

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Volume V

April 1961

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"

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WHY A GOLDEN TRIANGLE OF NATIONAL PARKS IN WASHINGTON?

Address by President of the North Cascades Conservation Council
at the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, 1961 Washington
State meeting, March 18, Seattle.

SCENIC RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

There are three segments of society who will play the leading roles in the future administration of national scenic resources. We have the United States Forest Service on the one hand, the National Park Service on the other hand and in the middle, United States citizens whom these two agencies are expected to serve as both their names imply.

It is the job of these two agencies each to administer in a predictable manner the lands under their respective jurisdictions according to the policies set forth in the 1960 Forest Service Multiple Use Act, the 1916 Enabling Act of the National Park Service and the soon to be established (1961?) National Wilderness Preservation Act.

Knowing what each of these services will do with the lands they administer, the citizen has the final say in deciding with which agency he wishes to entrust his valuable scenery, the national forest timber salesman or the national park museum curator.

NEED FOR MORE NATIONAL PARKS

I believe we are safe and justified in assuming the basic premise that "this nation is going to establish more national parks". It is obvious everywhere that national parks are being discovered and visited by more and more people every year:

1. By 2000 A.D., 40 years from now, Winthrop Rockefeller has said that we shall need 40 times as much national park acreage as we now have.
2. President Kennedy in his Natural Resources Message to Congress has instructed the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a survey to determine where additional national parks should be proposed.

LANDS FOR FUTURE NATIONAL PARKS

Future national parks will have to be carved out of the same types of lands from which we have created our present national parks. Our national forests have provided a major share of the acreage and will have to continue to do so, as it is there that much of our nation's remaining unprotected park-caliber scenery is still located. Other lands will have to be purchased from state and private agencies. In the State of Washington, Olympic National Park was created by transferring jurisdiction of the land from Olympic National Forest, first to Olympic National Monument, finally to Olympic National Park. This is a well-established precedent that has been applied numerous times throughout the country.

CANDIDATES FOR FUTURE NATIONAL PARKS

What scenic areas in the nation can qualify as candidates for the future national parks? We know one outstanding candidate right here in our own state that would complete Washington's GOLDEN TRIANGLE OF NATIONAL PARKS:

1. Twenty years ago the National Park Service Committee concluded, from a survey of the Cascades of Washington from the Columbia River to the Canadian border, that here was where a new national park could "outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States".
2. Three years ago Conrad Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, after seeing the Cascades north of Stevens Pass, both from the ground and the air, agreed that here certainly was land of the very highest national park caliber.
3. There are many organizations and countless numbers of people who have seen various portions of this area too. Speaking from first-hand knowledge they are unanimous in their praise of the superb scenic quality of the North Cascades. They too are expressing their belief by resolutions, letters, post cards and petitions that this scenic gem must be placed in the museum halls of our national park system.

A NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK CAN

1. Provide Wilderness Preservation - The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, as well as other areas which the Forest Service should preserve as wilderness, will make up the wilderness-core of this park. It will be a wilderness type of park similar to Olympic, Kings and Sequoia National Parks.

2. Provide Scenic Protection - With the elimination of commercial harvesting of resources the scenery can be kept minimally unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

3. Threaten Wilderness Preservation and Scenic Appreciation - The greatest objection voiced by those who generally favor national parks is that parks mean roads, roads mean cars and masses of people and masses of people mean an end to wilderness. We hope the Park Service holds the line around a wilderness core. Another objection has been that since Mission 66 started there has been far too much so-called improvement such as huge hotels which could more properly be located outside our national parks and high-speed highways encouraging the visitor to race through the park instead of inviting him to drive slowly enough to see and enjoy the scenery.

4. Provide Roads- Stub roads, such as those in Olympic National Park, will enable the motoring public to see the scenery as nature planned it without competing with today's behemoth logging trucks. A trans Cascade highway from Newhalem to Twisp would be a scenic parkway like the Mather Memorial Parkway only with more adequate scenic protection, and not a Forest Highway for logging access. Bridge Creek would be kept roadless to retain the Stehekin Valley at the head of Lake Chelan as a unique area accessible to the motoring public by boat but not accessible to his car. The Park Service would provide shuttle bus transportation along the isolated country Stehekin road.

5. Provide Trails and Campsites- Both would be enjoyed with no neatly tailored clear-cut logged off areas to mar the scenic vistas seen while hiking the trails or relaxing at a roadside or wilderness camps.

6. Provide Interpretive Facilities- Both natural and historical features of the area would be displayed using the effective and well known techniques of the Park Service in their museums and displays.

7. Provide Recreational Opportunities- Both roadside and wilderness camping, hiking and horseback riding, in short the enjoyment of experiencing the natural out-of-doors with a minimum impact upon it is every man's opportunity in a national park.

8. Allow Fishing but Prohibit Hunting- These two forms of recreation will continue to be administered in future national parks as they are in today's national parks. The national park is the only place of refuge for the public who would visit the woods during the various hunting seasons.

9. Prohibit Logging Mining, and Grazing- These forms of harvesting natural resources have the most damaging effect of any upon our scenic resources. It is absolutely imperative that they be removed from any area where the scenery is highly valuable, which is the case with so much of the North Cascades.

10. Broaden Community Economy Base- Several years ago when the logging community of Forks was suffering from a severe slump in the timber market, residents were saying that if it had not been for the park-visiting tourists the townspeople would have had to dig clams on the beaches in order to be able to eat.

When the single large lumber mill in the logging town of Darrington, located in the foothills of the Cascades, shut down recently the people were really pinched and were seeking employment as far away as Everett. If Darrington were one of the gateways to a North Cascade National Park it could make money two ways from tourists and lumber instead of one way which is all it knows how to do now.

Wherever the citizens of this country have wanted a national park they have gotten one. The record of final achievement is excellent though the battle each time has been a long and hard fought one. The eyes of the nation are now wide open to the values of the North Cascades and we predict that Washington's GOLDEN TRIANGLE OF NATIONAL PARKS will become a reality within the next decade. If Olympic National Park could be established in the midst of antagonistic logging communities surrounding the Olympics we feel confident that this can be repeated in the Cascades.

We only hope that those who are now the custodians of these lands will respect the superb scenic values with which they are entrusted so as to be able to turn them over unimpaired to the National Park Service for the safe keeping of all the future generations.

"CHIDES LOGGERS FOR LACK OF IMAGINATION"

(Spokane - AP) - Industry should show more initiative in development and the promotion of new products and uses for wood, the Inter - mountain Logging Conference was told Monday.

"Competitive industries spend 29 times as much each year in research and promotion," said George A. Bowie, public relations counselor, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

Bowie suggested that the Lumber industry could work toward development of sawdust base fertilizers, a solid missile fuel, and throw-away clothes. "A Swedish firm is now mass producing paper sheets, blankets, and pillow cases," he said.

Ellensburg Daily Record, 27 March, 1961.

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ANNUAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

In the relaxed surroundings of the university of Washington campus the North Cascades Conservation Council held its fourth annual Board of Director's meeting. Following the meeting Board and Council members continued their discussions over dinner at Recording Secretary Anderson's home.

The major items discussed at the meeting were the following:

1. The shaded relief map of the Cascades from Snoqualmie Pass to just north of Manning Provincial Park is nearing completion. This is a joint undertaking of the Sierra Club and the Council with Mr. Nowel McGary doing the excellent cartography.
2. The two independent Citizens Committees for a Cascade National Park - Ellensburg, 150 members and Everett - are both active, with occasional newsletter circulations to their members, most of whom don't belong to the Council.
3. Present membership in the North Cascades Conservation Council is Life, 28; Contributing, 108; Regular, 373; Associate, 175; Spouse, 131. Miss Donna Osseward of Seattle was appointed the new Membership Chairman to succeed John Anderson.
4. Harvey and Betty Manning of Issaquah were appointed as new co-editors of the N3C - NEWS to succeed George Gans whose editorial contributions were gratefully acknowledged by the Board.
5. The Council's copies of Wilderness Alps of Stehekin have been shown 85 times to approximately 7000 people plus 2 TV showings during the past year. Glacier Peak Holiday and Cascade National Park-Part 1 were seen by 500 people.
6. The House Interior Committee has established a new Subcommittee on National Parks headed by Congressman J. T. Rutherford. The new Administration which is favorable to Conservation should receive our strong support.
7. The various aspects of hunting in national parks, as suggested by the Director of the National Park Service, were discussed.
8. Alternative methods of preserving the scenic resources of the North Cascades of Washington were discussed.
9. The new Board of Directors and officers were elected as shown on the next page

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL BOARD MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

At the March 25 Annual Board Meeting held on the University of Washington campus, the following officers were elected for 1961-1962:

- PRESIDENT - - - - - Patrick D. Goldsworthy
- FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT - - - - - Philip H. Zalesky
- SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT - - - - - Dr. Fred Darvill
- CORRESPONDING SECRETARY - - - - - Miss Una Davies
- RECORDING SECRETARY - - - - - John W. Anderson
- TREASURER - - - - - Charles D. Hessey, Jr.

Board members whose terms expire in March, 1962:

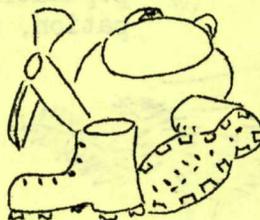
- John W. Anderson - - - - 3530 West Laurelhurst Dr. North East, Seattle 5, Wash.
- Irving Clark, Jr. - - - - 5314 North East 42nd St., Seattle 5, Washington
- Joseph Collins - - - - - South 2207 Sunrise Rd., Spokane 64, Washington
- Ray Courtney - - - - - Stehekin, Washington
- Byron Fish - - - - - 801 South West 168th St., Seattle 66, Washington
- Patrick D. Goldsworthy - 3215 North East 103rd St., Seattle 55, Washington
- Charles D. Hessey, Jr. - Star Route, Naches, Washington
- John Osseward - - - - - 12730 9th Ave. North West, Seattle 77, Washington
- John Warth - - - - - 3806 Burke Ave. North, Seattle 3, Washington

Board members whose terms expire in March, 1963:

- David R. Brower - - - - - 40 Stevenson Ave., Berkeley 8, California
- Mrs. Polly Dyer - - - - - 6425 36th Ave. North West, Seattle 7, Washington
- Dr. Donald Fager - - - - - Route 3, Wenatchee, Washington
- Mrs. Neil Haig - - - - - 2216 Federal Ave. East, Seattle 2, Washington
- Dr. William Halliday - - 1117 36th Ave. East, Seattle 2, Washington
- Rod O'Connor - - - - - 2500 Dean, Bellingham, Washington
- William H. Oberteuffer - 1128 South West Englewood Dr., Oswego, Oregon
- Mrs. Yvonne Prater - - - Route 1, Ellensburg, Washington
- Jack Stevens - - - - - Manson, Washington

Board members whose terms expire in March, 1964:

- Dr. Fred Darvill - - - - - 809 South 15th St., Mt. Vernon, Washington
- Miss Una Davies - - - - - 13641 South West Fielding Rd., Oswego, Oregon
- Mrs. Edith English - - - - 8546 30th Ave. North West, Seattle 7, Washington
- Harvey H. Manning - - - - Route 2, Box 6652, Issaquah, Washington
- Grant McConnell - - - - - 6052 Kimbark, Chicago 37, Illinois
- Joseph W. Miller - - - - - 15405 South East 9th St., Bellevue, Washington
- Chester Powell - - - - - 7627 South 114th St., Seattle 88, Washington
- Burr Singleton - - - - - Manson, Washington
- R. D. Watson - - - - - 1642 Federal Ave. East, Seattle 2, Washington
- Philip H. Zalesky - - - - - 2433 Del Campo Drive, Everett, Washington



SHALL PUBLIC HUNTING BE PERMITTED IN NATIONAL PARKS?

The North Cascades Conservation Council Board and Executive Committee has been invited by the National Park Service to study this latest proposal to violate the sanctuary concept of our national parks. The Director of the National Park Service (Washington 25, D.C.) invites your individual comments also.

The Issue

Mr. Conrad Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, in a letter to the National Parks Association, outlined his proposal and its background:

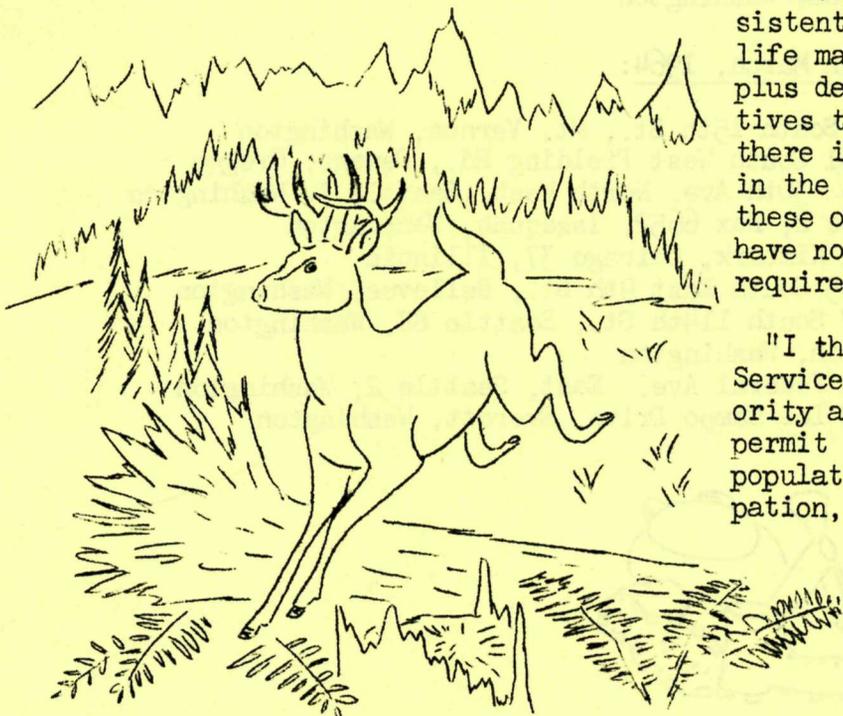
"To the vast majority of people the term "hunting" produces a concept involving the pursuit of wildlife as an outdoor sport to secure trophies and meat. The shooting that is done in the national parks must be done to carry out the stated obligation of the Service to pass the parks on unimpaired for future generations. Very specifically, no program of shooting is being considered by this Service except that involving reduction of surplus destructive populations.

"Beginning in 1894, laws governing the National Parks were very specific in prohibiting the killing, wounding, capturing, or the disturbance of any form of wildlife in the parks. Prior to that time hunting was restricted to the "wanton" killing of game or securing it "for the purpose of merchandise or profit". However, until about 35 years ago, the concept "thou shalt not kill" did not extend to the commonly recognized predators: coyotes, wolves, mountain lions. Professional hunters, using traps and poison, were employed in several National Parks for a period of many years and park rangers sold pelts which they had personally taken from predators in the parks.

"As early as 1932, National Park Service biologists said "that the numbers of native hoofed animals occupying a deteriorated range shall not be permitted to exceed its reduced carrying capacity and, preferably, shall be kept below the carrying capacity at every step until the range can be brought back to original productiveness. This is wildlife management, and the danger that it may be overdone is not sufficient reason for doing nothing.

"The National Park Service has been consistent since the early 1930's in its wildlife management objectives of reducing surplus destructive populations. The objectives themselves are proven and sound and there is no intent of changing them now or in the future. The methods used to achieve these objectives, after many years of trial have not accomplished results on the scale required and must be made more effective.

"I think that under the National Park Service Act of 1916 it is within the authority and discretion of the Secretary to permit the control of surplus wildlife populations in the parks by public participation, if need be, in the reduction effort.



"People ask that if these animals must be killed, why should not the public be called upon to participate and help control the situation. Limiting control work to park personnel has been justified chiefly on the premise that the operation could be more precisely controlled and the program could be more easily administered by so doing. However, those who have observed and studied the situation firmly believe that public participation can be controlled and limited to an adequate degree.

"There is considerable evidence that an important segment of the people and organizations who have traditionally supported us in the past will now vigorously oppose establishment of new National Parks, and some who have always been in opposition feel their position now is much stronger.

"The National Park Service has already proposed that Great Basin National Park be established with provisions to enable the Secretary to open a designated percentage of the park to deer management reduction by the public under regulations promulgated by him after consultation with the Nevada Fish and Game Department, and to enter into an agreement with the Nevada Fish and Game Department under which it would aid in such a management reduction program. The Secretary, who is ultimately responsible for the administration of the park, would retain overall control of this management program.

In Favor of Public Wildlife Management (Hunting) in National Parks

The National Wildlife Federation, strongly influenced by the national hunting fraternity, resolved at its Annual Convention in March 1961 that:

"WHEREAS the National Wildlife Federation recognizes a national problem exists in the future establishment of National Parks versus Recreation Areas, and

"WHEREAS, the National Park Service does not recognize the multiple-use concept,

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the resident and migratory wildlife species contained or using any lands so set aside will remain the responsibility of the state agency so charged with their management."

Mr. Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Director of the National Wildlife Federation, explained this resolution in a letter to the North Cascades Conservation Council as indicating that the Federation opposes the establishment of national parks wherein the jurisdiction to manage wildlife (i.e. permit public hunting, ed.) is ceded by the states to the federal government.

Opposed to Public Wildlife Management (Hunting) in National Parks

The California Garden Clubs Inc. have taken a strong stand against Mr. Wirth's proposal by stating that:

"Those who glean the fast buck from the killing of small creatures have brought pressure to bear on the Director of the National Park Service to propose that reduction of over browsing wildlife, brought about by destruction of predators, should be done by public hunting. Write your congressman and oppose this--Remember--When the foot is in the door the hand is on the doorknob! And to repeat: Public lands open to hunting are closed to the public! About this, there is no question.

The Mountaineers (Seattle, Washington), The National Parks Association and undoubtedly many other conservation and outdoor organizations, as well as the nation's garden clubs, will voice their opposition to public control of excess wildlife populations.

NEW BOOKS DEPARTMENT

The Lonely Land by Sigurd F. Olson

Sigurd Olson, in The Lonely Land, weaves the same magic spell characteristic of his The Singing Wilderness, 1956, and Listening Point, 1958. Here is the same refreshing expression of the author's love of the northern wilderness lakeland; the same pleasant, restful narration and description.

The book tells the story of a canoe trip which the author took with five companions. They were Dr. Anthony J. Lovink, then Netherlands' ambassador to Canada; Major General Elliot Rodger, Canadian Army; Eric Morse, executive director, Associated Clubs of Canada; Dr. Omond Solandt, chairman, Defense Research Board of Canada; and Denis Coolican, president, Canadian Bank Note Company, Ltd. Olson is a United States citizen whose home is at Ely, Minnesota. The six flew to Ile-a-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan, where they embarked in three canoes to traverse the route of the voyageurs for nearly 500 miles to Cumberland House, in the same province.

A region of lakes, muskegs and rivers, the country is described by the author as "a vast and lonely land, for as yet only its southern fringes have been occupied. The rest is neither settled nor pierced by roads." D. B.

The Lonely Land is published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1961. 276 pages. Illustrated by Francis Lee Jaques. Price \$4.50.

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NEW STRINGS SOUGHT ON 'WILDERNESS'

(Washington-AP) - Congress would have a greater voice in selection of areas to be included in a national wilderness system under proposals introduced by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

His proposals, introduced Tuesday, were in the form of amendments to a bill to set aside, for preservation in their natural state, a number of wilderness areas.

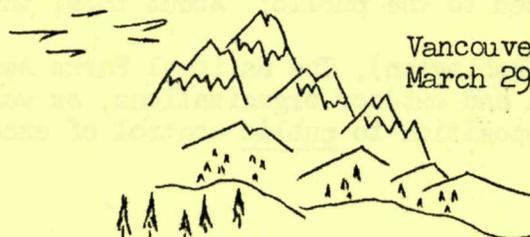
One would provide that no tract now classified as a primitive area would become a permanent part of the wilderness system without review and consent of Congress.

Another would nullify a presidential recommendation for adding an area to the wilderness system if either the Senate or House disapproved. As now written, the bill would permit such nullification only by action by both houses.

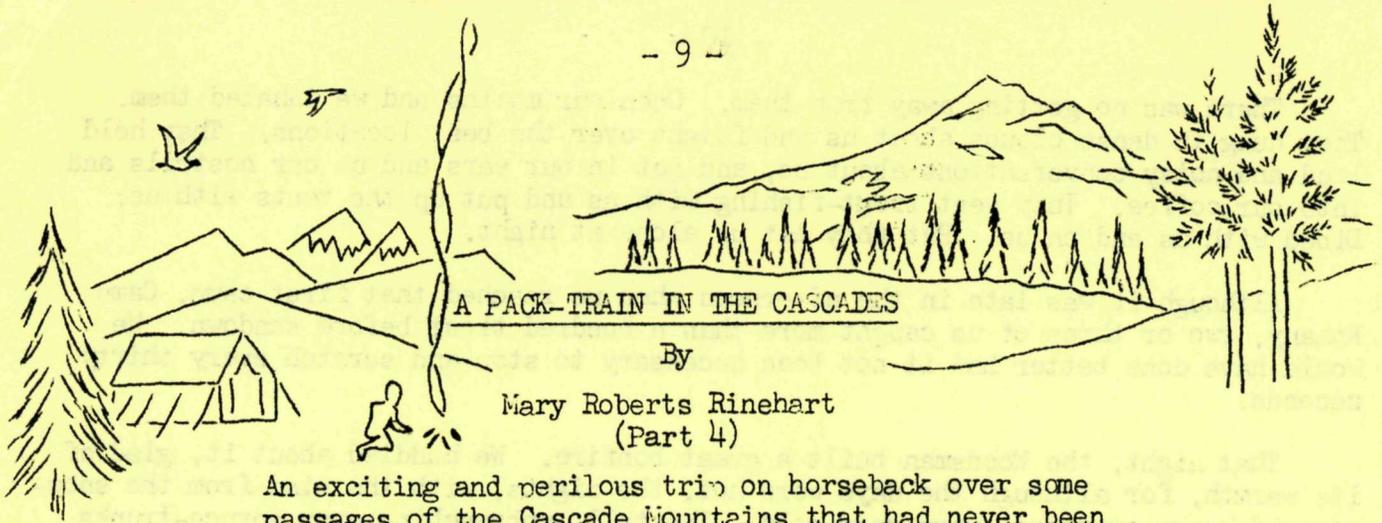
A third amendment would allow mineral prospecting in wilderness areas "which would not do violence to the wilderness concept".

"From the perspective of the western states", Church said, "wilderness legislation is desirable only on the condition that it does not unwisely stifle those basic industries upon which the prosperity and economic growth of our states and region depend."

He included grazing, mining and lumbering as among the "most basic" industries of the West.



Vancouver (Wh.) Columbian
March 29, 1961



A PACK-TRAIN IN THE CASCADES

By

Mary Roberts Rinehart
(Part 4)

An exciting and perilous trip on horseback over some passages of the Cascade Mountains that had never been attempted before (Cosmopolitan, Aug., Sept., Oct. 1917)

Now a national forest is a happy hunting-ground. Whereas in the national parks game is faithfully preserved, hunting is permitted in the forests. To this end, we took with us a complete arsenal. The Naturalist carried a Colt's revolver; the Big Boy had a twelve-gage hammerless, called a "howitzer". We had two 24-gage shotguns in case we met an elephant or anything similarly large and heavy, and the Little Boy proudly carried, strapped to his saddle, a 22 high-power rifle, shooting a steel-jacketed, soft-nose bullet, an express rifle of high velocity and great alarm to mothers. In addition to this, we had a Savage repeater, two Winchester 30's, and the forest supervisor carried his own Winchester 38. We were entirely prepared to meet the whole German Army.

As we started, that August midday, for the long, dusty ride up the Railroad Creek trail, I am sure that the three junior Rineharts had nothing less in mind than two or three bearskins apiece for school bedrooms. They deserved better luck than they had. Night after night, sitting in the comparative safety of the camp-fire, I have seen my three sons, the Big, the Middle, and the Little Boy, starting off, armed to the teeth with deadly weapons, to sleep out under the stars and catch the first unwary bear on his way to breakfast in the morning.

Morning after morning, I have sat breadfastless and shaken until the weary procession of young America toiled into camp, hungry and bearless, but, thank heaven, whole of skin save where mosquitos and black flies had taken their toll of them. They would trudge five miles, sleep three hours, hunt, walk five miles back, and then ride all day.

The first day was the least pleasant. We were still in the Railroad Creek valley; the trail was dusty, packs slipped on the sweating horses and had to be replaced. On that first part of the trip, here and there we found the track of sheep driven into the mountain to graze. For a hundred or two hundred feet in width, it was eaten completely clean, for sheep have a way of tearing up even the roots of the grass so that nothing green lives behind them. They carry blight into a country like this.

On that first evening, we camped in a great spruce grove where the trees averaged a hundred and twenty-five feet in height. Below, the ground was cleared and level and covered with fine moss. The great gray trunks rose to Gothic arches of green. It was a churchly place. And running through it were little streams living with trout.

And in this saintly spot, quiet and peaceful, its only noise the babbling of little rivers, dwelt billions on billions of mosquitoes that were for the first time learning the delights of the human frame as food.

There was no getting away from them. Open our mouths and we inhaled them. They hung in dense clouds about us and fought over the best locations. They held loud and noisy conversations about us, and got in our ears and up our nostrils and into our coffee. They went trout-fishing with us and put up the tents with us. Dined with us and on us. But they let us alone at night.

Although it was late in the afternoon when we reached that first camp, Camp Romany, two or three of us caught more than a hundred trout before sundown. We would have done better had it not been necessary to stop and scratch every thirty seconds.

That night, the Woodsman built a great bonfire. We huddled about it, glad of its warmth, for although the days were hot, the nights, with the wind from the snow-covered peaks overhead, were very cold. The tall, unbranching gray spruce-trunks rose round it like the pillars of a colonnade. From a near-by glacier came an occasional crack, followed by a roar which told of ice dropping into cavernous depths below.

Not until we left Camp Romany did we feel that we were really off for the trip. And yet that first day out from Romany was not agreeable going. The trail was poor, although there came a time when we looked back on it as superlative. The sun was hot and there was no shade. Years ago, prospectors hunting for minerals had started forest fires to level the ridges. The result was the burning over of perhaps a hundred square miles of magnificent forest. The second growth which has come up is scrubby, a wilderness of young trees and chaparral, through which progress was difficult and uninteresting.

Up the bottom of the great glacier-basin toward the mountain at its head, we made our slow and painful way. More dust, more mosquitoes. Even the beauty of the snow-capped peaks overhead could not atone for the ugliness of that destroyed region. Yet, although it was not lovely, it was vastly impressive. Literally, hundreds of waterfalls cascaded down the mountain wall from hidden lakes and glaciers above, and towering before us was the mountain wall which we were to climb later that day.

It was four o'clock when we began the ascent of the switchback at the top of the valley. Up and up we went, dismounting here and there, going slowly but eagerly. For, once over the wall, we were beyond the reach of civilization. So strange a thing is the human mind! We who were for most of the year most civilized, most dependent on our kind and the comforts it has wrought out of a primitive world, now we were savagely resentful of it. We wanted neither men nor houses. Stirring in us had commenced that primeval call that comes to all now and then, the longing to be alone with Mother Earth, savage, tender, calm old Mother Earth.

And yet we were still in touch with the world. For even here man had intruded. Hanging to the cliff were the few buildings of a small mine which sends out its ore by pack-pony. I had already begun to feel the aloofness of the quiet places, so it was rather disconcerting to have a miner with a patch over one eye come to the doorway of one of the buildings, and remark that he had read some of my political articles and agreed with them most thoroughly.

That was a long day. We traveled from early morning until long after late sundown. Up the switchback to a green plateau we went, meeting our first ice there, and here again that miracle of the mountains, meadow flowers and snow side by side.

Far behind us strung the pack-outfit plodding doggedly along. From the rim we could look back down that fire-swept valley toward Heart Lake and the camp we had left. But there was little time for looking back. Somewhere ahead was a brawling river descending in great leaps from Lyman Lake, which lay in a basin above and

beyond. Our camp, that night, was to be on the shore of Lyman Lake, at the foot of Lyman Glacier. And we had still far to go.

Now and then there are scenes in the mountains that defy the written word. The view from Cloudy Pass is one; the outlook from Cascade Pass is another. But for sheer loveliness there are few things that surpass Lyman Lake at sunset, the great glacier turned to pink, the towering granite cliffs which surround it dark purple below, bright rose at the summits. And lying there, still with the stillness of the ages, the quiet lake.

There was, as a matter of fact, nothing to disturb its quiet. Not a fish, so far as we could discover, lived in its opalescent water, cloudy as is all glacial water. It is only good to look at, is Lyman Lake, and there are no people to look at it.

Set in its encircling snow-covered mountains, it lies fifty-five hundred feet above sea-level. We had come up in two days from eleven hundred feet, a considerable climb. That night, for the first time, we saw the northern lights - at first, one band like a cold finger set across the sky, then others shooting ribbons of cold fire, now bright, now dim, covering the northern horizon and throwing into silhouette the peaks over our heads.

I think I have said that one of the purposes of our expedition was to hunt. We were to spend a day or two at Lyman Lake, and the sportsmen were busy by the campfire that evening, getting rifles and shotguns in order and preparing fishing tackle.

At dawn the next morning, which was at four o'clock, one of the packers roused the Big Boy with the information that there were wild ducks on the lake. He was wakened with extreme difficulty, put on his bedroom slippers, picked up his shotgun, and, still in his sleeping-garments, walked some ten feet from the mouth of his tent. There he yawned, discharged both barrels of his gun in the general direction of the ducks, yawned again, and went back to bed.

I myself went on a hunting-excursion on the second day at Lyman Lake. Now, theoretically, I am a mighty hunter. I have always expected to shoot something worth while and be photographed with my foot on it, and a "bearer"- whatever that may be holding my gun in the background. So when Mr. Fred proposed an early start and a search along the side of Chiwawa Mountain for anything from sheep to goats, including a grizzly if available, my imagination was aroused. So jealous were we that the first game should be ours that the party was kept a profound secret. Mr. Fred and Mrs. Fred, the Head and I planned it ourselves.

We would rise early, and, armed to the teeth, would stalk the skulking bear in his den. Rising early is also a theory of mine. I approve of it. But I do not consider it rising early to get up at three o'clock in the morning. Three o'clock in the morning is late at night. The moon was still up. It was frightfully cold. My shoes were damp and refused to go on. I could not find any hairpins. And I recalled a number of stories of the extreme disagreeableness of bears when not shot in a vital spot.

With all our hurry, it was four o'clock when we were ready to start. No sun was in sight, but already a faint rose-colored tint was on the tops of the mountains. Whiskers raised a sleepy head and looked at us from Dan's bed. We tiptoed from the camp and started. We climbed. Then we climbed some more. Then we kept on climbing. Mr. Fred led the way. He had the energy of a high-powered car and the hopefulness of a pacifist. From ledge to ledge he scrambled, turning now and then to wave an encouraging hand. It was not long before I ceased to have strength to wave back. A sort of desperation took possession of us all. We would keep up with Mr. Fred or die trying. And then, suddenly, we were on the very roof of the world, on the top of Cloudy Pass. All the kingdoms of the earth lay stretched out around us, and all the kingdoms of the earth were empty.

(To Be Continued)

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