

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Volume 2

April, 1958

Number 4

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

---By Laws, Article I

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Fellow Conservationists:

The North Cascades Conservation Council, barely a year old, may well take pride in having grown to include 300 members. The recent adoption of a completely revised set of by-laws now places us in a position to become incorporated and to seek tax exempt status as an educational organization. There is much work to be done and need for active help from those who can spare some time, if only briefly. "Are You Aware", a discussion of some of the economic aspects of the northwest timber industry, published by our organization, needs to be followed by a recreational survey. This means more local research and fact finding, possibly by you.

The editor of the N3C NEWS is anticipating assistance from those who have contributed in the past, as well as the rest of us, who may have something to write or just a news clipping pertinent to the Cascades from the local paper. Send in any item you think is of interest. Limber up your writing hand as letters are badly needed to counteract those already being mailed by the individuals and organizations who don't subscribe to a wilderness philosophy.

Do you believe we need wilderness? Of course, but why? Outline your arguments now. You will have a chance to use them. We need to meet the public with our knowledge and facts on the Wilderness Areas of the Cascades. This must be done through local discussions, movies and slides as well as through the wider circulation of printed articles. You can help arrange and participate in such meetings in your community.

Do you know of anyone who likes our natural out-of-doors but is distressed by its rapid disappearance and wonders what he can do to protect some of this country's most superb scenic areas? Ask him if he is willing to stake a dollar or two on an organization which hopes to do collectively what is so difficult for the individual to do. The Cascades of Washington is the proving ground and the North Cascades Conservation Council is the task force for the application of a nationally recognized need for establishment of Wilderness Areas. I would urge each of you to seek the support of at least one additional member whom you would be willing to sponsor on the enclosed membership application form. We are three hundred; let's make it six hundred! We accepted a challenge when we organized to

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(CONTINUED-LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT)

protect and preserve the scenic and recreational resources of the Cascades of Washington. We have an obligation to the entire country which each one of you, I hope, will help fulfill wherever and whenever possible.

Respectfully yours,

Patrick D. Goldsworthy
Patrick D. Goldsworthy

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RESULTS OF NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL'S
ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

At a breakfast meeting of the North Cascades Conservation Council early Sunday morning, March 23rd, at the Edmond Meany Hotel in Seattle the Board of Directors elected the following persons to fill executive posts:

- President: Patrick D. Goldsworthy-6012 28th Ave. N.E., Seattle 15, Washington
- 1st Vice-President: Philip H. Zalesky-2402 1/2 Virginia St., Everett, Wash.
- 2nd Vice-President: Miss Una Davies-13641 S.W. Fielding Road, Oswego, Oregon
- Recording Secretary: Miss Neva Karrick-1906 8th Ave. W., Seattle 99, Wash.
- Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Pauline Dyer-116 J St. N.E., Auburn, Wash.
- Treasurer: Charles D. Hossey, Jr., Star Route, Naches, Washington.

Appointed Officers:

- Membership Chairman: John Anderson-8206 30th Ave. N.E., Seattle 15, Washington
- Editor of Newsletter: Mrs. Gene (Yvonne) Prater-Route #1, Ellensburg, Wash.

An enthusiastic standing vote of thanks was given to Philip Zalesky, our outgoing president, who freely gave so much of his time and effort to the difficult tasks of organizing and promoting the North Cascades Conservation Council by the thirty-five Directors and N3C members present at the breakfast meeting.

The Board of Directors voted to accept fully the revised set of By-Laws which the By-Laws committee had worked tirelessly to complete.

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N3C OBTAINS "WILDERNESS ALPS" MOVIE

* Word comes from N3C President, Pat Goldsworthy, that the movie "Wilderness
* Alps of Stehekin" has been obtained by the North Cascades Conservation Council
* and is available for scheduling or booking. If you have ideas or suggestions
* as to names of groups where the half-hour, 16 mm., sound track film copy may be
* shown, please drop Pat a card or letter and let him know.

* This excellent film was made by Dave Brower last summer and expertly captures
* the beauties of the Stehekin Valley and surrounding environs. Mrs. Stuart B.
* Avery of Lincoln, Massachusetts aided greatly in the filming of the movie and
* it is hoped that this film will help our cause in the same way that movies
* aided in the fight to save Dinosaur National Monument.

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NOTES ON FWOC NORTHWEST WILDERNESS CONFERENCE

The N3C breakfast meeting was a part of the two-day Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs' second biennial Wilderness Conference and a fine gathering it was. National representatives of the National Parks Association, The Wilderness Society, Nature Conservancy, the United States Forest Service, and National Parks were there along with Sierra Club members, Mazamas, Seattle Mountaineers, Trails Club, Spokane Mountaineers, Hobnailers, Washington Alpine Club, and other member clubs of the Federation, too numerous to list.

A fine photographic display along with myriads of educational pamphlets on wilderness conservation problems was set up in the lobby of the Edmond Meany. This proved to be a favorite gathering place for wilderness lovers and we had a choice photographic display of wilderness samplings from all over the Northwest.

There was a varied and fine array of speakers filling the day and a half proceedings and your editor has heard many complimentary comments from those attending the Conference that they were deeply impressed by the well-expressed ideas of those who wish to see wilderness preserved, all who have had rich experiences in the wilderness.

FWOC President Polly Dyer gave us a glimpse of many areas in the Northwest, whose wilderness values are being threatened, with a fine program of colored slides taken by various wilderness enthusiasts.

The Hesseys, Chuck and Marion, ran their movie, "Glacier Peak Holiday" and Dave Brower presented "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin", another excellent film, as a fine ending to Saturday's schedule.

A more thorough resume' of the FWOC Conference may be had in the forthcoming bulletin issued by that organization.

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FIRST CONSERVATION AWARD PRESENTED

At the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs' Wilderness Conference, the North Cascades Conservation Council presented an engraved brass plaque, as its first Conservation Award, to Irving M. Clark "in recognition of his outstanding and continuous contributions to northwest conservation".

Mr. Clark was one of the pioneers in the struggle for the preservation of much of Washington's scenic resources. His ceaseless, militant, and tireless efforts were directly responsible for the inclusion of large portions of land within the boundaries of Olympic National Park. He long ago realized the superb quality and esthetic values of the Washington Cascades and has been struggling for many years to accomplish what we have only recently organized to do. His files and records which he has made available to us include priceless original documents. They show the trend of the never ending struggle to preserve for the future natural areas and wilderness in the face of economic pressures to manage such lands for immediate monetary gains. Mr. Clark is a leader in wilderness preservation and a man to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for pointing the way and inspiring us to follow in his footsteps.

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"THE WILDERNESS CRAZE"

A good friend in the fight to save wilderness, Dr. Elizabeth White of Spokane has sent in an interesting editorial clipped from the Sunday, March 30, 1958 issue of the Spokane Spokesman-Review. Following are some extracts:

Callison Marks

Columbia Comment

"You can credit it to the desire for personal escape.

"You can blame it on the fear of nuclear weapons.

"You can point to a belief that when the federal government takes control of things, selfish interests are curbed and the people's rights are protected.

"Whatever the reasoning, you can be sure there is an increasing popular concern these days over the preservation of so-called primitive areas of the west.

"This is especially true in urban centers, among armchair travelers, and with intellectuals searching for spiritual and moral values in a time of great scientific and commercial advances.

"Some of the mountain hikers and wilderness lovers and their organizations are now advocating an enlargement of these areas, the imposition of more restrictions and establishment of a "wilderness preservation system."

"Their efforts are getting sympathetic attention from people who know nothing about what has been done in the past, what the existing forest service policies are, and what the proposed policies and restrictions would mean. Thus, along with the skillful and attractive promotion for preservation of the primitive there has arisen a counter effort to keep the record straight and to expose what has come to be known as the wilderness craze.

"Like many other questions dealing with natural resources, the wilderness issue has its complexities. Right now the major disputes can be catalogued as administrative and as legislative.

"On the administrative level, the United States forest service has been studying the readjustment of boundaries of its primitive, wilderness, wild and roadless areas. Hence the current dispute over the Glacier Peak wilderness area in the Cascades west of Lake Chelan. To the east, the forest service will soon reveal plans for revising the limits of the 1,800,000-acre Selway-Bitterroot primitive area.

"On the legislative level, there has been introduced in congress a bill (S. 1176) to set up a wilderness preservation system. It has the backing of numerous conservation groups which have a few eloquent spokesmen in congress, a small but potent lobby force in the national capital, a good publicity machine, and thousands of dedicated letter-writing members.

"The wilderness bill has been opposed by timber industry leaders and by forestry professionals, including Chief United States Forester R. E. McArdle. One of the major objections is that the bill "would strike at the heart of the multiple-use policy of the national forest administration." . . .

"The battle of the wilderness has only just begun. At the moment, those who are opposed to locking up the forests seem to be gaining ground in the Pacific Northwest.

"These people seek continued federal-private cooperation on a productive sustained-yield basis for both conservation and use. They want the forest product industries in adjacent areas to be developed.

"They believe also that large tracts of public land should not be reserved for the exclusive pleasure of occasional hardy hikers or a few pack-train enthusiasts who can afford to "get away from it all" .

"The wilderness craze has a wide emotional appeal but the economic and all around recreational factors are beginning to be understood throughout this region. Professional nature lovers in the big cities, especially in the east, have yet to be convinced."

("WILDERNESS CRAZE"-CONTINUED)

(It is thinking such as this that represents the type of regional logic we are up against. It is about time that we let our local "exploiters" know that it is mainly objection by Washington State citizens and not "professional nature lovers of the big eastern cities" who are vitally involved in the furor over the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Personally, I am not acquainted with the term, "professional nature lover" and hope to find the definition of the pun.)

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"THE RESOURCE POTENTIAL FOR RECREATION
IN THE STEHEKIN WATERSHED"

After reading the foregoing item, bulletin readers will undoubtedly like to simmer down by reading this fine abstract from a masters thesis presented by Paul R. Tschirley, Department of Natural Resources, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.

Mr. Tschirley writes: "Research began during the spring of last year and has continued to the present. Six weeks were spent in the field during this time traveling through the area and distributing questionnaires. The questionnaires have been compiled and included as an appendix. Prior to this time I had spent two summers at Stehekin in the employ of the Forest Service. The thesis was directed by Dr. Oliver H. Heintzelman of the Department of Natural Resources.

"A considerable amount of work has been involved in gathering and presenting the thesis information. Perhaps there are some who might find value in the final product. There are 37 figures which include a number of maps and many of Paul Bergman's fine photographs. The bibliography contains a list of over 70 works containing information regarding both Glacier Peak and the Stehekin. Rather than present a brief summary of the text I have included an abstract which indicates some of the ideas found in the thesis."

ABSTRACT:

"This thesis is an analysis of an important resource utilization problem-- the question of whether the Stehekin watershed is qualified for recreational preservation. Recently a surge of publicity has been centered around the Glacier Peak Limited Area. The United States Forest Service is in the process of reclassifying this region to that of a Wilderness Area. The first proposal has presented tentative boundaries that include a portion of the Stehekin watershed but leaves a large section open to exploitation. This may ruin the environmental complex so well-suited for recreation. The fate of the region hangs in a delicate balance.

"The purpose of the thesis is to appraise the assets of the Stehekin valley's recreation resources, evaluate them against alternative values, and show why and how development should occur. This has been done by 1) presenting an overview of the recreational resource base, 2) tracing the evolution of recreational development and use, 3) evaluating competitive activities and their potentials, 4) presenting a case for recreation in the Stehekin watershed, and 5) preparing a zonation plan for increased recreational development and use.

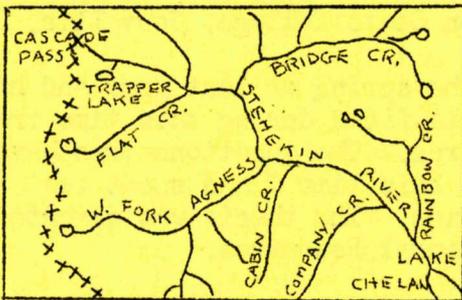
"The Stehekin watershed is endowed with a rich combination of recreation resources. The basin, fanning out from the northwest corner of spectacular Lake Chelan, is almost encircled by an array of mountain ranges. Spire-like peaks give

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(CONTINUED-"STEHEKIN WATERSHED")

a serrated effect to the region's highland rim. Peaks and ridges were sculptured by Pleistocene glaciation. U-shaped valleys mark the passage of rivers of ice. Numerous glaciers persist in high mountain basins and are nourished by winter snows. The glacial reservoirs feed the many streams which cascade from every slope. A varied climate promotes evergreen forests which carpet lower slopes while alpine meadows display their flowering beauty in higher elevations. Wildlife add their numbers to the environmental complex-the manifestations of nature's subjects are everywhere.

"The scene is not without the sign of man. Some have capitalized on the setting by offering meals and lodging at the river's mouth. A small road penetrates the valley from which foot-paths lead off into several drainages. However, the invasion has been slight and modification negligible.



"The early records of exploration in the Stehekin basin accent the natural grandeur. Minerals were the stimulus for the first wave of man's entry. It was soon evident that the problems of location and transportation made mining unfeasible. Thus many left - a few stayed on. Those remaining found profit in catering to visitors attracted by the scenery and wildlife. The early years witnessed a con-

siderable number of tourists spending leisure time at the head of Lake Chelan. Later, a combination of factors heralded a decline and near end of utilization. For thirty years the region has been by-passed by a large majority of Pacific Northwest residents. There are indications, however, that a new era in recreation is in the offing."

"Recreation, as an industry, has grown tremendously in the last two decades. National and regional facilities are far over-crowded. The Stehekin has favorable conditions for aiding in alleviating this pressure. The locale has national park qualifications - seen by some but over-looked by many." . . .

"Recreational development in the Stehekin presents a challenge. Extreme care must be taken to interweave the cultural and natural environment with the least possible discord. Planning is essential. All types of utilization must be considered in order to achieve the greatest returns. The zoning plan presented would permit a wide latitude in use and prevent values from overlapping. Zoning allows a gradation from commercial comforts to true wilderness. The box-like character of the watershed is especially well-suited for such planning" . . .

"The resource conflict will be decided soon. If exploiters are checked and proper planning consummated Stehekin will become nationally famous--a mecca for outdoor enthusiasts. The carrying capacity of the area can support thousands annually-numbers that will discover rewards not found elsewhere. The Stehekin watershed has a vital role to play in the recreational well-being of the American people."

It is certain that we will want to "exploit" Paul's thesis to the fullest. His address:-----

By Paul Tschirley
2914 Orchard
Corvallis, Oregon

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

Thomas Beal-San Francisco; Mrs. Dave Currie-Seattle; Robin F. C. Dempster-Mill Valley, Cal.; Carl English-Seattle; Miss Sharon Anne Fairley-South Hadley, Mass.; Morris Feinleib-Menlo Park, Cal.; George Freed-Everett, Wn.; Herbert Graybeal-Suisun, Cal.; Ethel B. Gregory-Seattle; George Griffin-San Francisco; Mrs. Frank Hefferlin-Spokane, Wn.; Oliver Heintzelman-Corvallis, Ore.; Dr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Hillman-Everett; Don C. Keesler-Seattle; William McIvor-Piedmont, Cal.; David J. Meschi-Berkeley, Cal.; Claudia Owen-San Francisco; Fred Packard-Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Bob Swenson-Yakima, Wn.; Robert Sylvester-Seattle; Robert and Mrs. Taylor-Seattle; William Voss-Los Angeles; Edgar Wayburn-San Francisco; and Charles Zalesky-Seattle.

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The May Newsletter will carry the complete list of North Cascades Conservation Council Board of Directors.

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INDUS RIVER ADVENTURE (CONCLUDING INSTALLMENT)

(Note: The Hatches, Son Don and Father Bus, have successfully navigated "a first descent" of a portion of the Indus River near the town of Scardu, deep in the heart of the Himalayan Mountains. The jostling of the boats and the sheer necessity of hanging on for dear life on the first run down this river section made the cinerama crew and the Hatches despair of making a second try with full camera equipment. So the crew and Don and Bus Hatch then flew all their equipment to the village of Gilgit, located up the Indus valley. They then launched onto the river Gilgit above its confluence with the Indus and were able to do most of the filming below the junction of the two rivers.)

"All I can say is that I feel certain at this time that the successful running of the Indus in this section was due to extreme caution, all the skill we could muster, and a great deal of luck. I doubt that it would be repeated by anyone with any more success.

"We did not run the entire length of the Indus River. It is definitely un-navigable by anything. It charges through such deep and dark gorges with such velocity that no living thing, whether water living or land living, could survive its churning. Rapids are continuous--why the water is not all lost to spray is a wonder to me. From our plane we viewed dozens of impossible passages along its hundreds of miles in length. Emerging from the Himalayan Mountains, the river takes on a different look, however, and meanders peacefully and slowly toward the Indian Ocean.

"In summary I would say that the Indus River is one of the most deceiving rivers to run in the world. The rapids in it I would guess to be comparable to the worst in the Grand and Cataract Canyons. But the one thing that would make this river perhaps worse than any others would be the swiftness of it and the icy water. A man would have little chance of surviving once tossed into it. The last statement was proven later to be wrong. Of seven men tossed into the water, six survived and one was lost, never to be found again.

"In writing this story, I stuck as nearly to the truth as I could at all times. Not being a professional writer, I probably left "gaps" in my story, or failed to

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keep the reader informed as to sequence, but I tried as best I could to acquaint you people with the tremendous experience that I had and to let you know of the vast Hinalayan wilderness and of the giant river that cuts through it. To see the beautiful Indus Mountains and villages, and to see the milder sections of the Indus rapids, I suggest you see the new Cinerama movie, "Search for Paradise" recently premiered in New York City.

The End

By Don Hatch of Vernal, Utah

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BOOK REVIEW

"Water: Our Most Valuable Resource" - Coward; McCann, 1958, \$3.50; grades 4 - 6. Illustrated by photographs from U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and Forest Service.

Besides routine water retention methods, watersheds are described and the need for them is emphasized: P. 69-"a lone tree keeps soil from eroding." The first cause of floods cited by the author is "steep slopes stripped of trees". Fire, after cutting forests, "ravages the underbrush and forest litter leaving nothing but burned trees and stumps". . . . "Streams form on land open to wind and rain." Conservationists Roderick Peattie and Rutherford Platt are quoted throughout the book.

Eastern forests are principally described and for that reason the mountainous country of the Northwest is not well represented. The book is notable for its attitude that to "work with the balance of nature, not against it, preserving wildlife, maintaining forests and watershed areas" is in agreement with wilderness and wildlife conservation.

---Review submitted by Faye Ogilvie
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Request Form 3547