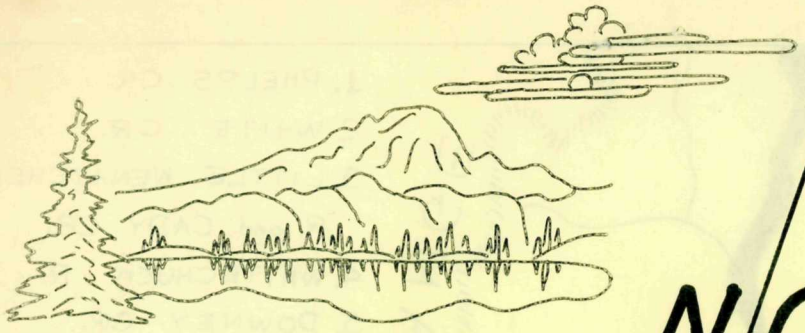
THE WILD CASCADES



NORTH CASCADES
CONSERVATION COUNCIL

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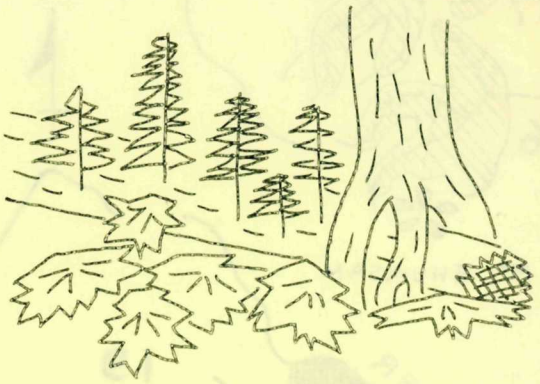


Volume VI | July 1962 | Number 7

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

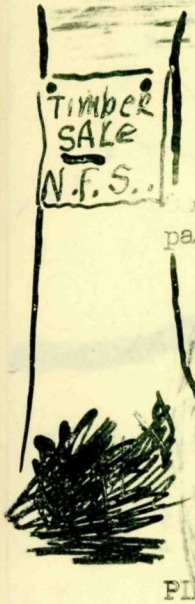
AN HISTORIC MOMENT FOR THE

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

Congressman Pelly Moves to Save Its Trees

Completion of Washington's GOLDEN TRIANGLE OF NATIONAL PARKS, through the creation of a North Cascades National Park, is steadily gaining support and momentum. However, the Forest Service has greatly accelerated the pace at which it is planning timber sales in the very forests which belong within this park.

To slow down this multiple-use logging threat to some of Washington's finest scenery, Congressman Thomas E. Pelly has asked Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman to halt this logging temporarily to permit a sane and careful evaluation of the national park values involved in the North Cascades.



YOUR IMMEDIATE SUPPORT IS URGENTLY NEEDED: Read, and study carefully, Congressman Pelly's historic letter and the accompanying map on the following pages.

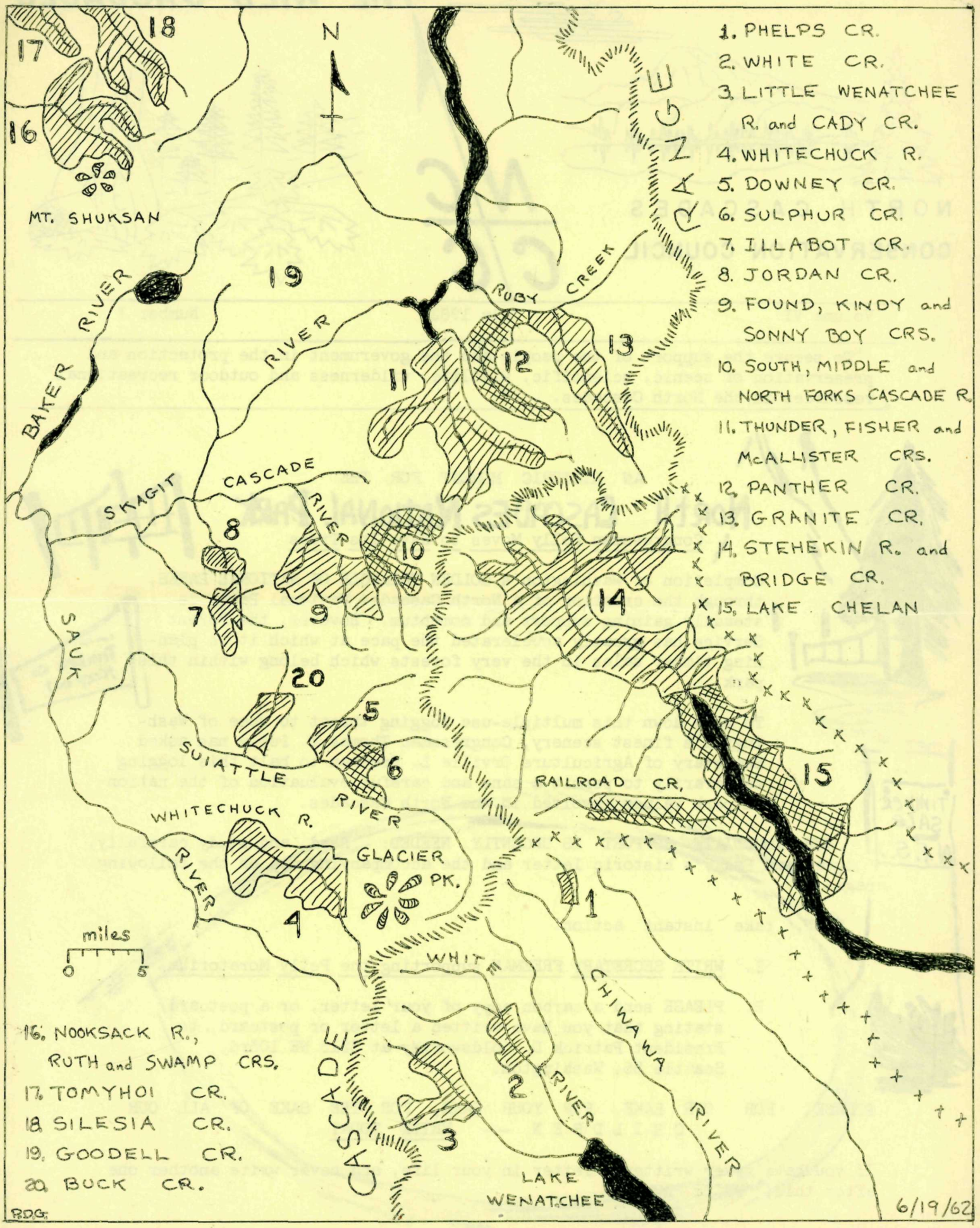
THEN, take instant action!

1. WRITE SECRETARY FREEMAN supporting the Pelly Moratorium.

2. PLEASE send a carbon copy of your letter, or a postcard stating that you have written a letter or postcard, to President Patrick D. Goldsworthy at 3215 NE 103rd, Seattle 55, Washington.

PLEASE, FOR OUR SAKE, FOR YOUR SAKE, FOR THE SAKE OF ALL OUR CHILDREN — WRITE TODAY.

If you have never written a letter in your life, and never write another one after this, WRITE NOW.



NORTH CASCADES LOGGING MORATORIUM AREAS

Congressman Pelly's Letter to Secretary Freeman

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

June 19, 1962

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As you may be aware, considerable local and national public interest is currently being voiced in support of designating appropriate portions of the Washington Cascade Mountain Range as a Northern Cascades National Park.

In this connection, in August of 1959 I addressed a letter to the then Chief Forester, Richard E. McArdle, requesting that a study be undertaken by the National Park Service of certain portions of the Washington Cascades which are under the administration of the U.S. Forest Service. This request was denied.

As a consequence, I introduced legislation in the 86th Congress, and again in the 87th Congress, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to conduct studies of the national park potential of Washington's Northern Cascades. As of this date the legislation is still pending. It is anticipated that more specific legislation will be introduced in the near future, designating in detail a proposed Northern Cascades National Park. Meanwhile, I am seriously concerned with respect to a number of areas that should be included in such a park. There is a strong possibility that these areas are or will be irrevocably committed to commercial timber harvesting through the application of Forest Service multiple-use management plans.

The purpose of this letter, therefore, is to request your cooperation in establishing a moratorium on further logging, as well as suspension of any long-term commitments within each of the specific zones named on the enclosed list (enclosure #1) and shown on the enclosed map (enclosure #2) until the national park potentialities have been adequately assessed by the Department of the Interior.

These twenty zones are of the very highest scenic worth in that each of them penetrates within the very heart of glacier-laden portions of the Cascades. Each zone is considered as part of a scenic whole, along with the Glacier Peak and North Cascades Wilderness Areas. Each zone was arbitrarily limited to elevations below 4000 feet in the respective watersheds and selected because of the threatened loss of its scenic and optimum recreational values through imminent possibility of the harvesting of commercial timber.

The Department of Agriculture has released its policy for the "high mountain areas of the National Forests in the North Cascades of Washington"; and I believe that the request being made here is not inconsistent with the "high mountain study" in that each of the twenty moratorium zones may lie entirely or partially outside of the area encompassed by the study.

I have personally discussed this matter on an informal basis with Forestry officials with little or no satisfaction. Consequently, I am constrained to bring it to your personal attention. As you know, the Administration has announced a policy of expanding the National Park System, as pointed up in President Kennedy's Natural Resources Message to Congress (February, 1961):

> "I am instructing the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture and other appropriate Federal, State and local officials and private leaders . . .to conduct a survey to determine where additional national parks. . .should be proposed."

Inasmuch as the superlative scenic qualities of the North Cascades in my judgment qualify the area for inclusion in this expansion program, I trust you will agree:

(continued on page five)

A REAL VICTORY for the TROOPS

Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D.C.

May 16, 1962

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
United States Senate
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson:

Your letter of May 3 suggests the desirability of additional consideration of a Wilderness proposal prior to a timber sale on Rattlesnake Creek on the Snoqualmie National Forest.

Since Mr. Cliff's letter of February 16, to you, there have been some significant developments affecting this matter. The resource planning in the Cougar Lakes area is moving ahead in the light of the directions laid down in the "Management Objectives and Policies for the High Mountain Areas of National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region." While a definite completion date cannot be estimated at this time, it is expected it will be completed in 1963. Additionally, the sale proposal itself has been reexamined in the light of the High Mountain statement. This review indicates that the sale proposal is not in conflict with that policy. However, the overall sales program has been modified as to timing and it is not now planned to advertise the sale before the summer of 1963.

In spite of the fact that the resource planning has not been completed for the entire Cougar Lakes area, there have been expressions by the Forest Service based on studies to date that the Rattlesnake country east of Bumping Lake is not suited to Wilderness designation. This determination was based on the initial results of the National Forest Recreation Survey and the completion of the Naches Ranger District Multiple Use Plan.

While I am happy to be able to advise you that the timber sale of concern is being delayed approximately one year, I would not want to give the impression of agreeing that any proposal to extend Wilderness classification to a particular piece of land should automatically be interpreted as a stop order on planned development especially in cases where there are approved plans for development, and when such plans are clearly within the framwork of the High Mountain policy.

We do agree, however, that the Wilderness proposal merits careful consideration and are requesting the Forest Service to press for early completion of its study of the Cougar Lakes area.

Sincerely yours,
/s/ ORVILLE FREEMAN

THIS IS A REAL VICTORY FOR THE TROOPS.

BUT IN THE NEXT YEAR WE GOTTA GET IN THERE AND FIGHT FOR THIS CHUNK OF THE PROPOSED COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS AREA.

Summit Magazine: for the eclectic mountaineer
#4 for one year's subscription. Big Bear Lake, California

(continued from page three)

1. To placing a moratorium on further logging in the areas listed in enclosure #1.
2. To permitting a study to be made by the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture of the central and north Cascades region lying generally between the Stevens Pass highway and the Canadian border, to determine the region's national park potentialities as pointed up in the legislation I have introduced for this purpose, H.R. 2056.

This is a matter of extreme urgency and I hope it will receive your prompt and early attention.

Sincerely,
/s/ Thomas M. Pelly
Representative in Congress

Enclosure #1

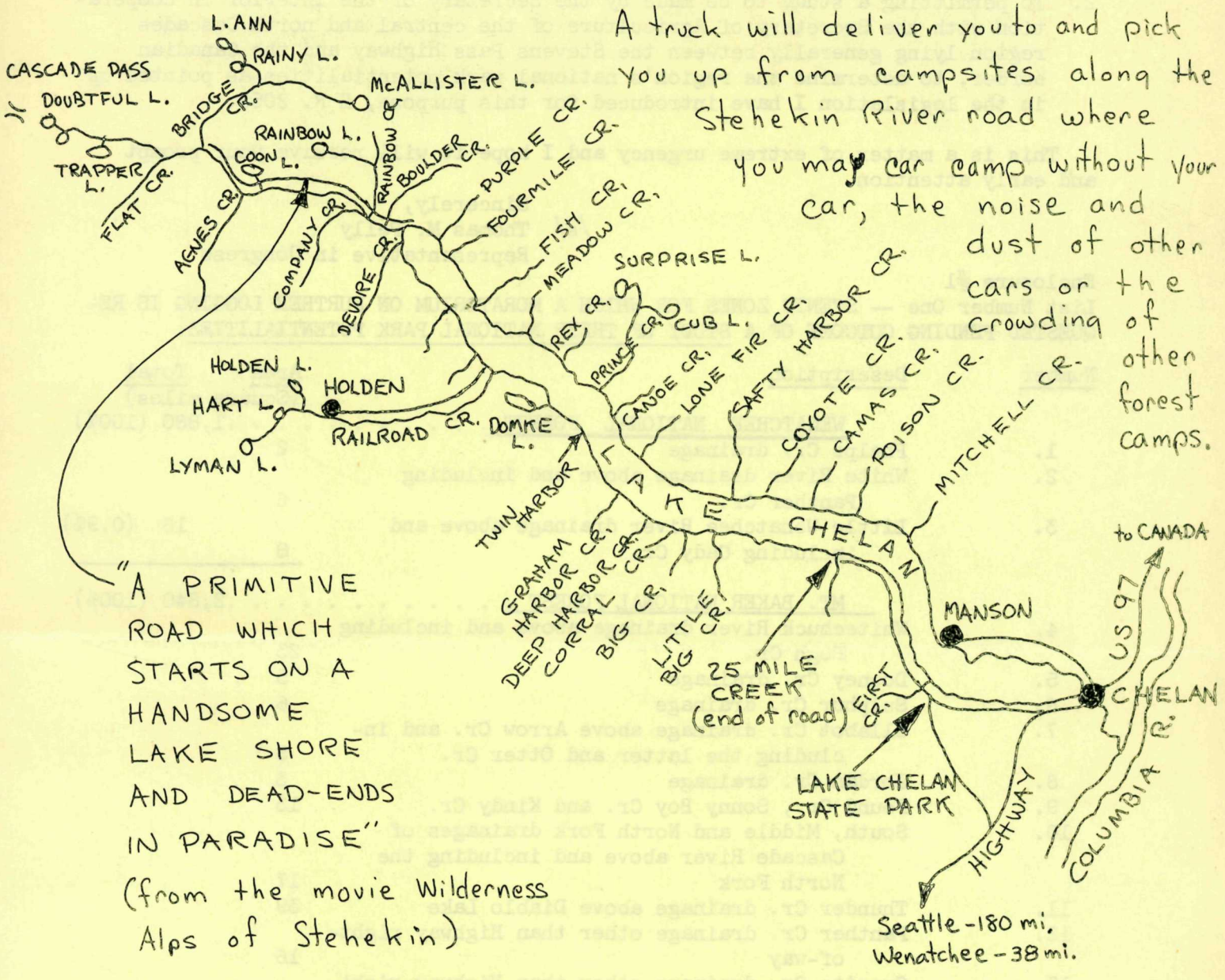
List Number One — SCENIC ZONES FOR WHICH A MORATORIUM ON FURTHER LOGGING IS REQUESTED PENDING OUTCOME OF A STUDY OF THEIR NATIONAL PARK POTENTIALITIES:

Number	Description	Area (Square miles)	Total
	WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST		1,880 (100%)
1.	Phelps Cr. drainage	2	
2.	White River drainage above and including Panther Cr.	6	
3.	Little Wenatchee River drainage above and including Cady Cr.	8	16 (0.9%)
	MT. BAKER NATIONAL FOREST		2,840 (100%)
4.	Whitechuck River drainage above and including Pugh Cr.	23	
5.	Downey Cr. drainage	5	
6.	Sulphur Cr. drainage	6	
7.	Illabot Cr. drainage above Arrow Cr. and including the latter and Otter Cr.	5	
8.	Jordan Cr. drainage	3	
9.	Found Cr., Sonny Boy Cr. and Kindy Cr.	13	
10.	South, Middle and North Fork drainages of Cascade River above and including the North Fork	17	
11.	Thunder Cr. drainage above Diablo Lake	39	
12.	Panther Cr. drainage other than Highway right-of-way	16	
13.	Granite Cr. drainage other than Highway right-of-way	21	
20.	Buck Creek drainage	15	163 (5.7%)
	OKANOGAN NATIONAL FOREST		3,190 (100%)
14.	Stehekin River drainage	78	
15.	Lake Chelan drainage north of Pyramid Mt.	53	131 (4.1%)

List Number Two -- SCENIC ZONES FOR WHICH A MORATORIUM ON FURTHER LOGGING IS REQUESTED PENDING THE OUTCOME OF A STUDY OF THEIR RECLASSIFICATION AS AREAS WHEREIN TIMBER HARVESTING IS EXCLUDED:

	MT. BAKER NATIONAL FOREST		
16.	North Fork Nooksack River drainage above Swamp Cr. including Swamp and Ruth Crs.	24	
17.	Tomyhoi Cr. drainage	3	
18.	Silesia Cr. drainage	14	41
19.	Goodell Cr. drainage - little threat to this area if included in North Cascades Wilderness Area.	--	

COME TO THE NATIONAL PARK BY WAY OF LAKE CHELAN



"A PRIMITIVE ROAD WHICH STARTS ON A HANDSOME LAKE SHORE AND DEAD-ENDS IN PARADISE"
(from the movie Wilderness Alps of Stehekin)

CAR CAMPING WITHOUT CARS!
A truck will deliver you to and pick you up from campsites along the Stehekin River road where you may car camp without your car, the noise and dust of other cars or the crowding of other forest camps.

LAKE CHELAN BOAT SCHEDULE (Phone 260 - Chelan)

Summer: (May 15 - September 30 - One Round Trip Daily

Lv Chelan Co. Dock	8 AM	Lv Stehekin	1:45 PM
Lv Chelan City Dock	8:30 AM	*Moore	2:10 PM
*Manson	9:00 AM	Lucerne	2:20 PM
*State Park	9:05 AM	25-Mile Creek	4:30 PM
25-Mile Creek	10:00 AM	Chelan	6:00 PM
Meadow Creek	11:50 AM		
Lucerne	12:00 M		
*Moore	12:25 PM		
Stehekin	12:45 PM		

One hour lunch stop at Stehekin

* Stop on flag only.

Winter: October 1 - May 14
Sun., Mon., Wed., Fri., Except no Sunday boat Nov. 1 to April 15.

Round Trip to Stehekin: $6.10; Round Trip to Lucerne: $4.20; Round Trip 25-Mile Creek to Stehekin: $5.20; Children, six through 11 years, half fare.

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR STEWART L= UDALL AT THE FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE ON PARKS AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, JULY
JULY 4, 1962

. . .it is most fitting that we have gathered together in this international conference to discuss the preservation of national parks, and nature reserves for these places of splendor are a precious world resource. The perspective of space exploration has tended to unify the geography of the earth, and lends a new vision as we consider new standards and new goals for the preservation of nature. Natural treasures are in reality a heritage of all mankind. They transcend provincial boundaries. They are a gift to those who prize the natural world and its healing influence.

I would like to think that this conference strikes a wholesome note of sanity in a troubled world. It is a sign that men are questioning the false gods of materialism, and are coming to realize that the natural world lies at the very center of an environment that is both life-giving and life-promoting. There is hope in this meeting, or so it seems to me, that the values of the spirit are reasserting their primacy — and this in turn gives fresh hope in other vital areas of human endeavor.

This idea of dedicating choice tracts is seemingly as old as civilization itself. It was Justinian, the great Roman lawgiver, who laid down the principle that the beaches and shorelines belonged to all the people.

Each generation must act anew to revise its conservation ethic, and to establish new plans for the wise use of its resources. The concept of conservation is old, but the problems that we now face are more urgent than ever. In our search for a higher standard of living, we have developed new needs and a dynamic and awesome technology to satisfy them. With this technology we are daily altering the face of the earth, and in the process the intimate relationships between men and their land are also being altered — often at the sacrifice of paramount human values.

So great is the power of men and nations to enlarge the machine-dominated portion of the world that it is not an exaggeration to say that few opportunities for conservation projects of grand scope will remain by the year 2000. Let us put the case even stronger: with few exceptions the places of superior scenic beauty, the unspoiled landscapes, the spacious refuges for wildlife, the nature parks and nature reserves of significant size and grandeur that our generation saves will be all that is preserved. We are the architects who must design the remaining temples; those who follow will have the mundane tasks of management and housekeeping.

The hour is late, the opportunities diminish with each passing year, and we must establish here a Common Market of conservation knowledge which will enable us to achieve our highest goals and broadest purposes. With each day that passes the natural world shrinks as we exert greater artificial control over our environment. The lot of many men has been improved, but few of us would deny that there have been grievous human losses as well.

I daresay all of us gathered here would agree that nature-islands of solitude and repose are an indispensable ingredient of modern civilization. Save for homesites, parkland uses are the highest human uses to which land may be put.

Yet, as we look ahead in this country and (your problems necessarily correspond with our own) we are faced with the fact that during the adult life of our children--demand for municipal parks and playgrounds will increase fourfold. There has been a 290 percent increase in wilderness recreation over the last decade, and during the 40 years separating us from the 21st Century, the demand for wilderness and seashore parks will be an estimated 10 times greater than it is today. But as the need increases,

(continued next page)

(continued from page 7 -- Secretary Udall's World Conference Address)

land and forest and water are being preempted for other uses.

However, technology is not the only threat — the only challenge — that confronts us. It is the uncontrolled growth of population that will surely and finally alter the man-land relationships of all of our continents unless our statecraft takes cognizance of this problem. The demographers now tell us, in measured tones, that the world population will double every thirty-five years —and double again every thirty-five thereafter --unless something intervenes to break their projections.

What is the significance of this staggering statistic for us, the parkmen of the world? I need hardly spell out the consequences for this audience, but we must inform the world that if this occurs congestion--with all the unlovely overtones of that too-familiar word -- will be the be-all and the end-all of our lives, our nature resources will be steadily sacrificed to the demands of progress--and park and wilderness experiences will be rationed out among the fortunate few.

. . . . in my own country it has become abundantly clear that national parks are not only sound special investments, but sound use of public funds as well. Time and time again citizens adjacent to new parks have bemoaned the loss of revenues from resources "locked up" inside a new reserve--taxes lost, uncut timber, undiscovered minerals, unharvested game--only to learn later that the income from providing services to visitor-tourists has equalled or surpassed whatever sums might have been gained exploiting these park resources.

. . . . If you have not walked the sands of the nearby Olympic National Park Ocean Strip, I commend it to you as an experience not to be forgotten. There one can stand with thundering Pacific rollers on the one side, and the impenetrable temperate rain forests on the other. In a few hundred yards of horizontal distance the greatest contrasts of nature provide the excitement characteristic of a frontier edge. This is but one of many shoreline areas to be found in every part of the globe whose beauty and wholesome naturalness deserve our best efforts of protection for the years to come.

. . . .We in this country only last year made another significant addition to our Natinnal Park System with the establishment of a magnificent National Seashore Park on the ocean sands of Cape Cod, close to the congested population centers of our eastern States, representing the first such addition in decades.

. . . . . .Not the lease of our tasks is that of creating a new sense of values in the nations which we represent. Conservation begins with education, and past experience makes it plain that public men will not lead unless a conservation conscience is developed which prizes the choice things of nature. In the crowded countries, zoning regulations and requirements will be a prime conservation tool, and in the time ahead we are certain to hear much more about such things as scenic easements and conservation zoning.

In other less crowded countries the conservation battle will be won only if men with a sense of mission awaken their fellow men to the outdoor opportunities which are fast vanishing.

* * * *

DO YOU HAVE A SENSE OF MISSION?

ARE YOU DOING ALL YOU CAN TO AWAKEN YOUR FELLOW MEN? --

EXAMINE YOUR CONSERVATION CONSCIENCE!

Special Summer Offer by N3C Bookshop

The latest word from the Sierra Club is that Wilderness Alps of the Stehekin will be published sometime this coming winter. A large book, with many fine photographs of forests, meadows, and mountains, and with many extensive essays on the flora, fauna, geography and geology of the North Cascades, Wilderness Alps will retail for approximately $10.

Needless to say, any person who subscribes to Wild Cascades will want a copy of Wilderness Alps.

The latest word from The Mountaineers is that The North Cascades has been approved by the Board of Trustees "for publication at the earliest possible date," (spring 1963?), subject to final approval of financing and other plans. The perfect complement to Wilderness Alps, North Cascades has very little text and is almost entirely confined to the glaciers and cliffs, the high rock and ice which is uncontroversial compared to the lower trees, but which makes the trees all the more necessary to complete a North Cascades National Park superb beyond any possible comparison with existing national parks.

Needless to say, you'll want a copy of The North Cascades, with its some 100 photos, 10 inches by 12 inches, a book expected to retail for about $10.

* * * *

Publication of these two books will be a landmark in the history of the North Cascades and their publication could not be more timely, in view of the great offensive now being mounted to create a North Cascades National Park. The North Cascades Conservation Council and its members must encourage publication of these books in every possible way.

TO ENCOURAGE ADVANCE ORDERS— THE N3C BOOKSHOP MAKES THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL SUMMER OFFER: ANY BOOKS ORDERED ON THE FOLLOWING FORM BY SEPTEMBER 1, 1962, WILL BE SUPPLIED TO YOU AT A 20% DISCOUNT FROM LIST.

N3C Bookshop
Route 2, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington
Sirs:

I hereby order _____ copies of Wilderness Alps of the Stehekin, and _____ copies of The North Cascades, to be sent to me and billed to me on publication, with the understanding that the retail price of each will be approximately $10, and no more than $12.50, and that the N3C Bookshop will extend to me any lower pre-publication price offer made by the publisher. I stipulate that the above order is valid only unitl July, 1963, and that I may cancel the order at any time before then. Having placed the above highly conditional order, I avail myself of the present magnificent opportunity to purchase the following books at the following postpaid prices:

Book	List Price	Summer Special N3C Price!
THIS IS THE AMERICAN EARTH	$15	$12
WORDS OF THE EARTH	12.50	10
WILDERNESS: AMERICA'S LIVING HERITAGE	5.75	4.60
THE MEANING OF WILDERNESS TO SCIENCE	5.75	4.60
EXPLORING GLACIERS WITH A CAMERA	1.95	1.56
MANUAL OF SKI MOUNTAINEERING (new ed.)	3.75	3.00

In addition send me the following other books published by The Sierra Club or The Mountaineers, also at a 20% discount from retail price, postpaid: _____

_____

_____

Please sign your name and address

_____

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

July, 1962 $2 a year

Founded 1957

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

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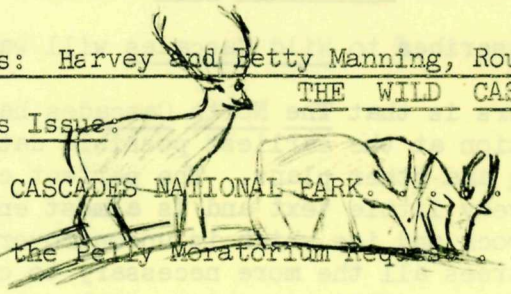
1811 Queen Anne Ave. N.
Seattle 9, Washington

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



THE WILD CASCADES

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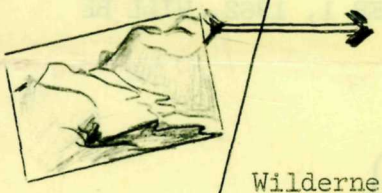
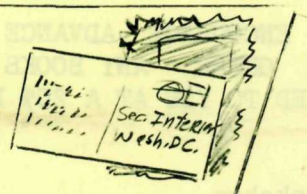


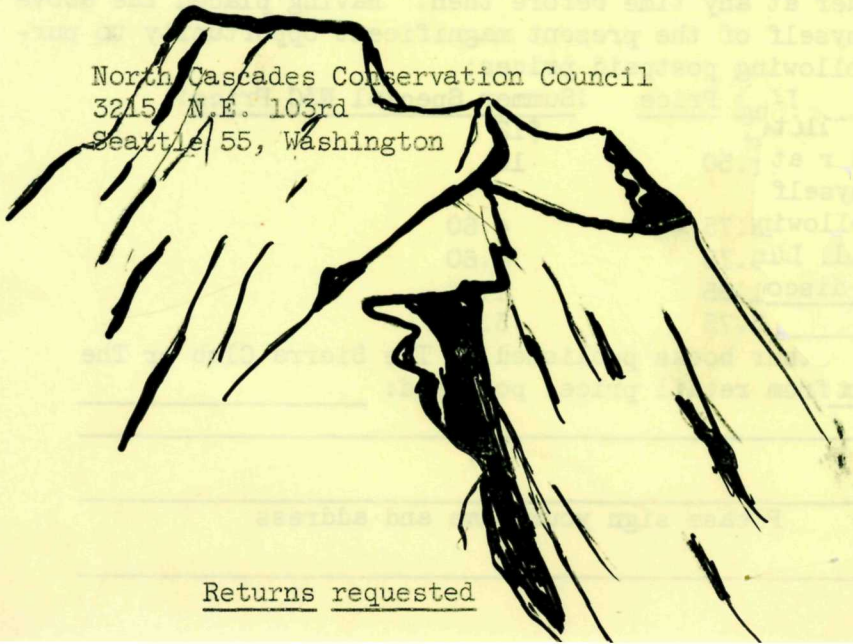
If you haven't time for a letter, send Secretary Freeman a Wild Card which is a visual aid in education as to why he should accede to Pelly's Moratorium request.



Wilderness Cards can be ordered from the N3C through Mrs. Margaret Tjaden, 8248 16th N.E., Seattle 15, Washington. $1.25 for 17, all sizes, all magnificent reproductions of our high mountain lands to the north of us.

Bulk Rate

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



Returns requested