

THE WILD CASCADES



NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL
Founded 1957

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"Dear Friend"

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL
RESOURCES

1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
321 Du Pont Circle Bldg.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Friend:

We are working to get the Wilderness Act through this Congress in sound form. Speaker John W. McCormack has helped by refusing to let Committee Chairman Wayne Aspinall bring up his unsatisfactory substitute without chance for debate and amendment.

You can help now by wiring your added congratulations to the Speaker and by encouraging him and your own Congressman to help get the legislation out on the House Floor where it can be debated and a sound measure passed. There is time but **IT'S SHORT!**

19 September 1962

/s// Howard Zahniser
Vice Chairman

* * * * *

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1962

"Best Little Old Tool On The Market"



AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT vs THE PELLY MORATORIUM

(See Moratorium Map on pages 8 and 9)

Department of Agriculture
Office of the Secretary
Washington

September 13, 1962

Honorable Thomas M. Pelly
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pelly:

This is in further response to your letter of June 19 requesting that a moratorium be placed on further development in certain areas of the North Cascades. . . .

In the decision establishing the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (September 6, 1960), the statement is made that the 453,505-acre Glacier Peak Wilderness and the 801,000-acre North Cascades Primitive Area will, it is believed, provide adequately for wilderness needs in the National Forests of northern Washington. It is further stated that the policy for the Cascades Pass-Ruby Creek area, lying outside of the formally classified wilderness area, will be to manage it primarily for preservation of scenic values, and to develop it for the use and enjoyment of the large numbers of people who desire other kinds of outdoor recreation; also for those who are unable to engage in wilderness travel. The decision provides that resource utilization, including timber harvesting, will be permitted to the extent such activities can properly be integrated with recreation, and that recreation uses, such as camping, picnicking, skiing, hunting, fishing, and the enjoyment of scenery, will be given primary consideration.

Three of the areas you mention (#11, 12 and 13) constitute a major part of the Cascade Pass - Ruby Creek area where preservation of scenic values and development of them for enjoyment by large numbers of people was specified as the management policy in this September 6, 1960 decision.

In arriving at the decision which established the boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, five of the areas which you mention in your letter (#1, 10, 20, and parts of 14, and 15) were given careful analysis and study to determine whether or not they should be included within the Wilderness Area. The decision was to not include them because they were considered not predominantly desirable for wilderness.

Area #19 listed in your letter is already located within the Northern Cascades Primitive Area which is under consideration for wilderness classification.

Thus, in total, nine of the twenty areas listed in your letter have already received or are receiving extensive and careful consideration as to their suitability for inclusion in, or exclusion from, a formally classified wilderness category.

To supplement the study and consideration which had previously been given this and similar areas, I requested, on June 7, 1961, that no further development be undertaken in the North Cascades Area (except the Trans-Cascades Highway) pending preparation of a statement of objectives and policies for the high mountain areas of Oregon and Washington.

(continued on page 4)

On March 30, 1962, the "Management Objectives and Policies for the High Mountain Areas of National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region" were approved and the Forest Service was requested to apply the principles to the high mountain country in Oregon and Washington. Management action as now planned for the areas listed in your letter does not conflict with the policies carefully developed for the "High Mountain Areas" in the State of Washington.

Existing and planned roads affect some of the listed areas. There are roads (more than 86 miles) in ten of the areas. Approximately 200 miles are proposed to be built in the future in 18 of the 20 areas, but there is no time schedule for most of this mileage. A total of 6.4 miles of road construction is planned on six of the areas for C. Y. 1962. Some of this construction is in connection with campground development.

Eighteen of the areas contain timber stands. Five areas (#4, 7, 9, 10 and 15), have operating timber sales or sales under contract. In three areas, #2, 5 and 15, additional timber sales are proposed for the 5-year period ending in 1967. Insect and disease attacks are a significant problem on many of the areas and constitute one impelling reason for conducting the regular sales, as well as some small salvage sales planned for the future, on areas #14 and 16.

Five counties are closely related to the North Cascades Area — Chelan, Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, and Okanogan. Substantial and persistent unemployment has been a problem in parts of all but one of these counties. Okanogan is listed as a 5-B redevelopment area. Any action that would adversely affect the economy would have a direct or indirect effect by aggravating the currently depressed labor market. In total, the areas listed in your proposal contain 1.8 billion board feet which furnishes the basis for approximately 7 percent of the allowable cut (about 21.5 million board feet per year) from the total area of the Wenatchee and Mt. Baker National Forests. To reduce the allowable cut by this amount at this time would have an adverse effect on the economy of these counties.

The management now planned for the North Cascades Area is consistent with carefully developed principles announced at the time of establishment of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Additionally, the policy for the high mountain areas is being applied in planning and management. While you may believe that some of the areas mentioned are not technically included within the high mountain areas, you will recall that broad guidelines for management of the other Resource Associations of the National Forests in Oregon and Washington were developed at the same time and were briefly discussed in the brochure.

This Department has given careful consideration to the general pattern of land use which should control the plans for developing or not developing the areas listed in your letter. The decision about the Cascades Pass-Ruby Creek Area was approved by the Assistant Secretary. The High Mountain Policy was approved personally by the Secretary. The plans which have been developed locally covering action needed in the next five years are consistent with these two statements of policy.

There are ten of the areas in which no developments are planned within the next five years. I am asking the Chief of the Forest Service to inform both you and me, if, in his opinion, a need develops during the ensuing five years to change these plans by providing for some development, recreation or otherwise. . . As for the other ten . . . those numbered 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16 and 20 in your letter, I think it is necessary that the present plans for recreation developments, road actions and timber management actions proceed as now contemplated by the Forest Service plans for the next five years.

Sincerely yours,
/s/ John A. Baker
Assistant Secretary

WHO'S THE PIRATE?

Editor
Burlington Farm Journal
Burlington, Washington

September 19, 1962

Dear Sir:

An editorial entitled "Piracy By Pelly," which appeared in your newspaper on August 23, 1962, has just come to my attention. This editorial deals with a proposal by groups I represent to establish a Northern Cascades National Park. The editorial contains several mis-statements of fact.

(1) The editorial alleges that the park would be sealed off to picnickers, campers, anglers, and touring drivers. This is not so. A park is created to save scenery for the use of picnickers, campers, and anglers, and a Northern Cascades National Park would certainly be open to such people. Though parts of the park would be reserved for wilderness use, other parts would have roads and would be accessible to drivers, as are most national parks.

(2) The editorial alleges that a Northern Cascades National Park would be under the management of the Department of Agriculture. This is not so. One of the reasons for proposing the park is dissatisfaction with the present management of the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. The proposed park would be under the management of the National Park Service, within the Department of the Interior. The National Park Service was created to manage the nation's superlative recreational resources, and the Northern Cascades are surely among these resources.

(3) The editorial alleges that the park would extend to the Canadian border, so as to include the North Cascades Primitive Area. This is not so. The boundaries being proposed run from the southern boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area to the southern boundary of the North Cascades Primitive Area, thus excluding the Primitive Area.

(4) The editorial alleges that the park is proposed to provide more room for wilderness lovers. This is not so. The park is being proposed to save exceptional scenery, which belongs to all Americans, from disfiguration by logging. As stated previously, parts of the park would be accessible by road, so that carcampers could also fully enjoy superlative scenery, unmarred.

(5) The editorial alleges that the park would wipe out thousands of jobs in the timber industry. This is not likely. Only about 17% of the land that would be withdrawn from the forest inventory for the park is commercial timberland. And the reduction in the annual cut for the five counties affected would probably be less than the present yearly fluctuation in the cut. Whereas the five counties experienced a 14% reduction in cut from 1960 to 1961 (from 713,745 MBF to 610,741 MBF) due to fluctuating factors, only about an 8% reduction would be caused by the conversion of the land to park purposes. Increased tourist revenues would soon offset this minor decrease.

(6) Finally, the editorial alleges that the counties would experience a reduction in contributions for schools and roads from national forest receipts. This is not so. The legislation which will be introduced in Congress in January will provide for contributions from the federal Treasury to offset decreases in national forest receipts. About \$120,000 would probably be provided in the first year. . .

While I recognize that sincere men can legitimately differ with respect to this proposed legislation, I am sure that you will want to express your differences with accuracy and fairness. I will be glad to furnish you and your readers with more information as it becomes available.

Sincerely yours,
J. Michael McCloskey
Northwest Conservation Representative
Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs

WESTLAND IS ASKED 6 QUESTIONS

3215 North East 103rd Street
September 14, 1962

Congressman Jack Westland
House Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Subject: Pelly Logging
Moratorium

Dear Congressman:

We were interested to note, in the Seattle Times, a release quoting your concern over Congressman Thomas M. Pelly having requested Secretary Freeman to establish a temporary logging moratorium in twenty Northern Cascades areas. We are aware that, at their best, news items are very sketchy and all too often inaccurate.

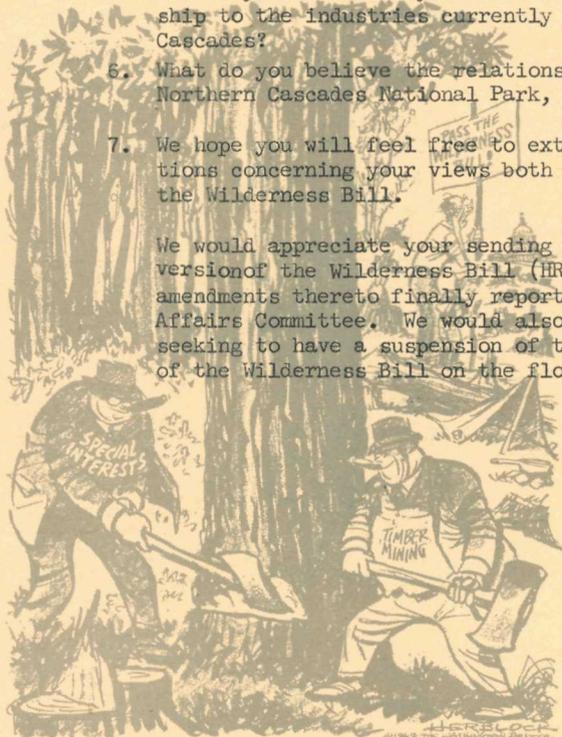
To permit an accurate account for the record we would appreciate your amplifying the above-mentioned news release and answering the following questions in particular:

1. Have you studied the extent and locations of the twenty moratorium areas and are you objecting to a temporary logging moratorium in these specific areas?
2. Are your objections based upon disapproval of logging moratorium in general and in principle regardless of the location and extent of the twenty areas?
3. Do you believe none of these twenty areas qualify for a Northern Cascades National Park?
4. Do you believe no area in the Northern Cascades between Stevens Pass and Canada qualifies for a National Park?
5. Have you made a comparative study of the economic advantages of a tourist industry stimulated by a Northern Cascades National Park in its relationship to the industries currently harvesting natural resources in the North Cascades?
6. What do you believe the relationships of the North Cascades, a possible Northern Cascades National Park, and the Wilderness Bill should be?
7. We hope you will feel free to extend your remarks beyond the above questions concerning your views both on Northern Cascades National Park and the Wilderness Bill.

We would appreciate your sending us three (3) copies each of the House version of the Wilderness Bill (HR 776), the Saylor Wilderness Bill and the amendments thereto finally reported out of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. We would also appreciate a copy of your resolution seeking to have a suspension of the rules to prevent debate on amendment of the Wilderness Bill on the floor of the House.

Yours Sincerely,

Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President
North Cascades Conservation Council



Voice Crying in What's Left of the Wilderness

WESTLAND ANSWERS (?)

JACK WESTLAND
2d DIST., WASHINGTON

ROOM 1419
NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Congress of the United States House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

MEMBER:
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND
INSULAR AFFAIRS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY

SEP 25 1962

September 21, 1962

Mr. Patrick D. Goldsworthy, President
North Cascades Conservation Council
3215 North East 103rd Street
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mr. Goldsworthy:

I have received your letter concerning my argument with Mr. Pelly and asking for copies of the wilderness bill.

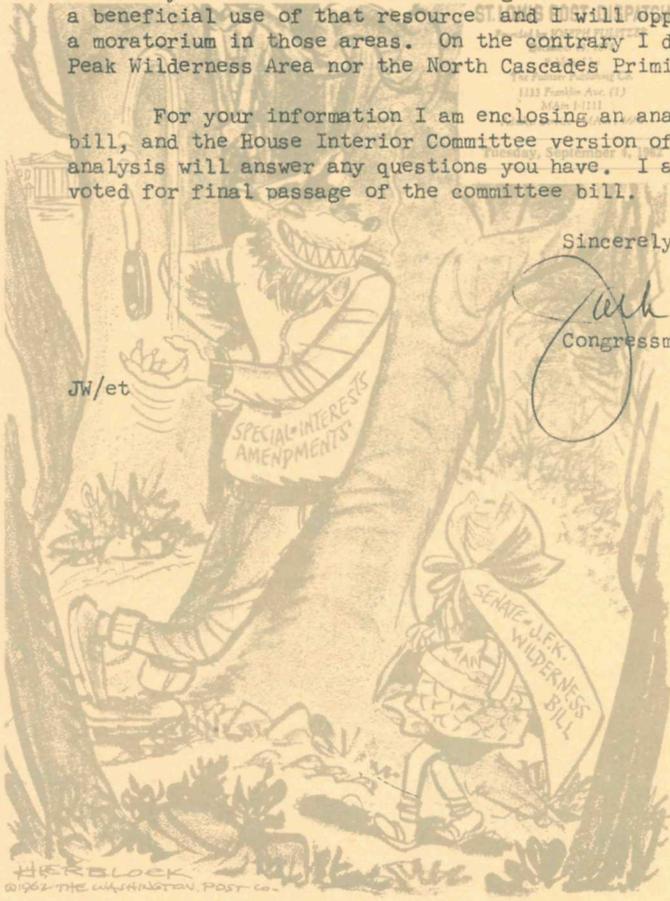
Since this is an extremely busy time of Congress, please forgive me if I don't go into detail and reply specifically to every question you ask. Basically I believe that the cutting of timber in our national forests is a beneficial use of that resource and I will oppose any attempts to declare a moratorium in those areas. On the contrary I do not oppose the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area nor the North Cascades Primitive Area.

For your information I am enclosing an analysis of S. 174, Mr. Saylor's bill, and the House Interior Committee version of that bill. I trust this analysis will answer any questions you have. I am sure you know Mr. Saylor voted for final passage of the committee bill.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Westland
Congressman Jack Westland

JW/et



"AND WHERE ARE YOU GOING?", ASKED THE TIMBER WOLF.

North Cascades Logging Moratorium Requests



EDITORIALS

The Non-Wilderness Bill

It looks to us as if Congressman Jack Westland is indulging in some double talk in his letter to the editor on this page, objecting to our Aug. 30 editorial on the wilderness bill.

True, Congressman Tom Pelly is not on the committee which considered this particular bill, but he has asked the Secretary of Agriculture to hold up issuing logging permits for certain sections of the national forests until a review can be made of the proposal, and according to the way we read the news dispatches, he and Mr. Westland were in disagreement on this.

But when Mr. Westland declares that he did vote in favor of the wilderness bill reported out to the House by his committee, and that it is a bill to preserve wilderness areas, then he's surely double talking us.

The bill that the House committee reported to the floor bears only slight relation to the Senate bill that was passed by a vote of 78 to 8, after some five years of discussion and testimony. The Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, which combines most of the organizations interested in conserving our natural areas from commercial exploitation, certainly doesn't agree with Mr. Westland. "This is worse than no bill at all," the New York Times News Service quotes Spender M. Smith, secretary of the citizens committee. "It is a retrogression from the whole concept of wilderness. It is a hunting license for western mining interests."

The committee's bill actually makes it harder to preserve wilderness areas, by requiring that such areas, even those now already classified as "primitive" areas in national forests, parks and wild life refuges, must be reviewed every 25 years, subject to reports from 10 federal agencies including the Army Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Mines, Geological Survey, Federal Power Commission, Rural Electrification Administration and Federal Communications Commissions, as well as the governor of each state and the governing body of each county concerned. Few of these agencies, it is safe to assume, have any particular interest in preserving wilderness area. They are far more apt to seek further reduction of our vanishing forest preserves.

Mr. Westland's letter also fails to mention that the committee tacked on a provision to its bill which would have brought it to the floor under a suspension of the rules, thus barring any debate on the merits of the bill, or amendments to it. This seems an odd provision for what is supposed to be such a good bill.

Perhaps the measure approved by the committee on which Mr. Westland serves would be better described as a "non-wilderness bill." Certainly it bears no resemblance to the bill passed by the Senate and advocated by the President, and as a conservation measure it's virtually useless.



September 24, 1962

Editor
Edmonds Tribune-Review
Edmonds, Washington

Re: NON-WILDERNESS BILL

Dear Sir:

I cannot help but make comment on your recent editorial on the subject matter and to commend you for the stand you have taken with regard to your wishy-washy actions and statements made by our illustrious Representative Jack Westland.

To me, this represents American Democracy in action, for I am a lifelong registered Republican, and I believe that your inclinations are in that direction also. Yet you are not afraid to take issue with one of our political clan when we know that he is not making much sense in his approach to this very important matter.

I have tried to get a commitment in writing from Mr. Westland in this matter in the past, and he has very carefully side stepped the issue.

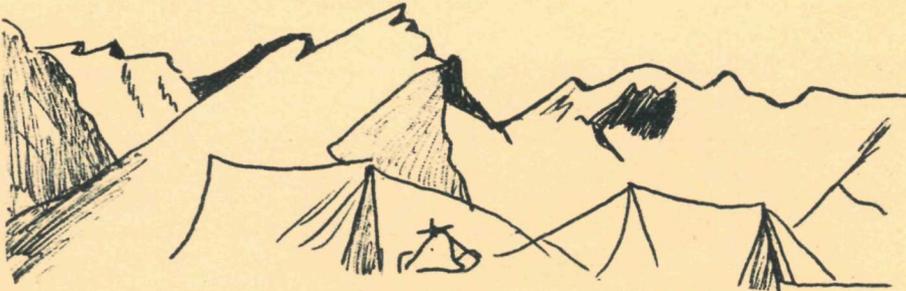
Unfortunately for us, but not for Mr. Westland, he does not have much to fear in the form of reprisals in the coming elections, for his political opponent cannot offer much help either, knowing his past history, as most of us do.

At any rate, thank you for your valiant effort to bring the facts on this matter to the public's attention. You are filling your responsibility to your constituents. I only wish that Mr. Westland were doing the same.

Sincerely,

Waldo M. Reed
931 Carol Way
Edmonds, Washington
WMR:1B

cc: Mr. Jack Westland, M.C.
Washington 25, D.C.



News and Notes

BILLBOARDS OR SCENERY?

In 1961 the Washington State Legislature, hearing and heeding the loud, angry voices of the electorate, enacted a measure to control billboards. In 1962 the billboard boys, convinced that advertising is better for people than scenery, are trying to right what they consider a monstrous social wrong. The North Cascades Conservation Council is deeply appreciative of the humanitarian efforts of the billboard industry, but disagrees that scenery is genuinely harmful, and therefore urges support of Washington Roadside Council efforts to preserve our highways. (SEE ENCLOSURE)

VIRTUE IS NOT ALWAYS REWARDED



With deep regret, and a great sense of loss, we note the passing of National Wildlands News, which ceased publication with the December 1962 issue. — To be sure, the News may continue publication — if someone guarantees \$36,000 to cover the costs of operations next year, and diminishing sums for following years. It's not much money in timber and mining circles, but it is, unfortunately, quite a lot of money for public-spirited private citizens attempting to preserve wild lands. Lacking the services of this monthly national roundup, all regional publications will have to work just that much harder in the future.

This Christmas, give some gift subscriptions to The Wild Cascades!



HELP! HELP! HELP!

The Wild Cascades is (even if we say it) a fantastically good publication — especially considering the tiny amount of cash money involved in its production. Critics knock us pretty hard on occasion for haste, hysteria, stupidity, and like that. . .

To unfriendly critics, we snarl: "Go bank your money and shut up!"

To friendly critics we cry: "HELP!"

We need workparty help — and desperately — to assemble and mail WC each month. We wish we had time to solicit individual members by phone, but we don't.

WHEN YOU RECEIVE A POSTCARD ASKING FOR YOUR HELP — PLEASE RESPOND IF YOU POSSIBLY CAN.

Summit Magazine

You can expect to "go high" when you read Summit. And even if you have gone high -- Summit will give you a lift. \$4 a year, Big Bear Lake, Calif.

N3C CHRISTMAS CARD AND GIFT SHOP

SEND WILD BOOKS

From the University of Washington Press
High Trails by Robert Wills
 A guide to the Cascade Crest Trail
 \$3.00 _____

From the Sierra Club
The Peninsula by Don Moser.
 The Olympics.
 \$6.50 _____

In Wilderness is the Preservation of
 the World by Eliot Porter and
 Henry Thoreau.
 \$20.00 _____

These We Inherit: The Parklands of
 America, by Ansel Adams
 \$15.00 _____

This is the American Earth, Ansel
 Adams and Nancy Newhall
 \$15.00 _____

Words of the Earth, Cedric Wright
 \$12.50 _____

From The Mountaineers
Mountaineering: The Freedom of the
 Hills, edited by Harvey Manning
 \$7.50 _____

From The American Alpine Club
Climber's Guide to the Cascades and
 Olympics
 \$5.00 _____

N3C Bookshop
 Route 2, Box 6652
 Issaquah, Washington

Sirs:
 Enclosed find \$ _____ in payment ; for
 the books checked above.

Name _____
 Address _____
 Signature _____

SEND WILDERNESS CARDS _____

CHRISTMAS is a marvelous time for
 members of the North Cascades Conservation
 Council to send old friends Seasons'
 Greetings genuinely and uniquely distinc-
 tive — and at the same time let them know
 our hopes for the North Cascades.

For \$1.25 you get 17 cards — some
 bigger than this page (Glacier Peak from
 Image Lake) — some just as big as this
 page (Trapper Mountain above Trapper Lake)
 — some the jewel-like size of postcards.
 (Huckleberry Time at Cascade Pass)

Make this a fruitful Christmas for
 the wilderness — of the North Cascades.

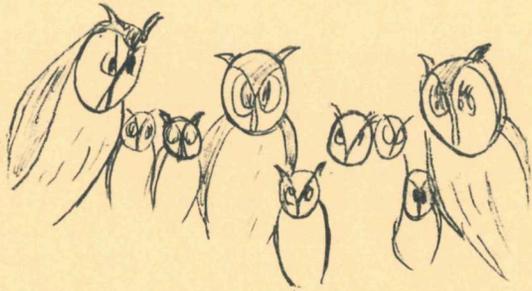
* * * * *

Mrs. Margaret Tjaden
 North Cascades Conservation Council
 8248 15th North East
 Seattle 15, Washington

At \$1.25 a set of 17, please send me _____
 sets of North Cascades Wilderness Cards.
 Enclosed find \$ _____.

Name _____

Address _____



The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs Resolves...

Resolution No. 2 HIGH MOUNTAIN POLICY

The U. S. Forest Service has recently announced a new policy for the management of the high mountain areas of Oregon and Washington which appears to give greater recognition to recreational and scenic values.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs commends the Forest Service for preparing this new policy aimed at accord- ing greater recognition to the preservation of scenic and recreational values. However, the Federation reserves judgment on the ultimate significance of this new statement of policy until the actual administration of this policy to spe- cific areas is known. In addition, the Federation urges the Forest Service to review and clarify its announced policy of permitting commercial cutting in "landscape management areas" and in areas designated primarily for recreation- al use.

Resolution No. 6 FORESTRY CURRICULUM

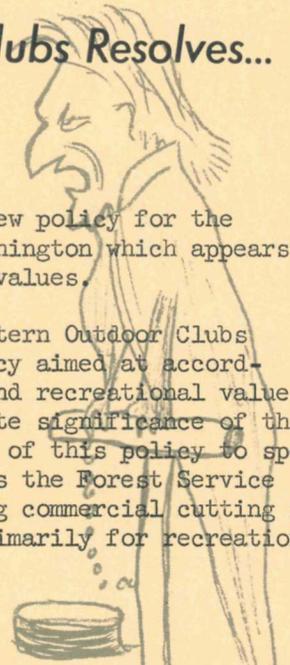
Recreation (including wilderness recreation) is now widely recognized as one of the major uses of forest lands and promises to be increasingly impor- tant in the future. Required curricula leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry in a majority of Schools of Forestry in the United States include few, if any, courses providing sufficient education concerning the management of forest areas for recreational use and related topics.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges all Schools of Forestry to give immediate attention to, and provide instruction and research in (a) the management of forest areas for recrea- tional use, (b) the present and future human need for, and economic values of, recreation and (c) the personal and social values promoted by wilderness experience.

Resolution No. 7 ALLOWABLE CUT

The U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have been subjected in recent months to excessive demands and pressures from some private lumber- ing interests to increase the annual allowable cut on publicly owned timber lands. These demands are apparently designed to permit non timber-owning lumber interests to obtain a cheap supply of public timber for the immediate present so as to be able to compete in today's lumber market. This market is already subject to the problems created by excessive mill capacity and by the competition from Canada, from substitute materials, and from lumbering inter- ests that own their own timber and operate on an integrated basis. Such demands ignore the long run timber resource needs of the nation, the pressing need for the perpetual preservation of large forest areas for recreational purposes (including wilderness), the availability of substitute materials, and alternate ways of providing adequate timber supplies (e.g., improved forest practices on private lands, increased efficiency in lumber manu- facturing, and maximum utilization of "the whole tree").

(continued on next page)



IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management be urged:

1. To continue their commendable resistance to demands for increases in the annual allowable cut of timber on publicly owned lands that are not warranted by the requirements for sustained yield management of the timber resources.
2. To continue to make realistic studies of available supplies of timber, including Canadian timber, both now and in the future, and of the estimated future needs for timber products. Such studies should also be concerned with: (a) the availability of substitute products; (b) methods and means of increasing timber supplies from privately owned lands; and, (c) means of promoting efficiency in mills of purchasers of publicly owned timber through the establishment of milling practice standards (e.g., standards requiring maximum utilization of "the whole tree") comparable to cutting practice standards now required of such purchasers.
3. In computing the total base supply used in establishing annual allowable cuts, to exclude timber in areas which are classified for recreation purposes or which are or should be under consideration for such classification.
4. Conduct studies and negotiations with Canada in an effort to coordinate the planning of the future economic utilization of the timber resources of both nations so as to minimize the needless destruction or misuse of natural resources in forest lands essential for recreational and wilderness purposes.

Resolution No. 8 MORATORIUM ON LOGGING IN THE NORTH CASCADES

Certain portions of the Washington Cascades Mountain Range are considered worthy of designation as a National Park. These areas are now being administered by the U.S. Forest Service under its multiple-use policies. There is a strong possibility that these areas will be irrevocably committed to commercial timber harvesting prior to being fully evaluated for their national park potential. Congressman Thomas M. Pelly has requested Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman to place a moratorium on further logging in specified areas in the North Cascades until they can be so evaluated. He has also asked the Secretary to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to determine their national park potential. The specific areas are outlined in Congressman Pelly's letter of June 19, 1962, to Secretary Freeman. This letter and its attachments were printed in the July 1962 issue of "The Wild Cascades," published by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports this request of Congressman Pelly for a moratorium on further logging in the North Cascades, and urges Secretary Freeman to take immediate action complying with Congressman Pelly's request.

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Oct
THE
WILD CASCADES

September 1962

\$2 a year

North Cascades Conservation Council
3215 North East 103rd
Seattle 55, Washington

Bulk Rate

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Returns requested

