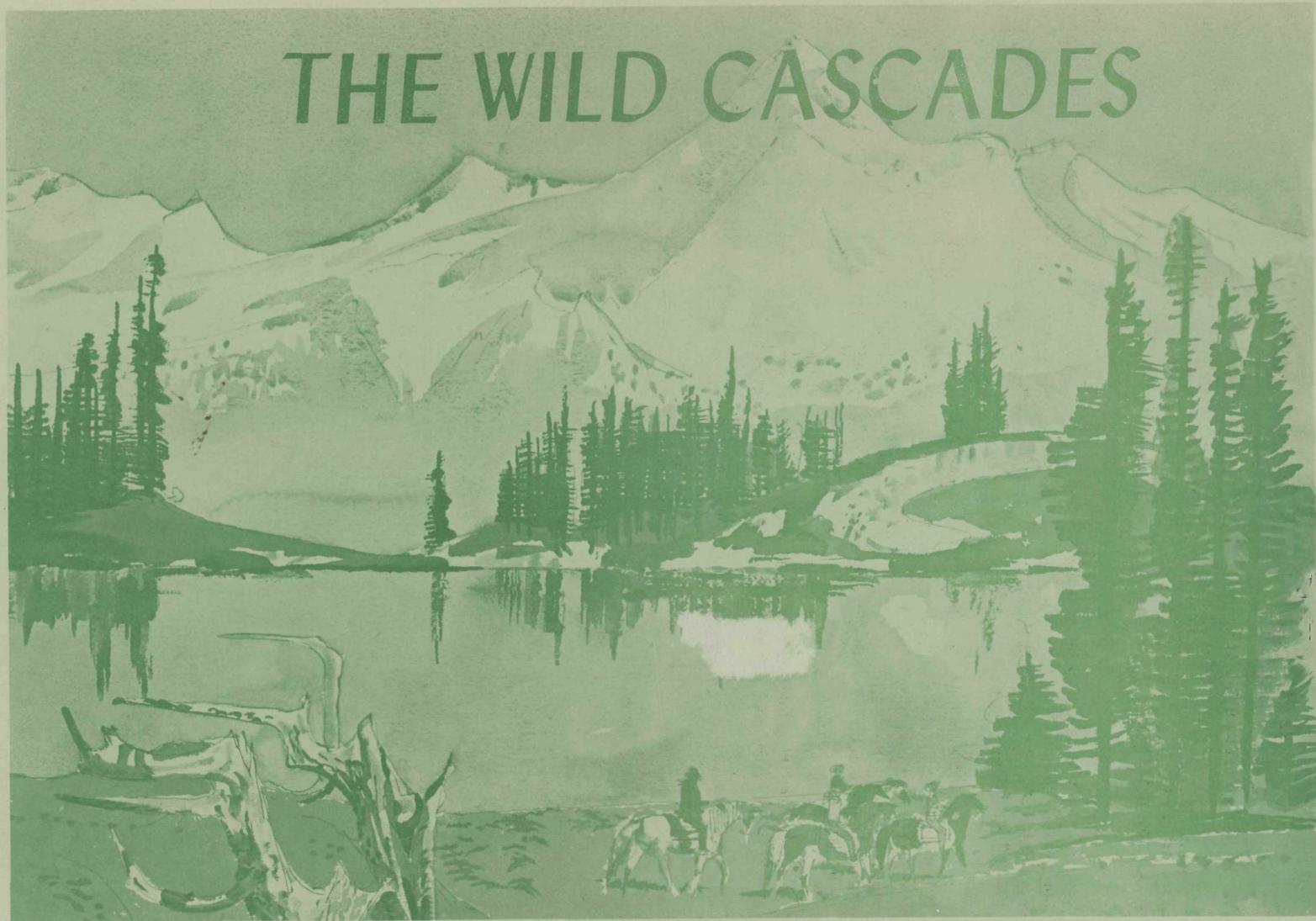


# THE WILD CASCADES



## AN END — AND A BEGINNING

As we go to press it seems likely that this issue of Wild Cascades will reach you after the recommendations of the North Cascades Study Team are released. Thus there may be a confusing period when you hear partial, garbled versions and wonder what's up. Rest assured that just as soon as the report has been studied by the N3C Executive Committee and Board, we will bring you a full and detailed analysis.

Whatever the recommendations of the Study Team may be, now is a proper moment to recall that the very fact of the study being made represented a major victory for our side. Surely and certainly, there never would have been this new look at the North Cascades had it not been for the bull tide of complaint by conservationists throughout the nation -- a tide in which the N3C formed the leading wave.

At the moment we have no way of knowing which way the report will go. Chances are it will tend toward some middle ground more or less unsatisfactory to all concerned. Therefore, we must prepare ourselves for a new beginning. Either we will have to support the report in full or part against those who disagree -- or we will have to disagree in full or part ourselves. In either event, the summer of 1965 must be the beginning of a new effort by the N3C and all our many allies.

In preparing for this new effort we can take heart and strength from the many good things that have happened recently as a consequence of our past efforts.

For one, there is the North Cascades Study itself.

For another, there was the publication last year by The Mountaineers of The North Cascades, a book which has drawn nation-wide editorial attention.

For another, there was the KING-TV television prime-time documentary, Wind in the Wilderness, which last winter brought the controversy dramatically into the view of people throughout the State of Washington.

For another, there was the desperate Spring 1965 scramble by the Forest Service to head off a national park with its "Doomsday Machine" proposal for an Eldorado Peaks Recreation Area.

For another, there was the June 1965 issue of Sunset Magazine, which with cover and photos and maps and text placed the North Cascades National Park squarely on the line for readers throughout the western states.

And for another, newly off the press is The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parkland, published by the Sierra Club -- a book that complements and extends the argument of last year's The North Cascades.

And for another, there is the series of articles by Walt Woodward in the Seattle Times (reprinted in following pages) -- a series that went into more than 200,000 Washington homes.

How did all these good things come about? Very largely because of N3C -- which means you -- your letters, your conversations, your dues-paying support.

And so, don't rejoice and relax -- or panic, as the case may be -- when the North Cascades Study Team makes public its recommendations. The report represents an end long-sought by us, but it also represents the beginning of our final push toward a North Cascades National Park.

THIS SUMMER

WHEN you meet others hiking in the Cascades, the Sierra, the Appalachians or the Alps;

WHEN you are trading stories with your friends around a campfire;

WHEN you are visiting with your relatives or are talking to your neighbors or associates;

TELL them about:

Washington's fabulous NORTHERN CASCADES

The proposed NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

The NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

ASK if they would like to help;

OFFER them one of these cards.

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL  
 PO Box 156, University Station, Seattle, Washington 98105

I have informed myself of the purposes on the back of this form; I wish to support them, and apply for membership.

I enclose \$ \_\_\_\_\_ as dues for following membership:

REGULAR	\$2/yr.	<input type="checkbox"/>	PATRON	\$10/yr.	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONTRIBUTING	\$5/yr.	<input type="checkbox"/>	LIFE	\$50	<input type="checkbox"/>
FAMILY (spouse or other dependent of member)			\$1/yr.		<input type="checkbox"/>

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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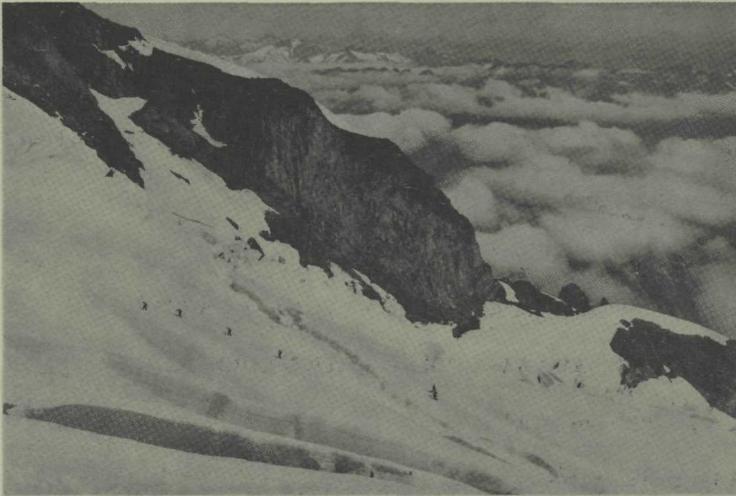
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Street \_\_\_\_\_

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Chocolate Glacier on Glacier Peak

Bob and Ira Spring

The North Cascades Conservation Council is a nonprofit, civic, conservation corporation, formed for PURPOSES of securing the PROTECTION and PRESERVATION of SCENIC, SCIENTIFIC, RECREATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, WILDLIFE, and WILDERNESS VALUES of the NORTH CASCADES \* \* \* \* \*

The Council is working to have established:

North Cascades Wilderness  
Alpine Lakes Wilderness  
Cougar Lakes Wilderness

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

Sponsor \_\_\_\_\_ 0765

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Sponsor \_\_\_\_\_ 0765

# Walt Woodward Reports in the Seattle Times

The Seattle Times, June 13, 1965

## Woods Are Full of Controversy



Walt Woodward

ment of federal lands in this state.)

Whether one of this state's largest unspoiled areas of natural forest beauty will be impounded for future generations is the critical question being studied now by a top-level team of federal officials.

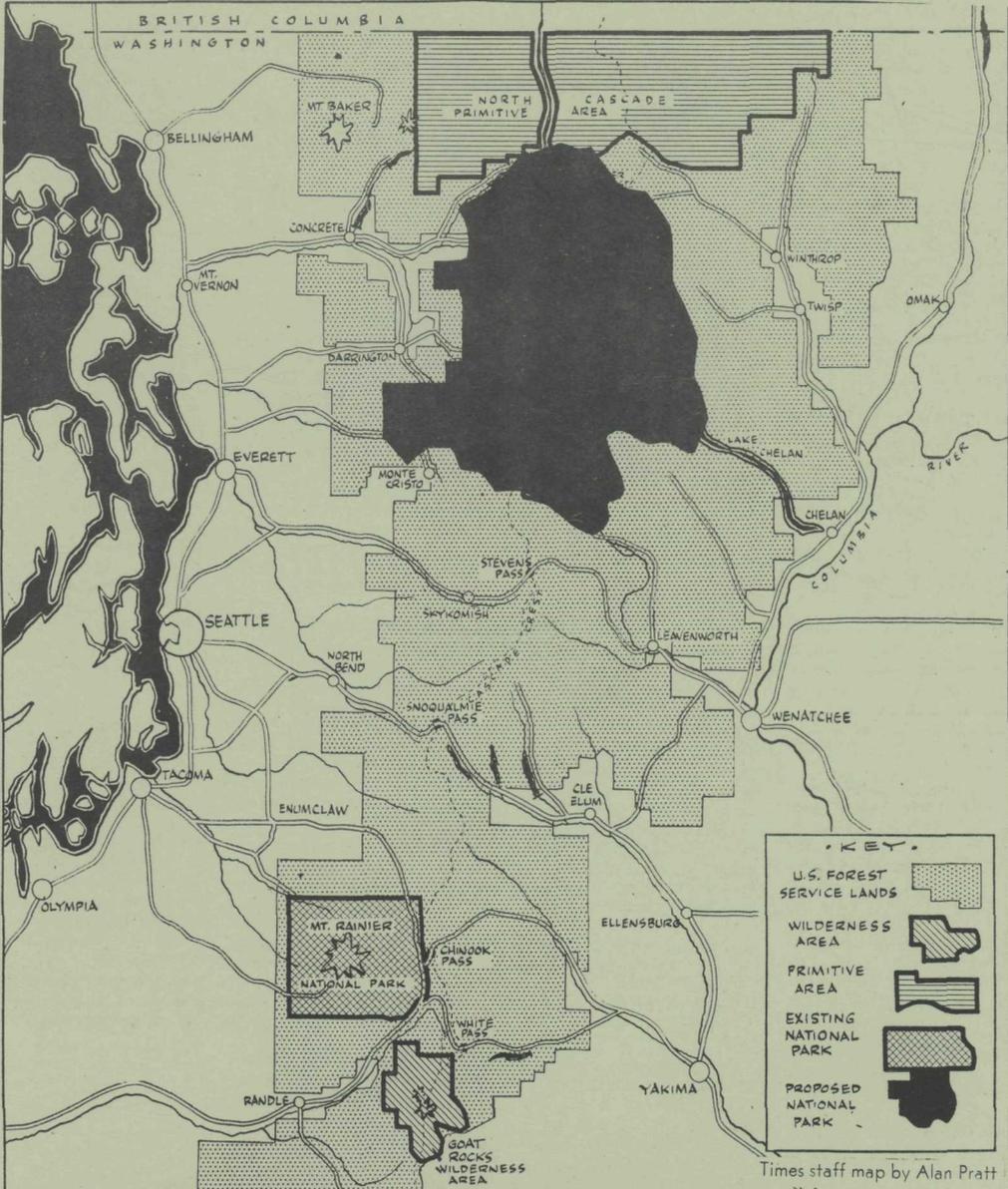
Including men only one step removed from cabinet level, the North Cascade Mountains Study Team is expected to influence the controversy in a report due to be plopped on the President's desk in mid- or late-summer.

To refer only to one controversy is the understatement of the century. It is no

cheap pun to say that "the woods are full of controversy." They are.

**BUT START** with the proposed North Cascades National Park. An understanding of its controversy will lead to knowledge of other disputes which have raged—and still rage—in the admin-  
continued on page 6

(This is the first of a number of articles in which The Times will present all aspects of the many controversies involving manage-



AREA BEING STUDIED FOR FEDERAL LAND-USE RECOMMENDATION

The Seattle Times, June 17, 1965

# Council Seeking National-Park 'Protection' for North Cascades



**Walt Woodward**

Most of the people who treasure the high country of the North Cascade Mountains as a fragile view or as a quiet place in which they may hike away from the sight, sound and smell of civilization are putting their hopes in the National Park Service.

More than 1,000 of them belong to the North Cascades Conservation Council, Inc., whose president and chief spokesman is a transplanted (at the age of 1) Irishman, Patrick D. Goldsworthy. A teacher of and researcher in biochemistry at the University of Washington, he came here from California 12 years ago.

**GOLDSWORTHY HOPES** the North Cascades Study Team, a subcommittee-level effort authorized by the Congress to report soon to President Johnson, will recommend a national park for an area larger than that now designated as the Glacier Peak Wilderness by the Forest Service.

"It isn't that we don't think the Forest Service is doing a good job," Goldsworthy says. "It is doing its duty by following congressional directives for a multiple use of the lands under its control.

**"The problem arises when it sells trees, allows mining and permits grazing in a high country where the scenery is exceptional."**

The Park Service, Goldsworthy points out, does not allow commercial timber-cutting, mining or grazing on its lands.

"Timber and mining are the two most damaging activities to scenery," he says. "Our prime concern is to stop them in what we regard as the scenic heartland of the Cascades."

**GOLDSWORTHY** acknowledges that the Forest Service, in recent years, has

placed a heavier emphasis on recreation. But he holds a "fear that the Forest Service moves in our direction only when subject to pressure." He cites the proposed Bridge Creek Road, a link between the Stehekin Valley road and the proposed North Cross-State Highway.

The Forest Service now opposes a road along Bridge Creek, Goldsworthy says, "but it once advocated the road and had it on former maps." He feels strongly that a Bridge Creek road "would change the unique, peaceful isolation which prevails there and which is such a wonderful relief from the automobile."

**Goldsworthy likewise opposes present timber harvesting within five miles of Glacier Peak, on the White Chuck River, and within seven or eight miles of the peak on the Suiattle River — all with Forest Service approval in the area proposed for a national park.**

He recalls that even though Congressman Thomas M. Pelly of Seattle came to the council's rescue, the Forest Service refused to halt high-country logging pending the study team's report. The council resents this, Goldsworthy says.

There are some "misconceptions" about the North Cascades which Goldsworthy clarifies in this fashion:

1. Fishing will not be allowed. "Not true. Fishing would be permitted under either Park or Forest Service control."

2. Hunting will not be allowed. "Hunting would be banned in most of the park. This would reduce the state's deer kill by only 1 per cent. Under our plan, the state's prime deer area still would be open to hunting in the proposed Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area on the eastern side of the park."

3. A national park would have but a single use — recreation. "Not so. For one thing, a park would be a natural watershed. Water soon may be of more value than timber."

continued from page 5

illustration of this state's great forests, its lush valleys and its turbulent rivers.

Look at the adjoining map. It shows the vast area of the Cascade Mountains being examined by the study team. Read the glossary of federal forest categories that also accompanies this article.

**Then note, on the map, that most of these forest categories are contained in the study area — national park, national forest, wilderness area and primitive area.**

The chief area of contention is the colored portion on the map—a proposed national park, first advocated in 1907. It once was part of both the Mount Baker and Wenatchee national forests. The shaded portion inside the colored area shows how the Forest Service in 1960 set that part of it aside as a wilderness area; by act of Congress last year, that portion became part of the newly-created national wilderness preservation system.

**THIS DOES** not satisfy national park advocates who continue to press for the larger area shown in color. This area is 50 miles wide by 60 miles long and ranges on the perpendicular from the 10,528-foot top of alp-like Glacier Peak to the eerie bottom of Lake Chelan, 400 feet below sea level. Its 1.3 million acres include 230 glaciers which cover 50 square miles.

**The National Park Service has said that it would "out-rank in its scenic, recreational and wildlife values any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States."**

That is a powerful indorsement. What possible argument could be used against it? There are many. Here are just two of them:

Hunters regard the eastern

side of the proposed park as their greatest preserve of deer and other wild game in the state; hunting is prohibited in national parks. Timbermen see the barring of them from this vast area as the denial of a payroll-producing harvest important to the state's economy.

This, then, is a critical phase in the historic battle over resource utilization. It is one in which those involved, holding very divergent opinions, all consider themselves to be "conservationists." But to each the word has a different meaning. Some would conserve by "locking up" resources against any change by man; others would "conserve" by managed resource utilization.

**IT IS** a battle which once raged, and sometimes is renewed, on the Olympic Peninsula.

It is a battle which, because of deeply held convictions on both sides, often has descended to the name-calling stage. There is much more heat than light in the terms "bleeding heart" and "timber baron," but both have been (and are) used.

Perhaps these articles can avoid those terms. Our object here is light, not heat, in trying to develop a larger public understanding of the various forest controversies.

The woods are full of them —and the conflicts of opinion will be registered in future articles.

**(Tomorrow: A national park advocate says there are dollars as well as sense in his argument.)**

The Seattle Times, June 14, 1965

# Park Proposal Pushed by Outdoor Clubs Official



Walt Woodward

Some foes of a proposed North Cascades National Park regard its advocates as philosophical and social dreamers, but they should meet Roger W. Pegues, the newly appointed Northwest-conservation representative of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.

Pegues, 32, a native of Juneau, Alaska, who became a Seattle attorney in February, is prepared to argue that the state will gain, both in dollars and jobs, if the park—now being studied by a high-level federal team—is created.

**FOR EVERY** dollar lost because the park would ban logging and some hunting, Pegues says \$9 will be gained in increased tourism in the state.

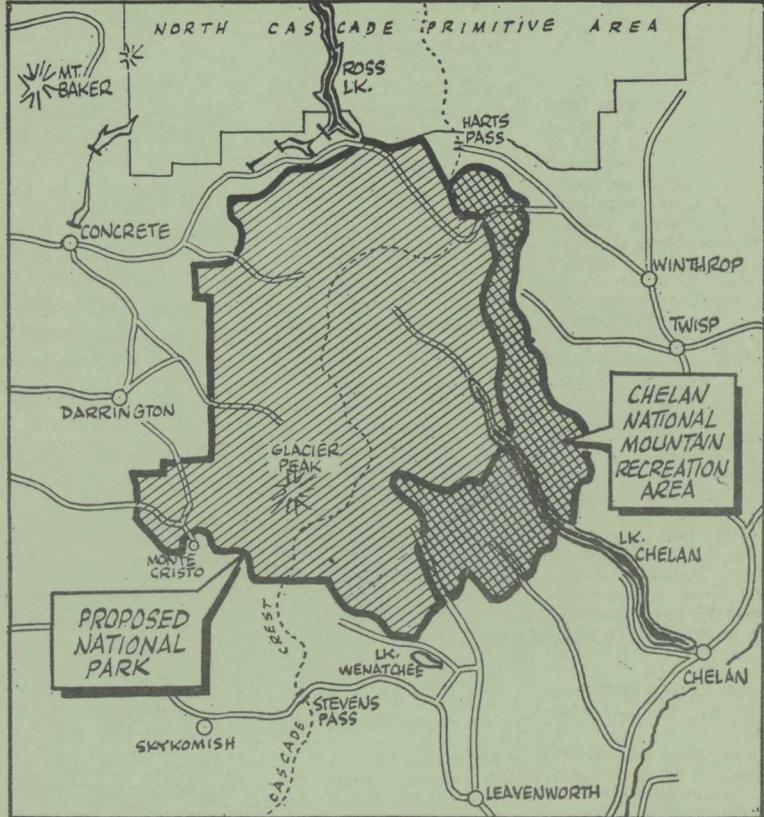
For every job lost because of the park, ten new ones will be created, Pegues contends.

"We have heard it said that we 'lock up' our resources when we create a park," he says. "Don't you believe it. That is the myopic viewpoint of small-minded men. The benefits derivable from resource extraction in the proposed park do not begin to compare with the benefits derived from its recreational use, both monetary and otherwise."

In this, Pegues leans heavily on and indorses a monetary-and-payroll study made by his predecessor, J. Michael McCloskey, former Portland resident who now is assistant to the president of the Sierra Club in San Francisco.

Summarized, here are the McCloskey - Pegues contentions on both losses and gains to the state if a North Cascades National Park is created:

**TIMBER LOSSES** — The proposed park has about 10 per cent of the state's pro-



ductive forest land open to cutting. Creation of the park would reduce the cut in Mount Baker National Forest by 14 per cent, in Wenatchee National Forest by 9 per cent, in Okanogan and Snoqualmie National Forests, about 1 per cent each.

The gross business loss due to logging banned in the park would be \$5.3 million annually by 1980; 300 logging employes would be affected.

**HUNTING LOSSES** — Eight hundred fewer deer, or 7 per cent of the annual deer kill in Chelan, Skagit and Snohomish Counties, no longer would be taken because hunting would be banned in most park areas (park advocates are urging that hunting be permitted in 269,521 acres in a proposed Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area in the east-

ern section of the park).

Less business income because of a reduction in hunter expenses would be \$213,252 annually. There would be a loss of 14 jobs.

**TOURISM GAINS**—Twice as many tourists—a total of 2.5 million visits—will come to the area by 1980 if its status changes from national forest to national park.

This would produce \$50 million annually in new business income for the state by 1980, and would create 3,000 new jobs. The added tourists would increase state-tax revenues by \$2 million annually.

"We do not construct schools for the children of tourists," Pegues says. "Tourists do not get unemployment compensation. They are not on our welfare rolls and there is no recorded case of a tourist

being awarded workmen's compensation. The tourist dollar nearly all is 'gravy.'

"The more national parks a state has, the more tourists it will attract."

But this young man who makes such hard-nosed claims also can speak philosophically. He says:

"The smoke from industry fills the sky of Puget Sound. The waste from industry pollutes our streams, lakes and harbors. The chain saw and the bulldozer are knocking down the portals to our remaining unprotected areas. Our beaches, lakes and forest recreation areas are crowded each summer week-end.

"The time to act is now. 'We are tenants in one of the most beautiful places in the world.

"Let's not become tenement landlords of an ever-green slum."

**CORRECTION:** 10% of the Park covered with commercially available timber; 8/10 of 1% of state's productive forest land within the Park.

The Seattle Times, June 15, 1965

# Cole Favors 'Multiple Use' in North Cascades

Walt Woodward



Bert L. Cole, state commissioner of natural resources, puts himself squarely on the side of continued Forest Service "multiple use" management in the controversy over a proposed national park in the North Cascades.

A former sawmill operator at Forks, in Clallam County, before he first was elected to state office in 1956, Cole denies that he is a "woods butcher," although he says that is what he has been called by those who disagree with his "multiple use" advocacy.

"I also was a county commissioner and a School Board member before I came to Olympia," he says. "I think I take a broad view of how we ought to use our forests. The people have a great variety of uses for the forests. We have enough forests in our state to permit all the uses."

**COLE'S FOUR-POINT** program for the North Cascades:

1. Oppose a national park because it would have only a single purpose — limited recreation.

2. Turn the Primitive Area, lying between Ross Dam and the Canadian boundary, into a "wilderness" classification, but make certain exceptions by running "fingers" of roads up some of the valleys for tourist camping.

3. Retain the present Glacier Peak wilderness classification.

4. Bring a new federal-forest classification which has not yet been used in this state — National Recreation Area—into activity between Glacier Peak and Ross Dam, and in the Alpine Lakes and Cougar Lake areas. This new category makes recreation prime, but allows "sanitation" cutting of some trees.

Cole said some advocates of a national park are for a "museum" treatment. He declared they are "preying on a misconception of what the word 'wilderness' means."

"'WILDERNESS' TO most motoring tourists," Cole said "means being able to drive deep into a forest to some lookout point and sit there to soak up the scenery, or get out and walk leisurely in a well-maintained trail to a view point with benches."

"These advocates of a national park know that the strict federal definition of a 'wilderness' absolutely bars such roads and trails."

Cole said he believes the Forest Service is doing a better job of meeting "mass recreational needs" than is the Park Service.

"I don't minimize those who want to get absolutely away from civilization,"

Cole says. "But we already have Olympic National Park. How much more can we afford to have? We need more and varied recreational developments for more recreational users.

"We've got to think of the broad spectrum."

Yes, we agree that "we have enough forests in our state to permit all uses" including placing 8/10 of 1% of these forests in a new national park to be used for scenic and recreational enjoyment.

A national park does not have a single purpose, as anyone knows who has taken the time to objectively study the national park system. The national parks are a vital part of our country's recreation, scenic and watershed resources which can and are being used daily. Only the damaging multiple --logging, mining and dam-building-- uses are fortunately excluded.

We have always maintained that the wilderness of the North Cascades National Park should be patterned after the wilderness-cores of Olympic, Yosemite, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks.

"Sanitation cutting" is the loggers gobble-dygook" for cutting virtually all the big old trees. The Hoh Rain Forest would have been made "healthy" by sanitation cutting years ago if Olympic National Park had not saved it.

"We already have Olympic National Park." Yes, and Cole's ilk fought that, saying it wasn't needed. Now it is getting crowded. We need much more. (That is, we need to save much more of what we have. At the moment, we have vast amounts of de facto wilderness. But it is going, going... At the moment we can enjoy wilderness experiences in much unprotected land, land that the loggers haven't got to yet. --But what of 10 years from now, and 20, and 30?)

The Seattle Times, June 18, 1965

# Hunters Rap Park Plan

Walt Woodward



A big-game hunter ever since he came to these parts from Michigan 42 years ago, Carl Wollaston is dead set against the idea of a national park in the North Cascade Mountains.

So are about 8,550 other dues-paying hunters who are affiliated with the Washington State Sportsmen's Council, to which Wollaston is a King County delegate.

Past president of both the Washington State Big Game Council and the King County Outdoor Sports Council, Wollaston may be the hunter's most articulate spokesman.

"Don't get the sportsman wrong," Wollaston cautioned. "He is for the wilderness. The Sportsmen's Council officially is on record for the new national wilderness-preservation system. But we don't go for this national park idea.

"Public hunting is forbidden in national parks."

WOLLASTON thus becomes another participant in the dialogue which The Times is conducting in these articles, which are aimed at airing all sides in the many controversies involved in the management of this state's federal lands.

Immediate focal point is the North Cascades Study Team, a Congress-authorized unit of top federal officials, who soon will report to President Johnson:

The team, among other things, is trying to determine whether the present Glacier Peak Wilderness, managed by the Forest Service, should be enlarged to a park under control of the National Park Service.

"Game animals cannot be stock-piled," Wollaston explained. "They must be harvested.

"In a national park, they either will increase in numbers so that they destroy the range, or they must be reduced in number. This was

done recently in Yellowstone National Park where rangers slaughtered — that's not a nice word, but that's what they did — slaughtered 5,000 elk."

Wollaston said he does not "buy" the proposal by national-park advocates for creation of Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area on the eastern side of the park.

"THIS IS just their attempt to weaken our opposition," Wollaston declared.

"The wording of their proposed bill is that the Interior Department 'may or may not' open that area to hunting. Under that kind of a setup, Interior might forbid hunting except for white-tailed deer."

"This might sound nice to the general public, but any hunter knows there are only mule deer over there," he said.

The Park Service would not be "obligated" to open the area to hunting, Wollaston said.

The way it is now, with the Forest Service turning management of hunting over to the State Game Department, the state is "obligated" to determine hunting areas and seasons.

"Under John Biggs, the department's director, our state has developed an outstanding, wise management of game — one of the best in the nation," Wollaston said.

NOTING the park advocates' assertion that the park would lessen the state's deer kill by only one per cent, Wollaston countered that it also would eliminate one fourth of the mountain goat kill.

"What dollar value can you put on the experience which a high country hunter gets, even though he may not fire a shot?" he asked. "He'll lose that experience if the park is created."

Wollaston said he respects the views of park advocates and calls them "sincere." But, almost wistfully, he added:

"I wish they would have come to us first, before they announced this park proposal. I think we could have sat down and worked something out."

Game animals were here before hunters were. But also there were natural controls on their population -- predators. In a North Cascades National Park, cougars, coyotes and wolves would be protected. They and the climate, not the hunter, would keep things under control. Loggers say the Rain Forests of Olympic National Park must be harvested and not let go to waste. The hunters and the State Game Department say the Roosevelt Elk of Olympic National Park must be harvested. The elk have not been harvested or their predators molested for almost 30 years and the Rain Forests never. Result? The range has not been destroyed!

Park proponents have no intention of changing the existing hunting recreational use-pattern of the Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area under the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Wollaston doesn't trust the Department of Interior. He's suspicious. Why? He gives no reason for his suspicion. He doesn't realize that the Park Service is all too responsive to public opinion. He wishes game management to remain under the exclusive control of the State Game Department -- a vested interest and a quasi-public bureaucratic empire that feeds on hunters' fees, and builds its empire by pleasing the hunters.

About goats -- In 1964, 5,718 persons applied for the 970 permits available for the entire state. 870 persons actually hunted. They shot 345 goats -- 60 of these in the area of the Park. --So what if the Park cuts out the goat-killing ecstasy of the 200 people who got 60 goats? What about the thousands of hikers who used to see goats, but don't anymore? What about their thrill at seeing a goat?

Wollaston says: "I wish they would have come to us first. . ." We did, and they ignored us. We wanted to sit down and work something out. They didn't. However, many non-dues-paying hunters feel the loss of 1% of the state's deer kill is a small price to pay for saving the superb natural scenery of the Northern Cascades.

The Seattle Times, June 20, 1965

# Forest Service Has Plan for North Cascades



Walt Woodward

BELLINGHAM, June 19. —A national park is by no means the only proposal being weighed by the North Cascades Study Team, the high-level federal unit directed by the Congress to tell President Johnson in the summer what ought to be the future of that mountain fastness.

The Forest Service has its own ideas. In his headquarters here, Harold C. Chriswell, 30 years with the service and eight years the supervisor of the Mount Baker National Forest, details them:

1. Retain the 458,000-acre Glacier Peak Wilderness as an "area whose highest value is for wilderness enjoyment."
2. Redefine and develop the 801,000-acre North Cascades Primitive Area, which saddles the Cascades from Diablo Lake to Canada, basically as a wilderness.
3. Open up the 537,000-acre area between these two—an area whose tallest landmark—is 8,868-foot Eldorado Peak—to "roadside recreation," which Chriswell is certain will be demanded by the public if, as and when the long-planned North Cross-State Highway is completed through it.

**ALTHOUGH THE IDEA** of a national park in the North Cascades, simmering since 1907, now has come to a rolling boil, Chriswell plays his part as an impartial government official with both sincerity and a straight face. He says:

"We are not in a controversy. The park is just a proposal. It is outside the realm of our activity. It is the people struggling over management of their resources. The truth is there are not enough resources to satisfy the people. In the meantime we intend to manage the forests as directed by the Congress on a multiple-use basis.

"In reaching our objectives of management, we not only have to determine what areas are most suitable for wilderness but also those areas which are the great producers of timber wealth, for we are required by Congress to harvest timber. Finally, we must set aside areas most suitable for roadside recreation — tourism, campgrounds, skiing."

Chriswell, who describes himself not only as a skier but a "wilderness" man who likes to hike into the back country, comes the closest to "taking sides" when he says:

"IF WE WERE to have a wilderness for the entire North Cascades, the ordinary person—the one who cannot or who has no desire to hike into the high country—would never see or know the North Cascades."

It is with this philosophy that Chriswell gives the details of the Forest Service plan for the Eldorado Peak country which has been presented to the study team. They are:

**Campgrounds** — Expand the area's 28 campgrounds accommodating 131 family units by 120 campgrounds to handle 3,000 family units.

**Trails**—Increase the area's 323 miles of trails by 100 miles.

**Boat-launching ramps** — There now is one at Colonial Creek on Diablo Lake. Build two more, one each on Diablo and Ross Lakes.

**Roads**—The North Cross-State Highway, contrary to popular belief, will not reach Ross Lake, so build a six-mile spur to accomplish this, thus "opening up" the vast lake.

Build a 12-mile "truly scenic" road from Hart's Pass (where the Methow Valley road ends) to the North Cross-State Highway. If the City of Seattle constructs a dam on Thunder Creek, build a road about seven miles along the creek from the North Cross-State Highway.

**Organization campsites** (such as for Boy Scouts) — Create four.

**Resort areas for development by private enterprise**

—There are three now, at Stehekin, at Diablo Lake and a floating one on Ross Lake. Create three more, at Ross Lake, at the headwaters of the Methow River and at a year-around "high country" site in the area of the Washington and Rainy Passes.

**Information center** — Develop one at an undetermined site.

**Observation points** — Develop 15 with parking areas, short trails and interpretive

signs and exhibits to tell the tourist what he is viewing.

**ALL THIS**, Chriswell concedes, is hardly what the North Cascades Conservation Council has in mind for its proposal to turn the entire Glacier and Eldorado Peak country into a vast national park in which logging would be banned and commerce held to a minimum.

But it is, he contends, in tune with the "greatest good for the greatest number" concept that has governed the Forest Service since its inception in 1905.

More enjoyable roadside recreation, along the North Cross-State highway, would be provided in a national park. This route would become a parkway along which the natural scenery would be protected from multiple-use logging.

The Park is not "just a proposal". It is a very real possibility and the Forest Service is very much aware of this in its attempt to stage a counteracting massive publicity campaign for the so-called Eldorado Peaks (mass) Recreation Area.

We are not proposing a Wilderness for the entire North Cascades. We are attempting to prevent the Forest Service from harvesting all the dead, dying and diseased trees in the North Cascades. We are seeking to preserve areas where the natural cycle of life and death may continue to be observed and studied in wildernesses and wildland parks.

So, Mr. Chriswell wants a year-around "high country" site in the Washington Pass -- Rainy Pass area. Tramways? At the moment, it is a 7-hour drive to Harts Pass, from Seattle, and it will not be less of a drive to Washington Pass, even from the west. Who's going to go to this high-country resort? From where? --Chriswell is dreaming about 20 years from now.

The Seattle Times, June 23, 1965

# Park Could Be Wild and Mild



Walt Woodward

If a national park is created in the North Cascade Mountains, it "could happen" that both wilderness and roadside-recreation activities would be provided.

That is the statement—not the prediction—of John A. Rutter, superintendent for four years of Mount Rainier National Park and the Park Service officer assigned to watch the North Cascades situation.

Rutter refuses to predict what the North Cascades Study Team, a top-level federal unit authorized by the Congress, will recommend to President Johnson later this summer. But he does not feel restricted in negating a somewhat popular belief that the Park Service "locks up" federal lands.

"THESE PARKS are the property of the people of the United States," he says. "In the long run, they will determine the use of their parks.

"Lots of people are just not wilderness-oriented. We in the Park Service have to provide for their uses, too."

He speaks with conviction and notes that on a given summer Sunday there will be as many as 12,000 persons in Mount Rainier's Paradise Valley.

"In a way, I suppose, a national park is a 'lockup,'" Rutter says. "Its resources are not harvested. But I don't like that term. It is not entirely true. We are charged by the Congress with both preservation and use. They have equal status with us.

"The Park Service is not evil. Towns are not going to fold up and become ghosts if national parks are created. There is a very definite place in our American way of life for national parks.

"I think it is up to the Park Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and the state to work together so that the national parks can retain

their unique position with public demands for recreation. We have some superlative areas."

Rutter takes note that the North Cascades Conservation Council, a national-park advocate, hopes for the "wilderness" aspect to be found in Olympic National Park. He says:

"OLYMPIC is a wilderness-type park because the use demand is mostly on its fringes. At Rainier, the use pattern carries deeply into the park."

Whether the "no roads, no structures" concept of a wilderness and the campsite and resort aspects of roadside recreation both "could happen" in a North Cascades national park may be a legal question.

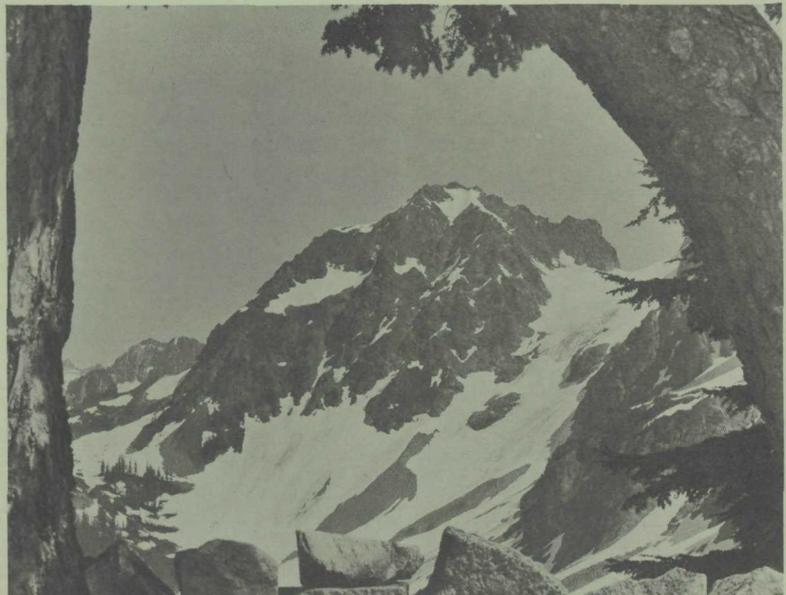
The National Wilderness Preservation System, created by the Congress last year, calls for the secretary of the interior to determine, within ten years, what present national-park areas shall be added to the wilderness system. Whether he also would have this authority in a newly created national park is not clear.

This is a critical point because the proposed North Cascades national park would enlarge upon the present Glacier Peak Wilderness, created last year. The North Cascades Conservation Council feels this area is too small; its spokesmen call it "wilderness on the rocks" because it does not include more forest lands.

Meanwhile, Rutter—a veteran federal man (three years with the Navy, one with the Forest Service and 25 with the Park Service)—practices what he preaches about the public being the ultimate judge of an area's use.

He says he and Laurence O. Barrett, supervisor of the Snoqualmie National Forest, already have held "exploratory" talks on joint planning for contiguous park and forest-service lands in the vicinity of the Crystal Mountain ski and summer-recreation area.

"Our goal is one service to the public: A total facility," Rutter says. "We're trying to get as much as we can for the taxpayer's dollar."



Washington Cascades

Joseph Collins

The Seattle Times, June 24, 1965

# Dams Linked to Recreation



Walt Woodward

When a Seattle City Light customer flicks a switch, he is involving himself in two "conservation" controversies, but you have another think coming if you believe that John M. Nelson, superintendent, fancies himself an anticconservationist.

Quite the contrary. Nelson firmly believes that the three dams which City Light has built in the North Cascades have been major contributors to recreation, fishing and other public enjoyment of that area.

Nelson has his eye on two more projects which, he says, not only would provide needed kilowatts of electric power for Seattle, but would aid in flood control and enhance the state's recreation possibilities.

ON APRIL 22, he testified in Washington, D. C., in flat opposition to including a portion of the Skagit River in a proposed "wild rivers" bill. This is because City Light plans to build an 80,000-kilowatt dam at Copper Creek, on the Skagit, thus turning the turbulent Skagit into a peaceful lake for about ten miles upstream toward Newhalem.

"Yes, there is some steelhead fishing above Copper Creek," he concedes. "But the bulk of it is below the creek. What do the 'wild river' people want to do there? Stand there and look at it? Camp alongside it? They can't build on it, the owl forbids that."

"If we can build a dam there, we'll create a beautiful lake, one that is only 50 miles away from an interstate highway. From our experience, we know this will be a great attraction for many people."

The numerical facts may be on his side. Last year, 25,000 persons paid \$3 each for a City Light bus-boat-meal tour of Diablo Lake, 60 miles from the highway.

Thousands more drove to Diablo Dam on their own, some using City Light's boat service to reach Ross Lake, farther upstream on the Skagit, for camping or fishing on Ross Lake which knives through the North Cascade Primitive Area for 20 miles to Canada.

Nelson runs smack into the controversy over what to do about the North Cascades in his second project—a proposed 100,000-kilowatt dam on Thunder Creek which empties into Diablo Lake after coursing northwest for about 15 miles from the Cascade summit near Eldorado Peak.

He says he soon will make his views known to the federal North Cascades Study Team, scheduled to report soon to President Johnson on whether a North Cascades national park should be established.

A national park there would prevent construction of the Thunder Creek dam, but this is what Nelson says he will tell the study team:

"THE WILDERNESS people say they want things just the way nature left them. Do you know how nature has left Thunder Creek? I have been there. It is a mosquito-ridden creek bed. Our dam would create a lovely lake there."

Nelson declares that even with the Copper and Thunder Creek dams, with its three dams presently on the Skagit, with its 600,000-kilowatt dam being readied for use in 1968 on the Pend Oreille River in the northeast corner of the state, and with purchase of power both from Canada and the Bonneville Power Administration, City Light can see it meeting Seattle's projected electric-power demands only for 20 years.

Nelson, who "believes in recreation," says his customers must have the kilowatts which would be generated by dams at Copper and Thunder Creeks.

"What do the 'wild river' people want to do there (on the Skagit River)? Stand there and look at it?" YES!!

Mr. Nelson's "beautiful lakes" that would replace the Skagit River and Thunder Creek are not as beautiful as the forests and rivers there now, especially when the level goes up and down. We already have two "beautiful lakes" on the Skagit, complete with barren shorelines and forests of stumps.

Mr. Nelson shows little appreciation for esthetic values -- to him Thunder Creek is only a "mosquito-ridden creek bed". To us, Thunder Creek is a wilderness corridor into the incomparable Glacier Peak country. One reason for a North Cascades National Park is to insure that this corridor is never flooded by a reservoir.

Mr. Nelson displays the insensitivity of the engineering philosophy which mistakenly believes man can improve upon nature's beauty. He displays the insecurity of those who will never be content so long as any water is running free.



The Seattle Times, June 25, 1965

# Mountaineers Push for Park in North Cascades



Walt Woodward

The Mountaineers have only begun to fight for a large national park in the North Cascade Mountains. This may be important for two reasons.

First, with 8,000 dues-paying members, the organization says it is the state's largest outdoor organization and the nation's third-largest mountain-oriented group.

Second, the Mountaineers, slow about declaring for a North Cascades national park, says its real battle begins—not ends—with the decision of the North Cascades Study Team, expected soon.

This high-level federal unit, authorized by Congress, is scheduled to make recommendations to President Johnson this summer. But Harvey H. Manning, Mountaineer board member and author and a vigorous advocate of a large national park, says that will be only the beginning. He says:

"Until 1960, members of the Mountaineers were divided on whether to favor Forest Service wilderness management or a national park. The Forest Service settled that one for all of us when it created a Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in '60, which we felt was inadequate for two reasons.

"It established what we call 'wilderness on the rocks.' It left us with the peak and its rocky ridges. It did not include forest corridors leading up to the ridges. Secondly, it omitted entirely the alpine grandeur of the Eldorado Peak-Cascade Pass area.

"We gave up on the Forest Service at that point after having worked patiently with it for years. We felt it no longer offered us any hope. Therefore, we strongly endorsed the national-park proposal of the North Cascades Conservation Council.

"Now we are waiting for the study-team decision. But this will be only the beginning. Regardless of its de-

cision, we know that we must fight not only in the White House but in the Congress if there is to be a park."

Even so, Manning concedes, not all wilderness advocates are happy.

"Some say the proposed park still is too small," he explains. "But we think this is a reasonable park that everyone can live with."

Manning sees it as a park with a large wilderness-type core with little or no roads, a high-county area preserved as nature left it.

On its fringes, and particularly along the route of the proposed North Cross-State Highway, it would be open for some roadside recreation facilities, such as large public campsites and resorts.

"There is no easy way to reach a wilderness," he admits. "You cannot get a wilderness feeling from a heli-

copter or by driving by. You have to move in nature's way.

"The principal value of the North Cascades is that it is a large intact wilderness. America needs now to save her big wildernesses. We also need highly developed roadside recreation areas in the nation, but this—the North Cascades—simply isn't the place for this type of activity."

Manning publishes what he believes. He was the co-author, with Tom Miller, a Boeing Co. engineer and outdoor photographer, of "North Cascades," a 100-page, folio-size book containing 80 photographs published by the Mountaineers. It costs \$10.

Manning also is the author-editor of "wild Cascades," an even larger book containing 100 photographs,

many in color, plus a dozen or so poems. By the late

Theodore Roosevelt. This book is due for publication about August 15, at \$17.50, by the Sierra Club of California.

The book probably will appear too late to influence the study team's decision. This does not both Manning.

"We have only begun to fight," he says.



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Sunset Magazine, June, 1965

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The Seattle Times, June 27, 1965

# Evans Avoids Prejudging Land Decision



Walt Woodward

Gov. Dan Evans, by no means prejudging the official decision he must make, nevertheless says he will declare the state's position on a proposed national park in the North Cascade Mountains against the background of this personally held view:

"We cannot use up and enjoy everything in this generation."

Evans, as governor, must declare officially the state's attitude before the North Cascades Study Team makes recommendations to President Johnson later in the summer.

EVANS READILY gave this writer his general views as a participant in this series of articles, which is exploring all aspects of controversies in the management of public lands. The series has paid particular attention to the North Cascades, not yet resolved.

As to his official responsibility relative to the North Cascades, Evans said:

"I will wait for the Washington Forest Area Council's recommendations. I may adopt them or I may come with my own conclusions. I do not want to prejudge anything."

He referred to the council's plans to reach final recommendations at a meeting tentatively set July 15. The council composed of 24 citizens assisted by technical advisers in state government, originally was named to assist Albert D. Rosellini, former governor. Rosellini left office without stating the state's position on the North Cascades because certain federal resource studies were not completed.

As to his general views, Evans said:

"Multiple use has been vastly overused by many. Some are using it just as an excuse to cut timber and develop mines. To others it has a proper concept. They are properly using and reusing the land.

"I always have thought that there is something of value in the single use of some lands — the setting aside of certain areas."

"THIS MAY HAVE a real and growing value now that all of us are finding that we have more leisure time and less demand to spend all our money on the necessities of life.

"We cannot use up and enjoy everything in this generation. The children of the future must be left the same opportunity that we now have to experience the outdoors."

These views come as no great surprise to those who know the young governor. Evans, who will be 40 in October, always has been an outdoor advocate. He is both a skier and sailing enthusiast.

"I know that in many cases—and I don't think I'm 'old'—I saw the complete elimination in the last 20 years or so of the steam engine," he said. "I loved them. Yet now, my son, Danny (going on 4), will have to go to a museum to see a steam engine.

"Extend that to the outdoors and you have my concern for future generations in relation to the great gifts nature has given us in this state.

"There is no question in my mind that there must be a place for multiple use. But there also must be a place for single use.

"These are some of the long-range factors which all of us must consider."

The Washington Forest Area Use Council is a committee carefully selected to support the concept of multiple-use and intended to oppose existing proposals for the Cougar Lakes Wilderness, Alpine Lakes Wilderness, North Cascades Wilderness and North Cascades National Park. Far from being a citizens council, it is a group stocked, by design, against the conservationists and composed of 7 industrial representatives for timber, mining and grazing, 5 state officials for agriculture, natural resources, highways, game management, education and parks, 4 education and labor representatives, 3 elected officials (county commissioner, mayor, legislator), and 3 citizen recreationists representing hunters and wilderness and park supporters.

The Council is today's counterpart of yesterday's industry-oriented Washington State Planning Council which successfully killed the 1937 Ice Peaks National Park proposal.

The Council's actions have been directed through reports prepared by a ten-man Technical Committee which is 90% oriented toward the extraction of resources due to a membership representing logging (6), mining (1), dam-building (1), game harvesting (1), and parks (1).

## Population Growth Is Park Headache



Walt Woodward

In 1904, the first American visited a national park. The nation's population was 82 million. There were 55,000 automobiles trying to replace the horse.

In 1962, the National Park Service recorded its billionth visitor. The population had more than doubled to 191 million. The horse had lost his battle. There were 70 million cars.

Park Service officials, noting the ever-increasing number of Americans and their geometrically increasing visits to national parks, now predict the two billionth visitor by 1973.

**IT TOOK 58 years** to reach one billion visits to national parks. The second billion may take only 11 years.

And by 2000, a year which many readers of these words confidently expect to welcome, federal officials estimate there will be an estimated 350 million Americans . . . and 150 million automobiles!

Park Service officials have no specific predictions about park visitors by 2000. But their boss, Interior Secretary Udall, says:

"Beset on every side by problems of growth and the pressures of progress, the American earth is fast losing its spaciousness and freshness and green splendor.

**"WE HAVE GROWN** too fast to grow wisely, and the inspiring parts of our land will be irreparably mutilated unless we make environment planning and environment preservation urgent items of public business."

In view of all this, says Mrs. R. Duke Watson of Seattle, there are two things to be done:

"First, acquire now as much park space as we can - while we can. Secondly,

control the population so the land which we do acquire will not be chewed away by sheer force of numbers."

In her first point, she also reflects the views of her husband, a member of the North Cascades Conservation Council, chief proponent of a large national park in the Glacier-Eldorado peaks area.

In her second point, she speaks as a past president of Planned Parenthood Center of Seattle, Inc., an affiliate of Planned Parenthood-World Population, formerly the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

**"WE CAN SEE** the first effects of our population explosion right here in our own area," Mrs. Watson says. "People who visit Mount Rainier National Park now must walk black-top paths in Paradise Valley.

"In other words, too many people already have forced steps to be taken which have spoiled, to a great degree, what those lovely meadows once were.

"We are told that the population of our Puget Sound country will be more than doubled by 2000. And surveys indicate that the demand of Americans for outdoor recreation will triple while the population is doubling. This is easy to see in increased automobile ownership, higher incomes, and shorter working hours."

Mrs. Watson acknowledges that it will be possible for people to "exist" in a population-jammed America without seeing a forest, standing beside a tumbling stream or being inspired by the view of an untouched mountain range.

But to this she says:

"Human beings have evolved over the eons by living in and surmounting the forces of nature. Something very valuable, very essential will be lost for future generations if they cannot have at least some wilderness experience.

**"I DON'T KNOW** how you can convince someone of this who is content to live on city pavements and who

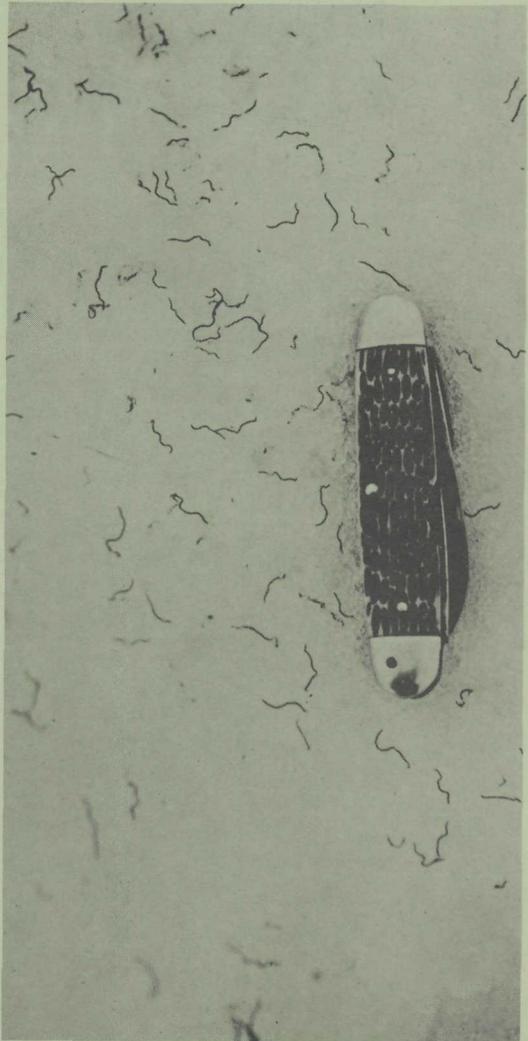
have made great progress in death control. Americans today are living longer.

"Our efforts in death control, however, are not matched in birth control." ling population expansion through wars and disease. She points to growing activi-

ties for world peace, then adds:

"Our medical researchers thinks he finds adequate recreation in a bowling alley. But we are trying."

Mrs. Watson does not hold with those who say that "nature" has a way of control-



Pocket knife surrounded by ice worms--

The Seattle Times, June 29, 1965

## N. Cascade Studied in '37



Walt Woodward

and any other possibility for such a park within the United States."

**TO. THIS,** Overly now says:

"It still is a beautiful country. Now, it is a question of economics. The wilderness concept, with no roads, overrides economic values and bars mass use. How much should be set aside for continued multiple use? How much for specific use as a park? These are the problems the study team must resolve."

Overly talks much more freely about his new job. It grew out of a congressional study—the Outdoor Recreation Review Commission—which, in 27 volumes in 1962, recommended an inventory of recreation possibilities and the preparation, by 1967, of a nation-wide plan to meet skyrocketing outdoor interest.

Overly's inventory task, a broad one, is leading him into challenging areas. He is studying not only surplus federal lands but actively used ones, such as Fort Lewis. Not that recreation uses are likely to move the soldiers aside, but just so no possibility will be overlooked.

"Yes, it is even possible that we can find a recreation site on public land withdrawn for a Coast Guard navigation light if all the land isn't actually being used for the light's maintenance," Overly explains.

**OVERLY SAYS** Congress established a national recreation fund which may reach \$2 million annually. It will come from the sale of surplus federal real property, the federal motorboat-fuel tax and the newly effective admission and user fees in federal recreation areas.

Forty per cent of this fund is to be used by the federal government to buy recreation land; the balance will be allocated by formula to the states on a matching basis.

Subordinate governmental units within the state can apply through the state for federal funds.

"A community could get help for a swimming pool from it," Overly says.

"It is why this state last fall approved Initiative 215. To become eligible for federal matching funds, a state must submit an over-all recreation plan by December 1.

Officials in this state now are working on such a plan. So are the other states in my area.

"The demand for outdoor recreation is increasing.

"We are getting ready."

Fred J. Overly is the only surviving member of a 1937 National Park Service committee which studied the possibility of a national park in the North Cascade Mountains, but today his lips are closed on the controversy. Such is the price of advancement.

In 1937, Overly was a park ranger who, in his words, played a "minor" part in judging timber values in the North Cascades. Later, for seven years, he was the colorful superintendent of Olympic National Park. Still later, for five years, he was superintendent of the Great Smoky National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee.

Today, he is back in the Puget Sound country as the five-state regional director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, a recently established Department of the Interior unit correlating federal activity in that subject.

**ALTHOUGH** uniquely qualified to express an opinion on what should happen in the North Cascades, Overly avoids direct comment because his department is involved in the North Cascades Study Team, a Congress-authorized high-level unit which soon will make a critical recommendation to the President.

Still, there may be hints in a review of that 1937 study.

Overly in 1937 found that the North Cascades did not contain any rare timber specimen not already in the Olympic National Park.

The 1937 study suggested that a North Cascades park would be a valuable game reservoir, but Overly notes that, since then, the State Department of Game has been organized and is doing a "fine job" of game management.

Finally, the 1937 study gave birth to the oft-used quotation to the effect that a North Cascades park would "outrank in its scenic, recreational and wildlife values any existing national park

In 1937 the director of the National Park Service, Arno Cammerer, appointed a special committee headed by O. A. Tomlinson, the Superintendent of Mt. Rainier National Park, chairman, R. M. Bond -- Wildlife, E. A. Davidson -- Landscape, J. V. Volney -- Geology, F. J. Overly -- Forestry, to further investigate the national park potential of the area.

This committee proposed an Ice Peaks National Park, along the crest of the Cascades from the Columbia River to Canada, three times the area of today's proposed North Cascades National Park.

The reports of the various Sub-study Teams which studied the North Cascades during the last two years are filed in Mr. Overly's office where they are available for inspection by the public. These reports include extensive data and maps but no conclusions or recommendations regarding "what should happen in the North Cascades".

Contrast the action of the Regional Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation with that of the Northwest Regional Forester of the Forest Service.

Mr. Overly avoids commenting on "what should happen in the North Cascades" because his department is involved in the North Cascades study. With this attitude we agree.

Regional Forester, J. Herbert Stone, however, does not feel it necessary to restrict his agency from carrying on an intensive, statewide publicity campaign on "what should happen in the North Cascades" though his agency also is involved in the North Cascades Study. Region Six of the Forest Service has brought severe criticism on itself for this action which we feel is prejudicial to the public's acceptance of a North Cascades National Park.

The Seattle Times, June 30, 1965

# Timber Interests Eye Park Proposal



Walt Woodward

Relative to the management of federal forest lands in this state and specifically to the controversial North Cascade Mountains, Hardy Glascock, Jr., of Portland, a recognized spokesman for the timber industry, wants one question answered. It is:

"How much is enough for exclusive recreation use?"

Glascock, the articulate forest counsel for the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, a 56-year-old organization whose dues-paying members include 125 forest-land-owning companies in Western United States and Canada, gives this answer when asked whether a national park should be established in the Glacier-Eldorado Peaks area of the North Cascades:

"WE BELIEVE that the need has not been shown for the transfer of substantial areas of forest land for limited use."

Timber-harvesting is forbidden in national parks. The park proposal is being considered by the North Cascades Study Team, a high-level federal unit scheduled to make its recommendations soon to President Johnson.

Glascock notes that his association supported the establishment of the Glacier Peak Wilderness by Congress last year even though there is, he says, "a sea of timber" within its boundaries. But to enlarge this area with a national park would remove, he estimates, about \$25 million annually in timber products from this state's economy.

Glascock says about one-half of the forest land in this state is publicly held. The Forest Service has 9 million acres in nine forests, and the Department of the Interior has 1.2 million acres, most of it forested, in two national parks and other areas. A total of 2½ million acres has been restricted from "commodity usage" by wilderness-type declaration, he says.

"The appetite of some recreationists for forest land is insatiable," Glascock says bluntly. "The wilderness extremist wants to stand on a mountain top and see no sign of civilization. He should go to Alaska. Or sign up for an early trip to the moon. Why do their open-space demands always have to contain productive forest land?"

"WE SUBSCRIBE to the multiple-use concept established by Congress in 1960 and entrusted to the Forest Service.

"On the other hand, we think the Park Service is getting away from its original concept of creating a few supreme outdoor-museum exhibits.

"The idea was not to replicate these exhibits with as much acreage as possible. Yet everyone knows that Interior Department secretaries are noted for coveting national-forest lands for national parks."

Glascock says he does not believe the nation has enough land left for its ultimate food-and-fibre production needs, what with constant "shrinking" due to land being taken for water reservoirs, freeways, powerline rights-of-way and limited recreation.

"We must start harmonizing our uses as they have in Europe for centuries," he says.

He touches a tender pocketbook nerve when he emphasizes that, ever since the first sawmill was established at Vancouver in 1827, the forest industry has been this state's "No. 1 job maker." One half of the state's present industrial payroll is directly or indirectly related to that industry, Glascock said.

"WE CANNOT rely on recreation for the state's livelihood," he says. "At best, the tourist industry here is a three-month affair. Timber is our bread and butter.

"How much of our forests can we afford to set aside exclusively for recreational use?"

Mr. Glascock vigorously opposed the Wilderness Bill for seven long years. Last year, when Congress finally passed the much-weakened Wilderness legislation, which now protects the Glacier Peak Wilderness, his association was willing to support the Wilderness Bill.

The "recreationists' appetite for forest land" is no more insatiable than Mr. Glascock's industries. The forest land we crave is that in a beautiful natural setting such as the scenic heartland of the North Cascades. The forest land Mr. Glascock should be craving is that where trees can be grown like corn. The fact is, the future needs of the nation for wood and fiber must be met from true farms, with controlled growth. It will soon become financially impractical to harvest "wild" trees. New species, grown under controlled conditions, will be the future.

The 2 1/2 million acres which Mr. Glascock alleges to be restricted from "commodity usage" is the total acreage included in all of Washington's dedicated areas:

Olympic National Park	896,599
Mt. Rainier National Park	241,782
Grand Coulee Recreation Area	98,500
Whitman Historical Site	96
Fort Vancouver Historical Site	90
North Cascades Primitive Area	801,000
Glacier Peak Wilderness	458,505
Goat Rocks Wilderness	82,680
Mt. Adams Wilderness	<u>42,411</u>

TOTAL 2,621,663

This 2 1/2 million acres is not all productive land growing usable timber, as much of it is made up of glaciers, rock and alpine meadows including:

43% of Olympic National Park
94% of North Cascades Primitive Area
83% of Glacier Peak Wilderness.

To the logging town of Forks on the edge of Olympic National Park, timber once was its only bread and butter. Forks, still a logging town, admits its prosperity has grown ever since it added the Park tourists to its bread and butter. Similarly the tourist industry is rapidly reducing the lead that the number 1 forest industry has in the state.

The Seattle Times, July 1, 1965

# National-Park Misconception Hit

Walt Woodward



C. Frank Brockman, for 20 years with the National Park Service and now in his 19th year as a University of Washington forestry professor, expects "nothing but a bloody head" for not favoring a North Cascades national park.

"In most debates, there are three opinions: the majority, the minority and the Brockman," he says. "I catch hell from both sides."

Why should Brockman, his tall, lean figure disguising his 63 years, apparently turn his back on the Park Service in this controversy on which the North Cascades Study Team, a top-level federal unit, soon will make a critical recommendation to President Johnson?

**BROCKMAN** does not believe he is. It is easy to believe him when he softly says he is looking forward to taking his 6-year-old grandson on a third-generation Brockman pilgrimage to Mirror Lake in Mount Rainier National Park, where, for 14 years, Brockman was the naturalist.

"I think the Park Service is doing a fine job," he says.

Yet Brockman, who says he would have made the Glacier Peak Wilderness larger than it is, sees no need for superimposing a national park there.

The author of a nationally recognized textbook, "Recreational Use of Wild Land," Brockman begins his explanation with the contention that "many people do not understand what a national park is." Then he says:

"By definition from Congress, a national park is an outdoor living museum. Scenery is not necessarily its No. 1 criterion. It must be unique."

**HE CITES** Yellowstone ("finest example of hydrothermal activity"), Sequoia ("the largest living thing"), Mesa Verde in Colorado ("hardly beautiful but retaining evidence of an ancient civilization"), and Mount Rainier ("large gla-

cier system, and, in a one-mile hike up Skyline Trail, the gamut of flora from here to the Arctic Circle").

"There is a popular misconception about national parks," Brockman said. "They have a deeper meaning than being pretty places to have fun.

**"There is no reason, of course, why you should not have fun in a national park. And you don't have to flash a college diploma to enter a park. But you should be curious as to why that park is there."**

The misconception, Brockman believes, "grew like Topsy." Soon after the First World War, he says, the Forest Service, feeling its way on protecting federal forests, did not particularly welcome visitors. But along came the "See America First" campaign, and national parks were about the only federal areas with the welcome mat out, Brockman says.

"The misconception has grown and remains today," he contends. "Now we all are taking sides — the trail-scooter fan against the wilderness advocate, Park Service against the Forest Service, skiers and hunters against the preservationists.

**"FEW OF THEM** see how the whole thing ought to tie together. Few of them understand that it begins with city parks and playfields and runs all the way to the high-country wildernesses. I once saw a national-park superintendent abused because he opposed a baseball diamond in his park. But a national park is not the place to play baseball.

"You only make a hash when you try to provide all things for all people in any one area. It ought to be each to its own. We should maintain our recreational resources — from clean salt-water beaches to preserved wilderness areas — for what they are."

It is a misconception that uniqueness is an essential criterion for the creation of a national park. This concept was formulated by the timber interests at the time that national parks were first established. The admitted objective of this move was to limit the formation of additional national parks. The law says nothing about a national park having to be unique; this argument is only used by those who oppose more national parks. A national park can be anything Congress, acting on behalf of the people, decides it wants it to be.

If uniqueness is mandatory before Mr. Brockman will agree to the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, let him reflect upon a few of these unique features found within the Park area:

1. Lake Chelan lies in a canyon 9000 feet deep -- one of the world's deepest.
2. Lake Chelan, 50 miles long, rarely over a mile in width, and its surface 1000 feet above sea level, has a bottom 400 feet below sea level.
3. Ponderosa or yellow pine growing on the drier eastern lower slopes of glacier-bearing peaks.
4. A collection of two or three times more glaciers (230 covering over 50 square miles) are found here than in all the rest of the contiguous United States -- exceeding the number in either Glacier or Mt. Rainier National Parks.

The Seattle Times, July 2, 1965

# 9 Points Cited Against Park

Walt Woodward



Governor Evans, who will declare the state's official position on a proposed North Cascades national park probably sometime next month, knows that at least two state agencies oppose the idea.

One is the Department of Natural Resources. Its commissioner, Bert L. Cole, already has told The Times, in this series of articles, why his timber-oriented agency favors the Forest Service's multiple-use concept.

TODAY, J. Burton Lauckhart, chief of the game-management division, discloses why the State Game Department is dead-set against the plan for a national park in the Glacier - Eldorado peaks country.

It continues in opposition, Lauckhart says, even though the proposition of the North Cascades Conservation Council includes a large proposed "Chelan National-Mountain Recreation area" on the eastern side of the park, where hunting would be permitted contrary to normal park regulations.

Lauckhart, a research biologist with the department for 29 of its 32 years, feels the public is being misled. He says:

"A national park is not basically a recreation area. It is an outdoor museum. We have no quarrel with this, but we want to be sure that those who are for more and greater park areas understand what they are getting. It is not more recreation or more tourists, but the locking up in a museum-type management of large areas of the country.

"THE NORTH Cascades are in national forests. The area now is being managed for hunting, fishing, timber production and recreation.

"The Forest Service is increasing its emphasis on recreation and most of its mountain areas are being set aside chiefly for public enjoyment. We trust the Forest Service and feel that it will

do a good job in managing this area for all of the people."

Lauckhart ticks off nine reasons why the Game Department opposes a national park in the North Cascades. Paraphrased, they are:

1. Hunters cannot spare another million acres of recreational hunting land.

2. Hunters, under wise game management, will not exterminate species. Today, there are more elk outside Olympic National Park than within it.

3. The North Cascades park, near apple orchards, would make game management outside the park more difficult. The State Game Commission must pay for agricultural crop damage caused by big game.

4. Parks breed resident herds that do not migrate, require reduction.

5. Parks do not save game animals in their true state; the tame bears of Yellowstone Park do not exemplify natural wildlife conditions.

6. Lodges and resorts in the area would face Labor Day shutdowns if there is a park, but with fall hunting their season would continue.

7. Game Department trout management for "heavy production" in lakes in the area would not be continued in a national park.

8. Advocacy of a park is just another "attack" by those who picture hunters "as largely irresponsible, trigger - happy, intoxicated ruffians who are bent on killing anything that moves."

9. The Game Department does not have confidence in Park Service hunting seasons to manage the Chelan-Okanogan mule deer herds. The proposed "recreation area" is a new concept. None knows how smoothly it would operate.

This, then, is the recommendation which Governor Evans can expect from the State Game Department.

It will be interesting to see what he will do with it as he prepares his statement to the North Cascades Study Team, a subcabinet federal unit which soon must report to President Johnson.

Already himself a participant in this series of articles, Governor Evans has said he would consider his

ultimate position against a personally held view that "we cannot use up and enjoy everything in this generation."

Mr. Lauckhart is an official of a quasi-public agency financed by hunters' fees. The State Game Commission, a hunters' lobby, which is unalterably opposed to national parks, established (Olympic) or proposed (North Cascades), hires Mr. Lauckhart to support their views. Mr. Lauckhart knows that his figures were used by the conservationists to draw boundaries for a Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area where there would be minimal impact upon the present deer hunting. Later data collected by the North Cascades Study Team from Mr. Lauckhart's office have supported this boundary, showing that negligible deer hunting occurs in the proposed North Cascades National Park. The conclusion is that hunters can spare another million acres of recreational hunting land where less than 1% of the state's deer are shot.

We know very well what we are getting with a new national park. We are saving superlative scenery at the expense of a very small reduction in hunting use. Many hunters have told us that this is a small price to pay. Our advocacy of this park is not motivated by a desire to eliminate hunting. If that had been the case we would never have proposed the Recreation Area.

It is a well-established fact, contrary to Mr. Lauckhart's statement, that national parks do attract tourists.

Are we going to allow the scenery of the North Cascades to follow "America Down the Drain" merely because Mr. Lauckhart does not have faith in the Department of the Interior to cooperate with the State Game Department? Mr. Lauckhart, a research biologist, should welcome the opportunity to explore the new and bold approaches recommended by the Leopold Report -- "to designate core areas as national parks in every sense of the word, establishing protective buffer zones in the form of national recreation areas where hunting is permitted. Perhaps only through compromises of this sort will the park system be rounded out."

The Seattle Times, July 4, 1965

# Park Advocate Replies

**Walt Woodward**



In any formal debate, the affirmative has the final word. Hear, then, from John Osseward, as good a "rebuttal" spokesman as can be found for those who argue for a national park in the North Cascade Mountains.

Born here, Osseward for most of his adult life has been a strong advocate of preserving this state's great natural beauty spots. For a decade, he was president of Olympic Park Associates. He now is a trustee of both the National Parks Association and the Wilderness Society.

A public accountant, Osseward argues with hard facts and charts. Given the privilege of rebutting the anti-park arguments which have appeared in this series of articles, Osseward says:

**Economy**—"The dominant land use of the North Cascades can be served only in the role of a great national park. In any other country, its unique attributes of wild, awe-inspiring beauty would have achieved the protection it deserves long ago.

"We must have exploitation of natural resources, of course. But exploiting timber in the park only would add 2 per cent to the state's forest-industry payroll. Meanwhile, experience around other national parks indicates that the indirect tourist income would far exceed utilization of the park area for timber."

**Hunting**—"Hunters say the no-hunting ban in the park would prevent their controlling herds and feeding ranges. I say that hunters cause overpopulation by eliminating the enemies of wild game. In a national park, predators should be a part of the natural scene.

"Hunters say they need the area. They now have permitted-hunting in 22,815,000 acres of federal lands, alone, in this state. This is one half of the state's 43 million acres and does not count state and private lands also available to them.

"Their argument of the 'greatest good for the greatest number' is not supported by a policy of degrading national-park standards to permit hunting for only a month or so every year."

**Which service?**—Only the Park Service can combine wilderness and roads within park boundaries. The Forest Service must give equal consideration to exploited uses and preservation outside wild and wilderness area.

"The Park Service places more national significance on its areas. The Forest Service, operating for multiple use, is more concerned with local economy."

**How much is enough?**—"Timber spokesmen indicate we already have too much forest land 'locked up.' Do we? Let's do some comparing.

"Japan's 97 million people are compressed into an area the size of Montana, yet Japan has dedicated more than 10 per cent of its crowded total land area into 19 national parks, 20 quasi-national parks and 200 prefectural natural parks.

"In the United States, all of our national parks, preserved wild and wilderness areas, wildlife refuges, and state, county and municipal parks total 50 million acres, or only 2.5 per cent of our total land area.

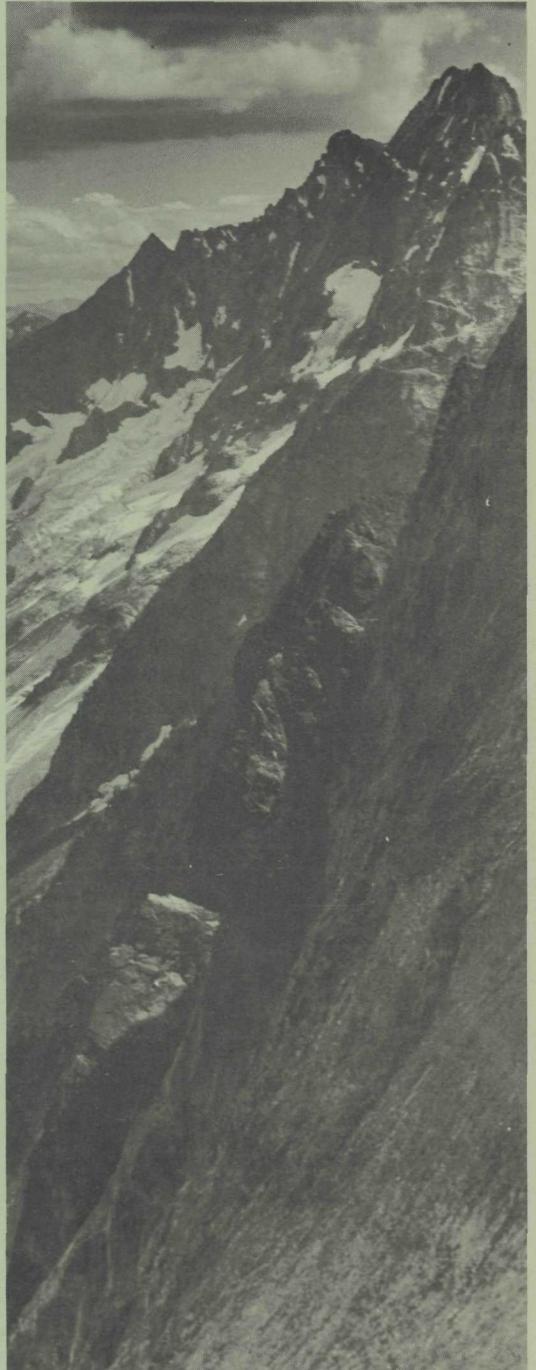
"For the 11 Western states, the preserved lands come to 4 per cent. In this state, it is 6.2 per cent. If the North Cascades is added, it will be 8 per cent—still less than crowded Japan is able to set aside."

Osseward, asking if we can "do less," ruffles through his well-indexed looseleaf book of charts and graphs and demonstrates the prediction that, in 35 years, the four heavily populated Puget Sound counties will have 3.3 million people. They will be living, says Osseward, "next door" to the Cascades and the Olympics.

But what is 35 years. Osseward asks. His answer:

"Those years will be but a second of time in relation to the permanency of the awe-inspiring high mountain country we are talking about."

(Tomorrow: A look into the North Cascades crystal ball.)



Mt. Goode and N. Fork Bridge Creek Dick Brooks

The Seattle Times, July 5, 1965

## Time Due for Action on Park

Walt Woodward



When this series of articles on federal land management in this state began 23 days ago, it was stated that the "woods are full of controversy."

Indeed, they are. With an emphasis on shedding light, not heat, this series in The Times has attempted to explain most of them.

Now the time approaches for a decision on the focal point—the proposition to create a vast national park in an area of the North Cascade Mountains administered now by the Forest Service mostly on a multiple-use basis.

What will the decision be?

It will develop in separate stages. First, will be a recommendation on the position by the Washington Forest Use Council, a citizen's group with technical advisers from various state agencies. It was originally established to help former Governor Rosellini.

Both the State Game Department and the State Department of Natural Re-

sources oppose creation of a park. Both have considerable influence with the council. It appears likely, therefore, that the council may recommend continued multiple-use for the area.

THE SECOND stage will be the state's recommendation to President Johnson by Gov. Dan Evans. He has said he will examine the council's views before acting. A skier and hiker, he also has said frankly that he will consider the matter against a personally held view that this generation cannot "use up" all of its natural resources. But he also keenly is aware that the timber industry is the state's prime job source.

Perhaps something more than what the timber forces resist, and something less than the park advocates seek is what the governor will say.

The governor presumably will act sometime this summer. Also expected in this time period is the long-awaited recommendation to President Johnson by the North Cascades Study Team, a top-level federal unit dominated by long-standing rivals in forest management—the Department of Agriculture, with its Forest Service committed to multiple-use, and the Department of Interior, with its Park Service dedicated to perpetual pres-

ervation of unusual and scenic areas.

EXPERTS interviewed for these articles gave their off-the-record judgments as to what the study team will recommend. A typical comment:

"It will be a bowl of mush. Agriculture and Interior still can't agree on the economic facts. The study team will leave us right where we started."

Only one expert thought the study team would make a clear-cut recommendation. He believes it will speak out for a park.

The team's report will move things to the fourth stage — President Johnson's position. The only hint observers have here is his recent calling of a White House Conference on Natural Beauty. Does this make him a park advocate?

ALL THIS will be but preliminary to the fifth, final and conclusive stage. If a national park is to be created, Congress must do it.

Here, the attitude of the Washington State delegation will carry much weight. A key figure is Senator Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to which any park proposal will be referred. Park advocates say he is "on our side," but in a recent public statement

the senator said economic factors should be given "strongest consideration."

Representative Foley, a congressional "freshman" from Spokane, is the state's only member on the House counterpart committee. As have most other members of the delegation, Foley has not indicated his position.

But Representative Pelly of Seattle has. He strongly favors the park, once had a bill ready on the subject and withheld it only when the study team went to work. Recently, Pelly has suggested that a better balance of "wilderness" areas could be accomplished in the state by trading off some Olympic National Park land in the creation of a North Cascades park.

FIVE YEARS ago relatively little was known nationally about the North Cascades park idea, although it first was proposed in 1907.

But by today it has been conservatively estimated that 20,000 pages of the Congressional Record have been devoted to the topic. Perhaps this publicity helps park advocates. They think it does.

At any event, the time approaches finally for action and decision on a matter of critical importance to this state.

This has been a long series and an excellent one. We commend Walt Woodward for his forthright determination to get to the bottom of the North Cascades controversy. He has done the community a real public service by disclosing the many facets of a very complex problem. His efforts have stimulated the Seattle Times readers to think about the proposal to establish a North Cascades National Park.

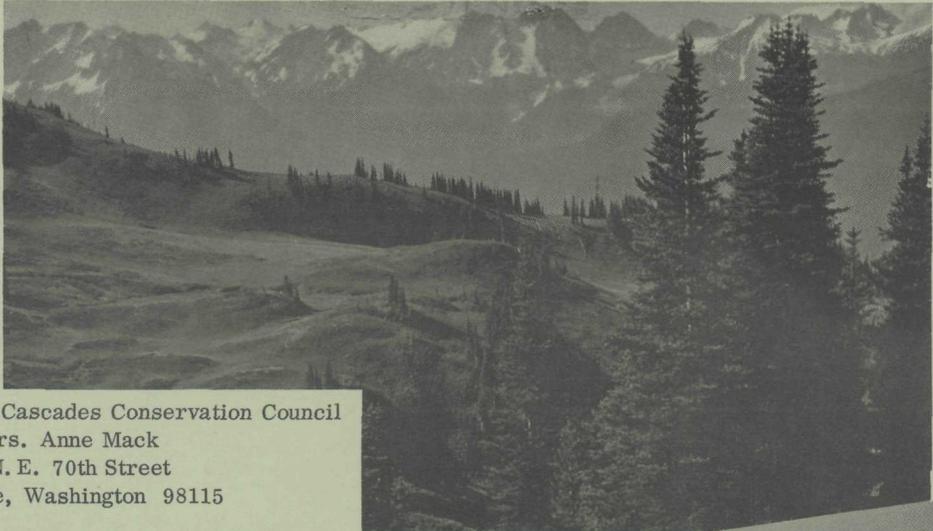
We are reprinting this series so that the Wild Cascades readers can also do some more thinking on the subject. This series makes us mindful of the TV documentary "Wind in the Wilderness" which also explored all sides of the controversy and caused many people to think about the future of the North Cascades.

NOW that you have read these articles, do you feel there are some parts that need clarification, some questions that need answering or some statements that must be made? We hope to hear from our readers and will publish the enlightening letters you will be sending us soon.

Hats off to you, Walt Woodward, for your objective journalism!

The Editors of Wild Cascades

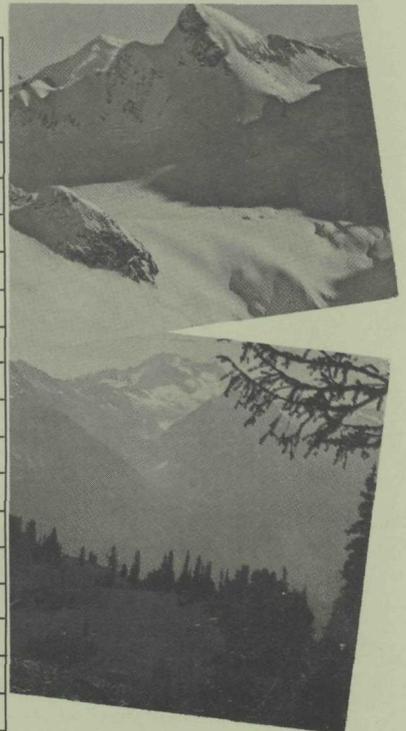
# WILDERNESS CARDS



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# IRATE AND HIS FRIENDS



April 23, 1965

Sirs:

No need to apologize for "The Irate Birdwatcher," if your Foreward was intended seriously.

The author said a lot of things -- humorously if bitingly -- that many of us would like to feel free to say too. But caution, inhibition, fear of being thought bigoted prevent us.

When I meet one of those "creatures" or "idiots" I'll try to keep in mind the humor that the author used, to make the encounter more endurable.

Alexander Lincoln, Jr.  
Meredith, New Hampshire

15 April 1965

Dear Irate:

I like to backpack. I like to take pictures. I contribute to several conservation organizations. I also like to shoot. I also contribute to organizations dedicated to preserving my right to shoot.

Guns are (illegal) in the National Parks. They are not (illegal) in National Forests. A brace of hunting dogs and a rifle is not illegal per se.

I do not enjoy the thought either of irresponsibles roaming the woods with firearms when I'm backpacking (or hunting) but, your implication is one of intolerance. The gun owner is as entitled to use the Forests as you are.

If the Conservationists and Sportsmen showed a good deal more tolerance or just plain Brotherly Love toward each other they would be surprised to find out that their desires for the preservation of our Natural Beauty are the same. Those holes in trail signs are just as disconcerting to the Sportsman as the Conservationist. The type of person who will shoot holes in signs is the same type who turns those signs confounding hunter, hiker & climber alike. He is the same type that litters the trails with wrappers, beer bottles and now even oil cans. But, Conservationists so frequently seem to lump all Sportsmen into this offensive category just as Sportsmen lump all Conservationists into anti-gun, anti-hunting "wrap it all up in National Parks" types.

So, please Mr. Irate Birdwatcher don't lump all gun owners into a single category. Have some patience with others even if you don't understand them. Don't judge us all by the actions of a few.

Sincerely,

Dave M. Lewis  
Seattle

## IRATE AND HIS FRIENDS

15 May 1965

Dear Dave,

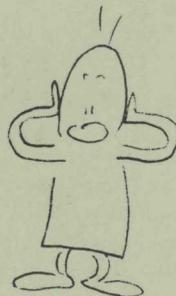
I used to shoot rats by the dozen in the chicken house, and shoot at chicken hawks and packs of wild dogs, and once I killed a quail and ate it all up, all by myself, and once I almost shot my father in the back while aiming at a pheasant. I don't shoot anymore, mainly because I don't have a gun. But some of my best friends, including my father and mother, still shoot, and the last thought in my mind is to make them unhappy by taking away their boom-booms.

I cited the incident of a man equipped with tote-gote, rifle, and dogs traveling a certain portion of a certain national forest in June. My authority for calling this combination illegal in that place at that time is a couple of good friends who shoot and hunt and also raise and train hunting dogs. You can argue it out with them.

Really, the occasional assassination of a president, tragic as it is, does not disturb me anywhere near as much as the near-assassinations of people I know personally, including myself. Once, on the Mount Si trail, I met a gang of potshooters blasting away at anything they could get in their sights -- pine cones, birds, chipmunks. They were decent, reasonable people, and when I informed them that they were surrounded by several Boy Scout troops and innumerable miscellaneous hikers, they unloaded in a hurry; they had thought they were all alone on the mountain. And I could tell you dozens more potshooter horror stories, including the time when bullets were zinging around our home on Cougar Mountain, and the lads responsible turned pale when I located them in the brush and informed them they were not in the wilderness.

I won't bore you with hunting-season confrontations between leveled gun and human flesh, because as a hunter you have been through this, and know the risks, and accept them as part of your sport. Also you have a gun, and when shot at can shoot back -- if not in reprisal, to identify yourself and get the other guy to stop. But please reflect on the situation of the unarmed hiker who unwittingly (it usually only happens once) ventures into shooting country during shooting season, and hears the bullets all around, or looks down a long barrel and sees his possible death waiting on the whim of a trigger finger. Such a person noticeably shortens the length of his future hiking seasons -- or else at a certain time of year shifts his aims to areas of security, such as national parks.

Gosh-a-mighty, I really feel I'm tolerant as heck and busting out all over with brotherly love. I'm not trying to cut off shooting, pack away the guns, and so forth. All I want is an adequate portion of the country where defenseless hikers can travel the year around amid a similarly unmenaced natural population of birds and animals. You're not going to try to kid me that those heavily armed boys I met up Milk Creek last summer didn't shoot anything. I doubt that they ate any dead chipmunks, birds, or tin cans, but they wouldn't have had a good weekend if they hadn't put the blast on something. It could have been, accidentally, one of my daughters, especially the one who resembles a marmot.



## IRATE AND HIS FRIENDS

But frankly, Dave, what bugs me most of all is that the organized officialdom of gunnery is so villainously intolerant. Our proposal for a North Cascades National Park was most carefully worked out to protect the established interest of hunters. Of the total deer kill in Washington State, only 1% comes from the proposed park, and the kill of bear and goat and elk is even less significant. Our proposal includes a Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area adjacent to the park where logging and grazing would be stopped, and scenery generally kept as it is, but hunting allowed to continue.

Does not this bespeak a spirit of compromise and brotherly love on our part?

But what was the reaction of the Washington State Sportsmens Council, and the Washington State Game Department, both of which were supplied advance copies of the park-recreation area proposal, and invited to suggest revisions in the interest of hunters? Both ignored the invitation, and instead mounted a campaign against a "straw-man" national park larger than the one we propose. No brotherly love and compromise there, or even plain and simple honesty, but just a choleric eruption at any suggestion that the "right to shoot" might be limited, however little.

In conclusion, Dave, please work among your fellow conservationist-shooters to help them understand that the North Cascades Conservation Council is a better friend to their dual enjoyment of the wilderness than the so-called "spokesmen" for shooters.

Very best regards,

Irate



NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

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