

THE WILD CASCADES





North Cascades Conservation Council
Founded 1957

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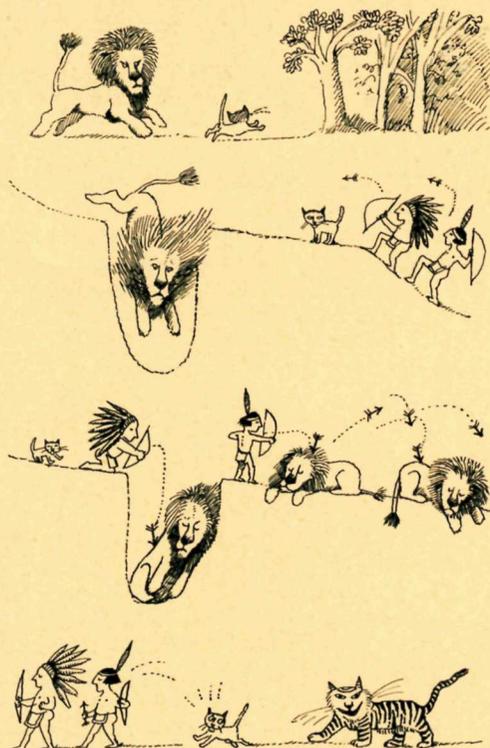
THE KITTEN AND THE LION

From: Somebody Else's Nut Tree and Other Tales from Children by Ruth Krauss, pictures by Maurice Sendak, published by Harper and Brothers, \$2.00.

The Kitten and the Lion

There was a kitten.
And there was a lion.
And the lion chased the kitten
and the kitten ran.
She ran into the woods and dug a hole for the lion to fall in.
Pretty quick the lion came running after her
and he fell in the hole.
And he couldn't get out. He had to stay there.
Then Indians came and shot arrows in him.
And they killed him.
Then they shot arrows in all the lions on the world.
They killed all the lions on the world.
All the lions on the whole world died
and there never were more lions Evermore.
But there are still tigers.

COVER PHOTO: Sauk River Forest by the late Dave Simons



In 1962, after many years of effort, the Wilderness Bill very nearly became the law of the land.

In 1962, once more those exploiters who have no eyes except for an easy buck managed to smother the Wilderness Bill in committee.

Aspinall-Pfost-Westland and their ilk can rejoice in having done a good job for the people they are interested in doing a good job for. Aspinall-Pfost-Westland must answer before the bar of history: the verdict is so clear it need not be stated here; we can only say to their grandchildren that we forgive them for their grandparents.

The Wilderness Bill is inevitable and the exploiters know it. The Big Stall was used to give them more time. . .time is something they don't have.

We failed to gain enactment of the Wilderness Bill in 1962 — but only by a little bit, Shall we try for 1963? Or 1964?

YES! Many lions are choking on their own oratory. . . .
 However, let's not go into the 1963-64 season relaxed and overconfident.

===== THERE ARE STILL TIGERS=====

The Pelly Moratorium..

Senator Magnuson's Support

United States Senate
Committee on Commerce

August 14, 1962

The Honorable Orville L. Freeman
Secretary of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

Earlier this year members of my staff met with Forest Service personnel in Congressman Pelly's office to discuss a proposal for a moratorium on certain activities on national forest land in the North Cascades.

At that time I thought there was substantial agreement that we would get an informal report on the facts before reaching a conclusion, however, on June 19th, Congressman Pelly formally requested that the 20 areas involved in the proposal be placed under a use moratorium.

On July 29th, there was a further meeting with my staff where facts were made available and I had an opportunity to go over the material as well as the topographic and land use maps provided by the Forest Service. Since these areas have already been identified and assigned a number known to your people I shall refer to them by the agreed designation in the course of the following reference.

Thirteen of the areas are peripheral to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area, encompassing lands which might prove suitable for inclusion in a National Park, were Congress to authorize its creation. These are areas, 1 through 10 plus 14, 15, and 20. I understand that areas 2 and 5 already have roads within them and there are plans for substantial timber sales in the next 5 years. Areas 4, 7, 9, 10 and 15 have existing timber sales and roads and in two of them (4 and 9) salvage timber sales are planned. Larger sales are also planned in area 15.

From the data available to me it appears that the utility of at least part of areas 4, 7, 9, 10 and 15 for major recreational development of National Park purposes has been affected by prior timber sales and road construction. To the extent that Forest Service activities can be channeled into recognition of their great recreational potential, this should be done, both within the framework of regular policy and the more recently announced High Mountain Policy. In the case of area 15, for example, which encompasses part of Lake Chelan every care should be taken to meet the recreational use opportunities.

Area 14, which is adjacent, while served by roads has no existing sales but some small sales are planned. Because it is an integral part of

(Continued on page five)

Continued from page four

the Lake Chelan area, I would hope that the planned sales would be held close to the existing roads and a proper emphasis would be placed upon recreation.

Areas 1, 3, 6, 8 and 20 do not have existing timber sales, none are planned and there are no roads or very few roads. Here I would like to specifically request that special care be taken to give positive attention to recreational uses. Were Congress to find it desirable later to create a park or give the Glacier Park area some other special designation, these areas and the underdeveloped portions of some of the others are certainly deserving of consideration.

Areas 11, 12, and 13 lie midway between the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the North Cascades Primitive Area. They are in the vicinity of the proposed Trans-Cascade Highway, and are high and mountainous, having some timber much of which is inaccessible. Present plans do not call for forest road development or timber sales in the next 5 years and I would request here that a vigorous effort be made to analyze and realize their great recreational opportunities.

Area 16 is already heavily roaded and while there are no present sales, some small sales are planned. Because of the proximity of this area to Mt. Shuksan and the North Cascades Primitive area, I believe it is most desirable that it be viewed in this context.

Areas 17 and 18 clearly deserve to be held as they presently are pending further study. I would be greatly concerned were the Forest Service, just now, to expend its funds for roads and timber sales in the development of these areas.

Area 19 involved the North Cascades Primitive area now under review.

In summary, I find great merit in the proposal that there be a general moratorium on the 20 areas, but I also see some practical difficulties in some of the areas due to developments already under way. I therefore request that the Forest Service plans as outlined for the next 5 years for these 20 areas be largely adhered to and that special emphasis be given to retain as much of each area in its natural setting as is possible. A substantial part of these areas may be within those outlined in your High Mountain Policy. Since most of them are inaccessible and remote, with less than average timber, and with interesting scenic attributes, good land use planning would call for the type of consideration I have in mind. I am particularly interested that there be no new developments planned in 10 of these areas: 1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18 and 19. Later should either interdepartmental cooperation or legislation provide for a park or other recreational development this action would be consistent with such a proposal. . . .

Sincerely,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON, U.S.S.

MEMO TO: All Supporters of a North Cascades National Park

FROM: President of North Cascades Conservation Council

SUBJECT: Forest Service Plans for Logging a Future North Cascades
National Park

The Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman has completely missed the point or purposely avoided the issue in the September 13, 1962 reply of his assistant, Mr. John A. Baker (Wild Cascades, Oct. 1962) to Congressman Thomas M. Pelly's June 19, 1962 request (Wild Cascades, July 1962) that a moratorium on logging be proclaimed in 20 areas pending the evaluation of the merits of a national park in the North Cascades. Mr. Baker makes repeated reference to the fact that there is already adequate wilderness dedicated in Washington's Northern Cascades. He seemingly ignores the fact that it is a national park that is being contemplated in Mr. Pelly's letter, not the designation of additional wilderness areas. Mr. Baker apparently refused to recognize or discuss the fact that there might be some arguments in favor of transferring portions of north Cascades national forest lands to the Department of Interior. We need only to remind our readers that Mr. Edward C. Crafts speaking for the Forest Service at a White House Regional Conference, stated that the Forest Service would not allow a study of the North Cascades by the Department of Interior "because they would recommend a national park." (Wild Cascades, December 1961).

Senator Warren G. Magnuson, in his August 14, 1962 reply to Secretary Freeman (see pages 4, 5), unfortunately appears to agree with the Secretary of Agriculture. Fortunately, however, he has done so with certain reservations that make it quite clear that scenic values must be preserved. The Senator points out that this scenery may well become part of a future North Cascades National Park which is being given very definite consideration.

As you re-read Congressman Pelly's letter (WC July, 1962), Asst. Secretary of Agriculture Baker's letter (WC, Oct. 1962) and Sen. Magnuson's letter (this issue), and as you refer to the maps (July, Oct. 1962 WCs) of the 20 areas in question we believe you cannot escape drawing the following conclusions:

- (1) The F.S. is logging today in areas of national park caliber.
- (2) It plans extensive logging within the next 5 years in areas of national park caliber.
- (3) The F.S. does not intend to expand its wilderness system to protect any of these 20 areas (area 19 excepted).
- (4) A national park is, therefore, the only way we can keep logging trucks from ruining this superb country.

IF YOU AGREE and have not already told Congressman Pelly*that you do so, please let him know soon (a copy of your letter or a post card) indicating your action for our files would be most helpful). If you draw additional or different conclusions, we would like to know that, also.

* House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.

The Proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area

Immediately east of Mt. Rainier National Park lies the Forest Service administered Cougar Lakes Limited Area. The North Cascades Conservation Council has proposed (WILD CASCADES, July 1961) that to a portion of this Limited Area be added part of the Rattlesnake Creek drainage to establish a Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area.

J. Herbert Stone, Regional Forester, Region 6, announced in March that "the Cougar Lake area between Chinook and White Passes will receive additional study to determine its suitability for wilderness or other classification. The Forest Supervisors of the Gifford Pinchot and Snoqualmie National Forests will be conducting the field study and analysis of the Cougar Lake area during 1962 and into 1963" Subsequently Snoqualmie National Forest Supervisor L. O. Barrett publicly solicited comments concerning the establishment of a Cougar Lakes Wild or Wilderness Area. On November 5, 1962 the North Cascades Conservation Council submitted its PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL FOR A COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS AREA, portions of which are printed here.

BOUNDARIES- - - (see 1 through 22 on the map, pages 8 and 9)

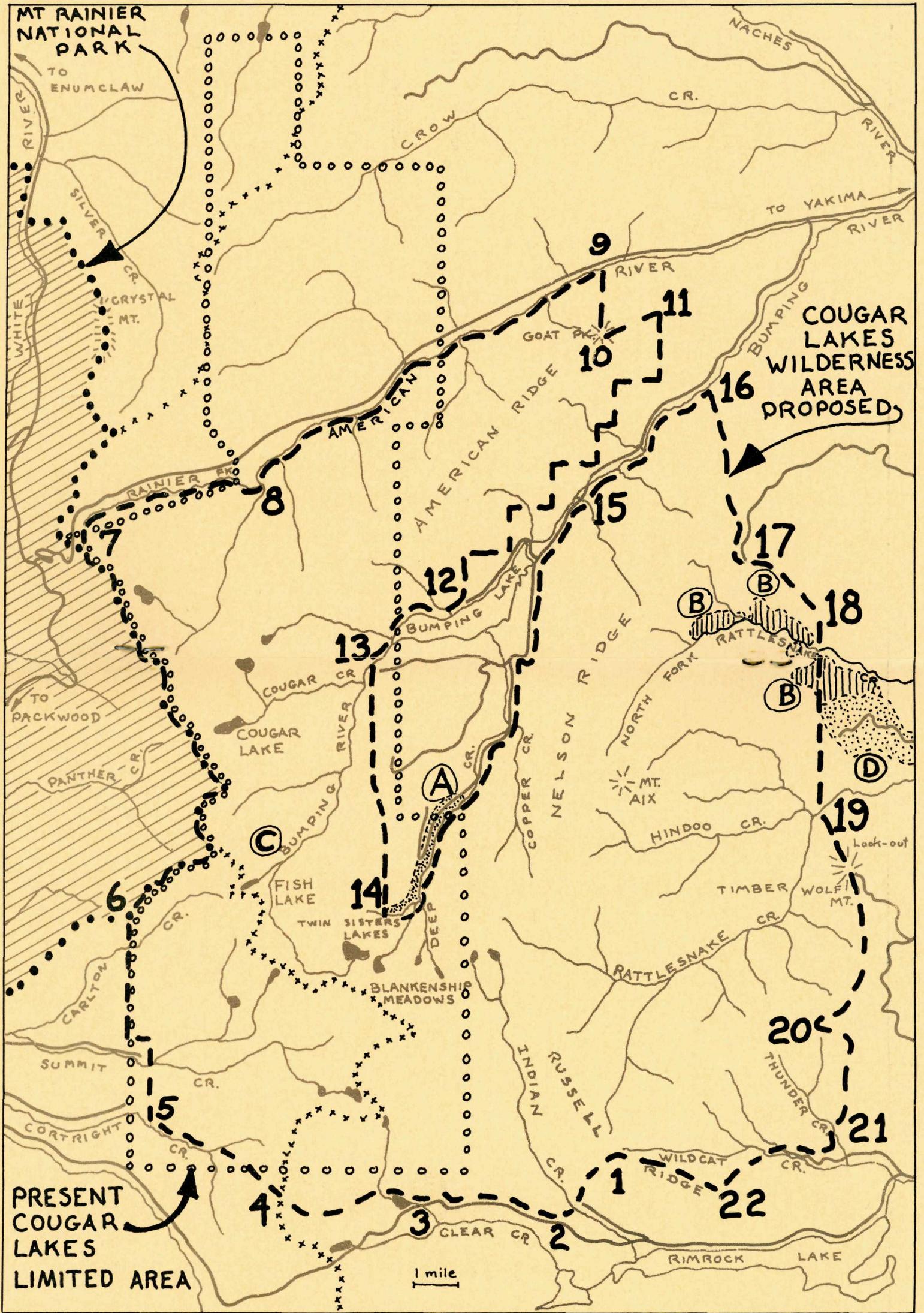
- 1- 2. From Bootjack Rock on Russell Ridge SW down Muddy Cr. across Indian Cr. to White Pass highway.
- 2- 4. Westward along White Pass highway, north shore Dog Lake and Dog Lake trail to Sand Lake.
- 4- 6. NW down Cortwright Cr. and north on section lines generally between R 10 E and R 11 E to Mt. Rainier National Park.
- 6- 7. Northward on eastern Mt. Rainier National Park boundary to Naches Peak.
- 7- 9. NE along Rainier Fork and American River to Goat Peak trail.
- 9-11. South on trail to Goat Pk. and NE on American Ridge to Fifes trail junction.
- 11-12. Stepwise west and south on section lines just including sections 29, 31 T 17 N R 13 E, 1, 2, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, and 28, 29 north of Bumping Lake T 16 N, R 12 E.
- 12-13. SW along shore Bumping Lake and River to 1/2 section east of R 12 E.
- 13-14. South on section line and Miner's Ridge to Deep Cr., skirting western end of Copper City salvage timber sale.
- 14-16. NE along Deep Cr. and Bumping River to Soda Springs.
- 16-17. Southward toward Old Scab Mt. and along road to Clover Spring.
- 17-19. SE on ridge trail to within 1 section of R 14 E and south on section line to Rattlesnake Cr.
- 19-20. Southward on Timberwolf Mt. ridge to end of Cash Prarie road.
- 20-21. Southward on Soup Cr. Thunder Cr. divide, crossing Thunder Cr. 1 mile above its confluence with Wildcat Cr.
- 21- 1. Westward along the Wildcat Cr. road to its end, SW to crest of Russell Ridge and NW to Bootjack Rock.

VALUES - - -

1. The proposed Wilderness Area consists of approximately 125,000 acres within a 20 mile (north & south) by 15 mile (east & west) section of the Washington Cascades.
2. The western half has many beautiful small lakes, ponds and streams and miles of alpine meadows, many within full view of Mt. Rainier. The scenic value of this park-like meadow and lake country was realized when proposed for inclusion in the original Mt. Rainier National Park. This area can play a very important role as a lower elevation adjunct to the national park which is already becoming too small.
3. The eastern half is a contrasting magnificent rugged country of steep forested mountain sides and deep wild valleys most aptly described by Mr. Mc Murray - - -

"I spent 9 seasons at the look-out station on Timberwolf Mt. guarding the watershed of the Rattlesnake which is beautiful country, most of it too rugged to bear any

MAP OF THE PROPOSED COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS AREA



merchable timber. Selective logging has been practiced in the area east and north of Timberwolf Mt. (see D on map). This area is much used along the water-ways for recreation but the area west is very rugged and inaccessible except by trail. What timber could be cut in the Rattlesnake would be mostly pulp wood and it is doubtful if it would justify the cost of the very expensive road which would be necessary to harvest this timber.

"The area is scenic and productive of game and fish. Quite a herd of mountain goat now range the Nelson Ridge and Timberwolf Mt. A road into the Upper Rattlesnake will cut the access route of the goat and affect the deer and elk."

4. Specifically the entire area appears to be unique in its wide range of western evergreens. Such a notable forest diversity in such a limited compass is not found elsewhere in the West.

THE THREATS ARE REAL AND SO IS THE NEED FOR A WILDERNESS AREA ! ! !

1. Copper City Timber Salvage (see A on map)

This operation is currently in progress and involves the extension of a road and logging into the Limited Area which was illadvised in light of the wilderness nature of the area and the marginal value of the timber harvested. Extension of this road has resulted in providing increased accessibility to the alpine meadows for jeep and the trail scooter.

2. North Fork Rattlesnake Creek Timber Sale (see B on map)

Supervisor Barrett stated in a letter of May 28, 1962, in reference to the conservationist's proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area - "I felt their proposal took in too much territory because the lands in the valleys could be managed for timber production and developed recreation without detracting from the scenic values of the high country. I cited as an example, the proposed sale which the Forest Service was preparing on the North Fork of the Rattlesnake .. timber was being selectively marked so that only a third of the pine and a little more than half of the associated species would be removed, and that from a distance the land would present the appearance of an unbroken expanse of forest except for glimpses of the road. Preparation work for this sale has been underway parts of three years. It will probably be offered for sale next year."

3. Fish Lake Elowdown Salvage ? ? ? ?

Supervisor Barrett stated in the same letter ".. what would you think of a road up the Bumping (from 13 to C on map) for about four or five miles? ... when Bumping Reservoir was enlarged it would flood out the established campground, and .. increased public use would result in the need to develop more campground and picnic areas than could be provided around the lake itself. Also, if the road was built now, it could be used to salvage some of the blowdown timber in that area." Two months earlier Mr. Barrett told the Wilderness Society that "the Forest Service was not planning to salvage this blowdown or to extend roads above Bumping Lake and that the Regional Forest office has indicated that this is the present policy."

4. CONCLUSIONS

The Forest Service administration of Region 6 should not assume the responsibility of committing the use of the area in controversy, to logging before a public Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area Hearing and review by the Chief Forester and Secretary of Agriculture. It should be recalled how the grossly inadequate proposal for a Glacier Peak Wilderness prepared by Region 6 was greatly altered in Washington D.C. The same adjustment may occur here and we feel Region 6 administrators of the Snoqualmie National Forest are taking premature action in advertising timber sales for this area.

TYPHOON FREIDA..

Seattle Times Oct. 30, 1962

Speedy Salvage Of Down Trees Urged

Pacific Northwest loggers face one overriding problem, the West's new "boss logger" said in Seattle today.

"We are going to have to race the bark beetle for billions of feet of downed timber," said Robert P. Conklin, new president of the Pacific Logging Congress. "And we can't possibly reach all of it before the beetles get there."

In consequence, Conklin added, timber losses in Washington, Oregon and California from the Columbus Day wind-storm promise to be much heavier than now estimated.

WHEREVER DOWNED timber cannot be logged promptly the beetles will be at work, starting an infestation which will spread to growing trees, the new president said.

Conklin, a native Oregonian, timber manager for the United States Plywood Corp., with headquarters at Eugene, Ore., had a front-row seat for the storm.

"**WE HAVE MEMBERS** in both Canada and the United States," Conklin explained. "It is our job to get the logs to the lumber mills as quickly and as cheaply as we can.

a whole darn trackmeet

An Opportunity if: Blowdowns in noncontroversial areas of the Cascades are given emergency attention by the Forest Service to fill its log quota, help out the distressed counties — while laying off the controversial high-country timber.

THE NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL DOESN'T KNOW WHAT WILL COME OF THAT TYPHOON — BUT ITS MEMBERS ARE WAITING, and WATCHING.

**News Release — U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Oct. 24, 1962

"Three Federal Departments Call Emergency Meeting on Pacific Northwest Storm Damage"

President Kennedy has directed the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Interior to hold an emergency technical conference in Portland, Oregon, October 30-31, to plan the best salvage ... of trees felled by ... storm on the Pacific N.W. coast.... it will cover such matters as "adjustments of timber cutting schedules, impact on ... markets, the extent of possible insect invasion and damage, fund needs for construction of necessary roads and measures to provide adequate fire protection programs in heavily damaged areas." . . .

Seattle Times, Oct 21

Timber-Loss Figures Reported

PORTLAND, Oct. 20. — (A. P.)—The latest estimate of timber felled in last Friday's storm is 3,027,000,000 board feet in Oregon and Washington.

This was reported by the timber-disaster committee of the Northwest Forest Pest Action Council yesterday.

Its figures came from all state, federal and private forest agencies in the two states. Most of the loss was concentrated west of the Cascade Mountains.

Washington's was listed at 1,113,000,000 board feet, plus 1,000,000 feet east of the mountains.

Oregon's west - side blowdown was 1,802,000,000 feet with 111,000,000 feet east of the mountains.

The council announced the figures as it outlined major problems in control of pests such as bark beetles in the down timber as well as high fire hazard from debris.

CATASTROPHE OR OPPORTUNITY?

ECONOMIC RELIEF--YES!

Seattle Times, October 3, 1962

Port Angeles Evening News, Sept. 21, 1962

Lumbermen Tell of Market Stagnation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—(A. P.) — The Tariff Commission has been told that “the American lumber market has not grown perceptibly in the past decade and isn’t likely to grow in the next.”

Robert Dwyer, co-chairman of the Lumbermen’s Economic Survival Committee, Portland, Ore., made the statement yesterday in support of the committee’s request for protection from Canadian competition.

If protection is not granted, he said, “the Canadian exporters will take over as much as half of the entire American lumber market within the next decade.”

H. DeWayne Kreager, Seattle, a consultant to the West Coast Lumbermen’s Association, added: “American Lumbermen bear the combined blow of a nongrowth situation in United States markets and an increase in imports from Canada.”

Pacific Northwest lumbermen are asking that Canadian imports be limited to 10 per cent of United States softwood consumption, that the maximum permissible tariff be imposed and the lumber be required to be labeled as to the country of origin.

Seattle Times, Oct. 23, 1962

Claims lumber industry plans timber raid

VANCOUVER, B.C. (AP)—The head of the International Woodworkers of America says “the real intent of the U.S. lumber industry in complaining about Canadian imports is to raid the public domain of the forests in our country.”

Al Hartung of Portland, the IWA president, told the union’s convention Wednesday that American IWA members would support their Canadian branch in opposing tariffs or quotas on lumber shipments to the United States.

Hartung said the “real reason lumber is not moving now is the high cost of home mortgages.”

He said the IWA supported American lumber companies which attacked the Jones Act, the law which requires that waterborne lumber shipments between U.S. ports be carried on American ships.

“But now,” Hartung said, “the U.S. lumber industry is not stopping there but is using Madison Avenue techniques to whip up a storm against Canadian imports. We know that their main objective is to raid public parks and reserves in the U.S.”

Seven Forest Projects Set For State

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. — (U.P.I.) — The Agriculture Department yesterday made available to congressmen a list of 87 construction projects in 83 national forests under the accelerated public-works program.

The projects will cost a total of \$15,000,000.

The department said the accelerated public-works programs will be in counties suffering from substantial and continuous under-employment.

Labor for the projects will be recruited through local state employment offices.

Allocations to Washington National Forests are (with man-days of work involved in parentheses):

Okanogan, (3,740) \$100,000;
Snoqualmie (3,960) \$150,000;
Olympic (3,300) \$100,000; Wenatche (3,470) \$150,000; Colville (4,400) \$130,000; Mount Baker (5,940) \$140,000; Kaniksu (3,300) \$100,000.

INDUSTRY RAID -- NO!

Portland Oregonian, Sept. 14, 1962

Making The Dollar

Both Magnuson and Morse have continued their lumber industry relief work on another front with a Senate bill that would create an assistant secretary of agriculture, appointed by the President to, in Senator Magnuson's words: "Bring the Forest Service back into the government."

Forest Service Draws Fire

"The Forest Service has become a thing unto itself," the Washington senator said, adding that it is often "judge, jury and prosecutor."

And Morse, who like Magnuson has been on the receiving end of lumber industry complaints about Forest Service attitudes, policies and contracts and who investigated the charges in Senate hearings on the lumber industry ills, added:

"Although I am a strong supporter of the Forest Service, the fact is that the Forest Service over the years has developed some very questionable bureaucratic tendencies and sometimes gives the impression to us in the congressional hearings that they have forgotten the forests belong to all of the people of the U.S. and not just the Forest Service."

"We have found some Forest Service policies are not sound and in the public interest and we have made clear to Secretary (of Agriculture) Freeman that we propose to hold him responsible at a secretary level for any shortcomings of the Forest Service."

THE NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL favors economic relief for depressed areas of the state, but does not favor the forest service and private industry using this unfortunate situation for relieving the people of forests in the North Cascades.

|| We are waiting. . . .
● and we are watching. . . .

DAM!

DAM!

Dams Proposed On Snoqualmie

Constuction of two multipurpose dams on the Snoqualmie River at a total coast of about \$40,000,000 was proposed here yesterday by the Board of King County commissioners.

The board said the project, which would need federal financing envisages a half-mile-long dam on the Middle Fork of the river eight to 10 miles east of North Bend. The other dam, a quarter-mile long, would be on the river's North Fork, 20 miles northeast of North Bend.

Army engineers are conducting a survey.

Commissioner Ed Munro said that the project would contain the river, which has caused \$55,000,000 in flood damage in the past 20 years.

DAM!



Will this mean another watershed closed to the public? Now will the few areas of the Middle Fork, and the North Fork now open to the public be closed as has happened in the Sultan Basin and the Tolt watersheds?

* * *

King County Water District commissioners are now looking to the Snoqualmie river to supply the east side with an adequate water supply...

* * *

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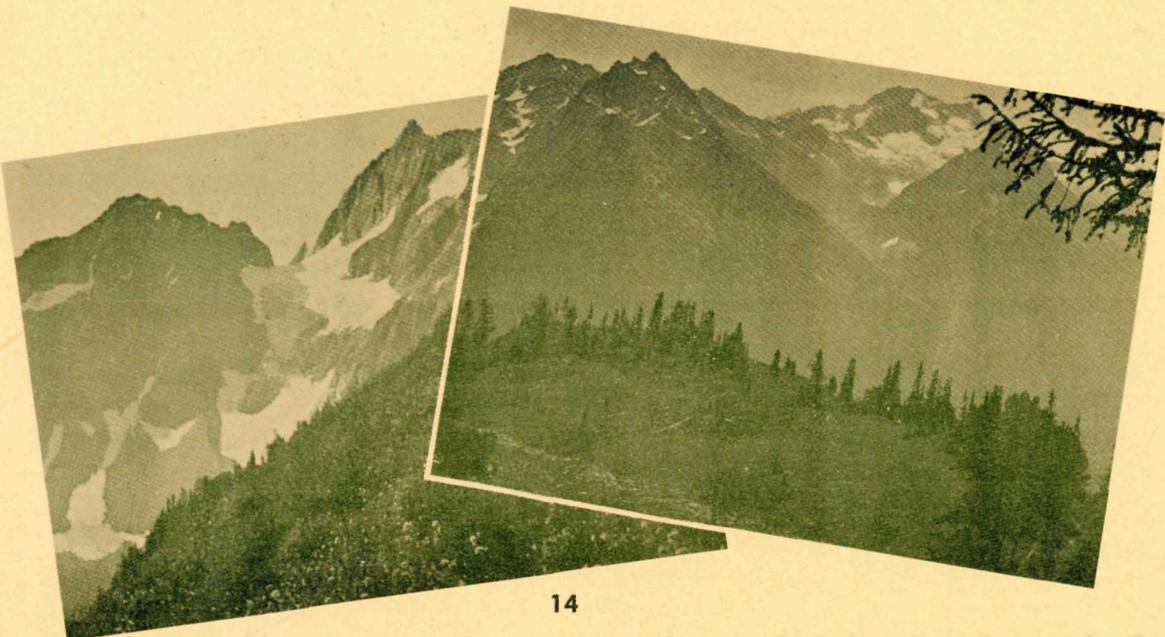
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North Cascades Conservation Council
8248 16th Northeast
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NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

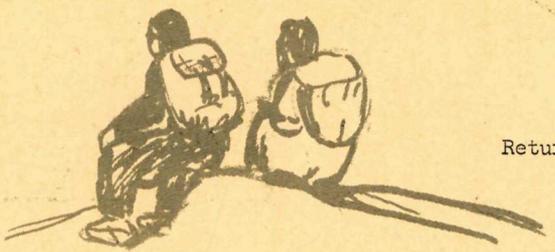
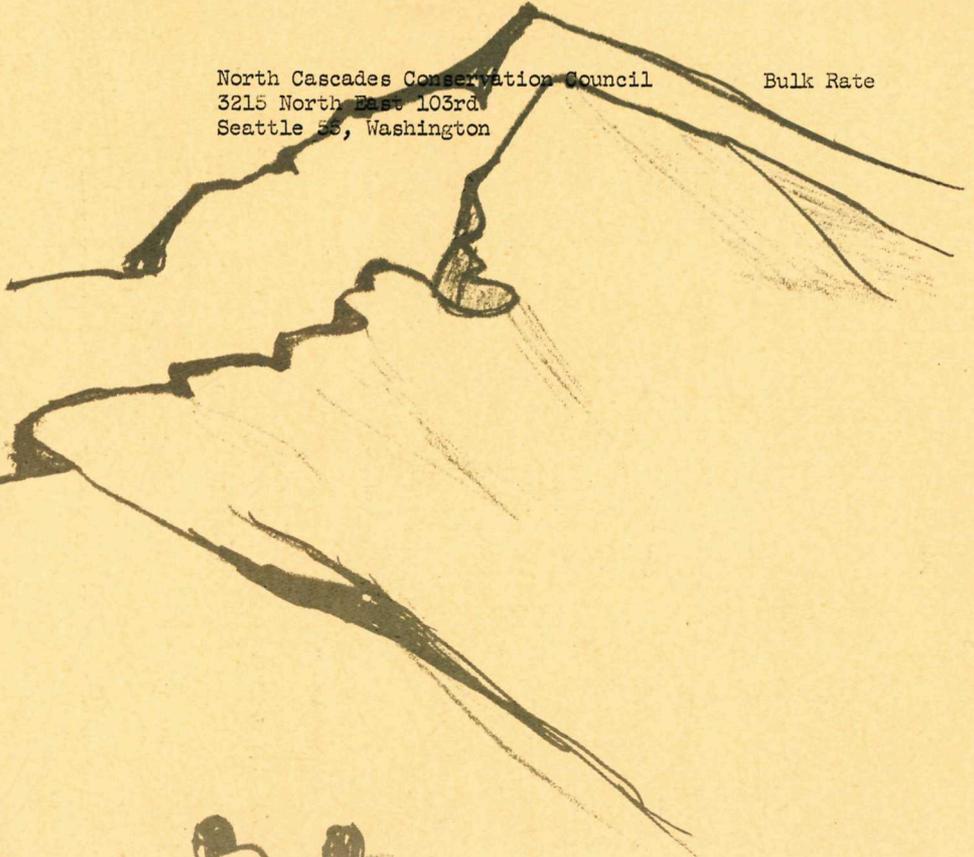
The
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North Cascades Conservation Council
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