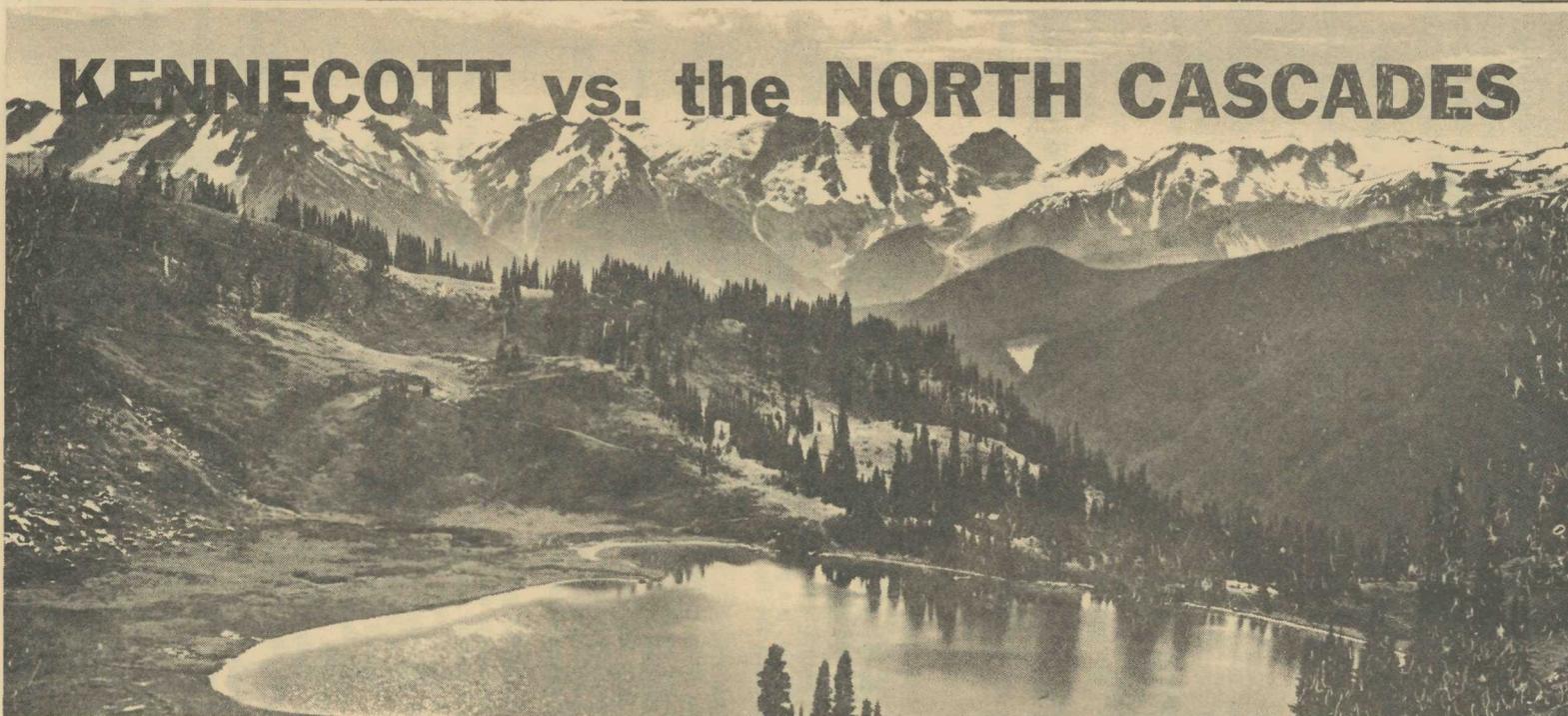
What seemed to be bothering Aspinall was that so many people wanted to testify and so many of them said the same thing. He compared the 800 who wanted to speak on the North Cascades to the 175 who testified earlier in the week on a proposed Redwoods National Park in California. He said he thought both sides were trying to overwhelm the committee with numbers.

Observers who had sat through earlier Cascades testimony before a Senate subcommittee said there were few surprises in the two days of House hearings. Organizations and persons reiterated what they had said before.

In spite of that, Aspinall left Seattle saying he intended to hold further hearings on the North Cascades in Washington, D.C., and eastern Washington.

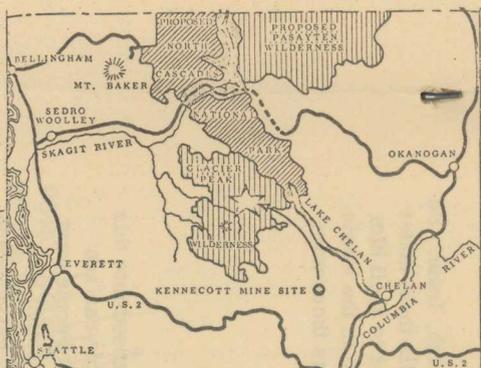
Vancouver
Washington
Columbian,
April 23,
1968,

KENNECOTT vs. the NORTH CASCADES



In January of 1967, C. D. Michaelson, vice president in charge of mining for the Kennecott Copper Corp., described a push for increased copper production not in terms of swelling still further the company's already near-record-high profits . . . oh no, but as an unselfish service to the country. He spoke of Defense Department needs, the nation's balance of payments position, the state of the national stock-pile, consumer requirements.

The company official, when waxing so eloquent, was meeting with conservation leaders from the West discussing a company proposal for development of an open pit copper mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in the state



of Washington. His rhetoric failed. The proposal has run into heavy fire from conservation groups and government officials alike.

The United Steelworkers, which now has added its voice to the mounting opposition, perhaps better than any other organization knows the mockery of Kennecott's expressed concern with the national interest. For the company has forced the shutdown of virtually its entire productive capacity. Placing concern for its pocket-book above all else, Kennecott has refused to negotiate seriously while attempting to ram an inferior settlement down the throats of its many thousands of workers, who now have been on the picket lines for over five months.

The proposed open pit, to be almost half a mile in diameter and some 500 feet deep, if Kennecott goes ahead with the project, would be located on Miners Ridge in the North Cascade Mountains, often described as the American Alps. The view of Glacier Peak from the proposed mine site, now called "the scenic climax of the entire North Cascades," would be destroyed by such a mining development. This fact is the basis for the opposition.

AMONG THE GOVERNMENT officials speaking out against the open pit has been Orville Freeman, who as Secretary of Agriculture also directs the U. S. Forest Service. Noting that the Federal Wilderness Act permits the development of mining claims within wilderness areas, Freeman has urged Kennecott "to consider and weigh most carefully the very real and transcendent values that will be destroyed if mining is begun." Describing the unparalleled beauty of the area, the Agriculture Secretary said, "Within this vastness is . . . a valuable copper deposit, placed there, perhaps, by a Wise Creator to test whether man could forego

material riches for the fullness of the spirit . . . I cannot really believe that such an application (for mining development there) will ever reach my desk."

Opposition has come too, from Washington Governor Daniel Evans, a Republican; U. S. Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, a Democrat; Congressman Lloyd Meeds a Democrat, whose district includes the potential mine site; and from many newspapers, both national and local. Others are pointing to the relatively small amount of copper the property would turn out. Stating his doubts that the metal produced would be sufficient "to outweigh other important considerations, such as the inevitable damage to the natural beauty of the wilderness area," Paul R. Ignatius, assistant Secretary of Defense, demolished one of Kennecott's major arguments for development—the importance of the project to national defense.

If some of the country's finest alpine wilderness is, as a company spokesman hopefully predicts, subjected to "30 years of blasting," what would the open pit produce? The answer is an estimated 12,000 to 15,000 tons of copper per year—only about five per cent of the amount now coming from Kennecott's open pit in Bingham Canyon, Utah. The figure is only slightly over two per cent of the company's U. S. and Chilean production in 1966, which exceeded 600,000 tons.

The operation would inflict on one of nature's beauty spots an ugly scar which only company representatives seem to think could be obliterated by avalanches when mined out. The Kennecott project would also require cutting access roads into the wilderness and could well create a pollution problem from mine tailings. Animal life in the streams and vegetation both suffered from earlier underground mining at a site 10 miles distant from the company's proposed mine pit.

IN APRIL AND MAY of 1967, hearings were held on proposals, submitted to Congress by the Administration in March, to establish a North Cascades National Park and related wilderness and recreational areas. While testimony was divided on the subject of the park and its size, it was nearly unanimous in opposing the Kennecott open pit.

When a company stockholder protested at the Kennecott annual meeting, he was told that the decision was up to the company's managers.

"Of course, we're going ahead and mine." Kennecott responds to criticism of the proposal, "You can't desert property." Kennecott owns some 350 acres through patented mining claims and holds mineral rights on another 2,650 acres.

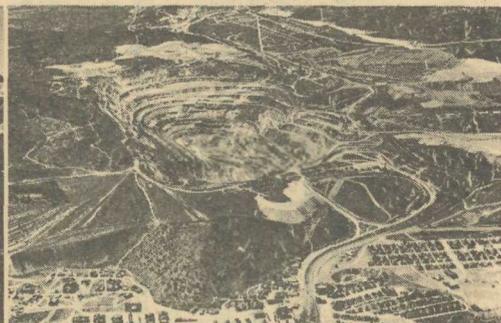
The current controversy is the first major public dispute over mining operations in federal wilderness areas since passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964. Although logging, mining, and other destructive uses are not allowed in national parks, which are administered by the Department of the Interior through the Park Service, mining in wilderness areas is allowed by the Wilderness Act—through 1984. At the same time, should Kennecott persist in its plans to develop the mine, it would first have to apply to the Forest Service for a road access permit.

The service has the right to put conditions on the location of such access and perhaps the type. It, too, may ask Kennecott to go underground all the way, although the company has maintained that only an open pit is economically feasible. In such a case, the matter could wind up in court—its probable destination also if the Snohomish County Board of Adjustment fails to grant a zoning variance when and if Kennecott asks.

USWA VICE PRESIDENT Joseph P. Molony, putting the USWA on record in opposition to the open pit, said, "This seems clearly to be a case in which the interest of the nation and the public must be served, for both our and future generations have a great stake in the preservation of our country's beauty. Foresight and restraint are crucial.

"We call upon Kennecott to scrap its plan for development in the North Cascades, particularly in view of the company's own assessment that underground mining at the site, which would be less ruinous of the area's spectacular scenery, is unfeasible," said the USWA vice president.

Noting that the proposed open pit would employ some 200 men, Molony declared that "such jobs, on balance, would be destructive, and this fact must govern our union's position in the matter. If Kennecott were interested in production and welfare of workers, as is the United Steelworkers, it would begin instead to bargain in good faith to settle the 1967 copper strike on honorable terms," said Molony, co-chairman of the union's Nonferrous Industry Conference.



If Kennecott pursues its plan, "the scenic climax of the entire North Cascades" (left) would be destroyed by an open pit mine almost half a mile in diameter. The proposed pit (similar to that above, right) would be to the left of the lake.

IRATE AND HIS FRIENDS

Les Braynes
Garbage Heights, Wash.

Dear Irate,

Well, it's about time to corral the old Sno-Skimmer and get out the old trail bike and hit them wilderness logging roads again. All winter we been pushing hard for True Multiple Purpose utilization of all the National Forest Parks and things through the enlightened program of Outdoors Unlimited, and now it's getting that time of year to use these wilderness logging roads we been fighting for. I been tuning up my new Trail Tempest Termite (Vroom model) and she purrs like a kitten with smoke pouring out of its ears.

As I write this, Irate, Congress is out here to listen to us lay it on the line as regards these fabulous North Cascades. Honest, Irate, I got to get up and see that country some day. I got my testimony all lined out and I'm going to give 'em both barrels. Like in my testimony I have termed them preservationists the "Lock-it-up-and-throw-away-the-keys, boys." That'll hit them where it hurts. We been pussyfootin it around with those guys too long.

I never told you about my brother, did I Irate? "And no wonder," you'll say, because I just don't see how a guy raised in the same family with me could turn out so wrong. He ain't no criminal--don't mistake me. It's just the ideas he gets. He lives in Wichita, and he came all the way out here just to testify before Congress. I'm afraid the Braynes boys are going to cancel out. Morris (we call him Mo) is the most even tempered guy you ever met except when we talk about conservation. Like when I sprung my little trap on him last night and he didn't take it so good. What I withered him with, Irate, was, "If this North Cascades country is so great, and if the Forest Service has been in charge of it all along, then why take it away from them?"

Mo jumps up and says, "Les, you knucklehead, why don't you do some homework? You could walk through an unlogged valley yesterday, but if they log it today you can't walk thru it tomorrow and enjoy the same experience, can you? The only thing that counts is what they're planning now!"

"But it's still the same Forest Service," I reminds him, reasonable.

"And you're still the same dope, Les Braynes," he says, so I figure he knew who won that argument.

It's only about things like Multiple Purpose utilization that he's dumb though, Irate. He invented some gadget airplanes can't hardly get off the ground without and he sells them faster than he can make them. He flew from Wichita in his own plane with another pilot to spell him off when he don't want to fly it himself. He's a expert in his own line, but a babe in the woods about things like the machinations of the wealthy preservationist lobbies. He gets these way-out ideas. Well, for instance.

"Les," he says this morning, "I think I've got the answer."

So I says, "Clue me in, boy."

"Here we are in 1968," he informs me. "The frontier has suddenly collapsed into this small corner of the land, and it's changing so rapidly that for the first time people can see what's happening in a relationship to what has already happened in other places. People want to save something, anything--hopefully, enough. But the preservation idea is stymied by departmental jealousies, in addition of course to other value judgements. These bureaucratic

jealousies derive from certain weaknesses in human nature, and our best hope as preservationists--"

"Speak for yourself," I advise him. "I am a member of Outdoors Unlimited, and some-day I may even pay dues."

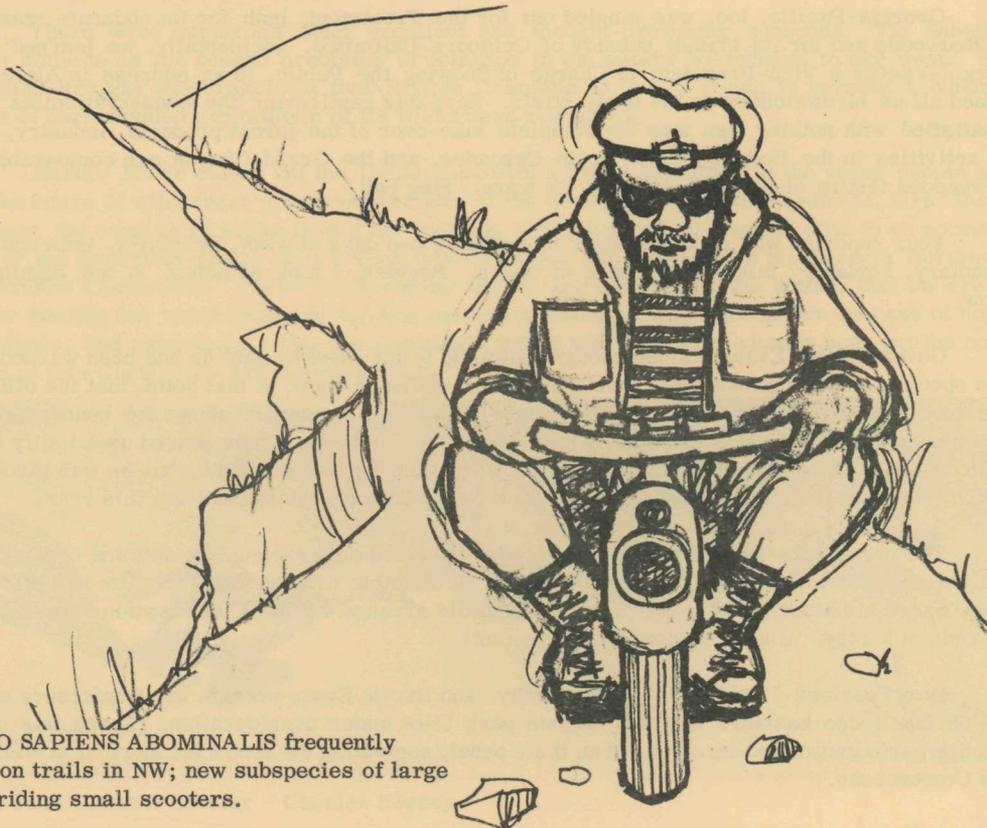
Mo snorts, "That cat's-paw crowd! But to continue: our best hope as preservationists is to arrange things so that the basic organizational weaknesses work to our advantage. Here is my revolutionary and infallible plan. Give the remaining virgin forest lands to the Department of Interior, and all cut-over lands to the Forest Service for the practice of intensive reforestation. Timber sales from virgin forest will be conducted by Interior, but as soon as the trees are cut the land passes to the Forest Service. Interior, not wishing to lose its domain any faster than absolutely necessary, will log with both eyes open to other values, and we could be sure that where recreational, scenic, and wilderness values cried for virgin forest, that forest would be preserved. My plan is so neat, so potentially effective, that the times demand its immediate implementation. Think we can swing it?"

"Say, Mo," I says, "before you go, don't let me forget to show you my new Trail Tempest Termite with Vroom power. It can take one of these wilderness logging roads like it ain't there, and...."

Mo jerked the chair out from under me and I hit the deck. Great kidder, Mo, but it sure takes all kinds--eh, Irate?

As ever,

Les Braynes



HOMO SAPIENS ABOMINALIS frequently seen on trails in NW; new subspecies of large men riding small scooters.

THE SEVENTH BIENNIAL NORTHWEST WILDERNESS CONFERENCE

by

Joe Miller

If anyone doubts Wilderness is an In Thing, he just was not present at the Eames Theater in the Pacific Science Center March 30 and 31. To one who has long expressed the belief that conservationists spend all their time talking to themselves, it was a heartening experience to count the house, sense the enthusiasm, see the many young people mingling with the gray or bald old-timers of the Movement.

General Chairman Polly Dyer, at the last moment still worrying about the lack of advance publicity, was almost overwhelmed by the attendance. Packed into Eames Theater were over 400 registrants, far more than had ever attended any previous Conference. Most were of the True Faith, too, although there was a sprinkling of the opposition; present, as Dave Brower said, "to see what we were up to."

And what were we up to? Well, speaker after speaker roasted the Forest Service with scorching words for its lack of sensitivity to wilderness values, its covert opposition to the Administration's park proposals, and its morganatic marriage with the timber industry. Surely the following Monday there must have been some long and worried telephone calls to Regional Offices in Portland and Missoula.

Georgia-Pacific, too, was singled out for the Treatment, both for its obdurate stand in the Redwoods and for its blatant subsidy of Outdoors Unlimited. Incidentally, we learned that Georgia-Pacific's Vice-President in Charge of Snowing the Public, in an address in Alabama, likened all us birdwatchers to the early Nazis. Says this gentleman: the conservationists will be satisfied with nothing less than the complete take-over of the forest products, industry, and our activities in the Redwoods, the North Cascades, and the Grand Canyon are comparable to the weapons testing of Germany between the wars. Sieg heil!

Your reporter will make no effort to condense two days of witty, scholarly, informative, incendiary, hortatory talk into a couple of pages. Besides, I took no notes. A few highlights follow:

Governor Dan Evans almost brought down the house when he said he had been warned not to be specific on park boundaries. How many in the audience knew, at that point, that the official 1968 road map put out by the Washington State Highway Commission shows the boundaries of S. 1321 instead of the proposal of Mr. Evans' committee? The Governor scared us all silly with his prophecies of a state population density of 12 million by the year 2020, but he was given an ovation when he predicted the establishment of a North Cascades National Park this year.

The new Sierra Club film, The Redwoods, provided a marvelously emotional opening for the Conference. Anybody who can buy a redwood picnic table after seeing that film has just got a rock where his heart ought to be. Maybe we should arrange for the Conservation Film Center to circulate a copy. Highly recommended viewing!

Our Fearless Leader, Pat Goldsworthy, and Brock Evans brought the Conference up to date on the House hearings and the various park bills under consideration. There was good audience participation and involvement on their panel, something we need a lot more of at Wilderness Conferences.

The displays of the participating organizations were as outstanding as the program. Stacks of each group's pet brochures vanished into the pockets and handbags of the registrants. There should be some remarkable cross-fertilization in Northwest conservation circles as a result of this Happening.

Professor Grant McConnell's talk was worth at least one credit hour to all of us who work in the Movement. He provided new and fascinating insights into the relationship between the resource-oriented conservation of Gifford Pinchot's day and the explosively expanding popularly-based movement of today. Real meaty stuff and deserving of the permanence of print.

Luncheon speaker Paul Brooks was witty and urbane as he traced the derivation and hidden meanings of the words used jointly by the conservationists and the resource people. Dave Brower, in a speech subtitled "Wilderness on Xerox" by session chairman Phil Zalesky, gave us a useful series of quotable quotes.

Our neighbors to the South brought good news on a Volcanic Cascades Study Bill and the prospects of a future park or at least more substantial wilderness to be snatched from the loggers. Don Hunter, head of the U. of Oregon Audio-Visual Department, presented a powerful and moving slide-and-sound show that ably depicted the liveable and lovely wilderness still remaining in Oregon.

As banquet speaker, Grant Sharpe of the College of Forest Resources, University of Washington, gave us a somewhat horrifying look into the outdoor recreation of the future. If Dr. Sharpe's crystal ball is unflawed, the recreationist of the 21st century will get his kicks from flying belts, home helicopters, and other means of transport that make snowmobiles and totogoats look almost Spartan by comparison. How necessary wilderness will be then to the person seeking refuge from the sights, sounds, and smells of civilization!

There were numerous other excellent and thought-provoking speeches. Vic Scheffer drove home to us the severe problems of pollution in the watery wilderness to our west. Bill Yeomans brought encouragement that British Columbia is finally trying to reverse a hundred years of unrestrained exploitation of its wilderness resources.

Mardie Murie closed off the Conference with a fitting salutation to the young people who are the future of wilderness preservation. One of the Great Ladies of the Movement, Mrs. Murie has seen the concept of wilderness grow from an idea advanced by a small elite to an accepted part of the American ethic. And I think this is how we can best sum up the Seventh Northwest Wilderness Conference. There was a feeling that we are the wave of the future, that we are no longer beating out brushfires and fighting rearguard actions. The atmosphere was one of hope, confidence, and expectancy. May the immediate future and legislative victory bear out the optimism of this Conference and its participants!



South Fork Cascade Glacier - Charles Hessey

Action Promised On Cascades Bill

Seattle Times, April 21, 1968

By WALT WOODWARD
The green light for congressional action this year on the North Cascades was flashed here yesterday afternoon by Representative Wayne N. Aspinall, influential chairman of the House Interior Committee.

Concluding a two-day subcommittee hearing on what

to do, if anything, about preserving the vast mountain wilderness, the Colorado Democrat dispelled any notion he might try to delay a decision this year on the 62-year-old controversy. He said:

"I'm going to do my darnedest to get a bill out of our committee before it adjourns

in August and in time for a conference committee to take action this year."

A conference committee is prior Committee, the Senate last year approved a bill calling for a two-section North Cascades National Park, plus mass-recreation and wilderness areas.

named when Senate- and House-approved bills on the same subject are at variance.

Under the guidance of Senator Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, Representative Lloyd Meeds, Everett Democrat, noting the North Cascades "has been studied more than any other park proposal in the United States," said he hoped Congress "could come to some resolution this year."

WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

by

M. Brock Evans

Northwest Conservation Representative

Early in 1966, at the biennial session of the State Legislature, many Washington State conservationists united behind a bill to create a Washington State Wild River System. It was a good bill, and would have saved a number of our most scenic rivers from other incompatible uses.

The volume of mail from all over the state was unprecedented, as was the actual turnout in Olympia: so many people came to the hearing it had to be held on the House floor, with approximately 400 citizens crowding the galleries to watch.

The result, however, was total failure. Powerful interests, particularly the Association of Washington Cities and industrial groups, mobilized to defeat the legislation, and it got nowhere in committee. A number of other environmental-type measures failed in the legislative session, and some harmful ones, most notable the joint resolution against the North Cascades National Park, did pass.

The shock of these defeats made many Washington State conservationists realize that a great many matters which have fundamental impact on our environment are decided in the State Legislature. We also realized that laws do not pass because they are "right"; conservation is politics, pure and simple. To achieve good conservation legislation, one must get involved in politics, and at all levels.

When the word "politics" is used, it does not necessarily mean the traditional partisan politics. Rather, it means an allocation of land uses based on competing demands for the use of the same land areas. (Or water areas in this case.) Someone must make the decision and it is almost invariably a political decision, based on the strength of the contending pressures.

Another fundamental axiom of politics, as practiced in our American system, is that one must have a lobbyist to perform the necessary work of contacting the legislators, advising them of his client's views on legislation, and always being ready for action as matters move through the Legislature.

The defeat of the Wild Rivers Bill convinced Washington conservationists that only political action would obtain their objectives and that only an organization devoted to this purpose could accomplish this objective. Accordingly the Washington Environmental Group, known then as the "Umbrella Group", was born.

Last August two discussion-type meetings were held, one in Yakima and one in Seattle. Several interested state legislators and conservationists, including Justice William O. Douglas, met and discussed ways and means of doing what must be done. At that time I was authorized to call a more general meeting and to bring in more conservationists, with an aim towards incorporating a more formal organization and soliciting support.

After several delays informal meetings were held in Seattle in November and December, with a great response from interested conservation activists from all over the state. These meetings were primarily to sound the various persons out on a potential legislative program, as well as a form and structure of organization. The result was that an initial board of directors was selected for the Washington Environmental Council, and the Council itself was incorporated in January of 1968. Two of the original twelve directors, myself and Harold Foss of Yakima, are also directors of the North Cascades Conservation Council; the other directors reflected such organizations as the Steelhead Trout Club, Seattle Citizens Planning Council, Washington Roadside Council, and the Washington Education Association. The by-laws of the Council see it as an organization dedicated to preserving the heritage and maintaining the quality of life we now have in Washington. The intention is to provide the vehicle for a broad coalition of organizations of all types, and individuals from all walks of life, all of whom share a common concern for the quality of environment in the State of Washington, to band together and by their collective weight obtain enough funds to hire a full-time lobbyist to work in the State Legislature, and to join together all the various members in a common cause of keeping the state the way we would like it.

The organization can also serve the important function of bringing sporting groups and preservationist groups back together again. The long drawn-out North Cascades controversy has split us much too long, for in nearly every area our aims are basically the same.

In addition to the organizations named above, some others which have joined recently are the Oroville Sportsmen's Club, the Washington Kayak Club, the Snohomish County Sportsmen's Council, The Mountaineers, and the State Labor Council. The North Cascades Conservation Council Board of Directors voted at the April meeting to join also, and urged all its individual members to fill out the enclosed form and do the same.

WEC now plans a May workshop in Seattle, all members invited, to begin to hammer out a potential state legislative program for the next session, which could include such things as a State Wilderness System, a Wild River System, Air and Water Pollution Control, enforcement of the Scenic Highways Act, better controls of our freeway location and design, and a variety of other state matters.

The Council has also taken on the cause of the beaches, and has voted funds to represent the citizens of the state in a legal battle to protect citizens' rights there.

The organization has already begun to get response, not only from interested conservationists, but also from industries who for so long have had the State Legislature all to themselves. Knowing the power of a lobbyist, they fear the impact a strong citizens' organization can have. They probably also are aware of the success of parallel organizations in California and Colorado. The California organization, for example, at the last legislative session had 20 bills introduced and 13 passed.

An enormous amount of work needs to be done at the state level to protect our environment. The State Legislature has great powers to pass such legislation if it will. But it will not do so just because the legislation is good or right. We must fight for it just as we have had to fight for every piece of conservation legislation. That is simply the way of the game, and through the Washington Environmental Council, Washington citizens are determined to play.

MULTIPLE - USERS

SPEAK OUT

we hunters
 fishermen
 don't WANT
 S.1321 to
 LOCK UP N^o Cascades

Wash needs
 nat'l park like
 I need another
 hole in the head

WITH SIGNS

AT HOUSE HEARINGS

ON NORTH CASCADES
 IN SEATTLE WASHINGTON

NAT'L PARKS
 ARE LOUSY
 FOR SKIING
 WE OPPOSE S.1321

Seattle Post Intelligencer, April 23, 1968

Aspinall's Snit

At the outset of the two-day hearings here last week on the proposed North Cascades National Park, Rep. Wayne Aspinall, Colorado Democrat, commented that the issue has become a controversy "blown all out of proportion."

Aspinall, chairman of the House Interior Committee which conducted the hearings, excoriated the press directly and Sen. Henry M. Jackson indirectly. He declared:

"Part of the blame is due to irresponsible Senate hearings, where controversy was encouraged by some of your senators who had predetermined positions on this issue."

That his reference was to Jackson is unmistakable, for the Washington solon presided at the Senate hearings and Jackson is the author of the Senate's park bill.

What got Aspinall in such a snit, evidently, was the huge turn-out of some 800 persons at the Seattle hearings, which produced the spectacle of individual witnesses being chosen by lot to give testimony.

For the congressman's information, the North Cascades issue is of extreme importance to the citizens of this state and the press would be failing its responsibility to give it less than extensive coverage. As for his blast at Jackson, it may be illuminating to note that Aspinall and Jackson long have been arch foes on the question of Columbia River water diversion to the Southwest.

IN ALL, the intemperate comments of the Colorado congressman were not calculated to ease the North Cascades controversy he claims to deplore.

The Senate passed measure is a reasonable compromise of multiple-use and preservation interests. Aspinall and his committee now have the opportunity to halt further needless controversy, by supporting the Senate's well - considered compromise proposal.

Washington Post, May 19, 1968

North Cascades Park

The hearings on the North Cascades National Park bill before a House subcommittee in Seattle were an event of national significance. They focused on the finest mountain wilderness in the United States. Last October the Senate passed a bill to include nearly half of this spectacular 1.2-million-acre complex of rugged peaks, ridges, glaciers, extinct volcanoes, lakes and timbered valleys in a national park. Now the House subcommittee is considering that bill along with two others.

The bill favored by many conservationists would expand the proposed park to a million acres, with the object of giving maximum protection to terrain and wildlife. But the differences between this measure and the Senate bill are not as great as might be supposed. Adjacent to the park units, as proposed by the Senate, would be the Lake Ross and Lake Chelan national recreation areas. In the same region would be the Pasayten primitive area and the beautiful Glacier Park Wilderness. Also adjacent on the west is the Mount Baker area operated as a national park by the Forest Service.

Though most of the land is already owned by the Government, opposition to the park is by no means negligible. Timber interests are eager to continue cutting trees on Forest Service land; hunters are reluctant to see any reduction in the wilds open to them; Kennecott Copper has plans

for a vast open-pit mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness; and Thunder Creek is coveted for a power dam.

In our view, the national interest in saving this unspoiled alpine region in the far Northwest is enormous. To a continent that is rapidly filling up, a million acres of snow-covered peaks, glacial troughs, evergreen forests and dashing rivers constitute an asset of inestimable worth. There is much to be said for opening the more hardy regions to recreation and at the same time for preserving the more remote areas as roadless wilderness. Fortunately, the North Cascades are big enough to serve both purposes.



High Hope for the North Cascades

Seattle Times,

April 24, 1968

THE most encouraging news to emerge from recent Seattle hearings on the North Cascades by a subcommittee of the House Interior Committee was the promise of the committee chairman, Wayne N. Aspinall, to do his "darndest" to produce a bill in time for final congressional action this year.

Aspinall's "darndest" should be enough. This 19-year congressional veteran from Colorado wields as much authority in the House on matters of this kind as does Senator Henry M. Jackson, his counterpart in the upper house.

The Senate, under Jackson's guidance, last year approved a bill calling for a two-section North Cascades National Park in addition to mass-recreation and wilderness areas in the region.

As this year's session of Congress began, Aspinall, oriented more toward multiple use than preservation of federal lands, was the big question mark. There were even those park advocates who feared he might block any North Cascades legislation.

Not only did Aspinall dispel these beliefs in Seattle, but it is significant to note that he promised House action "in time for a conference committee to take action this year." A conference committee is named when Senate- and House-approved measures on the same subject are at variance.

Thus, after 62 years of controversy, there is reasonable hope now that 1968 will be the year of some sort of park preservation finally to be provided for those magnificent mountains known as the wild North Cascades.



N3C GARDEN SALE HOWLING SUCCESS

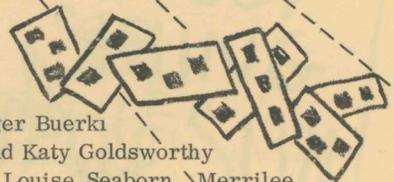
The First Annual Eastside Garden Sale was held under the most adverse weather conditions imaginable. Winds of gale force roared through the Bellevue Square Pavilion, blowing down our displays, scattering the merchandise, and battering the plants.

In spite of the wintry weather which kept shoppers at home, hardy gardeners purchased more than \$200 worth of plants, birdhouses, and other goodies (all donated and hence clear profit.) The N3C Bookshop sold over \$100 worth of books.

In the belief that such a miserable day could not coincide with a garden sale for another 10 years, co-chairmen Joe and Margaret Miller have decided to try the event again next year. N3C gardeners should begin taking cuttings this summer of their rarer specimens for the 1969 sale.

Credit for this year's sale goes to the following willing workers:

Plants - Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Kruckeberg, Emily Haig, Lois Warth, Joe and Margaret Miller
 Birdhouses - Paul Seaborn
 Art Objects - Eliza Anderson
 Book Display - Harvey Manning
 Educational Display - Bill Long and Roger Buerki
 Sales Force - Helen Waterman, Jane and Katy Goldsworthy
 Transportation - George Oakes, Mary Louise Seaborn, Merrilee Kipfer, Eileen Ryan



Mineral Exploration On Increase in State

The transfer of the state division of Mines and Geology to the Department of Natural Resources from the Department of Conservation will give the public better service and coordination in managing the mineral resources of the state, says Commissioner of Public Lands Bert L. Cole.

Cole said the Mine's and Geology Division was transferred to his department by legislative action on July 1, 1967. The move is the latest since the division was created in 1889 and served the state under various names with offices previously in Tacoma, Seattle, and Pullman.

No change was made in the staff. Marshall T. Hunting is the division supervisor, a post he has held since 1957, Commissioner Cole said.

Here is a detailed report of mineral exploratory activity in the state for 1967:

Mineral exploration activity in Washington in 1967 was at an all-time high. More than half of this activity was in the Northern Cascade Mountains—this in spite of withdrawals and threat of very large additional withdrawals from mineral entry in this area. Copper was the principal target, but molybdenum, zinc, lead and precious metals were also being sought.

Whatcom County

American Smelting & Refining Co. opened up and extensively sampled old workings at the Great Excelsior (President) mine on Wells creek, a tributary to the North Fork of the Nooksack river. This is a silver-gold bearing body of brecciated greenstone cemented by sulfides.

Western Gold Mining, Inc., of Seattle resumed exploration work at its New Light mine near Harts Pass in the Northern Cascades. Geochemical prospecting was followed by bulldozer stripping, diamond drilling, and tunneling. This gold deposit, in a fracture zone in argillite or slate, was first mined in 1882 as a glory hole operation.

Early in the year Inland Copper, Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., drilled five holes for a total of 2000 ft. at the Davis copper prospect on Silver creek, a small stream that flows into Ross lake in Whatcom county about two miles south of the Canadian border. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite occur in potash-enriched zones near the intrusive contact of quartz diorite and Tertiary volcanics.

Examination of the 801,000-acre North Cascade Primitive Area was continued by parties from both the U. S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines. Work was concentrated in the western part of the area this year. A report on the eastern half of the area will be published sometime in the fall of 1968. The western half report will be published somewhat later. In 1967, U. S. Geological Survey parties did geological mapping and made geochemical surveys. Bureau of Mines men examined and sampled all the known mines and prospects in the area.

Skagit County

Valmines, Inc., of Puyallup continued underground development

work on their lead-zinc-copper-silver vein near Cascade Pass. A 100-ton flotation mill was under construction. This property is within the area that has been proposed as a North Cascade National Park, 503,500 acres in size, a 520,000-acre Pasayten Wilderness Area, a 105,000-acre Ross Lake Recreational Area, and a 62,000-acre Lake Chelan Recreational Area. All mining would be prohibited by law in the park and for all practical purposes no mining will be permitted in either the wilderness or recreation areas. Thus, the proposed new single-purpose areas for recreational use, plus the 458,105-acre already existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, would close a total of 1,648,605 acres to mineral production in the North Cascades.

Snohomish County

Little, if any, progress can be reported at Kennecott Copper Corp.'s multimillion-ton copper deposit near Glacier Peak. Kennecott has not yet made any announcements as to its plans for the property.

The Weyerhaeuser Co., following up on earlier geochemical prospecting and geophysical survey, drilled an 85-ft. core hole and started a second hole on its copper prospect on the North Fork of the Snoqualmie river.

At the Kromona mine in Sultan Basin, underground exploration was conducted to develop new reserves of copper and molybdenum, and test runs of ore were put through the mill on the property.

Exploration was continued at the Wayside property near Granite Falls. Values in gold and silver were traced in a silica-carbonate zone in serpentine by bulldozer stripping, and a magnetometer survey of the property was completed by Varian Associates of Palo Alto, Calif.

BrenMac Mines, Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., was active in the Sultan Basin, where they did extensive geochemical prospecting and did diamond drilling at three properties. Three holes were drilled at the Mint property. They opened up an old adit and are currently diamond drilling at the Hicks property, and they drilled a total of 3740 ft. in four holes at the Sunrise property. Very encouraging results were reported from two of the holes drilled at the Sunrise. Late in the year a road was under construction to a site from which a long crosscut will be driven to test the ore at depth. At this property copper occurs in a breccia zone in quartzite.

King County

Westland Mines, Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., conducted exploration work over a large area, including the Glibreath (Clipper) property at the head of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie river. Work has been reported in at least three areas along a three-mile-long mineralized belt. Most of the work was concentrated in the Condor-Porter-Hemlock areas near the junction of

Burnt Boat creek and the Middle fork of the Snoqualmie river. Soil sampling, geologic mapping, magnetometer and resistivity surveys, and bulk sampling have been completed. Three diamond drills were running in 1967, and by Nov. 1 some 21 holes had been drilled for a total of 12,000 ft. Drilling will continue through the winter. A crosscut tunnel was started in December. A series of linear mineralized structures were reported to carry fair values in copper over varying widths with low values in precious metals and sporadic molybdenum values. The company reports its exploration expenditures to date at \$280,000.

Inland Copper, Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., drilled at least eight diamond drill holes for a total of 6000 ft. and ran magnetic and resistivity surveys on the Quartz creek property. This property had been explored by diamond drilling and an IP geophysical survey last year by Copper Range Co. This is a copper-molybdenum deposit in a breccia zone in quartz diorite.

Cougar Development, Inc., has completed surface geologic studies at the Dutch Miller property at the headwaters of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie river. The company has indicated it has plans to build a road in to the property.

Mono Mines, Inc., of Randle, Wash., drove a long raise from the crosscut that was completed at the Mono mine in 1966. Gold-silver-copper-zinc occurs in a breccia pipe in silicified andesite. The property is in the Miller river area south of the Town of Skykomish.

Guggenheim Exploration Co., through its Vancouver, B. C., office, has done geologic mapping and geochemical prospecting in the Central and Southern Cascades.

Two oil test wells were drilled during the year in the Pacific Ocean offshore from the State of Washington. Both were dry holes. The first was drilled by Pan American Petroleum Corp. to a depth of 10,368 ft. at a location 20 miles off the Olympic Peninsula near the mouth of the Hoh river. The second well, drilled by Shell Oil Co., at a location 15 miles offshore opposite the mouth of Willapa Harbor, went to a depth of 13,170 ft. In both operations the companies were joined in their efforts by groups of other major oil companies that hold nearby offshore leases. Mobil Oil Co. and Shell also conducted seismic surveys in Puget Sound and offshore.

During the year five wells were drilled onshore in Western Washington as oil and gas tests in Whatcom, Snohomish, and King counties. Also, 11 wells were drilled in the Jackson Prairie area of Lewis county in the development of the Northwest's first and only underground gas storage project. Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane is the operator for itself and its partners, El Paso Natural Gas Co. and Washington Natural Gas Co. of Seattle.

During the year the Continental Shelf off the coast of Washington became a target for geological studies by the U. S. Geological Survey. The purpose was to find clues to deposits of heavy metals, mainly gold, and to provide basic geologic data for use by private industry in its search for mineral resources. Geologic and geophysical studies, including acoustical profiling, magnetic surveys, and dredge

and core sampling, were conducted from a University of Washington research vessel under a \$185,000 contract from the U. S. Geological Survey. This contract also included work in the Bering Sea, Alaska.

The biggest news of the year in the field of mineral resources was the announcement made early in the year that Pacific Power & Light Co. and Washington Water Power Co. would move ahead immediately on construction of their steam-electric generating plant. The plant, to be located about six miles northeast of Centralia in Lewis county, would use coal from the Tono field, which lies astride the Lewis-Thurston county line. The original announcement that the plant would have a million kilowatt capacity was later changed to show an increase to 1.4 million kilowatt capacity, the reason being the earlier than anticipated need for power to export to California and the Southwest via the extra-high-voltage ties that are currently under construction. Reported cost of the power plant and coal mining and preparation plant was \$176 million. The first of two generators is scheduled to go into operation in the fall of 1971.

This power plant, when operating at capacity will require about 6 million tons of washed coal per year. The strip mine that will produce this coal will be larger than any in existence in the world today. This will re-establish coal as the most valuable mineral produced in this state. Many years ago coal was the leading mineral in production value in Washington, but in recent years production in this state has dropped off to a tiny fraction of its once dominant position—to a value of only about half a million dollars last year.

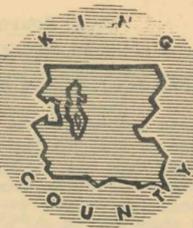
The coal reserves for the project have been determined during the past 10 years. In 1967 some 85 development holes were drilled, and a pilot strip mining operation was started to help evaluate the problems that would be encountered in full-scale mining when it is started, probably in the summer of 1970. Powerhouse site preparation and clearing of the reservoir area are expected to start in 1968. Initial investigation of this coal field by the power companies was stimulated by publication of U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1053, "Geology and Coal Resources of the Centralia-Chelalis District, Washington."

This was a report of U. S. G. S. geologic and coal-reserves studies started in the early 1950's with the cooperation of the Washington State Division of Mines and Geology.

Pittsburgh and Midway Coal Co., under a contract with the U. S. Office of Coal Research, is going ahead with plans to build a \$4 million experimental coal de-ashing plant at Tacoma. The 50-ton-per-day installation is scheduled for completion in 1969. It will be designed to provide engineering data for design and construction of commercial-sized units and to produce enough de-ashed coal to permit market testing.

Other explorations were conducted during the year in other areas, and outlook is for continued explorations in 1968.

LABOR NEWS



Published by the King County Labor Council—Representing Over 65,000 Union Members

43rd Year, No. 1

Seattle, Washington 98121

April, 1968

"VOICE OF THE TROGLODYTE"

Delegate at Large

by JOHN ECKHART

It is very much to be feared that the battle is over, the war is lost, and few shots were ever fired in the interest of any, except a small per cent we admit as tiny, but powerful.

This will be known as the great North Cascades battle, and it will be won by the Sierra Club, the Mountaineers, and Danny Evans, the state's chief bird watcher. Emotions and prejudice have swept the field, and I will cover any bets that say the North Cascades will not be made a National Park, or at least under the Park jurisdiction, rather than the Forest Service.

Why am I getting excited? Am I against conservation, the preservation of our wonderous mountains and forests? Certainly not, and those of us who can view beyond our prejudices should demand we stop being cast in the role of the heavy in this little play.

The dramatic background is so; the Federal Park system aided in no small way by a loud group of fanatics who would tie up the mountains for their exclusive pleasure, has gotten by the Senate in it's attempt to make a National Park of the North Cascades. It is now up to Rep. Aspinwall (Col.) to get it out of committee and through the House.

The Northwest Minerals Association has it's meetings. The mining committee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce meets. Various and sundry mining associations will meet, but believe my story, they are going to lose. And when they lose their battle to keep this multiple use area, we all lose. The mining companies lose, the cement companies lose, the steel mills

lose, the paper mills lose, truckers lose, railroads lose, loggers lose, contractors lose, thousands of men in hundreds of locals lose, in a word, we all lose.

The answer of the bird watcher is usually some brilliant retort accusing the multiple use advocates of being exclusively motivated by a buck, and willing tear down the mountains. Hogwash at best, and a deliberate lie at worst. Mining, even open pit mining, or logging, or grazing, need not destroy the mountains. Heaven knows there are enough government agencies and restrictions now that would prohibit the kind of beating heart of the bird watcher. Certainly we are all interested in preserving the pristine beauty of our matchless wilderness. But we will not tag the sensible arguments of the multiple use believers as coming from the "bad guys" while Danny Evans stands pure and good for that less than one per cent who would keep even a road from going in to the mountains, thereby assuring their own "recreation." If my dear mother wants any part of their preserve, she will have to hoist a 70 pound pack and hike in. Fat chance she will ever pollute their domain.

But emotions have carried other battles. Jobs and payrolls are no longer "in," except of course to those to whom it means existence. But then it's only a little job at the mine. It cannot be compared to a smashing good outing by the mountaineers, yodeling their way into the hearts of the stone age. After all amigo, where are the minerals to come from?

S.1321
 MEANS
 "look, but don't
 dare touch!"
 in a N. Cascade
 NAT'L PARK

MORE SIGNS

OF THE TIMES:

Rockhounding
 don't want
 another Nat'l
 Park BEAT
 lock-ups 1321

Outdoor
 recreation
 ists say:
NO! S.1321

MULTIPLE - USE STYLE

NORTH CASCADES SLIDE SHOW AVAILABLE

The "Wild Cascades" are the subject of a new 35mm slide show which the Conservation Film Center now has available for loan.

When you order the show you will receive seventy-five color slides of the North Cascades and a script written by Brock Evans and Pat Goldsworthy. The script discusses the various proposals for preserving the North Cascades through the use of a National Park, Wilderness and National Recreation Areas.

We suggest you order the slide show, gather your family together and then go through the slide show to become familiar with it. Then gather your friends, neighbors and anyone else you can coax off the streets and show them these slides. There is a good chance you will help convert a new friend to conservation.

For more information on how to reserve the slide show and one of the many films which are available for loan free of charge, write the Conservation Film Center, 1624 East McGraw, Seattle, Washington 98102, or phone EA 4-5499, evenings.

Spokane Daily Chronicle

OFFICIAL PAPER, CITY OF SPOKANE, MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS, SUBSCRIBER TO UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

4 Editorial Page, Tuesday, May 7, 1968.

U.S. "Alps" Emerging

If beautiful pictures and alluring words can put over any version of the various proposals for a North Cascades National Park and more wilderness area, the job may be considered all but accomplished.

That distinguished journal, the National Geographic Society magazine, carries a picture story in its new issue which leaves a person ready to agree that the Alps can't be in the same class with Washington's mountains.

Those Cascade wilds are wonderful. Sharp-edged peaks — some yet to be seen well by more than a mere handful of people—form a jagged skyline. Icy blue lakes are trapped in high valleys. Glaciers grind and groan. Snows blow into dune-like formations.

It would be hard to find a single thinking individual of any sensitivity to beauty who would not agree that godly segments of that pristine lost-land should survive forever in unspoiled beauty. Man should take further steps on such a protection.

Beyond that point, which defies challenge, many items of detail in the case remain arguable. There are matters of jurisdiction; matters of how accessible or inaccessible and how extensive adjoining wilderness areas should be — disputes over the

locking up forever of mineral and ripened timber resources; and various other points of contention.

It is not too harsh to say that the past history of logging and mining is the reason why those industries find so much resistance to their strong arguments in favor of judicious multiple use of the rich wilds. Today's industrial attitudes are infinitely different than in the early days when no respect at all was paid to natural beauties.

Yet even now the old charges persist. The National Geographic writer caught an aerial view of a "broad yellow scar of . . . poisoned tailings" near a shut-down mine at Holden, adjacent to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. It's a scar nature "will take a century to heal."

Congress will need Solomon-like judgment to produce a solution fair to all, out of legislation now in progress or taking shape: Shall there be a locking up of rich mineral and timber resources as vast as asked in the Jackson bill already passed by the Senate—more than 1.6 million acres? Or would lesser areas suffice, as other proposals urge?

The first judgment, ahead of all else, must be a warranty on extensive survival of grandeur unsurpassed anywhere on earth.

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL BOARD
MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

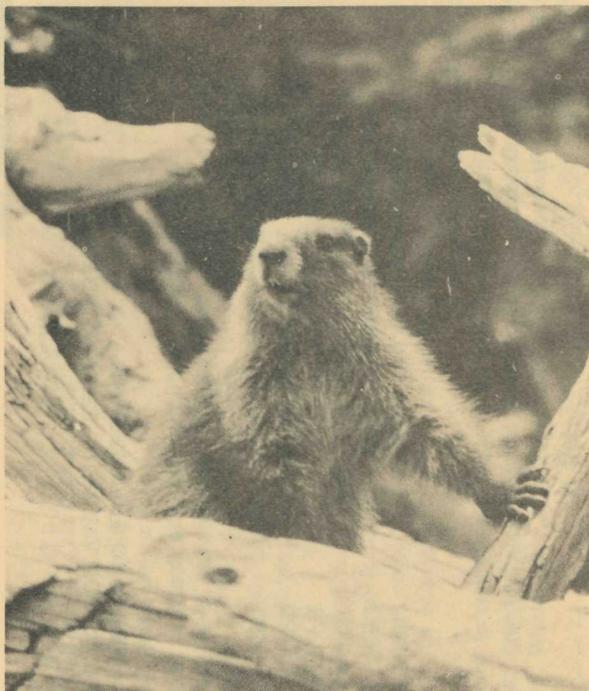
At the March 27, 1968 meeting, the Board of Directors reelected
the following officers for 1968-1969:

PRESIDENT	Patrick D. Goldsworthy
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT	Charles D. Hessey, Jr.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT	R. Duke Watson
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	John W. Anderson
RECORDING SECRETARY	Eileen Ryan
TREASURER	Joseph W. Miller

The 27 Board Members are: *

1971	John W. Anderson	3530 W. Laurelhurst Dr. NE	Seattle, Wash.	98105
1969	David R. Brower	40 Stevenson Ave.	Berkeley, Calif.	94708
1970	Thomas H. S. Brucker	9111 SE 44th St.	Mercer Island, Wash.	98040
1971	Rev. Robert F. Burger	1020 Jefferson St.	Port Townsend, Wash.	98368
1971	Irving Clark, Jr.	5314 NE 42nd St.	Seattle, Wash.	98105
1971	Robert S. Cole	Rt. 5, Box 295	Olympia, Wash.	98501
1971	Joseph Collins	S. 2207 Sunrise Rd.	Spokane, Wash.	99206
1969	Mrs. John (Polly) Dyer	13245 40th Ave. NE	Seattle, Wash.	98125
1971	Jesse Epstein	1554 E. Garfield	Seattle, Wash.	98102
1969	Brock Evans	4534 1/2 University Way NE	Seattle, Wash.	98105
1969	Dr. Donald Fager	1500 N. Eastmont	E. Wenatchee, Wash.	98802
1970	Frank Fickeisen	5436 153rd SE	Bellevue, Wash.	98004
1970	Hal Foss	PO Box 1519	Olympia, Wash.	98501
1971	Patrick D. Goldsworthy	3215 NE 103rd St.	Seattle, Wash.	98125
1969	Mrs. Neil (Emily) Haig	2216 Federal Ave. E	Seattle, Wash.	98102
1971	James F. Henriot	302 North Stadium Way	Tacoma, Wash.	98403
1971	Charles D. Hessey, Jr.	Star Route	Naches, Wash.	98937
1969	John Hodge	2486 Pleasant Bay Rd.	Bellingham, Wash.	98225
1970	Harvey H. Manning	Rt. 3, Box 6652	Issaquah, Wash.	98027
1969	J. Michael McCloskey	1050 Mills Tower	San Francisco, Calif.	94104
1970	Grant McConnell	1136 E. 48th St.	Chicago, Ill.	60615
1970	Joseph W. Miller	15405 SE 9th St.	Bellevue, Wash.	98004
1969	Vern Morgus	Rt. 3, Box 386A	Shelton, Wash.	98684
1970	Rodger W. Pegues	Suite B, 115 4th Ave. S	Edmonds, Wash.	98020
1969	Miss Eileen Ryan	308 E. Republican, Apt. 908	Seattle, Wash.	98102
1970	R. Duke Watson	1642 Federal Ave. E	Seattle, Wash.	98102
1970	Philip H. Zalesky	2433 Del Campo Dr.	Everett, Wash.	98202

* Year preceding name indicates terminal year of 3-year term of office.



Hoary Marmot

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL
Founded 1957

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