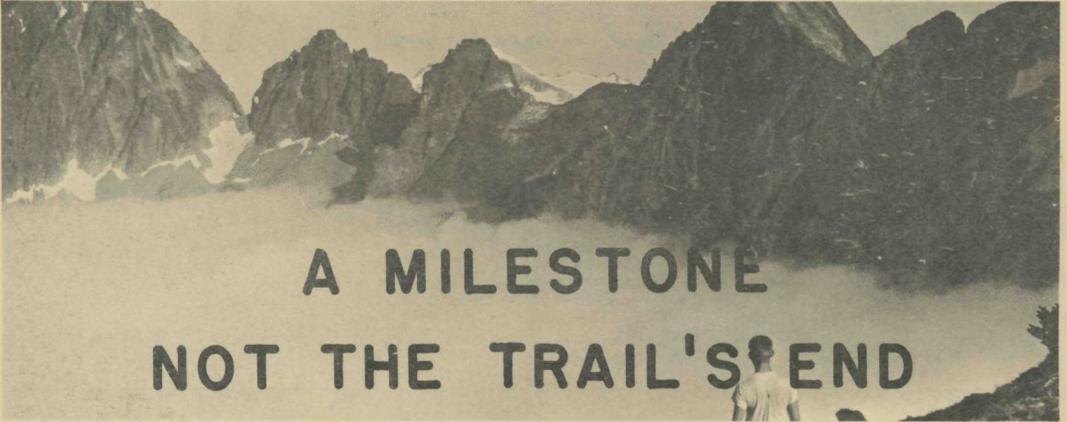


THE WILD CASCADES

June - July 1968





A major triumph for conservation was signalled by Congress's designation of a North Cascades National Park. After sixty long years of deliberation this action will go down in history as one of the North Cascades' greatest milestones, if not the greatest.

This park, which was a long time in coming, had to come eventually. The unsurpassed magnificence of the North Cascades -- America's Alps -- allowed for no other solution. This is national park country. The question has always been would it come soon enough for this and future generations? We are now relieved to see that it finally came before it was too late.

The tireless dedication of Senator Henry M. Jackson toward establishing this park is to be gratefully applauded. We wish to commend Congressmen Lloyd Meeds and Thomas Foley for having put aside political hazards in advocating that the quality values of the North Cascades be saved forever. We also wish to thank Congressman Thomas M. Pelly for his continued persistence over the years in repeatedly seeking the creation of a North Cascades National Park.

We see here also a gratifying demonstration that concerned citizens can do something to preserve the quality of their own environment. The North Cascades Conservation Council has led the last dozen years of this battle for a North Cascades National Park. Now the Council is elated to finally see this victory as the fruits of its tireless and seemingly endless efforts.

Some have asked, "Won't the North Cascades Conservation Council now dissolve since it has succeeded in getting a North Cascades National Park and there is nothing more left for it to do?" We must answer with an emphatic NEVER! The Council was founded in 1957 as a permanent civic organization with the realization that there would always be a need for a watchdog in the North Cascades regardless of the agency administering the land.

While there remain a number of goals which so far have only been partially attained and others that we have not yet started to approach, there are still those that we have not even recognized, but which are inevitable. Among the goals that the Board of Directors will select for Council action are expected to be:

1. Should we continue to seek the specific protections we have been advocating for each of the areas that were excluded from the North Cascades National Park, Wilderness and Recreation Bill? If not, should we seek alternative forms of protection or be satisfied with the plans of the current land administrators and owners? What will happen to the valleys of the WHITECHUCK, SAUK, and CASCADE RIVERS; the valleys of GRANITE, SULPHUR, DOWNEY, and BUCK CREEKS; the MT. BAKER, LAKE CHELAN, and HORSESHOE BASIN regions, all of which were left out?
2. How will the new Park and Recreation Areas be administered by the National Park Service; what are the development plans; what portions will be designated Wilderness under the Wilderness Act?
3. How will the U.S. Forest Service administer areas adjacent to the National Park and Recreation Areas in cooperation with the National Park Service, as intended by Congress?
4. What additional areas in Washington's Cascades should next be given legislative protection and of what category? The ALPINE LAKES region should be designated a single Wilderness unit surrounded by a Recreation Zone and the COUGAR LAKES region should become a Wilderness. Are there others?
5. How should the mining threats of the Kennecott Copper Corporation in the Glacier Peak Wilderness and of the Cougar Development Company in the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness be stopped? If they can't be stopped, what restrictions should be imposed upon such mining operations in Wilderness?
6. How can Seattle City Light be persuaded not to construct a dam on Thunder Creek, excluded from the park for this reason? How can this power company also be kept from raising Ross Dam and flooding the North Cascades' most magnificent grove of virgin cedar trees, also excluded from the park in anticipation of the enlarged reservoir?

Do you who are our members and readers have some additional specific or general topics that you believe we should be considering?

How was our success made possible? It was because you, who are our members and our supporters, believed our North Cascades cause was a just one. You knew it was your bag and you acted when called upon. It was your willingness to attend hearings in unprecedented numbers; your uncomplaining response to the numerous appeals for letters and telegrams; the depth of thought and understanding portrayed in your letters and statements; your generous donations to finance our program; your faithfulness in sticking with us through times of frustration and discouragement that helped to create Washington's third National Park. I wish I could thank all of you personally for these efforts. However, the knowledge that each of you as an individual contributed toward the eventual creation of the North Cascades National Park is a personal reward that you should look back on and treasure with pride. You really were indispensable!

Patrick D. Goldsworthy
President

The Seattle Times

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Founded August 10, 1896

Alden J. Blethen, 1846-1915

Elmer E. Todd, 1873-1962

C. B. Blethen, 1879-1941

W. K. Blethen, 1913-1967

John A. Blethen, Publisher

W. J. Pennington, President

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1968

The North Cascades Victory

WITH legislation creating the North Cascades National Park and concomitant recreation and wilderness areas approaching the desk of President Johnson for his expected signature, there must be a reason for this highly satisfactory conclusion to a 60-year controversy.

The record indicates that the credit largely, but not exclusively, must go to Senator Jackson. Three years ago, Jackson took an innovative step. Without any legislation before him and using a rather inconclusive federal study-team report as his base, he conducted an extensive "advisory" public hearing.

Timbermen, miners and hunters, protesting a massive "lock up," and archconservationists, demanding that the "wilderness alps" of the North Cascades be saved before it was too late, were heard.

Out of this wisely arranged confrontation, Jackson thus was able to present to Congress the realization that nothing would be resolved without intelligent compromise.

Meanwhile, in Olympia, Governor Evans likewise moved toward compromise by welding, out of vigorously opposed viewpoints, an official state position which was helpful at the end in framing the legislation. In the House, Representatives Tom Pelly, Lloyd Meeds and Tom Foley also patiently worked for the measure.

Finally, it must be pointed out that the North Cascades Conservation Council, which is to be hailed for its never-say-die insistence on some form of preservation, wisely avoided an adamant position after Jackson's compromise bill emerged from the Senate.

And so, in the end, there are to be park and wilderness areas preserving towering peaks and unspoiled mountain lakes, and two mass-recreation areas for skiers, hunters and tourists, all without too undue disruption to the economic values of timber-cutting and mining.

Intelligent compromise, achieved by men of reason, has won the day.

ATTENTION: WASHINGTON MEMBERS

A VICTORY BANQUET

UNIVERSITY TOWER HOTEL
4507 Brooklyn Ave. NE, Seattle

(2 blocks from NW Corner University of Washington)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26
(no host cocktails 6:00 & dinner 7:30)

Details in later mailing

WE WON A PARK LET'S CELEBRATE!

The North Cascades Conservation Council through its Executive Committee supports HJR-1 and REFERENDUM-18 as being consistent with the preservation of Cascades Wildernesses and Parks. These two measures would retain and provide for additional open spaces and parks needed for higher intensity recreation of an expanding population. Simultaneously, this would reduce the pressures of human use on remote and fragile areas.

Why your support and vote is needed for



- ① To preserve green open spaces for beauty and recreation.
- ② To prevent the forced loss of farm and forest lands due to skyrocketing property taxes.
- ③ To avoid the spread of haphazard urban sprawl.

Amendment to the State Constitution
Proposed by the Legislature

House Joint Resolution **No. 1**

TAXATION BASED ON ACTUAL USE

Shall Article VII of the State Constitution be amended by adding a section authorizing the legislature to provide that farms, agricultural lands, standing timber and timberlands, and other open space lands used for recreation or enjoyment of their scenic or natural beauty, shall be valued for purposes of taxation on the basis of the use to which such property currently is being applied rather than on the highest and best use?

YES

VOTE YES

OUTDOOR RECREATION BOND ISSUE
REFERENDUM 18

Referendum 18, which will appear on the ballot on November 5, 1968, provides for a \$40 million bond issue for the purpose of acquiring and developing outdoor recreation facilities. The funds from this bond issue will be allocated by the Interagency Committee established by Initiative 215 (the Marine Recreation Land Act). The fund may be used to provide matching funds to cities and counties, and qualifying for matching federal funds as well as for direct state expenditures. The Referendum specifies that the bonds will be retired through sales tax revenues; thus Referendum 18 will not affect property taxes, nor will it compete with any special levies.

VOTE YES ON REFERENDUM 18

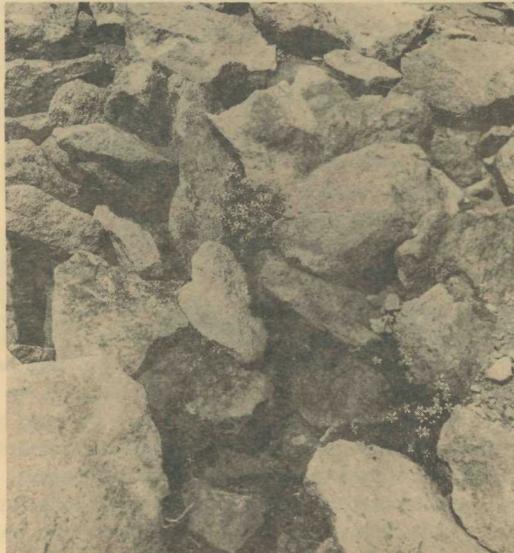
UNA V. DAVIES
1903 - 1968

It was a tragedy of fate that Una died just two days before the North Cascades National Park, for which she had worked so hard, cleared its biggest and final hurdle, the House of Representatives.

Una's depth of commitment to the preservation of the natural values of the North Cascades stands as an inspirational example to others who would dedicate themselves to the cause of conservation. As an effective spokesman for the North Cascades, Una awakened those around her to the necessity of participating in the struggle for America's Alps in the neighboring State of Washington.

For ten years Una served as a faithful Director of the Council, starting as a charter member and being its first Vice-President. Those of us who knew Una will always remember her pleasant smiling face, and we will recall how she helped us hammer out plans in committees, when we shared the stage with her at programs, the times when we listened to her testimony at hearings, those hikes we had with her on her favorite Cascade trails, and the many pleasant occasions when we shared in quiet and friendly conversations.

Una died from exhaustion and exposure in the Goat Rocks Wilderness in the heart of the Cascade mountains which she loved so much. Her hiking party was caught on the Cascade Crest Trail in an eighty-mile-an-hour snow storm which dumped two feet of snow on near-by Mt. Rainier.



Mary Randlett



Walt Woodward

Cascades Park-Wilderness Area Act Hailed

In a dozen words Senator Henry M. Jackson accurately defines the historic action taken earlier this week by Congress in creating a North Cascades National Park, two recreation areas and an adjacent new wilderness area.

Jackson calls it "the most complete, diverse and dramatic outdoor complex ever approved by Congress."

There are not just pretty words capping the successful conclusion of a bitter, 60-year controversy. They have real meaning.

They mark a new concept in welding two historic rivals, the National Park Service and the Forest Service, into a practical, working arrangement to achieve "something for everyone" in

the complex created by the new legislation.

IN FACT, the Jackson bill, cleared by the Senate last December and approved by the House this week, goes far beyond the settlement of a long-standing preservation dispute in this state.

It also points the way for a new approach to present and future national-park areas throughout the nation. This is seen in this sentence included in the House report on the North Cascades bill:

"It is conceivable, in fact, that some useful innovations in this area might prove to be adaptable to other areas where the needs and problems are comparable."

In short, a way finally has

been found to accommodate mass-recreation demands of skiers, hunters and tourists and yet preserve for all time vast, unspoiled areas in their pristine, wilderness state.

THE PHYSICAL boundaries of the various park, recreation and wilderness areas in the North Cascades complex attest to this new concept.

The two-section park, for example, preserves inviolate the awe-inspiring Picket Range and Eldorado Peak areas. In between them, however, lies a mass-recreation corridor encompassing both Ross Lake and the North Cross-State Highway, which tourists and skiers, alike are expected to use.

East of Ross Lake stretches the new Pasayten Wilderness, a wild and rugged preserve. South of the park remains the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness with some new additions in which timber-cutting is barred in the upper reaches of the Suiattle and White Chuck Valleys.

Hunters are left to pursue their sport in a newly created Lake Chelan Recreation Area.

BUT IF THESE carefully delineated areas do not, in themselves, guarantee "something for everyone," then the legislation's specific instruction to the secretaries of interior (Park Service) and agriculture (Forest Service) do.

The park and the two recreation areas will be administered by Interior. Agriculture will control the two wilderness areas as well as national forests abutting both.

The legislation requires the two secretaries, within two years, to "agree" not only on the land within their jurisdictions "needed for public-use facilities" but also to devise a "mutually agreeable" plan for construction of interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges, campsites and ski lifts.

THE SENSE OF Congress also is seen in these words in the House report:

"To avoid unnecessary defacement and disruption of

the scenic and natural values and yet promote public access, use and enjoyment of the recreation and park areas, the installation of modern lifts or trams to transport visitors to some ridge tops seems to be highly appropriate."

The proof of the pudding is that, despite all this concern for mass recreation, the preservationists likewise accept the new concept. Says Patrick M. Goldsworthy, president of the North Cascades Conservation Council:

"This is truly a triumphant day for conservation . . . This park had to come eventually . . . We now are relieved to see that it finally has come before it was too late. This is a gratifying

demonstration that concerned citizens can do something to preserve the quality of our environment."

IT MIGHT BE added that it also is gratifying to note that the Conservation Council, having accepted the terms of its victory, intends to remain an active force. For, despite the great accomplishments of the North Cascades legislation, its implementation remains.

The two secretaries must "agree" and the "concerned citizens" of the Conservation Council must see to it that they, indeed, do work to achieve "the most complete, diverse, and dramatic outdoor complex ever approved by Congress."

The Seattle Times September 18, 1968



Glacier Peak and Image Lake

STATE'S OTHER HALF SPEAKS TO HOUSE

Lester Braynes
(call me Les)
Garbage Heights, Washington
99999

Dear Irate,

Like I have always said, Irate, a man has got to take the bitter with the sweet, so get yourself ready to learn what your unofficial field agent (me) has got to report on the unlimited outdoors recreation business. It is a mixed-up report, with real heart-warming events and bitter notes on the perfidy of those lock-it-up types. Hang onto your chair, Irate, and here we go.

First, I want to report on the hearing in Wenatchee. It was the House Subcommittee on National Forest Parks and things, and they was making their last pass through the west to get the grass roots sentiment for Multiple Purpose Use. They got it, Irate--boy, did they get it. By noon, it was about 26 to 5 for MPU, but then here was where the perfidy of them preservation types came to the fore, because they rounded up a bunch of wet-eared college kids and the final count was only about 42 to 32 for our side. One concerned young American challenged the chairman on that because he said there was a lot of familiar faces there from the Seattle hearings who must have testified twice, but the chairman Morris Udall (I remember because it's the same name as my brother Mo) he said if so they must be speaking for some other group or something. About those congressmen, Irate, I thought it was a loaded hearing. This Udall, for instance, he cracked a few good jokes now and then, but overall he kept pointing out mistaken notions in the multiple purpose witnesses and he let the Park speakers go without a lot of faults.

The congressmen were James McClure of Idaho, Tom Foley of Washington, Morris Udall of Arizona, and Lloyd Meeds of Washington. This Foley kept riding the Forest Service for log quota restrictions or something and getting multiple use people to agree with him and they always did.

There was almost 80 witnesses so all I can do is kind of touch the high spots. Like the woman who said she had strong feelings. It eats your heart out, Irate. She had Boy Scout and Campfire girl children, and the family had just bought property near Stehekin. Like she said a National Park would take away the quietness. She thought the minerals should be mined and the trees should be cut for lumber in true multiple use fashion, and I agree, but I got kind of confused because I been in mines and mills, and I've used chainsaws and ridden on log trucks and they ain't none of those things exactly quiet.

Then there was the man who said the country was too big and too rugged for a Park. He said the Forest Service was doing a wonderful job and why bring in a new agency to do what the F. S. has done so well--protect the beauty.

The mining industry was all against the Park, Irate, because they have got to be free to go where they want and do what they want or we will be a have-not nation. The chairman said that if every country in the world had our standard of living all known oil supplies would be gone in six years. It makes you think, Irate. When I got home I bought a 55 gallon drum of gasoline and marked it for my Trail Tempest Termite with Vroom power.

Over and over again these mayors and commissioners and loggers and miners and hunters said what's the hurry and why don't we study it some more, and why bring in another agency it's too expensive, and one lumberman said that if the land is locked up it would destroy itself. That must be true or he wouldn't have said it--right, Irate? They said these mountains could take care of themselves in spite of mankind, and Parks are expensive and you can't ski, hunt, rock-hound, pick berries or flowers, and fires will burn the trees and beetles will kill them. So I guess what Multiple Purpose Use really means is we got to save nature from itself.

As far as them kooks that want a Park is concerned, I bet you could write their speeches for them with your eyes closed. Just the same old brain-washed baloney about the trees and animals and escape and challenge and peace and gratitude and posterity and good air and water and tourists and abstract values (whatever those are).

When I noticed the initials were M. U. like in Multiple Use, I figured things would come out better. But he made a little speech, Irate, that kind of spilled the beans. How much weight should they give opinions of local people, he asked, and answered not much because it is federal land involved and he said they had to have a national viewpoint and they were more interested in ideas than in numbers. There went the old ball game. Outdoors Unlimited has been sold down the river, hog-tied, muzzled, and made into second-class citizens. When we get a bunch of easterners telling us how to run our country then we've had it, because look at what they did to theirs. Sometimes I get so discouraged I can hardly stand it. Then's when I like to rev up the old 3T and head for a wilderness logging road. After a few miles I'm so shook up I don't care about anything.

Now for the second part of my report. I got to say right here that it ain't only the National Park pushers that's got me worried. The Forest Service boys and the big lumber interests is going to bear watching in the future. You know, before I bought my Trail Tempest Termite and when I had a horse, some of the F. S. boys were real keen on bikes, and they was pointing out to sportsmen that if you made a law-type wilderness nobody could ride their bikes in it. And you know where I first saw a toat-goat ad? In a lumber company ad, that's where. They was pushing bikes like mad to try to build up muscle enough to beat that Wilderness Bill. So now that our bikes has took the country by storm what do we see? We see too many F. S. men and too many logging company people squawking about trail bikes tearing up their land. Good gosh, Irate, Old Mother Earth is 8,000 miles through the middle, and you're trying to tell me a few scratches 10 inches deep is going to hurt? What's the matter with them dopes? Who they trying to kid?

Over here on the Dry East Side of the Mountains we got a nice little valley just recently being devoted to Multiple Purpose Use called the Little Naches. The trees has been in the way too long, so the Forest Service is building roads and getting rid of them for recreation. Well, over the Fourth of July there was 8,000 people camped on the Little Naches, and--get this, Irate, --1,000 motor bikes. Ollie and I was there on our 3T's and we agreed afterwards that of all our wilderness experience this was the greatest. The air was heady with the blue tang of exhaust fumes, the sweet smell of dust and scorched rubber drifted around the pine tree, and the rockety-rockety racket of 1,000 zooming bikes made you think you had went to some heaven for trail bike riders and the angels was playing music . . Then you know what the F. S. went and did? They called on the State Patrol for help. I know it boggles your mind, Irate, but it's true. And just a handful of years ago they was all for us. We got to keep the pressure on them birds or before you know it we won't know whose side they're on.

So there you have it, Irate, the bitter and the sweet like I said. I hope we can stall this North Cascades National Park thing and get the logging going in high gear, with wilderness logging roads all through that country. Just think: 1,000, or 5,000 bikes on the Stehekin! Man! I'm sure eager to see that country! We been discriminated against long enough.

Until later and with regards, I am sincerely yours truly,

Les Braynes

July 26 - PARKS SUBCOMMITTEE HOLDS WASHINGTON D. C. HEARINGS ON BILL

House Panel Takes Up Surprise Move Cascades Park Measure

The Seattle Times

July 25, 1968

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The House Interior Committee, in a surprise move, today took up Senate-passed legislation to authorize a North Cascades national park in Washington State—with prospects good for approval of the measure.

A hastily called meeting of the national parks subcommittee heard testimony by Washington Representatives Lloyd Meeds, Democrat, and Catherine May, Republican.

Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall is scheduled to testify tomorrow, with the bill expected to be cleared for full committee action next week.

MEEDS APPEARED to urge approval of his bill to establish a 1,180,000-acre complex, including the Cascades national park, the Ross Lake national recreation area and the Pasayten wilderness. The plan also

calls for addition of about 10,000 acres to the existing Glacier Peak wilderness.

Mrs. May appeared to urge approval instead of a proposal backed by Gov. Daniel E. Evans, which calls for a large total but with a smaller national park.

Including the 458,500-acre Glacier Peak wilderness, the state-supported plan would include a total of 1,891,000 acres in the entire park, wilderness and recreation area complex.

The surprise action on the Cascades proposal apparently came as part of a deal under which Colorado River legislation went to a House Senate conference committee this week.

When the committee chairman, Roy A. Taylor, North Carolina Democrat, of the parks subcommittee opened the hearing the only other subcommittee members present were Representatives

Morris K. Udall, Arizona Democrat, and Sam Steiger, Arizona Republican. Both gave strong backing to the proposal.

MRS. MAY, DURING questioning by Udall, said she had just talked with Evans and that the governor would not oppose a bill along the lines of the Senate bill if it came to a choice between that and "nothing at all."

Meeds, who testified earlier, praised the governor's stand on the park proposals, noting that he did so even though he was of another party. The Democratic congressman said Evans had taken a stand for the proposal despite strong opposition.

"He is said by some to be a little reckless in even recommending it," Meeds said of Evans. "But I think he is being far-seeing in doing this."

September 1 - CONGRESSMAN FOLEY PREDICTS & SUPPORTS BILL PASSAGE

Foley Sees Park Bill Passage

EXPECTED SEPT. 19

The Spokesman-Review September 2, 1968

U.S. Rep. Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash., predicted Sunday the U.S. Senate version of a bill to create a Cascades National Park will be passed by Congress Sept. 19.

Foley, speaking to about 200 conservationists attending the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs convention in Spokane, said final witnesses opposed to the bill will be heard this week and the bill to create the park is expected to go, unaltered from that passed by the Senate, on the calendar Sept. 19 for vote.

The 5th District congressman also said Congress "will accept whatever decision the Federal Power Commission makes" on the High Mountain Sheep Dam project on the Snake River, and he urged establishing a nationwide program for teaching conservation to elementary school children.

Foley was Sunday's main speaker at the FWOC convention, which ends at noon today on the Fort Wright College Campus. Earlier Sunday, some 60 delegates took a hike through the Dishman Hills to observe a Nature Conservancy project in the area.

Citing his past voting record, Foley placed himself strongly on the side of conservationists. He said he has supported several recent conservation measures and "this week I'm going to support the Cascades National Park bill."

His remark drew loud applause from his audience, and later, in answer to a question from the floor, said he expects the bill to be considered and passed by the House Sept. 19.

Before discussing conservation issues, Foley gave brief, impromptu backing to Chicago police in handling rioters at the Democratic National Convention last week. A group called the National Mobilization Front, he said, was at the convention "in support of no candidate, with their activities planned in advance and with no other purpose than direct confrontation with police."

"Members of this group threw plastic bags filled with urine at Chicago police and smeared

human feces on hotel floors," said Foley. "The biggest tragedy was that those who came to agitate succeeded so well."

Moving on to problems of conservation, Foley said the country is growing "at an alarming rate and we will be hard-pressed to have enough wilderness areas for our children."

A time may come, he said, when the nation may need to enter into a cooperative program with British Columbia and other areas in Canada to provide areas for wilderness experiences.

"And second," Foley said, "we should start teaching children in our schools at the primary level a land ethic and some appreciation of land values. Children should be taught to appreciate our natural environment. It's too fragile to tolerate the casual weekend camper who leaves his trash and

beer cans behind."

He also cited a need for greater pollution control and eliminating "tawdry architecture" in small towns located in scenic areas.

"How many times going through small towns in the midst of areas of great natural beauty have you encountered run-down buildings and tawdry architecture," Foley said. "Facing a future population of between 300 and 350 million, we will soon be running out of land and space."

FWOC delegates Sunday afternoon re-elected its current slate of officers for another term. Officers are Kenneth Baldwin, Bozeman, Mont., president; Frank Fickesen, Bellevue, Wash., vice president; Betty Hughes, Carmel, Calif., secretary, and Una Davies, Oswego, Ore., treasurer.

September 4 - HOUSE INTERIOR COMMITTEE VOTES UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF BILL

House Unit OK's Cascades Bill

By WILLIAM W. PROCHNAU
Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The House Interior Committee today approved North Cascades National Park legislation, moving the long-sought park bill within inches of final congressional passage.

The committee's action was taken unanimously after a brief hearing.

A final House vote could

come as early as September 16, Representative Lloyd Meeds, Everett Democrat, said.

The bill would create a 504,500-acre national park in Washington state's North Cascades, ending more than a half-century of efforts to preserve the scenic high mountain area.

The bill also would create major recreation and wilderness areas in the region.

The key House committee approved the bill after months of Capitol Hill infighting. Earlier in the summer the bill seemed almost hopelessly bogged down and was given only an outside chance of passage this year.

The House committee made one minor amendment to the bill that was passed by the Senate last year. The House bill limits the amount of money that can be spent to buy park land to \$3.5 million.

Most of the land in the pro-

posed park already is government-owned, however, so this is not seen as a major problem by park advocates.

The Senate is expected to accept the House amendment, thus avoiding a time-consuming conference as Congress tries to wrap up its business and go home.

Meeds, a member of the Interior Committee, predicted that the bill would have little trouble on the House floor. The House will be asked to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules, which means a two-thirds vote is necessary for passage.

The committee approved the bill after hearing opposition to the bill from a final witness, Thomas S. Kimball, executive director of the National Wildlife Federation.

Kimball called for a smaller park. Facing the probability the bill would be approved, Kimball asked for studies that might lead to controlled hunts to deplete

any overpopulation of wildlife.

Meeds and Representative Thomas S. Foley, Spokane Democrat, supported the suggestion.

The Seattle Times

September 4, 1968

September 16 - HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSES BILL BY VOICE VOTE

North Cascades Park Finally Nearing Reality

By WALT WOODWARD

Creation of a North Cascades National Park, ending 60 years of controversy, was only two routine steps away from completion today.

Senator Henry M. Jackson predicted the Senate late today or tomorrow would accept a minor amendment with which the House last night approved the previously adopted Senate park bill.

If the Senate approves the amendment, the bill would go to President Johnson for his expected signature. Thus would be created:

1. A two-section North Cascades National Park reaching from the Canadian border to within 10 miles of the northern end of Lake Chelan and totaling 505,000 acres.

2. A 107,000-acre, J-shaped Ross Lake National Recreation Area following the upper reaches of the Skagit River and including Seattle City Light's Diablo Lake and Ross Lake to the Canadian border.

3. A 62,000-acre Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, where hunting would be permitted.

4. A 520,000-acre Pasayter Wilderness Area eastward from Ross Lake into Okanogan County.

5. Two logging-restriction buffer-zone additions totaling 10,000 acres in the Suiattle and White Chuck River valleys to the existing 452,000-acre Glacier Peak Wilderness Areas.

JACKSON CALLED the park "the most complete, diverse and dramatic outdoor complex ever approved by Congress."

Representative Lloyd Meeds, of Everett, speaking to the House before its vote, said the legislation "will open the North Cascades to multipurpose, family recreation."

Meeds cited Park Service proposals for aerial tramways up Ruby Mountain near Ross Lake and Arctic Creek in the Picket Range, boat-launching areas, overnight lodges, a ferry service across Ross Lake and camp-

The Seattle Times September 17, 1968

grounds planned for the two recreation areas.

The Ross Lake Recreation Area includes a portion of the North Cross-State Highway, under construction. The legislation leaves the highway under state jurisdiction and does not bar its use by commercial vehicles. The Lake Chelan Recreation Area would be reached by boat.

THE HOUSE amendment limited to \$3.5 million the amount which may be spent acquiring private holdings in the recreation areas. The Senate bill, approved in December, did not limit the amount.

The bill is a compromise

growing out of extensive hearings in which hunters, timberman and miners attacked the proposal for locking up too much land and in which conservationists contended not enough area was being set aside.

Meeds told the House the bill "should not have any substantial effect on our timber industry." He predicted the park will mean 2,600 new jobs and \$20 million yearly spending by visitors.

The bill will permit Seattle City Light to develop its dam project on Thunder Creek, a tributary of the Skagit.

WHAT'S UP AT LAKE CHELAN ?



4 June 1968

Supervisor
Wenatchee National Forest
P. O. Box 811
Wenatchee, Washington 98801

Dear Sir,

This past weekend, while hiking the Chelan Lakeshore Trail from Prince Creek to Stehekin, I noted a wide swath of trees marked with yellow paint, as if for cutting. Upon inquiry in Stehekin, I was told the Chelan PUD had, indeed, surveyed a powerline route from the end of the old Holden Mine powerline into Stehekin, but that the Forest Service had refused permission for construction on the grounds of scenic damage, and that subsequently the PUD had abandoned the plan and instead built an electric power generator in the Stehekin valley.

If this is an accurate description of events, the Forest Service is much to be commended. Could you tell me, so I can share with our members, the sequence of events? When did the Chelan PUD survey the line of the proposed transmission route? When did the Forest Service refuse permission for construction? On what grounds? To the best of your knowledge, has the PUD permanently -- or only temporarily -- abandoned its plans?

As a second question, are there any plans for dismantling the old Holden powerline? It is, of course, a disfigurement, and apparently an unnecessary one, having no further use.

Third, according to my map a very large part of the Lakeshore Trail lies in private property -- mostly, if not entirely, abstracted from the public domain before creation of the Forest Reserves, using such devices as the Mining Laws and the Homestead Act.

Am I correct in assuming that the public will continue to have right of travel over the Lakeshore Trail -- because of accustomed use over many decades -- despite possible efforts in years ahead by private owners to block use? How would the Forest Service cope with such attempts at blockage?

Does the Forest Service have any plans to acquire any of the private properties along the way, to provide needed additional camping space both for users of the Lakeshore Trail and for boat-access camping?

I know we're in agreement that the Lakeshore Trail will become extremely popular as more hikers learn about it.

Fourth, are there any plans for another lakeshore trail on the other side of the lake? From the boat it seems one exists several miles up-lake from 25 Mile Creek.

Fifth,, what logging plans does the Forest Service have for drainages on the east side of Lake Chelan? I have observed the logging in the valley of Safety Harbor Creek, and have heard rumors of a planned extension of the road system around into Prince Creek, and perhaps into Fish Creek. Is there any foundation to these rumors? Or is Safety Harbor Creek as far up-lake as the Forest Service plans to log?

Sixth,, does the Forest Service have any management plans for the high-country area of the Summit Trail? Specifically: (1) How many grazing allotments currently exist for the area from Prince Creek north? (2) Is it planned to keep the Summit Trail open to motorized vehicles? (3) Are there any plans to mark certain of the old trails in the area -- such as the one that traverses Navarre Peaks very high?

The Summit Trail, which perhaps should better be known as the "Chelan Crest Trail," is one of the classic high-country walking routes in the nation, and is only a few years away from widespread fame; we would be interested in any plans you have to maintain -- and improve -- its wilderness status.

Seventh, I noted that a Forest Service officer, in uniform, was on the Lady of the Lake, giving a tour descripton over the loudspeaker and generally acting as tour guide. This is a very interesting service and we would like to know during what seasons of the year it is offered, and on what days. Presumably he is sponsored by the Forest Service? Or is he -- in this capacity -- working for the Chelan Boat Company?

I would very much appreciate any information you can supply on the above seven points. We would be pleased to publish your answers to the questions in the Wild Cascades, the official magazine of our organization.

Sincerely,

Harvey Manning
Editor, The Wild Cascades
Route 4, Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington 98027



Lake Chelan from above Stehekin - John Warth

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST

P. O. BOX 811
WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO

1630

June 17, 1968

Mr. Harvey Manning
Route 4 Box 6652
Issaquah, Washington 98027

Dear Mr. Manning:

The questions in your June 4 letter are answered in the order listed there:

1. In 1964 Public Utility District No. 1 of Chelan realized that the generating facilities they had at Stehekin would be inadequate to handle the anticipated load for the 1966-67 winter. They, therefore, in May 1965 initiated a project to reactivate the existing up-lake powerline and construct approximately 12 miles of line from Prince Creek to Stehekin, thus transmitting power from their facilities on the Columbia River to Stehekin.

The Forest Service with the aim to protect the landscape, restricted construction equipment to barges and helicopters, permitted very little vegetation cutting and required that poles be located where they were screened and unobtrusive. Most of the P.U.D. surveyed transmission line was rejected by the Forest Service in September 1965.

The P.U.D. felt that Forest Service requirements made the project too costly. It was dropped and generating facilities were constructed on Company Creek. At this time we do not know if their original plans have been abandoned temporarily or permanently. If application for the line was again requested, the Forest Service would again require protective conditions.

2. Clause 33 of the special use permit states, "In the event the Prince Creek to Holden powerline is not activated for continuing use on or before June 1, 1975, the permittee shall remove the existing facilities."
3. The Forest Service has acquired rights-of-way for trails across nearly all private land along Lake Chelan. The rights-of-way we do not have, we intend to obtain. We do not anticipate the Lake Shore Trail will ever be blocked.



Private land along Lake Chelan is being acquired as rapidly as funds become available. We recently purchased the Twelves property adjacent to the Weaver Point Campground with Land and Water Conservation funds. Several other tracts where the owners have indicated a willingness to sell are in our purchase program.

4. Our plans include extension of the North Lakeshore Trail System. Current plans will provide access to the south lakeshore only by boat. A short trail built by the C.C.C. exists above 25-Mile Creek.
5. We do not have plans to extend the road system into Safety Harbor or Prince Creek drainages. We have inventoried the timber stands in Fish Creek and considered a timber harvest there but do not have plans to proceed in the foreseeable future.
6. Indeed we have management plans for the Summit Trail country; we do for all National Forest lands.
 - a. There are two commercial stock allotments in upper Prince Creek. One, a band of sheep, utilizes portions of the Middle Fork and Prince Creek on an alternate year basis. Another permit authorizes 80 animal months grazing by cattle in the Miners Basin country. This is also on an alternate year basis. The ranges were analyzed and the numbers of stock permitted are well within the carrying capacity after allowances for wildlife and recreation stock. Developed range managed plans and the every other year use pattern minimize conflicts with other uses.

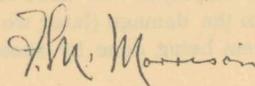
We, also, have developed management plans for recreation stock use of that country.
 - b. Yes, we plan to permit continued motorized use of the Summit Trail, at least for the present. Should our studies and observations indicate restrictions of some class of use are in order, we will take the necessary steps.
 - c. Yes, we have plans to remark many older routes no longer on our trail system. You recognize, we are sure, that we will not be able to proceed as rapidly as you, or we, would like to. Chelan Crest would not be an appropriate name for the Summit Trail because the Chelan Mountains are on the south side of Lake Chelan. All of our general and specific plans for the area reflect our decision to manage so as to perpetuate the wilderness qualities.
7. A Forest Service Information Officer will be on the boat daily during the summer recreation season. There may be occasional days during light visitation periods when he would not be. He is, of course, a Forest Service employee.

We trust these are satisfactory answers to your questions.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. WRIGHT
Forest Supervisor

By



A RETALIATORY FULMINATION

by

The Irate Birdwatcher

Under the terms of my existence, the politeness of the Manning-Wright correspondence is not binding upon me. Those two guys may get along, but all I see at Lake Chelan is one big multiple-use mess. Lake Chelan is doomed -- unless some other agencies other than those now running the show manage to take over the act. Herewith, my comment on Mr. Wright's answers by the numbers.

1. Bully for the FS in putting down the PUD. Bully, too, for what the Capone Gang did to the Banion Gang in the St. Valentine's Massacre. Only, who's going to take all that yellow paint off the trees?

2. The garbage remains until 1975.

3. Very good to know the Lakeshore Trail will -- live even though it may become a city-park-type walk from one subdivision and razz-ma-tazz resort to another. But there simply ain't no place, no way, for any large number of hikers to camp along the way -- not with all those "Keep Out" signs. Since all this private land along the lake was (with one exception) fraudulently acquired under the Mining Act and similar swindles, it pains me that the public must be so polite to the heirs of the crooks -- who have pasted up much of the Lakeshore Trail with "Private Property" signs. The rattlesnakes are friendlier.

4. Splendid. Let's hear it for the CCC and Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes.

5. Mr. Wright, the road system already extends into Safety Harbor Creek. Didn't you know? Ah, so Fish Creek is doomed if the Forest Service retains jurisdiction.

6. Yessir, we know the FS has plans. That's what scares us.

a. It was a FS employee who first called our attention to the damage (later we saw it for ourselves) being done by sheep to

Prince Creek meadows. He implored us, as private citizens, to blow the whistle on his desk-bound superiors, who refused to accept his on-the-spot judgment that the "hoofed locusts" should be banned from this delicate dry-land highland ecological system. The truth of the matter is that the sheep allotment is held by a certain family (we know the name, but even we are too chicken to mention it) which has such political clout the FS wouldn't dare say nay. (If you live in Spokane, you know who we mean.

b. In just the very few years that scooters have been on the market, a handful of louts have begun to turn the Summit Trail, at least as far as Boiling Lake, into a rutted garbage-littered, road. How long, Mr. Wright, how long? Is your current fear of local pressure so great you have no conscience about the future?

c. Personally, I'd rather you didn't remark the old trails, and I sure as hell hope you do not improve them (for scooter travel). In fact, the most that I would ask is that you stop deleting old trails from your official maps. Adopt some special method of indicating on your maps the abandoned, unmaintained trails you inherited from the miners and sheepherders -- and then leave them alone.

-- Now, wait just a darn minute, Mr. Wright. I've walked and climbed on both sides of Lake Chelan, and have never recognized any such entity as "the Chelan Mountains" on the "south side of Lake Chelan." Except for office-bound mapmakers, nobody uses that term. So, first off, let's obliterate the meaningless name, "Chelan Mountains," which has nothing to recommend it. And then, secondly, let us recognize the "Chelan Crest Trail," east and north of the lake. There is a Chelan Crest Trail. You call it "Summit Trail." Summit of what? Of where?

-- Also, Mr. Wright, when you say you plan to "perpetuate the wilderness qualities," how do you square this up, in your own mind, with the intention to someday log Fish Creek, and the meanwhile decision to allow scooters in the high country? What, in your view, are "wilderness qualities"? No need to answer. You've already done so, on behalf of the entire US Forest Service.

7. I want to be as friendly and polite as I can, But let us be frank about "information." Your Daily Spieler's pitch over the loudspeakers of the privately-owned Lady of the Lake includes fulsome praise of the logging in Railroad Creek

as a superb example of the virtues of multiple use. Moreover, when he circulates among the voyagers, the burden of his conversation is the wonders of the Forest Service, the horrors of the Park Service. It must certainly appear to any disinterested passenger that the Forest Service is up to its old brainwashing act. Didn't you hear about the "Treaty of the Potomac"? Why the hell don't you take money you are spending slandering the Park Service and put it to work thinning trees, researching improvements in the species, and generally doing forestry? For a "Forest Service," your record in that line is mighty thin.

This Manning fellow may find your answers satisfactory, Mr. Wright, but not me.



"For Pete's sake, get Congress to hurry and pass that bill making this a national park!"

ALPINE LAKES VS MINING ROAD

M. BROCK EVANS

Northwest Conservation Representative
4534½ University Way N. E.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98105

July 10, 1968

To: L. O. Barrett, Supervisor
Snoqualmie National Forest
905 Second Avenue Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Under the provisions of Section 211.31 of Vol. 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, the Mazamas, The Mountaineers, the North Cascades Conservation Council, and the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club, who are recreation users of the upper Middle Fork Snoqualmie area of the Snoqualmie National Forest and who are aggrieved by your administrative decision of May 23, 1968, wherein you announce that a special use permit would be issued by the Snoqualmie National Forest for the construction of a temporary ore hauling road to patented mining claims of the Cougar Development Corporation near La Bohn Gap in this area, because this decision will impair the recreation and wilderness values of the upper Middle Fork Snoqualmie drainage, file with you the following written statement setting forth in detail the reasons why they request a reconsideration of the above referred to decision. This request for reconsideration is made by Mr. Brock Evans, Northwest Representative of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, on behalf of that organization by virtue of the authority delegated to him by it; and by Mr. Evans also on behalf of the Mazamas, The Mountaineers, North Cascades Conservation Council, and the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club by virtue of express authority granted to him for this purpose. . . .

In view of this more recent correspondence, we are at this time uncertain as to whether your announcement of May 23rd does in fact constitute a final decision to issue such a permit. In view of this uncertainty on our part, we feel that it is best to assume that it does, and are therefore treating it accordingly in order that our right to make this request under 211.31 of the Code of Federal Regulations be not prejudiced.

Our reasons for making this request for reconsideration are as follows:

1. A decision to grant any type of permit for access to patented claims of the Cougar Development Corporation in the La Bohn Gap area, or anywhere else in the upper Middle Fork Snoqualmie drainage is premature at this time for the reason that all private property in this area is presently zoned by King County authorities for uses incompatible with mining and excavating operations.

Your announced decision of May 23, 1968, described these patented claims as being situated some 54 miles east of Seattle, between La Bohn Gap and Dutch Miller Gap in the Cascade Mountains. An examination of maps on file at the King County Planning Department shows that the only mining patents or claims in this vicinity are located in Township 24 North,

Range 13 East, W. M., Section 20. According to these maps, these properties are governed by the terms of the Zoning Code of King County, as set forth in the form of Resolution No. 18801, adopted August 12, 1968. By reference to the same map, it is plain that the properties in question are zoned R-A. Section 3.02 of this Code states the meaning of the term "R-A", and further states that uses permitted in R-A shall include R-6 thru R-15, and S-1 (suburban single-family district) and A-1 (agricultural single-family district) and shall be subject to the regulations thereof which are permissible in such areas. Sections 4 thru 9, 13, and 14 set forth the uses permitted in more detail, but mining and excavating are not one of them. Subsequent sections of this same Code (Sections 27 and 29) set forth the terms under which non-conforming uses can take place on residential and agricultural zoned property, the essence of which sections is to the effect that there must be a hearing and special permit issued by the King County Planning Commission.

An inquiry to the King County Planning Department on June 28, 1968, resulted in the information that as of that date there had been no application by the Cougar Development Corporation for a special or conditional use permit required by the above referred to code. Before such a permit could be granted, an application will have to be made and a hearing and final determination will have to be made by the King County Planning Commission. This being a matter for legislative determination (Section 27.01:1) there can be no assurance that a permit will ever be granted. The Planning Commission may decide to grant such a permit, or, in the alternative, it may decide that such a use is incompatible with the zoning and with the values of the surrounding land. This is the procedure which is followed every day by the King County Planning Commission when it considers similar requests for special use permits of this type. If you permit the construction of this road to the claims in question for a purpose which is presently incompatible with the stated and zoned use of the claims, and before there has been any determination by the proper authorities that the present zoning of these property holdings will be changed to permit the use for which the road permit is authorized, the result is likely to be that the road and its attendant scars and adverse effects on the recreation and wilderness values of the area will be constructed to properties that can never be used for the purpose for which the road permit was granted. We submit that this is placing the cart before the horse, and that you should grant no permit for an ore-hauling road until the necessary procedures in the above referred to King County Ordinance are complied with; or in the alternative, a special permit should be granted conditioned upon the obtaining by the Cougar Development Corporation of a special use or conditional zoning as required by ordinance.

2. We urge reconsideration also of that part of the decision of May 23rd which proposes to grant a permit to the Cougar Development Corporation for access to its mining patents by road for the reason that access by road is not the only reasonable method of access, and that alternative methods could exist to permit exploitation of the properties, assuming that they receive the necessary rezoning as required by King County Ordinance. This matter has been discussed in previous correspondence between yourself and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, represented by Brock Evans, and we are aware that presently the Snoqualmie National Forest is in fact examining all possible alternatives to the proposed temporary ore-hauling road. Reference is made to the letters of Brock Evans to yourself of November 15, 1967, and June 6, 1968, on this subject. . . This correspondence sets forth the following matters of law which we believe to be controlling in this situation:

- (1) The mining laws of 1872, basically unchanged to this day, are the laws which set forth the standards and criteria for the location and establishment of mining claims and patents on public lands. They enunciate the principle of the right of access to such mineral locations.

(2) As you know, the basic laws which govern the establishment and administration of the national forests are the laws of 1891 (16 USC, Sec. 471, 26 Stat. 1103), 1897 (16 USC, Sec. 475, 30 Stat. 34), and 1960 (16 USC, Sec. 528, 74 Stat. 215). Each of these Acts and the sections which interpret them make it plain that the right of mineral exploration and development, together with attendant rights of access, shall continue. The latter Act, the Multiple Use Act of 1960, makes it plain that administration for wilderness values is a valid and recognized use of national forest lands, consistent with the multiple use concept.

(3) It is true that the only regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture which apparently deal with the subject of access to mineral locations within the national forest deal only with the right of access by road; but there is nothing in any of the laws dealing with the subject which states that such access must be by road. The laws only spell out that there is in fact a right of access. The test then becomes one of what exactly constitutes "reasonable" access.

(4) We believe that there is no absolute test of what is "reasonable" or not. The final test will always have to be what is reasonable under the circumstances of an individual given case. In the situation here, we have a request for a permit to construct an ore-hauling road in a highly scenic area which has been managed by the Snoqualmie National Forest for its wilderness value. As you know, the North Cascades Study Team report of 1966 set forth the fact that all parties to the team were in agreement that this particular area should become a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. We understand that it is the intention of the Forest Service to recommend to Congress that this area be managed as part of an Alpine Lakes Wilderness when the time comes for this matter to be brought before Congress. The road, whether open to public access or not, will cause severe scarring and damage to the wilderness concept. Therefore, we believe that it is not "reasonable under the circumstances" to permit access to the mineral location by road. We think it is possible to draft any permit to require transport of the minerals from the location, and transport of equipment to the location by means other than by



Looking south from Terrace Mt. to Mt. Daniel (left) and Mt. Hinman (right). La Bohn Gap just to the south of Mt. Hinman.
John Warth

road. The test of reasonableness is not solely one of whether the access granted is essential to the profitable operation of the applicant business; reasonable access does not depend upon economics alone, and the right of access cannot mean a right to make a profit. Restrictions on access may be justified if the restrictions are necessary to protect public interest which outweighs the detriment to the applicant for access. City of San Antonio vs. Pigeonhole Parking of Texas, Inc., 311 S.W. 2nd 218 Texas (1958). We urge that this principle be kept firmly in mind as you consider our request for reconsideration.

3. We urge a reconsideration of the decision of May 23rd, on the grounds that the special use permit dated May 25, 1968, (Road Permit Class 2730D) does not yet provide for a road location in terms specific enough to determine whether or not there will be any damage to the fisheries of the upper Middle Fork Snoqualmie River. The permit referred to appears to be a generalized proposal for construction of a temporary ore-hauling road, which sets forth certain criteria which must be followed. In Exhibit "B" specifications for road construction, reference is made to a location survey and a road plan and profile, both of which must be submitted by the company to the Forest Service at some future time for review and approval. We know that the country in the area to be traversed by the proposed road is steep and probably subject to severe problems of erosion if the location or plan for drainage are inadequate in any way. Without a fairly careful study of the terrain and the plans, which have not yet been developed, it is impossible to evaluate the possibilities of soil erosion at this time. Yet, such possibilities may be very great, with resulting serious damage to the fisheries. We feel that at the very least, a detailed plan should be made available by the company and all interested members of the public and parties to this matter, including experts in the field of fisheries, should have a chance to examine and comment upon it.

4. This is a matter of great public interest and concern. The Alpine Lakes is Seattle's backyard wilderness, and provides a great deal of high quality recreation in an area of great beauty, very close to the largest urban complex in the Northwest. Your decision of May 23, 1968, to issue a special permit for a temporary ore-hauling road into the heart of this area is in our opinion at variance with the great public interest in this area in its natural state. There are issues in fact, for example, the status of the zoning of the property, and the possibility of access by other methods, which are as yet unresolved. The area is being presently managed as wilderness by the Snoqualmie National Forest, and is presently within the Alpine Lakes Limited Area. Because of this great public interest, and because of the fact that a great deal of information from expert parties outside of the Forest Service could be made available for your consideration if a public meeting were held, we do hereby formally request that a public hearing or meeting be held by the Snoqualmie National Forest on the subject of this proposed special use permit and apparent decision on May 23, 1968. The Forest Service has in the past had such meetings whenever invasions of a Limited Area were contemplated, the most recent one being the meeting of October 11, 1967, in Chehalis, Washington, conducted by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest to discuss that forest's proposal to salvage logs and fire-killed timber in the Cougar Lakes Limited Area. We believe that the public interest is just as great, or greater in this instance, and that the Forest Service itself could benefit greatly from hearing the opinions and factual presentation of a large section of the general public. Finally, we request an opportunity to examine the findings of the team of Forest Service specialists which we understand are presently examining all the possibilities for other methods of access to the claims.

Respectfully submitted,

M. Brock Evans, Northwest Representative
Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs; also
on behalf of the Mazamas, North Cascades
Conservation Council, The Mountaineers,
and Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

908 SECOND AVENUE BUILDING

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

July 24, 1968

IN REPLY REFER TO

2730

Mr. M. Brock Evans
4532 $\frac{1}{2}$ University Way, N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Dear Brock:

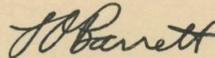
Your letter and Motion for Reconsideration of Decision to Issue Ore-Hauling Permit dated July 10 was received July 17 and is being studied by our people.

In the meantime, however, I can say that we do plan to hold a public meeting here in Seattle prior to final action on the special use permit to discuss the various alternative modes of access that have been considered by the special task force which I mentioned in my letter of June 25. At that time we will also be prepared to discuss the items presented in your motion and other questions that may be submitted.

In setting up the meeting we will want to invite representatives of interested groups, as well as the general public, and would welcome your suggestion of groups that you feel would have a special interest in this area.

As a matter of interest, we have not yet received the executed special use permit that was sent to the Cougar Development Corporation on May 23. We have heard from the Secretary of the company saying that the mail situation in Canada had hampered their efforts to secure the signatures required for execution of the permit.

Sincerely yours,



L. O. Barrett,
Forest Supervisor



ONE MORE HEARING!

New Vehicle May Solve Hassle on Mine Access

The Seattle Times

September 18, 1968

A new trail vehicle may be the solution of providing access to a mine near LaBohn Gap on the Cascade Crest north of Snoqualmie Pass.

L. O. Barrett, supervisor of the Snoqualmie National Forest, said the vehicle, the gyro-carrier, "offers the possibility of a reasonable means of access. It would have far less impact on the wilderness qualities of this area than a low-standard mining road."

Barrett said a public meeting will be held at 10 a. m. October 18 in Room 901, Sixth and Lenora Building, to discuss the Forest Service's planned action in the mining firm's application for access to its claim.

EARLIER PROPOSALS to permit a mining road to the site had caused an outcry by conservationists.

The Cougar Development Corp. of Spokane and Canada holds the mining claim.

Barrett said the firm has indicated its willingness to consider use of the gyro-carrier instead of a road.

The new vehicle is being tested at the Forest Service's equipment-development center in Missoula, Mont.

THE ACCESS is in the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness along the upper reaches of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River.

Barrett said the Forest Service has studied 11 possible means of access: Pack animals, pipeline, conveyor belt, monorail, narrow-gauge railway, tramway, balloon-barge, helicopter, narrow tractor, gyro-carrier and low-standard road. Only the last three appear feasible for reasonable access, he said.

Under existing law, owners of private property within national forests are entitled to access to their property.



Mt. Challenger from Whatcom Pass (in PARK)
National Park Service



THE WILD CASCADES

June - July 1968
(printed September 1968)

North Cascades Conservation Council
3215 North East 103rd Street
Seattle, Washington - 98125

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