



THE WILD CASCADDES

Southern Pickets —Eric Karlsson

## Latest From the Front

As this issue of Wild Cascades goes to press, the North Cascades Conservation Council has just been officially advised by the headquarters of Forest Service Region Six that reclassification of the existing Alpine Lakes Limited Area will not take place in 1964, as originally scheduled, but has been postponed until 1969.

We are extremely concerned. The Forest Service offers reasons for the 5-year delay, but one cannot help wonder whether the creeping--and galloping--encroachments of "multiple use" will not have rendered any genuine wilderness area impossible by 1969.

In our next issue we will report fully on the Alpine Lakes delay, and at the same time will discuss the entire Forest Service timetable for reclassifications of existing North Cascades limited areas and primitive areas into wilderness areas--or into "multiple-use" areas.

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As faithful Wild Cascades readers know, we try to bring you in these pages all the news about the North Cascades that's fit to print. The officers of N3C, in coordination with Mike McCloskey, the Northwest Conservation Representative, work steadily and diligently digging up hard news at the high-to-medium policy level. In addition, various correspondents (including the infamous Irate Birdwatcher) occasionally stumble across matters relating to low policy; these, too, we report.

Here and now we invite and urge all faithful readers to become Wild Cascades reporters. As you travel the North Cascades this summer, note where logging is going on, where trail scooters are becoming a particularly intolerable nuisance, where miners are drilling and stock-promoting--in short, where the country is being abused.

No note is too brief. No fact is insignificant. When a number of brief notes about individually insignificant facts are put together, they may add up to important new patterns.

And so, by letter, postcard, or newspaper clipping, please tell us what you learn this summer about the current history of the North Cascades, so that we can report the news to all our members this coming fall and winter.

H. H. M.

Your generosity, in response to our appeals for additional funds, is most gratifying. We thank our members for the extra contributions and the higher priced categories of membership with which you have renewed. The majority of you left it to our judgment and did not specify where you wanted your contribution applied. Of those who did specify, however, most indicated that their extra contribution be used to retain Mike McCloskey as the Northwest Conservation Representative. Thanks again for your financial and moral support. Now, please see if each one of you can find one new member to fill out the membership application on the mailing page.

P. D. G.

## *Wilderness Bill's Coming... Whether We Want It Or Not*

Establishment of a Wilderness System in America is something that has long been discussed but always dated "sometime, not now."

But passage of a wilderness bill by the House Interior Committee last week raises the possibility that the vague sometimes has finally arrived.

The bill still has to come out of the Rules Committee before it can be passed by the House. Then differences with the bill passed by the Senate last year would have to be ironed out. But suddenly it appears that these things will be done. All along, as with the civil rights bill in the Senate, favorable action by the House has been assumed if the bill could be delivered to the floor.

How come a bill that considered just an improbable eventually a year ago is suddenly on the verge of passage?

The reason is compromise. Features that Interior Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall considered objectionable in previous bills have been removed.

Most of us in the Northwest have considered a Wilderness Bill unnecessary. The wilderness concept has adequately been protected through regular Forest Service and National Park channels. There are many who think those agencies have set more than enough land aside as wilderness.

But what we think here is mostly academic, anyway. The big push for setting aside mountain and forest area as wilderness comes from outside the Northwest. And the votes in Congress that will finally determine the fate of the land come from outside the Northwest, too. So although we can protest

and resolve all we want to against extension of wilderness and against establishment of a national park, what happens depends on what congressmen in New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania and other states where the votes are, decide what will happen.

But we're the ones who will have to live with the system created by the bill now moving through Congress. So we should know what it contemplates.

The move started with a bill that would take wilderness-type lands away from its present managers—Forest Service, Park Service, etc.—and put them under the management of a wilderness council. This concept was abandoned four years ago, and since then wilderness proposals have contemplated leaving areas that would be put into the wilderness system under the management of whatever agency manages them when the bill goes into effect.

The Senate passed a wilderness bill in 1961 and again last year.

Both the present Senate bill and the bills considered by the House would incorporate all wilderness area into the wilderness system immediately. But there are two other major conflicts. They are:

1. A 10-year study of all primitive areas and national parks would be conducted to see which ones should be put into the wilderness system. But the Senate bill specifies that such areas recommended for inclusion be put into the system UNLESS EITHER HOUSE OF CONGRESS PASSED RESOLUTIONS OF OPPOSITION. The House bill specifies CONGRESS WOULD HAVE TO TAKE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION to put such land into the system.

2. The Senate would allow prospecting and mining to continue in the wilderness system if the President determined that such activities would serve the best interest of the country. The House bills would allow mining and grazing to continue for a specific period which varied for each of the several bills considered. Apparently the bill passed by the committee set the period at 25 years.

In land area that would be affected, Washington ranks fifth in the country. Wyoming has the most—almost twice as much as Washington does. And Idaho, Montana, and California all have more land area that would be immediately involved.

But there are 800,000 acres of land now designated as primitive area in Washington that would come under the 10-year review. Our own North Central Washington would be especially affected because that would include both the North Cascades and Alpine Lakes limited areas.

The whole progress of Wilderness area legislation has been a legislative education for Northwesters. Here's something we're going to get whether we want it or not. It is an example of the helplessness of the sparsely-populated Northwest in the shaping of its own destiny. And it's a lesson to be considered in watching legislation to control use of Northwest power and water by other sections of the country, too.

Wenatchee Daily World

### LOCAL and NATIONAL SUPPORT

The above editorial ignores the fact that it is the northwestern conservation organizations that have initiated the proposals for establishing local Wilderness Areas (Glacier Peak, North Cascades, Cougar Lakes and Alpine Lakes in Washington and Three Sisters, Mt. Jefferson, Eagle Cap, Sky Lakes and Eagle Creek in Oregon) as well as proposing a North Cascades National Park. Large numbers of us living in the Northwest do consider a Wilderness Bill necessary.

### INTERIOR COMMITTEE CLEARS WILDERNESS BILL FOR FLOOR ACTION

With almost unanimous approval, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs cleared H. R. 9070, establishing a National Wilderness Preservation System, for floor action on Thursday (6/18/64).

The historic vote came at 3:30 p. m. after a full day of discussion and debate. It marked a major victory for conservation and was the climax of a seven-year fight by conservation organizations and wilderness advocates. If enacted into law (as now fully expected), the bill and similar measures already passed by the Senate will establish for the first time in American history a national policy regarding some of the country's remaining, but fast disappearing, undeveloped areas.

Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.) announced he will file a favorable report by July 1 and emphasized several times during the discussions his confidence that the bill will come up on the floor. He predicted there would be time then for further debate on controversial aspects of the bill.

In concluding speeches, Mr. Jack Westland (Wash.) and other members paid tribute to the memory of the late Howard Zahniser, executive director of The Wilderness Society and one of the leading advocates of wilderness legislation.

— National Wildlife Federation Report

The Interior Committee's bill has some serious deficiencies with regard to preserving wilderness. Amendments to protect the interests of industry were introduced into Mr. Saylor's bill by the Interior Committee; now further amendments on the floor of the House of Representatives are essential if the Wilderness Bill is to be corrected to protect wilderness from industry, rather than industry from wilderness.

# Tri-City Herald

An Independent Newspaper

GLENN C. LEE, Publisher

R. F. PHILIP, President

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Tuesday, May 26, 1964

## North Cascades Park

A plausible case could be made for the argument that a Northern Cascades Park is not needed now were it not for the almost-certain likelihood that it's now—or never.

The mountains are eternal, of course, but their forests are not. Nor are their meadows of wildflowers and the other natural accoutrements that combine with the jaggs and valleys to make a visit to this alpine wonderland an unforgettable experience.

The loggers already are encroaching on this place of breathtaking beauty. They need only a few more years to despoil it.

Thousands of Pacific Northwest residents have visited the Northern Cascades but only recently is the area becoming known nationally. A book, "The North Cascades," published this month by the Seattle Mountaineers, will do much to spread the fame of this "remarkable natural wonder," as the National Park Service report calls it.

Actually, however, the Northern Cascades are their own best pres-agent. Anyone who visits them cannot help but be impressed by their grandeur, their heart-stopping beauty.

One such visitor describes them almost ecstatically as "an ocean of mountains, a giant chop of combs and crests transmuted into stone... (and) glaciers, more of them than in all the rest of coterminous United States put together, form this ocean's foam."

The Park Service report says

"there is nothing quite like these mountains in the United States, even in Alaska, for a northerly environment gives its peaks a more stark and elemental cast and setting."

Much of the area proposed for a park has no commercial value. It is mostly ice and rock, piled too steeply for any use but looking. The crags, ridges and canyons have been thoroughly combed by prospectors for nearly 100 years so it's extremely doubtful the mountains conceal mineral deposits worth mining.

Some valuable timber grows on the west side of the proposed park but the stands are scattered, and small.

Almost all the best hunting areas, the U.S. Forest Service and Washington Department of Game found, are outside the proposed park.

The economic benefits of a park would far exceed the losses. The studies just released estimate if the park is established now, by 1980 the number of tourists who visit the area would double, adding \$50-million to the state's income from tourism, 3,000 new jobs and \$2-million in taxes.

The net benefits to the state, it is estimated, would be six new dollars and seven new jobs for every one lost.

Which makes the park a rare bargain, if we but have the wit to recognize it, and act before it's too late.

## N3C Bookshop

The North Cascades. Photos by Tom Miller, text by Harvey Manning, maps by Dee Molenaar. Published by The Mountaineers, Seattle, April 1964. Price, \$10.

As a leader in North Cascades conservation affairs recently declared, "Maybe we can't out-spend our opponents, but we can out-publish them!"

Salvo #2 will shortly be published by the Sierra Club; more of that in these pages later. Meanwhile, Salvo #1, from The Mountaineers, is off the press, has sold several thousand copies, and is doing a fine job for the cause. Book reviews and editorials are appearing in newspapers and magazines from as far away as Baltimore and New Orleans. Astoundingly, even Seattle newspapers have taken notice--not much, but a little--of the North Cascades. In Wild Cascades issues to come we will quote some of the more interesting comments on the book and the proposed North Cascades National Park.

N3C Bookshop  
Route 3, Box 6652  
Issaquah, Washington

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of THE NORTH CASCADES at \$10 each.

Enclosed is my check for \$\_\_\_\_\_.

(Name) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

THOUGHTS ON THRUSHES, WEEDS, AND TREESBy GERARD MANLEY HOPKINS (1844-1889)--From INVERNAID

What would the world be, once bereft  
Of wet and wildness? Let them be left,  
O let them be left, wildness and wet;  
Long live the weeds and the wilderness yet.

(Brought to our editorial attention  
by N3C member Newell Ford)

REMEDY FOR (W)REC(K)REATION

by Margaret Robarge

Have you ever wanted to do something to stop vandalism and abuse of outdoor recreation areas. but didn't because you felt you'd be ineffective as a mere "loner"?

Four years ago, 12 Seattleites with similar feelings formed the Good Outdoor Manners Association to carry out a preventive program of public education. Their still-growing membership presently numbers 90 individuals and organizations throughout the nation, and their work is attracting international attention. Public recreation agencies enthusiastically approve and cooperate. So do an additional number of outdoor and conservation clubs.

Slide-lectures; displays; literature; news releases through various media are reaching thousands with excellent results. Many persons are pasting GOMA's "Code For Good Outdoor Manners" in grub boxes and trailer cupboards for easy reference on outings.

An annual national contest--to locate and laud the year's "Best Booster" of proper outdoor behavior, and publicize the costs and hazards resulting from the "Worst Bust-er's" antics--acquaints the public with many outdoor problems and their remedies. Cleanup parties, in cooperation with other groups, are an additional activity.

Participation and support of new members is urgently needed, however--for, like most organizations, the ever-growing workload is carried by a comparative handful. Dependency upon dues and an occasional contribution--that comprise the sole source of income--imposes further restrictions on the progress of this important work.

Additional speakers, fresh slides and black-and-white photos would be welcomed. So would Booster & Bust-er Contest nominations, incident reports and repair cost-estimates obtained by any individual on an outing.

Here's your chance to help by working with others of like sympathies--if you will. Further information can be obtained from: Good Outdoor Manners Association, Box 7095, Seattle, Washington 98133.

BINSEY POPLARSFelled 1879

My aspens dear, whose airy cages quelled,  
Quelled or quenched in leaves the leaping sun,  
All felled, felled, are all felled . . .

O if we but knew what we do  
When we delve or hew -  
Hack and rack the growing green!  
Since country is so tender  
To touch, her being so slender,  
That, like this sleek and seeing ball  
But a prick will make no eye at all,  
Where we, even where we mean  
To mend her we end her,  
When we hew or delve:  
After-comers cannot guess the beauty been.  
Ten or twelve, only ten or twelve  
Strokes of havoc unselfe  
The sweet especial scene . . .

STATE COMMITTEE REACTS TO  
FEDERAL NORTH CASCADES STUDY

"Governor Albert D. Rosellini and Land Commissioner Bert L. Cole appointed the Washington Forest Area Use Council for the purposes of developing a factual, impartial, unemotional, appraisal of federal lands," especially with respect to "those federal lands now under pressure for divergence of use." The Council was charged with making specific recommendations to the Governor on:

1. The establishment of a National Wilderness System.
2. The establishment of a National Park in the North Cascades Mountains of Washington.
3. Reclassification of the North Cascades Primitive Area.
4. Reclassification of the Cougar Lakes Limited Area.
5. Reclassification of the Alpine Lakes Limited Area.

"A Technical Committee of professional people qualified in various segments of forest use was set up for the purpose of analyzing the controversies between those favoring wilderness and National Parks and those advocating Multiple-Use (logging) management of our forest areas."

The Technical Committee, consisting of 6 foresters, 1 geologist, 1 game manager, 1 park planner, and an administrator (4 from the extractive industries, 4 from the state, and 2 from universities), advises the 22 members of the Washington Forest Area Use Council with the indicated number representing:

- 8 - the Extractive Industries (Forest and Forest Products, Mining, Agriculture, Grazing, Woolgrowers, Cattlemen)
- 3 - the Counties and Cities
- 2 - Schools and Higher Education
- 2 - Game Management and Hunting and Fishing
- 2 - State and National Parks (Preston Macy, National Park Service, retired - favoring additional wilderness and national parks)
- 1 - Conservation and Outdoor Clubs (Mrs. Neil Haig - favoring additional wilderness and national parks)
- 1 - Water Resources
- 1 - Highways
- 1 - Labor
- 1 - State Legislature

The Washington Forest Area Use Council's Technical Committee studied the six resource studies prepared by the North Cascades Study Team and prepared a report which was accepted by the Council and forwarded to Governor Rosellini on June 4, 1964 with the following additional reports:

1. Majority Report on North Cascades Resource Studies (prepared by Technical Committee).
2. Minority Report on North Cascades Resource Studies (prepared by P. D. Goldsworthy, on behalf of Mrs. Haig).
3. Comments of Mr. T. O. Wimmer of Washington State Sportsmen's Council on North Cascades Report.
4. Majority report on Cougar Lakes Limited Area reclassification (prepared by Technical Committee, recommending no Wilderness Area but favoring multiple-use).
5. Minority report on Cougar Lakes Limited Area (prepared by P. D. Goldsworthy, on behalf of Mrs. Haig, recommending establishment of a Wilderness Area).

The Governor then forwarded, on June 5, the above to Mr. Crafts, Director of Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, with the comments, "Due to shortness of time, I have not been able to study and analyze the findings and conclusions of the Council and would, therefore, like to reserve the privilege of sending you my written statement at a later date."

SUMMARY OF MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS OF  
WASHINGTON FOREST AREA USE COUNCIL  
ON FEDERAL NORTH CASCADES STUDY

RECREATIONAL RESOURCE STUDY

Majority Report: The Council claims that basic characteristics of national parks are "unduplicated unique and meaningful features" or "unique significant features." It asserts that the existence of such characteristics in the North Cascades is not well established by the federal report.

Minority Report: Such emphasis on uniqueness or singularity as a prerequisite for park status is a fiction drawn from park opponents' polemical repertory. It is an argumentative attempt to propose impossibly high standards so that a park, which is opposed on a priori grounds, cannot possibly qualify.

Such standards are not those demanded by the history of American national park legislation. A much quoted expression by the National Park Service of what those standards are requires: "scenic beauty or natural wonders so outstandingly superior in quality to average examples of their several types as to be distinctly national in importance and interest." The beauty or wonders, thus, must be outstanding and of national interest but they need not be unique.

The report of the National Park Service provides ample testimony to the outstanding nature of the scenery of the North Cascades. It states: "The wild mountain beauty of America culminates in the North Cascades"; that "this scenery is unsurpassed in the world"; that "it is a landscape offering the largest and most diversified array of recreational resources to be found in temperate North America; and that it "is second to none in offering outdoor recreation experiences of a vigorous and inspirational nature."

Majority Report: With a fast changing society, the Washington Forest Area Use Council expresses preference for flexible land management policies in contrast to permanent land classifications.

Minority Report: Flexibility here is used as a polemical smokescreen to hide the Council's permanent interest in a set system of resource allocation which favors the commodity interests which are mainly represented on it. Flexibility is regarded as acceptable because it keeps the door open for these interests to bend allocation decisions more in their favor in the future.

However, flexibility is not acceptable to those interested in preventing irreversible decisions allocating resources with recreation potential to other uses. Scenic and wilderness values are jeopardized by decisions, which are reversible from the standpoint of timber resource planning, but practically irreversible from the standpoint of their recreational users.

## TIMBER RESOURCE STUDY

Majority Report: The Council foresees a sharply rising demand for wood, though the Council sees the supply situation as capable of more improvement than does the Forest Service. Future wood requirements are sure to put pressure upon the wood resources of reserved areas. Improved techniques and management flexibility are needed to safeguard wilderness-type areas.

Minority Report: That elements of the forestry profession, not employed to press for more timber supply, are not so sure of increasing demand requirements is indicated in the passages which follow:

California forestry professor John A. Zivnuska concluded with the prediction that in the future "...the material demands on our forests will not tax the capacity of our forest lands." He stated that as a consequence, "...foresters can and should take the lead in reserving some areas for other uses, concentrating their timber production efforts on those lands best suited for this purpose." The Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station found that reservation of an additional 1 million acres of commercial forest land as wilderness would reduce the total output of the Douglas-fir region by only 2 per cent by the year 2000. This reduction, the report thus observed, "would not alter significantly the ... long-range timber output in the region."

## WILDLIFE RESOURCE STUDY

Majority Report: In the commentary of the Council, a five point critique of a possible North Cascades National Park by the Washington State Sportsmen's Council is quoted with apparent approval.

Minority Report: For a sacrifice of some 22,960 hunter-days of recreation by 1980 (assuming a park is established immediately), another 1.2 million recreation visits to the area will be stimulated if a park is established. For the most part, the park would not result in less deer kill but merely kill later in the season at lower elevations, rather than during the early high hunt season. The North Cascades Conservation Council is not proposing a national park particularly because it desires a game refuge there. The NCCC desires park status for reasons other than its effect on game. Park proponents have not alleged any particular conflict in the present use of the area between hunters and other recreationists. In fact, they have recognized a large degree of compatibility by proposing that a large eastern zone, to be put under the National Park Service, remain open to hunting as the Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area.

## MINERAL RESOURCE STUDY

Majority Report: The Council notes that the back-country was opened up in the past by mining roads. The transitory nature of some mining scars and limited acreage in comparison to other scars are suggested by the Council as reasons for not restricting them in potential parklands.

Minority Report: If additional roads are needed they will be constructed by the Park Service. As soon as one scar begins to heal somewhat, another may be created so that the general area is continually disrupted. The fact that mining scars are usually less in size than logging scars does not argue for letting them multiply. It argues, rather, for creating safeguards for preventing all types of scars. For even small scars can be inordinately destructive blemishes on breathtaking landscapes.

## WATER POWER AND RANGE RESOURCE STUDIES

Minor conflicts in viewpoint here.



Founded in 1957

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## Memo

TO: All North Cascades Conservation Council Members  
FROM: The President

Have you wondered at times who is driving and where the N3C is going on the gas bought with your dues? I can assure you that your Board of Directors has been charting and pioneering a difficult but challenging course past many significant landmarks.

Proposed North Cascades National Park: During the past two years the Board and its Executive Committee have held numerous meetings to discuss the proposed park. During this period many suggestions from other organizations and interested individuals were solicited and received. Progressive decisions were gradually made -- to seek protection for a general area of the Northern Cascades, then a specific area with detailed boundaries (WILD CASCADES, May-June-July, 1963) -- to select names descriptive of the proposed uses of the North Cascades National Park and Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area -- to describe, in detail, the proposal, including the supporting arguments for and the economic impact of the park in the published "Prospectus for a North Cascades National Park (WILD CASCADES, Oct. - Nov., 1963; Dec. - Jan, 1963-64; Feb. - Mar., 1964) -- and to seek a moratorium on logging in the proposed park area until studies are completed (WILD CASCADES, Oct. 1962).

Proposals for Three Wilderness Areas: The Board has studied and approved specific proposals for reclassifying the North Cascades Primitive Area as a North Cascades Wilderness Area (1960 proposal in N3C NEWS, Sept. 1960), the Cougar Lakes Limited Area as a Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area (1962 proposal in WILD CASCADES, Nov. 1962) and the Alpine Lakes Limited Area as an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area (1963 proposal in WILD CASCADES, April-May, 1964).

Related Scenic and Recreation Programs: The Board lent its support to related programs which would alleviate the pressures on present and future national parks and wilderness areas in the Outdoor Recreation Program of Governor Rosellini, including Initiative 215 and Referendum 11 which would aid in purchasing more state park lands (WILD CASCADES, April-May, 1964) -- Anti Highway Bill-board Legislation, which would classify the proposed North Cross-State Highway (WILD CASCADES, Dec. 1962, Jan. 1963) as a "scenic" highway.

Publicity Program: The Board approved and has outlined a national and local program to publicize the threats to the scenery of the Northern Cascades and the North Cascades Conservation Council's proposed solutions, including -- printing and distribution of the brochure "The Last Chance for a Northern Cascades National Park" and national distribution of The Mountaineers' book "The North

... To protect and preserve the North Cascades' scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values

Cascades" -- participation on panels of the Natural Resources Forum, the Water Resources Management Conference and other public seminars and meetings (WILD CASCADES, April-May, 1964) -- appearance on television and radio news, commentary and documentary programs and release of periodic stories to the press -- widespread scheduling of the movie "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin" and strategic location of exhibits at public libraries, business establishments, and appropriate conferences.

Fact Finding Research and Analysis: The Board's policy is that its proposals for land classification shall be based upon carefully collected and objectively studied data. To accomplish this it has scheduled periodic visits with the local Forest Service Rangers, professional consultants, and to public libraries and appropriate Washington D. C. federal agency offices.

Unify Support for Preserving Cascades Scenery: The Board recognizes that there are many who would do something to preserve the superlative scenery of the Northern Cascades if they only knew how. Since many of these potential supporters don't belong to outdoor organizations the N3C can help these individuals to effectively express their views. The Board has approved a program of seeking membership from among these potential supporters and widely soliciting financial contributions to support its non-profit, volunteer civic program.

These are only the early landmarks. There are many more milestones we shall have to pass. We shall and can drive on as long as we have a membership that believes we are going in the right direction; a membership that will continue to actively support the program to which, in the best judgment of your 27 Board members, the North Cascades Conservation Council has committed itself.

#### OPTIMISM ABOUT NEW STATE PARKS

Those of our Washington members who contributed to the 163,022 signatures filed on INITIATIVE 215 may justly feel proud. We thank you for your efforts!

Initiative 215 would earmark unreclaimed boat gas taxes to buy or improve waterfront land for the public. It complements Referendum Bill 11, the \$10 million Outdoor Recreation Bond issue already on the November ballot by act of the Legislature. The bond issue would be paid by the existing corporation license fees now paying off the Century 21 World's Fair bonds.

Marvin Durning, chairman of Citizens for Outdoor Recreation, the organization sponsoring Initiative 215 said, "Initiative 215 and Referendum Bill 11 will pass in November because Washingtonians know they have an unmatched heritage of mountains, waters, and forests."

Voter approval (by all our Washington members, we hope) of these two measures will open the way for an accelerated program of purchasing land for more state parks. The resulting expanded state park system will help take the pressure off Washington's wilderness and national parks.

# THE WILDERNESS

## in the North Cascades



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### SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

3215 E. 103rd St.

Seattle 55, Wash.

November 28, 1960

H. C. Chriswell, Supervisor  
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P. O. Building  
Bellingham, Washington  
and

W. J. Moisio, Supervisor  
Okanogan National Forest  
P. O. Building  
Okanogan, Washington

SUBJECT: North Cascades  
Wilderness Area

Dear Sirs:

In response to publicly invited (Seattle Daily Journal of Commerce 7/27/60) views on the study for reclassification of the North Cascades Primitive Area under wilderness status, we are submitting for your consideration our preliminary recommendations for the establishment of a North Cascades Wilderness Area.

The North Cascades Conservation Council qualifies as a group familiar with the area in question, having studied its recreational and scenic resources since our organization in 1956. We know the area from first hand knowledge, having visited portions of it over a span of many years and having recently accompanied the Supervisor of Mt. Baker National Forest on a week's trip into the back country of the Glacier Ranger District. It is unfortunate that a similar invitation was not extended to interested recreation groups by the Supervisor of the Okanogan National Forest.

We believe this area should be reclassified as a single area designated by one name for the following four reasons:

1. The present name is by now a well established, accepted and logical one and should be retained in the designation, North Cascades Wilderness Area.
2. A single area, displaying such a wide spectrum of contrasting features from the rugged glacier-clad Picket Range on the west to the broad sweeping valley of the Pasayten and the high, grassy plateaus of the upper Chewack, is an area already noted and valued for its contrasts. The existence of the Ross Lake reservoir through the middle of the area does not constitute a practical

...To protect and preserve the North Cascades' scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values

-2-

wilderness discontinuity in that it is and will remain essentially a roadless lake with minimal boat travel due to its size and treacherous nature.

3. Proposal of one Wilderness Area will necessitate only one set of hearings which would:
  - a. Cost less in money and time than multiple sets of hearings resulting if more than one wilderness area is proposed.
  - b. Make it easier to defend an adequate Wilderness Area if opponents are given only one unit to attack instead of several smaller units.
4. The proposal of a single additional Wilderness Area in the State of Washington will be more defensible psychologically than the addition of several more such areas.

In general, our boundary recommendations do not differ greatly from the present North Cascades Primitive Area boundaries. Essentially we have relocated the boundary wherever possible from its present section line orientation to defensible and recognizable physical features (i. e. ridges, watercourses and lake shores). Our preliminary detailed boundary recommendations are shown on the (1) enclosed map overlay and detailed in the (2) enclosed boundary description. A (3) list of watersheds included within our proposal is also enclosed.

We recognize that a number of uses may possibly compete with wilderness designation for the area within and adjacent to the North Cascades Primitive Area.

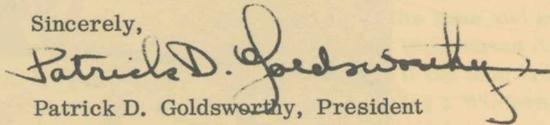
1. In view of adequate volumes of much more accessible and better quality timber elsewhere in the Baker and Okanogan Forests, the forested valleys in our proposal need not be harvested now, and with the establishment of intensive forestry practices will need not be logged in the future either.
2. Beside the possible increase in height of Ross Dam and the current completion of Baker Lake reservoir we are aware of no other water impoundment plans within the area we propose.
3. Aside from extensive past and some current mining activity in the Harts Pass area and some in the Twin Lakes area, we are aware of no wilderness conflicts of this nature. However, we feel that until such time as a claim becomes patented and an access road is requested and constructed, a mineralized area can justifiably be included within a dedicated Wilderness Area (i. e. Lyman Lake basin is a precedent).
4. While grazing of sheep and cattle is recognized by the Forest

-3-

Service as a conforming use in Wilderness Areas, we wish to point out that the wilderness experience is completely ruined for the wilderness traveler who is unfortunate enough to meet these domesticated animals. We urge that current permits be allowed to lapse and no new ones issued for use within designated Wilderness Areas.

Finally, we recommend for further study as a Wilderness Area the Cascade Pass - Ruby Creek area encompassing Marble Creek, Newhalem Creek, Thunder Creek, Panther Creek, Granite Creek and Mill Creek, recommended by us for inclusion within the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, since this area was not so included.

Sincerely,



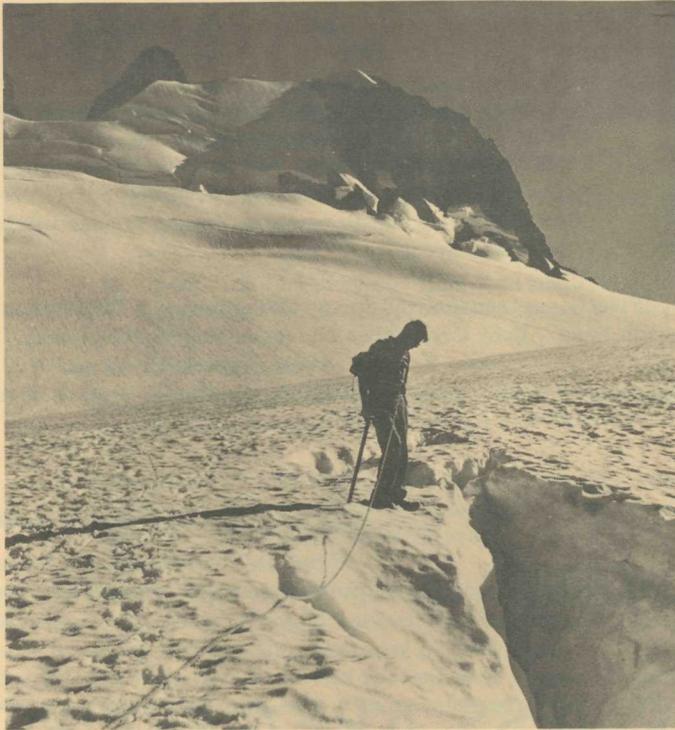
Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President  
North Cascades Conservation Council

## NORTH CASCADES

# WILDERNESS AREA PROPOSAL

prepared by  
North Cascades Conservation Council

1. Canadian Border - Winchester Mt. - Ruth Peak - Mt. Shuksan.
  - A. Comments: Twin Lakes at the Swamp Creek road end just outside this boundary provides an easy and highly scenic approach to the Mt. Larabee area flanked by Tomyhoi and Silesia Creeks, both completely isolated from easy road access from the United States and both flowing into Canada. This isolation of these two drainages, as well as that of the Chilliwack, provides their natural and easy defense as wilderness. The upper half of the North Fork of the Nooksack River is included to protect the north slopes of Mt. Shuksan.
  - B. Location: From Boundary Monument No. 51 SOUTH and EAST via Tomyhoi - Damfino divide (Tomyhoi Peak), Tomyhoi - Swamp Creek divide (Yellow Aster Butte, Gold Run Pass), Silesia Creek - Swamp Creek divide (Winchester Mt., Skagway Pass, 6103, 6508, Goat Mt.), Silesia Creek - Ruth Creek divide (6460, Mamie Pass, 6124, Skagit Range ((Granite Mt., Hannegan Peak)), Hannegan Pass, 5963, Ruth Mt.; NORTHWEST via Ruth Creek - North Fork Nooksack River divide (Nooksack Ridge to Mt. Sefrit); SOUTHWEST via watercourse across North Fork Nooksack River to White Salmon Creek - North Fork Nooksack River divide; SOUTHEAST via Salmon Creek - North Fork Nooksack River divide (5527), to the summit of Mt. Shuksan.
2. Mt. Shuksan - Baker River - Bacon Peak.
  - A. Comments: The southern slopes of Mt. Shuksan and Lake Shuksan would be protected from the highly managed Swift Creek drainage. If a portion of Shuksan Creek sufficient to protect Mt. Shuksan's western slopes and including Lake Ann could be included, it



Chuck Allyn

would be desirable. The remaining untouched portion of the Baker River Valley, which contains a spectacular rain forest and is a major route into the famous Picket Range, should be included to compensate for the extensive damage to the Baker River scenery below the road end. The boundary should follow the eastern and southern shore lines (indicated on map by a dashed line as location of reservoir high water line is unknown to us) of the Baker Lake reservoir to protect the scenic backdrop of what will be seen from the extensive campsites on the opposite shores. Hidden, Noisy, Silver and Anderson Creek drainages should provide wilderness travel easily accessible from the many campsites on Baker Lake reservoir.

- B. Location: From the summit of Mt. Shuksan SOUTH and EAST via Shuksan Creek - Sulfide Creek divide (7846, 6466, 5817), Shannon Creek - Lake Creek divide (to mouth Blum Creek); WEST via Baker River and south shore Baker Lake reservoir (dashed line drawn on map to allow location along high water line of the reservoir); SOUTH via east shore of Baker Lake reservoir (dashed line here also); SOUTH and EAST via Anderson Creek - Welker Creek divide (Welker Peak), Anderson Creek - Watson Creek divide (5117), Noisy Creek - Diobsud Creek divide (Mt. Watson, 5580), to Bacon Peak.
3. Bacon Peak - Bacon Creek - Goodell Creek - Diablo Dam.
    - A. Comments: Due to extensive logging on Bacon Creek outside the North Cascades Primitive Area and inside the Primitive Area on Goodell Creek, portions of these otherwise desirable areas are recommended excluded. It is regrettable and prophetic that wartime expediency can be used as an excuse to breach a designated primitive area rather than obtain this timber elsewhere. We hope that dedicated Wilderness Areas can withstand such attacks if we are unfortunate enough to have another war. In general, as much of the north Skagit River tributaries as possible should be included in wilderness to protect Thornton Lakes and the approaches to spectacular Berdeen and Green Lakes and the tremendous glacier-clad peaks of the Picket Range from Mt. Challenger to Mt. Triumph.

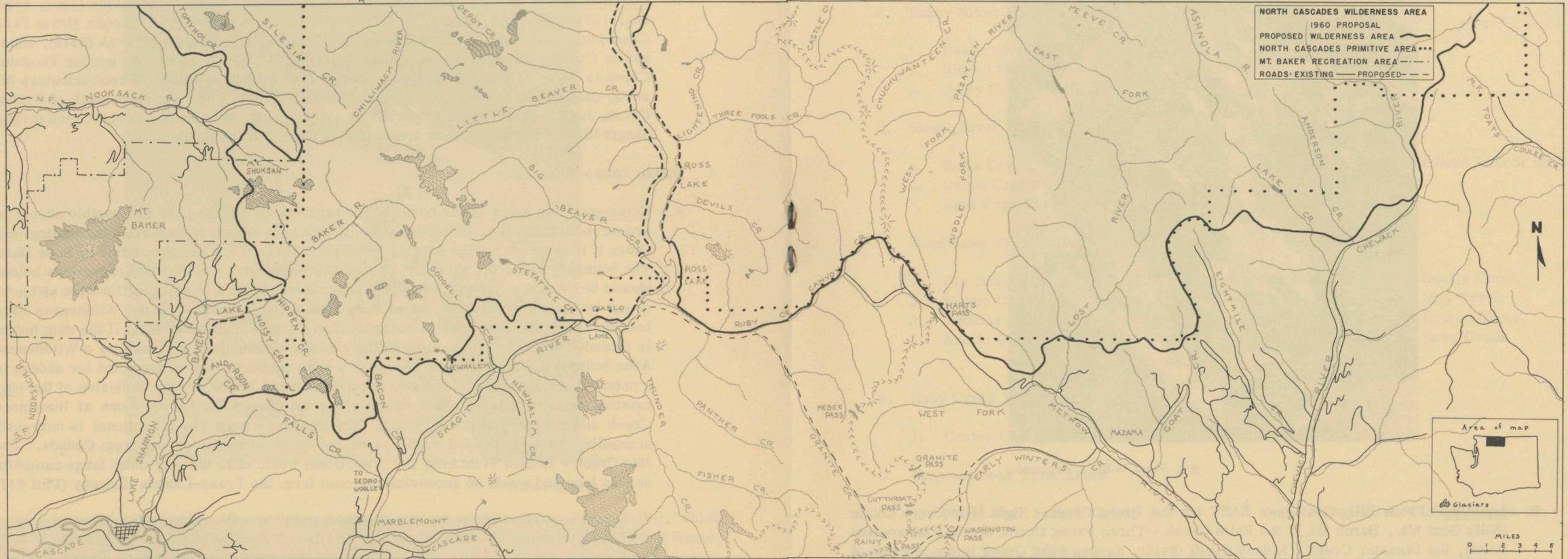
- B. Location: From Bacon Peak SOUTH via Diobsud Creek - Falls Creek divide (6501, 6456, 5612, 5787, Diobsud Buttes); NORTH via western bank of Bacon Creek (from Falls Creek) and East Fork of Bacon Creek; EAST via ridge to Damnation Peak (5570), Damnation Creek - Triumph Creek divide (5013, 6234), down watershed across Thornton Creek to 5072; NORTH via Trappers Peak, 5277, mouth of Goodell Creek tributary directly east of Mt. Triumph, west bank of Goodell Creek; EAST via ridge south of Terror Creek, Jay Creek - Goodell Creek divide (6182, 6705), Jay Creek - Gorge Creek divide, Skagit River - Stetattle Creek divide (Davis Peak), to Diablo Dam.

4. Diablo Lake - Ross Lake

- A. Comments: As much of the north shore backdrop of Diablo Lake as possible should be preserved intact. It would be desirable to bring the boundary to the non fluctuating lake shore if it were not for the developments near the dam and the power line to Ross Dam. The boundary along the shores of Ross Lake reservoir, with the two exceptions below, should be located at the maximum high water level existing at any specific time and governed by the constructed height of Ross Dam. The relocation of the Wilderness Area boundary from the current high water level to a future high water level if the dam height is extended would be comparable to the existing procedure for relocating a Wilderness Area boundary along the right-of-way of a road requested and constructed for access to a patented mining claim. The two exceptions noted above are the exclusion of the only existing relatively level bench areas along the Ross Lake shores - one at Hozameen Creek and the other at Roland Point. The Hozameen area (1 - 2 sections) is currently accessible by a much-used road extending into the Primitive Area from Canada. The May Creek - Roland Point area (2 - 3 sections) would offer the only other large campsite on this lake and would be accessible by road from the Trans-Canada Highway (PSH #17)



Northern Pickets and Challenger Glacier  
—Tom Nicolino



if completed up Ruby Creek. Since both these areas exist at the periphery of the proposed Wilderness Area, then mass recreation use is not considered objectionable. It is recognized that location of small individual campsites along the lake shore would be in keeping with a boating wilderness experience.

B. Location: From Diablo Dam EAST and NORTH via the power line right-of-way on the north side of Diablo Lake; NORTH via the existing high water line of the west shore of Ross Lake to the Canadian border; SOUTH from the Canadian Border paralleling the eastern shore of Ross Lake at a distance of approximately 1/2 mile, down to the lake shore west of Little Jackass Mt., along the existing high water line of the east shore of Ross Lake to May Creek, paralleling the eastern shore of the lake at a distance of approximately 1/2 mile across Roland Creek to Ruby Arm of Ross Lake.

5. Ruby Creek - Canyon Creek - Cascade Crest - Harts Pass Area.

A. Comments: The boundary should follow the north banks of Ruby and Canyon Creeks except where the Trans-Cascade Highway (PSH #17), including the alternate route up Canyon Creek to Slate Creek, Chancellor and Harts Pass, may be located north of these two watercourses. The boundary along the Cascade Crest is most defensible except where it must skirt east of the military installation on Slate Peak.

B. Location: From Ruby Arm of Ross Lake EAST via north side of Ruby Creek (across Crater and Nikol Creeks); NORTHEAST via north side of Canyon Creek (across Friday and North Fork Canyon Creek) to Baron Creek; EAST to Foggy Pass; SOUTHEAST via Cascade Crest (Tamarack Peak, Windy Pass, Buffalo Pass, Slate Peak, Crest east of Harts Pass.

6. Harts Pass Area - Robinson Creek - Lost Creek - Goat Creek - Isabella Ridge.

A. Comments: The boundary is located along physical features that most closely approximate the current Primitive Area boundary.

B. Location: From just east of Harts Pass SOUTHEAST via North Fork Trout Creek and Rattlesnake Creek - Robinson Creek divide (Last Chance Point), across Robinson Creek one mile north of its mouth; NORTH via Robinson Creek - Lost River divide to Scramble Point; EAST to Eureka Creek, across Lost River up watercourse to Setting Sun Mt. and via the divide at the head of Gate, Whiteface and Roundup Creeks (McLeod Mt.), via the Roundup Creek - Cougar Creek divide, down Cougar Creek across Goat Creek; NORTH via Isabella Ridge (Burgett Peak, Sherman Peak, Eight Mile Peak) to Billy Goat Pass.

7. Burch Mt. - Obstruction Peak - Lake Creek - Andrews Creek - Chewack River - Windy Peak - Canadian Border.

A. Comments: The boundary is located to follow physical features and to include Andrews Creek and the upper Chewack River, where there is extensive horseback riding wilderness on high grassy plateaus, not found in the Cascades to the west. The existence of a long-established grazing permit in Horseshoe Basin accompanied by non conforming wilderness use of a cabin and airplane transportation by the permittee is recognized. In view of the understood policy of the Forest Service to gradually phase out grazing, the inclusion of this area in the wilderness with its non conforming airplane access is deemed acceptable in light of the anticipated termination of these uses, at which time the area will revert to true wilderness character.



Mt. Fury --Eric Karlsson

- B. Location: From Billy Goat Pass EAST via the Drake Creek - Eight Mile Creek divide (Billy Goat Mt., Burch Mt.), the Falls Creek - Three Prong Creek divide (Obstruction Point), the Disaster Creek - Kidney Creek divide, across Lake Creek to the junction of Andrews and Little Andrews Creeks; NORTHEAST via Chewack River - Little Andrews Creek divide to the road across Kay Creek; NORTH across Chewack River, via Chewack River and Basin Creek - Windy Creek divide (Thirty Mile Peak) and via the divide at the heads of the Middle and North Fork drainages of Toats Coulee to the Canadian Border north of Arnold Peak.
8. United States - Canadian Border.

- A. Comments and Location: The boundary of the wilderness area should follow the Canadian border from Monument 51 EAST to a point north of Arnold Peak, with the exception of that part of the border crossing Ross Lake.

## MAJOR WATERSHEDS

(Entire drainage is included unless otherwise specified)

## A. Drainage into Canada (all portions lying within U.S.)

- |                     |                        |                   |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Tomyhoi Creek    | 4. Depot Creek         | 7. Pasayten River |
| 2. Silesia Creek    | 5. Castle Creek        | 8. Peeve Creek    |
| 3. Chilliwack River | 6. Chuchuwanteen Creek | 9. Ashnola River  |

## B. North Fork Nooksack River (above White Salmon Creek)

## C. Baker River Tributaries

- |                                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Baker River (above Blum Creek) | 4. Silver Creek   |
| 2. Hidden Creek                   | 5. Anderson Creek |
| 3. Noisy Creek                    |                   |

## D. Skagit River Tributaries

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Falls Creek                           | 4. Goodell Creek (above Terror Cr.) |
| 2. Bacon Creek (above E. Fork Bacon Dr.) | 5. Stetattle Creek                  |
| 3. East Fork Bacon Creek                 |                                     |

## E. Ross Lake Tributaries

- |                     |                        |                  |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Big Beaver Creek | 5. Little Beaver Creek | 10. Devils Creek |
| 2. Skymo Creek      | 6. Silver Creek        | 11. May Creek    |
| 3. Noname Creek     | 7. Hozameen Creek      | 12. Roland Creek |
| 4. Arctic Creek     | 8. Lightning Creek     | 13. Ruby Creek   |
|                     | 9. Dry Creek           |                  |

## F. Ruby Creek Tributaries

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Crater Creek | 2. Canyon Creek |
|-----------------|-----------------|

## G. Canyon Creek Tributaries

- |                            |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. North Fork Canyon Creek | 2. Canyon Creek (above Baron Cr.) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|

## H. Chewack River Tributaries

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Chewack River (above Windy Creek) | 3. Andrews Creek                   |
| 2. Little Andrews Creek              | 4. Lake Creek (above Disaster Cr.) |

## I. Methow River Tributaries

- |                                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Lost River (above Eureka Creek) | 3. Robinson Creek |
| 2. Eureka Creek                    |                   |

## Procreation Called Peril To Recreation

WASHINGTON, June 15. — (U.P.I.) — A population-research organization says that "if procreation remains a major form of indoor recreation," outdoor recreation in America may suffer as a result.

The warning was issued yesterday in a study by the Population Reference Bureau. Reporting on population trends and side effects in its June bulletin, the bureau said:

"The temptation to refuse to face the obvious until it is too late is very strong.

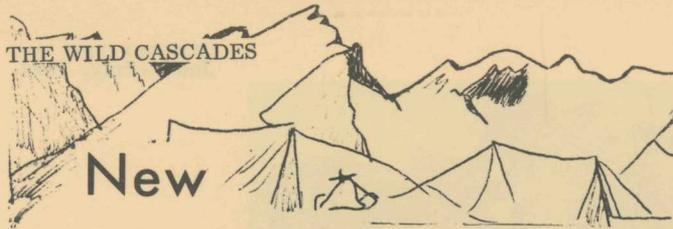
By the end of the century, it said, the population is expected to be 350 million and the number of cars will have gone up to 155 million.

Unless the nation as a whole resorts to planned parenthood, the bureau said, it may soon become necessary to resort to rigid rationing of the use of national parks, permitting each citizen a brief, crowded holiday once every five years, then every 10, 15 or 20 years as population increases."

Free, effective open-air recreation hinges on a sharp reduction in procreation.

"If procreation remains a major form of indoor recreation, outdoor recreation in these United States will have become a nostalgic memory, even perhaps before the babies born in 1964 have children of their own."

The bureau said that the country's population now stands at about 191 million, with about 70 million automobiles on the highways.



## THEORIES IN FOREST RECREATION

J. Michael McCloskey

One of the least noticed accomplishments of the Kennedy administration was the hospitable climate that it provided for intellectual ferment in the field of forest recreation.

During the past three years research in forest recreation has burgeoned from nearly nothing to the point where it is already challenging the fundamentals of American forest policy. This ferment has been stimulated by the studies of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, but it has developed a separate life of its own, principally within the forestry profession and even more so within new enclaves of the United States Forest Service.

Within the past year, forestry professors at Harvard and the University of California have begun an assault on the traditional theories of American forestry and particularly on the dominance of wood production in those theories. Their young colleagues in recreation research at Forest Service experiment stations have complemented these assaults with a steady flow of sophisticated new ideas for recreation management and especially for the preservation of wilderness and natural environments. Perhaps the "third wave" in American conservation, which Interior Secretary has been heralding, is coming now more in the form of ideas than in concrete land-use decisions.

### Forestry Theory

The basic challenge to traditional forest theory is directed at the primacy of wood production in public management policy. This materialistic premise stems from the era of scarcity economics and Malthusian fear. It antedates Galbraith's perception that the technological revolution has brought us an affluent society in which production constantly outstrips consumption. The premise was forcefully enunciated in the study of the early 1950's known as the Timber Resources Review (TRR). That study saw the nation's need for wood by the year 2000 perhaps doubling (1). It called for intensive forestry on more land as the answer. This traditional fear of demand pressing upon supply was reiterated by the Forest Service's Chief at the recent Fifth American Forest Congress. Edward Cliff explained there that, while the TRR was being up-dated, he still foresaw a shortage, at least, of softwood, by the year 2000 (2). And a recent report of a research organization, known as Resources for the Future (RFF), also foresaw demand outstripping supply by the year 2000, to the extent that 300 million new acres of commercial forest land might be needed by then. However, this report, Resources in America's Future, was based on data nearly as old as that of TRR and reportedly underemphasized demand variability and technological innovation (3).

This traditionally gloomy forecast, which emphasizes the need to assiduously cultivate every available forest acre with tree crops, was subjected to a frontal assault in early 1963 by California forestry professor John A. Zivnuska (4). In a paper presented to a section of the Society of American Foresters, Zivnuska said "...the great increases in wood consumption which have been projected by some agencies, both public and private, appear wholly inconsistent with our past experience..." He pointed out that industrial roundwood production in 1910 was 9.3 billion cubic feet, and that it was still no more than 9.3 billion cubic feet in 1960. Lumber production, as a component of that output, was actually down from 46 billion board feet in 1907 to 33 billion board feet in 1962. Production was down because demand was down, with many other

products being substituted, not up as had been predicted. Zivnuska stated that the woods products industry is so atomized in organization that there is no reasonable prospect for it to be able to adequately support research for significant technological innovation and market creation. He even saw increasing resistance to expansion of the growth sectors of pulp and plywood. Zivnuska said his analysis of market history suggested to him that it is conceivable in coming years that there may actually be "... some decline occurring in the total volume of domestic roundwood used." Zivnuska concluded with the prediction that in the future "... the material demands on our forests will not tax the capacity of our forest lands." He stated that as a consequence, "... foresters can and should take the lead in reserving some areas for other uses, concentrating their timber production efforts on those lands best suited for this purpose."

Recent Forest Service statistics also show the supply situation improving. During the past decade, a net addition of eight million acres has been made to American commercial forest acreage through cropland conversion, and the inventory of growing stock has increased. The inventory also is projected to rise from 17 billion cubic feet in 1962 to 21 billion cubic feet by the year 2000 (5).

Other more recent studies by Resources for the Future also question the assumptions of scarcity economics in the field of natural resources. Chandler Morse and Harold Barnett in Scarcity and Growth see the problems of the future not in terms of scarcity but rather in terms "... of quality of the environment and of social adjustment to technological and economic change." Neither this study, nor two others by RFF, "... found indications of widespread, long-term scarcity either in the past record or in the future forty-year prospect" (6).

A Harvard forest economist, Ernest M. Gould, Jr., has carried these challenges to the orthodoxy of scarcity economics in forestry yet further into a general critique of American forestry theory. In a 1962 paper read to a meeting of the Western Farm Economics Association, Gould called the hypotheses of sustained-yield theory into question in the same fundamental manner in which John Maynard Keynes undermined the hypotheses of classical economics (7). Gould suggested that instead of being inductive, as scientists should, American foresters long ago had imported a deductive European theory of sustained-yield wholecloth into America. He said this theory has failed to fit the facts of our experience and has "stifled the development of other ideas."

He said that classical sustained-yield theory assumes four hypotheses which are not valid. One, it assumes a stability of market demand requiring stable output. Gould reiterates the facts of declining per capita demand shown by Zivnuska, pointing out that "during the past half century, while our population has doubled and the gross national product has quadrupled, the consumption of industrial wood has hardly increased at all." In that time, the output of the woods products industry "... has dropped from 4 per cent of the gross national product to less than 1 per cent--over twice the relative decline of all extractive industries." Fluctuation in demand, rather than stability, has been the rule, Gould finds.

Two; sustained-yield theory assumes a scarcity of land demanding maximum efficiency in husbandry, with growth per acre at the "biological ceiling." Gould cites recent studies which show that investment capital is a far more critical limiting factor in determining output than land availability. By varying the inputs of capital to the land available, output can easily be made to increase, decrease, or remain stable. Technological innovation born of adequate capital investment can meet any need for increased outputs. This can be done to the extent that a considerable portion of land can be left untouched. Better capitalization of research in wood conversion techniques, to make products more economical, may be more important than increasing wood production through intensified silviculture, Gould suggests.

Three, sustained-yield theory assumes enough certainty about demands, values, and production techniques in the future to justify long-term planning. Gould asserts that, if the history of a technological society demonstrates anything, it demonstrates that the demands and values of one era are not those of the next. Most likely we are making plans for a future which does not want them. Uncertainty stemming from incessant change is "the one reliable characteristic" of our world, avers Gould. Inflexible long-term plans "... may tie up resources so tightly that it will be very costly to reorganize them to meet unanticipated needs or to take advantage of new production techniques..." The losses resulting from inflexible planning may be greater than the savings in efficiency that they were originally designed to secure.

Four, sustained-yield theory assumes that our economy is a closed one and that increasing wood imports will not be available. In 1961 alone, imports of Canadian lumber increased by 99 million board feet. Available wood supplies should be considered in terms of operating economic units and not arbitrary political units, Gould maintains. Whether American land should be used for wood production or some other purpose, such as recreation, is a social policy decision, he observes, and not a technical question of forestry. As a matter of optimum land allocation, it may well be preferable to derive wood supplies, in considerable measure, from other less crowded countries.

In concluding, Gould advances a new theory of "balanced forestry" in which continuous planning will "... be predicated on the necessity of meeting relatively uncertain needs by the flexible combination of labor and capital with land in an expanding and open economy."

The decline in the relative economic importance of the woods products industry shown by Zivnuska and Gould is also revealed in other studies. Between 1948 and 1963, over 1000 lumber mills in the west closed down, one study showed. A 1963 study by Louis Hamil of the heartland of the forest industry shows that "... total employment in the wood processing industry of western Oregon has decreased" since 1951 (8). "Technical changes in the wood processing industries," Hamil found, "are decreasing manpower requirements in all processes..." Hamil sees a continuing decline in wood processing employment.

Not only is sustained-yield theory being subjected to searching examination, but its corollary, multiple use, is also being subjected to frank appraisal. In the November 1963 Journal of Forestry, Bernard Frank reports that a symposium of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on "Land and Water Use," concluded that the term "multiple use" is of "questionable significance." He says they found it "... vague, even on theoretical grounds" and "not a meaningful objective." "So-called applications," he said, "reflect arbitrary judgments of administrators... based in part on very limited information or understanding of the characteristics and values of the resources under their charge and in part on the types and intensities of pressures from different user groups." He calls the term "a catchy slogan" (9).

### Recreation

The competing values of recreation are implicit in much of Zivnuska's thesis and explicit in Gould's. Gould's paper is entitled: "Forestry and Recreation." He states that "the impact of expanding recreation on the plans, budgets, and conceptual schemes of foresters is hard to overestimate, and I suspect that this change will have more to do with shaping new forest theory than any other development taking place today (10). He points out that recreational use of national forests in the past 15 years has climbed from 10 million visits to over 100 million visits. Usage increase estimates by the year 2000 range from 3 to 45 times greater use. Resources for the Future sees the need for 90 million more acres of recreational land by the year 2000 if present trends continue and no greater crowding is to occur. Professor Gregory of the University of Michigan's School of Forestry predicts that "by 1984, recreation will be the number one use of all state and federal land, and (he) ... suspects that forest products industries will have to fit their activities to the recreation seekers, not the other way around, as now" (11).

Another study, though, in which Gould participated for the Forest Service's Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, suggested that the conflict between timber management and recreation may not be as serious, in absolute terms, as the protagonists have assumed. In a 1962 study of The Possible Impact of Recreation Development on Timber Production in Three California National Forests, it was found that far less commercial forest acreage is threatened by recreational expansion than is sometimes imagined (12). In three quite dissimilar national forests, all of the inventoried potential and actual recreation sites and wilderness areas were plotted on timber maps. It was found that if this land were completely withdrawn from commercial production, only an average reduction of 13 per cent in sustained-yield capacity for timber production would result. Thus, about 87 per cent of the productive capacity of commercial forest acreage would be unaffected by maximum reservations of land utilizable for recreation. The conflict is over a mere 13 per cent of the productive capacity of the public's forests. Is an allocation of 13 per cent of commercial forest capacity to recreation an inequitable one? An even more recent study in the Pacific Northwest has shown that the output of commercial timber lands would not be significantly affected by the maximum wilderness reservations still feasible. In a forecast of Timber Trends in Western Oregon and Western Washington through the year 2000, the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station found that reservation of an additional 1 million acres of commercial forest land as wilderness would reduce the total output of the Douglas-fir region by only 2 per cent by the year 2000. This reduction, the report thus observed, "would not alter significantly the . . . long-range timber output in the region" (13).

As the scope of the problem of reconciling timber and recreation begins to be brought into perspective, new problems in recreation planning are rising to prominence. Most pivotal is the problem of what opportunities to provide for. Robert Twiss, of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, feels that the choice is between providing opportunities keyed to "visitor preferences, as opposed to resource capabilities determined by foresters or other land managers" (14). And research by Leslie Reid reveals that "visitor preferences . . . are not always in accord with recognized resource capabilities." Unknowing visitors may express satisfaction with a site which is in marked decline (15). William Burch, Jr., of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, points out too that visitor preferences should not be confused with the demands of democratic theory. It is not a question of providing what the majority wants, he says. For in practice, "the allocation problem is one of sorting and providing for minorities within a minority" (16). Only 8 per cent of the population went camping in 1960. Those who want highly developed camps are not a majority who have to be accommodated. Gould clearly faces the reality that the forester "helps create and shape demand by the kind of facility and service he furnishes . . ." (17). He thinks the forester should provide direction to demand but acknowledges that "he will need considerable sophistication to exercise desirable control without falling into the trap of blatantly dictating to the public." Twiss and Harry Camp propose that forest recreation policy should aim at providing "diversification and freedom of choice" and at the same time attempt to "safeguard the forest environment for continued recreation of high quality" (18).

As a matter of implementing such a general aim, Gould suggests that a number of changes are needed in foresters' attitudes. First, foresters must regard recreation as an important resource use and not as a frivolous by-product, as the Puritan work ethic supposes. Second, foresters must shift their outlook from dealing just with producers' goods, such as logs, to the subtle demands of providing consumer goods, such as an environment for recreation. Third, foresters must change their perceptions of the importance of time to realize that "the production period for recreation is practically instantaneous." The time-value scales for recreation are extremely short in comparison to those for timber management. Recovery of a disturbed site may be short in the timberman's time-value scale but long in the recreationist's. He says foresters must adjust their conceptual schemes to recognize "that different values for time are legitimate" (19).

A forest recreation policy is beginning to be elaborated which takes recreation seriously, as Gould advocates and which provides for sophisticated and sensitive variations.



Riders pause to look at the scenery, while their mounts enjoy the lush alpine grasses Cougar Lake Limited Area, Snoqualmie National Forest. (Just east of Rainier Park).

In determining the diversity of opportunity which should be accommodated, considerable attention is being given to distinguishing durable recreational preferences from faddish ones. Twiss and Camp have observed that camping activity declines as annual family income rises above \$8000, which suggests caution about the durability of this activity with rising national family income (20). Gould points out that future camping patterns may be largely determined by the form in which new increments of leisure time occur, longer weekends or shorter work days. If the former, forest camping is likely to grow; if the latter, urban recreation will probably grow instead (21). Burch finds that recreational preferences are not static but change in each person in accordance with cycles of age, family status, and taste. He has developed a sociology of forest play to help distinguish durable from faddish preferences. He identifies six forms of forest play: symbolic labor, expressive play, subsistence play, unstructured play, structured play, and sociability (22). His studies, which are based on extensive field observation, interviewing, and sampling, show that types of expressive play, such as water skiing, tend to be faddish, while types of symbolic labor, such as fishing, tend to be durable. Some types of symbolic labor, however, such as the *homo faber* work of chopping firewood, may be of declining importance as a reflection of old work norms now dying out.

Related to Burch's sociology of play are suggestions for a "recreation complex" which caters to many tastes. Alan Wagar, particularly, has suggested a classification system for camps which will cater to seven different classes of users. His system is composed of: 1. Central Camps; 2. Forest Camps; 3. Peakload Camps; 4. Long-Term Camps; 5. Travelers' Camps; 6. Large Back-Country Camps; and 7. Small Back-Country Camps (23). Such a system will guarantee diversity and will protect some sites from being over-developed as a result of "bulldozer mania" (24). Forest camps, for instance, will emphasize the preservation of natural environments, while central camps will emphasize the provision of highly developed facilities in centralized locations. Facilities will not just be uniformly scattered throughout the forest in all camps; they will be concentrated in a few places. Wilderness Areas may have a few places where space will be reserved for a few large back-country camps, but these camps will not be allowed to just grow anywhere in Wilderness Areas (25).

A related system of campground classification is that worked out by Gordon Sanford of the Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Region. Sanford characterizes campgrounds by the amount of modification that is done to the site to provide different levels of recreational experience. He identifies five levels of experience in camping, with each providing different amounts of environmental contrast, change of routine, exertion, testing of outdoor skills, and opportunity for solitude or group contact (26).

### Wilderness

The application of various campground classification systems to Wilderness Areas is but a part of a whole developing body of study on wilderness management. This study largely concerns who wilderness users are, what motivates them, what kinds of wilderness should be provided, how Wilderness Areas should be administered, and how they might be zoned for special purposes.

Empirical study by Wiley Wenger, Jr. and William Burch, Jr., at the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, shows that wilderness users do not fit the stereotypes often alleged by opponents of wilderness. Their studies of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area in Oregon show twice as many people using this area as the Forest Service had previously been estimating; that users travel primarily on foot; that they enter the area largely for short periods; that most of the users are local people; and that wilderness users more closely approximate the age profile of the general population than the users of auto camps (27). This empirical data refutes the suggestion that just a few wealthy and vigorous out-of-state persons use Wilderness Areas on expensive horse-outfitted expeditions. It provides a realistic basis for planning.

While these researchers in Portland, Oregon have been investigating who uses wilderness, a psychiatrist there has developed a theory of why people use it. Dr. Donald McKinley has suggested that the value of a wilderness experience is related especially to the structures and pressures of urban life. Specifically, a wilderness experience provides a voluntary change of pace in routine which is refreshing in the degree of contrast it provides to the normal urban routine. It also allows the urban person to step out of the demanding roles he must play in city life. And it provides an environment free of the memory triggers of injury at the hands of other people that the many marks of man in cities afford. A great release of psychic energy, normally employed in conforming to disciplined routines, role playing, and in repressing unpleasant memories, thus is facilitated in the wilderness for susceptible personalities (28). Another study has verified the fact that wilderness users are primarily "urban people seeking a contrast to their home environment." A Survey of Summer Visitors to Wells Gray Park, British Columbia shows that 93 per cent of the users are from urban areas and that white collar workers predominate, suggesting that "office workers seek greater environmental contrasts than workers in factories, construction, and related occupations requiring more physical action than office jobs" (29).

What kind of wilderness opportunities ought to be offered to people and what the costs of such opportunities are have been explored in other recent studies. Blair Hutchison, of the Inter-mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, has elaborated on Roscoe Herrington's concept of "micro-wilderness" (30). This concept focuses attention on the wild recreation opportunities available in a contained unit, of a mile or two in diameter, which has scenic and natural features lending themselves to public interpretation. Such a unit would be preserved and reserved for foot use only. If "micro-wilderness" is a concept used to preserve the integrity of units which might otherwise be roaded, it appears to be a promising concept. On the other hand, if as Hutchison recognizes, it is proposed so "that much of the high mountain country (can) be broken into pint-sized primitive units," then it is a threat to real wilderness, rather than a welcome supplement.



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proposed, as well as the levying of entry fees (34). However, the problem of maintaining a sense of freedom from discipline in wilderness and yet enforcing admission restrictions and other police measures has also been recognized. Wagar's studies show that such wilderness satisfactions, as freedom of choice, a sense of self-reliance, and identification with pioneer traditions all suffer when restrictions are imposed (35).

For the time being, Arnold Snyder has proposed a system of roving patrols in Wilderness Areas to encourage improved user dispersal and to aid interpretive appreciation (36). In this connection, Stewart Brandborg has called attention to the importance of such patrols at "the edge of wilderness," where contacts are particularly beneficial (37). Both have placed emphasis on expanded interpretive preparation of visitors, with Robert Twiss pointing to the insights which modern message theory can offer. Theories of message content, in terms of information, instruction, and motivation, can assist the Forest Service's Visitor Information Service to broaden the visitor's range of recreational choice (information), increase his efficiency in any activity (instruction), and affect the values he places on a recreational experience (motivation) (38).

Finally, new schemes for zoning Wilderness Areas for special purposes are being proposed. Snyder has proposed that while parts of the areas can be zoned for both horse and foot traffic, ecologically sensitive parts should be zoned just for foot traffic (39). Robert Lucas, in a study of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, has carried this idea further to advocate a general zoning program to separate recreational activities which may conflict, such as various types of boating, as well as equestrian and pedestrian traffic (40). In a similar vein, S. R. Tocher has suggested zoning parts of Wilderness Areas for just cross-country foot travel, without constructed trails, while other parts could have varying degrees of primitive improvements, including not only trails but primitive campsites, sanitary facilities, and signs (41). It has also been suggested that while parts of Wilderness Areas could be zoned to allow low plane flights for air-drops to back-camps, other parts should have high flight ceilings to preserve a totally primitive environment. Lastly, W. R. Steele has proposed that Wilderness Areas be zoned for variable amounts of fire suppression, with certain self-contained high elevation basins given no fire suppression at all. Natural fire-breaks in those basins would be relied upon to contain lightning fires, and natural cycles of ecological succession would be allowed to continue there unimpeded (42).

Many studies have suggested that the location and standard of peripheral roadheads are of critical importance in determining the usage a Wilderness Area receives. Joseph Penfold, of the Izaak Walton League, has called for deliberate management decisions on the location of such roads. To help calculate their effect, he has suggested that surveys be made of Wilderness Areas to determine the degrees of primitiveness of various parts of them. Lines called "isoprims"

That the costs of maintaining expansive wilderness reservations are not as great as is commonly imagined was demonstrated in a 1963 study by L. C. Merriam, Jr. His study of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area showed that alternative development of the area was not economic from the standpoint of the public treasury. "Comparing costs and returns to the public agencies, under both wilderness and full development, . . . it would cost the public less to retain the area as wilderness than to develop it on a 1960 cost-return basis," Merriam found (31).

Many new ideas are also being advanced for the administration of Wilderness Areas that are established. Merriam has suggested that large Wilderness Areas be established as separate Ranger District, all-wilderness districts to be administered by specially trained rangers. In-service training would be organized just for such rangers. Donald Duncan has proposed limits on the size of parties and the numbers of pack animals to prevent over-crowding and to preserve an opportunity for solitude (32). Wagar has suggested that 3 acres of land per visitor-day of usage annually may be the minimum that will still provide a wilderness experience. This may be considered to be the carrying capacity of wilderness (33). Burch, McKinley, and others have foreseen a future need to limit admissions generally to Wilderness Areas, perhaps on a reservation basis. Licensing of wilderness users to keep the careless and untrained out has also been



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could be plotted on maps to connect points receiving equal intensities of usage. Management decisions could then be made knowledgeably about whether pressures on any given part of a Wilderness Area should be increased through road extension or improvement (43). ORRRC Report 3 on Wilderness also identifies "access roads approaching wilderness boundaries and wilderness trails as major management tools to limit or distribute use" (44). That report calls for the establishment of "Transition Recreation Zones" outside of and adjacent to established Wilderness Areas. These zones would have limited road access and some commercial usage, such as light logging in places, but would remain attractive enough to take pressure off heavily used and small adjoining Wilderness Areas (45). This proposal is similar to Bob Marshall's early distinction between core Primeval Areas, exhibiting primitive conditions of growth, and surrounding Wilderness Areas, exhibiting primarily just primitive conditions of transportation and allowing temporary logging (46). This scheme is used for the two zones of the Boundary Waters Canoe area of Minnesota.

The time lag between the conception of sound ideas and their implementation is always longer than it should be. But the lag in many fields is growing shorter with the progress of the revolution in communications. To the extent that these ideas in the field of forest recreation will help to preserve natural environments and aid in the appreciation of them, let us hope that the lag in this case will not be long.

#### Footnotes

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3. "Technological Advance and Resource Projections," 1963 Annual Report of Resources for the Future (December 1963), p. 13.
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13. Timber Trends in Western Oregon and Western Washington (Pac. N. W. F&R Exp. Sta., October 1963), pp. v, 48, 78.
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15. Leslie M. Reid, Outdoor Recreation Preferences (Michigan St. Univ., June 1963), p. 257.
16. Comments of William R. Burch, Jr., on work on paper under preparation entitled: Wilderness Reservations and the Life Cycle--An Empirical Examination of Three Common Fallacies.
17. Gould, *op. cit.*, p. 8.
18. Robert H. Twiss and Harry W. Camp, Forest Recreation Research at the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (PSW-12, 1963), p. 5.
19. Gould, *op. cit.*, p. 11.
20. Twiss and Camp, *op. cit.*, p. 3.
21. Gould, *op. cit.*, p. 9; Marion Clawson has made this observation also; See Land and Water for Recreation (Rand McNally Co., 1963), p. 8.
22. William R. Burch, Jr., The Play World of Camping: Research into the Social Meaning of Outdoor Recreation (address to 58th annual meeting of the American Sociological Assn., August 26-29, 1963).



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23. J. Alan Wagar, Campgrounds for Many Tastes (Intermountain Forest and Range Exp. Station, 1963).
24. Clawson has also suggested a system of varying user charges at camps as a rationing device to prevent over-use, particularly at peakload periods. See Marion Clawson, Land and Water for Recreation (Rand McNally and Co., 1963), p. 133.
25. The report on Wilderness and Recreation done for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission by the Wildland Research Center, however, has reservations about providing large back-country camps. It feels "that constructed 'primitive' facilities along major trails are not appropriate to wilderness recreation use" and that they tend to "act as concentration points deleterious to wilderness conditions." See Wildland Research Center, Wilderness and Recreation (ORRRC Study Report 3) (1962), p. 302.
26. Gordon Sanford, Experience Levels in Camping (R-6 Recreation Plans, 2300 series, 1963).
27. Wiley Wenger, Jr., Speech to Oregon Chapter Izaak Walton League entitled: Progress Report on Recreation Research in the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (June 29, 1962), p. 5; also Burch, op. cit., "Wilderness Reservations..."
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