

THE WILD CASCADES



News Notes on North Cascades

J. Michael McCloskey
Patrick D. Goldsworthy

North Cascades Study Team

The North Cascades Study Team is still pressing to have its report ready to submit to the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture by January 1965. There is some doubt, however, that the report can be completed by that time. Following meetings in early September, the team held additional meetings in October and late November.

The substance of the team's recommendations is a closely guarded secret, but there is reason to believe that Wilderness Areas will be recommended for the general areas of the North Cascades Primitive Area, the Alpine Lakes Limited Area, and the Cougar Lakes Limited Area. The team is also expected to at least recommend expanded scenic and wilderness protection for the general area proposed by the N3C as a North Cascades National Park, with perhaps some new legal designation (which could be in the form of a Park).

Apparently, basic recommendations were formulated prior to the completion of the crucial sub-study report on economics and social policy considerations. This was to be prepared under the supervision of Dr. Owen Stratton of Wellesley College, but has reportedly been "farmed out" to some specialists for completion. The team, however, has been able to draw upon the second part of the National Park Service's recreation sub-study report, which is on the economics of tourist visitation to the area. It is not clear at this time whether the main sub-study report on economics will be made public at all.

Presumably after the team's report is submitted to the Secretaries in January, the Secretaries in turn will submit their recommendations to the President's cabinet-level Recreation Advisory Council. Perhaps by spring this Council will have received these recommendations and can make recommendations to the President by mid-spring, with the President proposing a program to Congress by late spring. Thus, four levels of decision follow upon the team's recommendations.

New Congressmen Represent Districts in North Cascades

A welcome result of the election was the replacement of the two Congressmen representing districts on the east (Walt Horan) and west (Jack Westland) sides of the North Cascades who have been hostile to a North Cascades National Park. Their replacements are known to be sympathetic to the idea of expanded protection for wilderness and scenery in the North Cascades. They are Congressman-elect Lloyd Meeds of Everett in the second congressional district, and Congressman-elect Thomas S. Foley of Spokane in the fifth congressional district.

Defeat of George C. Wall, candidate from the Chelan District for the State Legislature, was also welcome news. Mr. Wall is president of the Chelan Box Company which has been outstanding in its opposition to preserving the forests of the Stehekin Valley. In the seventh congressional district Thor C. Tollefson, who has been unsympathetic toward conservation issues, was defeated by Floyd V. Hicks of Tacoma. Politically speaking, the picture looks very good for conservation in the State of Washington.

Regional Office Comments on Wilderness Studies

At the fall convention of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, the Forest Service's regional specialist on wilderness classifications, George Williams, commented on the status of two wilderness studies. He said the Forest Service would have to take another look at their as yet unreleased proposal for a North Cascades Wilderness Area to replace the present Primitive Area in view of the more stringent standards of the new Wilderness Act. The new act does not permit structures or installations, and the regional office is concerned accordingly about the stockman's cabin and landing field at Horseshoe Basin. The office is also concerned about mining conflicts, particularly west of Silesia Creek, where the Forest Service will probably not adopt the N3C proposal for boundaries running west to Tomyhoi Peak. Also mentioned by Williams was the Alpine Lakes area. There also he foresaw conflicts with mining activity and mentioned specifically the patented claims at the head of Gold Creek and those in the drainage of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River, as along Burnt Boot Creek. But, he said, the Forest Service does believe that Wilderness Areas can be established around mineralized areas which are well within their boundaries.

Regulations for Wilderness Act Being Drawn

The Forest Service presently has a team of wilderness specialists from regional offices in Washington, D. C. drawing up administrative regulations for implementing the Wilderness Act. George Williams, from the Pacific Northwest region, is a member of the team. Regulations for the Manual and Handbook of the Forest Service are needed especially to apply the stricter guidelines of the Act to existing Wilderness and Wild Areas. A division of opinion on the team seems to be developing between those who favor full compliance with the spirit of the Act and those who favor minimum compliance with the letter of the law, leaving maximum discretion with administrators to install "improvements required" as a matter of administrative "necessity." The Portland regional office reportedly favors the latter viewpoint. It has prepared a draft of guidelines of its own which it is currently circulating to forest supervisors. In December, the draft from the Washington office will be circulated to regional offices for comment.

ORRRC Classifications

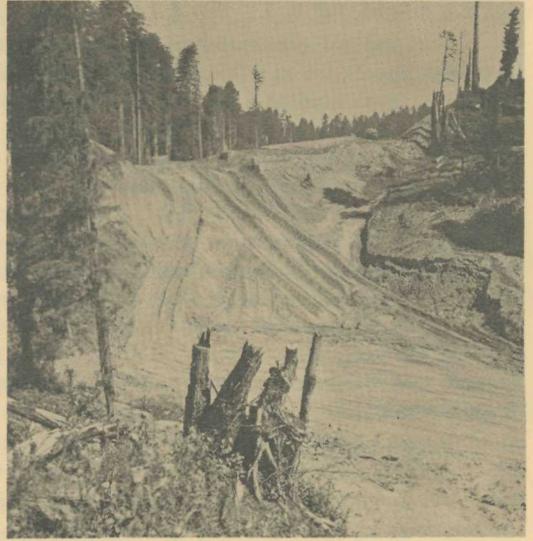
To aid it in preparing a national recreation plan, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) has asked all federal land management agencies to type-map all of their lands by the recreation land classifications suggested by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC). One of these six classifications is for wilderness-type areas (Class V-Primitive Areas), and two others relate to large scenic zones (Class IV-Outstanding Natural Areas, and Class III-Natural Environment Areas). By December of this year, all of these agencies are to have their type-mapping completed and submitted. Reportedly, the results will be available for public inspection. Particularly interesting will be the areas in the northwest the Forest Service has typed as Class V areas; as they are to show all areas they propose for wilderness classification in the next 5 years. Also instructive will be the way the Forest Service uses Class III. Though some commercial use is allowed in Class III areas, the BOR states that such areas must be managed "so as to retain the attractiveness of the natural setting." There is reason to believe that the Forest Service may use Class III as a catch-all category and ignore the critical proviso about attractiveness.

Logging in the Proposed North Cascades National Park

While the North Cascades Study Team still deliberates, the Forest Service has continued offering timber sales this summer in the area of the proposed North Cascades National Park. On the southwest side of the park, two sales along Sloan Creek were let, one within two miles of Curry Gap. Another was along the South Fork of the Sauk River, and yet another was near Big Four on the Stillaguamish River. Logging also progressed further up the Newhalem drainage. All of these sales were in the Mt. Baker National Forest.

HELP STOP THIS

AND THIS



WITH A REDWOODS NATIONAL PARK

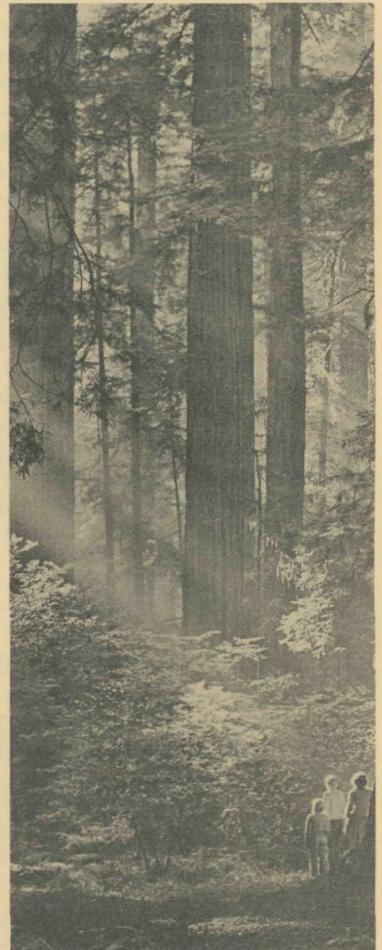
ANOTHER CONSERVATION CRISIS CALIFORNIA'S REDWOODS ARE THREATENED

THE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT intends to proceed immediately with its plans to construct a freeway right through the Redwood State Parks, in spite of alternate routes.

THE HUGE REDWOOD LUMBER COMPANIES have "declared open war on conservationists" and have greatly accelerated their cutting of these priceless virgin forests. The industry intends to make sure that far too many of these towering redwood giants, our precious heritage, will be forever missing from any future parks.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE has recommended three alternate plans for a Redwoods National Park. Leading conservationists believe that 75,000 acres is the minimum size this park should be, which includes the Park Service's Plan #1 plus the upstream watersheds of Mill Creek and Redwood Creek.

LETTERS OR POSTCARDS IN SUPPORT of the proposed park are needed by Edward A. Hummel, Regional Director, National Park Service, 450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 36063, San Francisco, California, who will provide further information.



Wind in the Wilderness

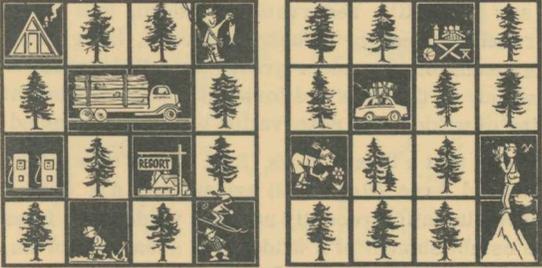
DON'T MISS THE SECOND SHOWING
at
4:00 - 5:00, Sunday, December 27
on
KREM - Channel 2 - Spokane

A CROWN STATIONS PRODUCTION

"WIND IN THE WILDERNESS"

(The Fate Of The Scenic North Cascades)

NATIONAL FOREST OR NATIONAL PARK



An hour-long exploration of the future of the Pacific Northwest's most beautiful country. Will it be sealed out as a National Park reserved only for scenery and limited recreation? Or, will it continue as National Forest open to full-scale recreation and planned logging, mining, grazing and commercial facilities? The issue is now so hot that a special government study team is to report to the White House by year's end. Witness graphic



pro and con presentations by a National Park superintendent ... a U. S. Forest Ranger ... conservationists ... spokesmen for the timber industry ... and, by special arrangements, the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture and Interior. Scripted by Bob Schuman and color filmed by Ralph Unzicker, this is a documentary on nature-love, sportsmen or outdoor-minded citizens can afford to miss.

Presented as a community service by

PUGET POWER

IN COLOR

N3C FILM SERVICE

N3C's film service continues to fill a need for that extra attraction for a meeting. "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin," 30-minute award-winning story of the North Cascades, is available along with "Glacier Peak Holiday" (30 min.) and "A North Cascades National Park" (16 min.). All are 16mm color-and-sound films; all have optical (standard) sound tracks except "Glacier Peak Holiday," which has a magnetic track and requires a 16mm projector with magnetic-track pickup. These films are available free to members who can assure damage-free screening. To make reservations address Margaret Tjaden, 8248 16th Ave. N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98115 (tel. LA 3-2041).

THE FUTURE OF THE COUGAR LAKES LIMITED AREA (Washington)

J. Michael McCloskey
Northwest Conservation Representative

While the Regional Office of the Forest Service has formulated a proposal for the future of the Cougar Lakes Limited Area, this is not scheduled to be made public until March of 1967. In the meantime, both the Washington Office of the Forest Service and the North Cascades Study Team are also considering what should be done in this area.

In July of 1961, the proprietors of the Double K dude ranch at Gooseprairie, Washington proposed that the 90,000 acre Cougar Lakes Limited Area be converted into a 125,000 acre Wilderness Area. Their proposal extended the area into the Nelson Ridge area and upper Rattlesnake drainage east of Bumping Lake and dropped classified status for the area north of the Chinook Pass Highway. Subsequently, the North Cascades Conservation Council, the Wilderness Society, the Mountaineers, and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs backed the substance of this proposal.

Indications in 1961 were that the Forest Service planned to declassify the area altogether, with none of it put in any protective reservation. Indeed, this is what the Washington Forest Area Use Council, representing mainly industrial groups, later recommended. However, following the united recommendation of outdoor groups for a Wilderness Area there, the Snoqualmie National Forest made a study of the area and forwarded a recommendation to the Regional Office. It appears that some kind of wilderness reservation was recommended by them.

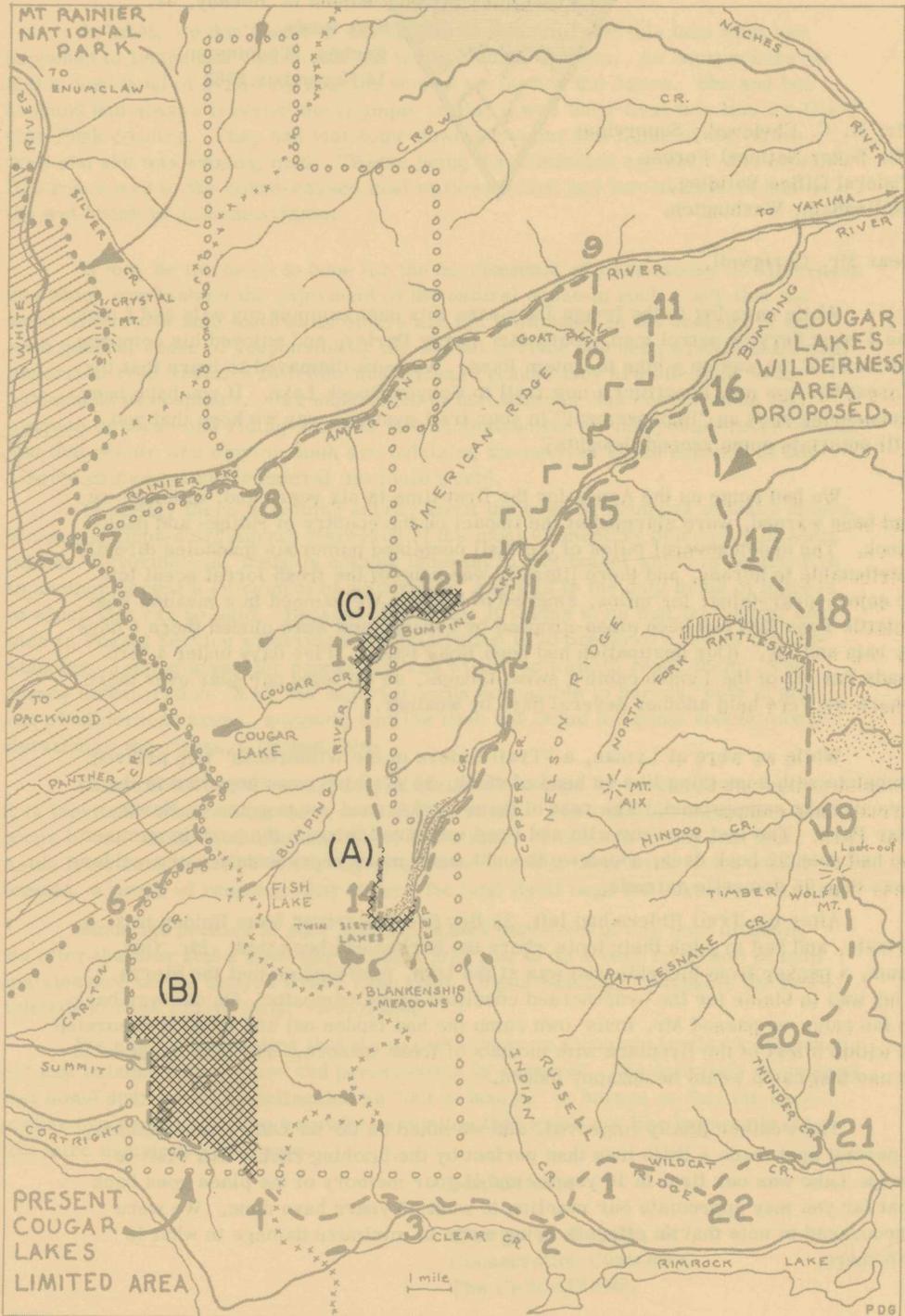
Earlier, it appeared that a Scenic Area (Reg. U-3a) was being considered in the vicinity of Cougar Lake, with a Wild Area (Reg. U-2) around Mt. Aix (Nelson Ridge area) on the east. However, the Bureau of Reclamation recently advised wilderness interests that the Forest Service is considering "the establishment of a wilderness area west of Bumping Lake in the general vicinity of Cougar Lake" (letter of Norman H. Moore, August 28, 1964). And most recently, there are indications that the Forest Service's Washington Office is reconsidering the whole question of a unified Wilderness Area much as wilderness groups originally recommended. This reconsideration is welcome news indeed. Somewhat surprising, however, was the claim of the chairman of the North Cascades Study Team that he did not even know a wilderness proposal had been made for the Cougar Lakes area (his team has been abundantly supplied with the data on a number of occasions, and resupplied again recently).

The only reservation which some officials in the Washington Office of the Forest Service seem to have about the Wilderness proposal is the conflict of the boundary at a number of points with recent intrusions. Three intrusions, particularly, seem to be troublesome (see map). They include: (A) the 1 1/2 mile extension of the Deep Creek road resulting from the 1962 salvage operation there; (B) minor extensions of the Cortright and Summit Creek roads on the southwest; and (C) a one mile upstream extension of the Bumping Lake reservoir which is planned by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau filed a reclamation withdrawal notice this summer for an enlarged reservoir 132 feet higher than the present one. The Forest Service has been studying the impact of this enlargement, and admittedly it would not only flood an expanded area but concentrate usage more around its periphery. However, in weighing the effects of such concentrated usage on an adjacent wilderness area boundary, the Forest Service has now concluded that "the lower limit of a wilderness area could be adapted to an enlarged Bumping Lake with no detrimental effect upon the wilderness area" (letter of Moore, *supra*).

To satisfy the misgivings of the Forest Service's Washington Office, with respect to these new boundary problems, conservationists might consider modifying their proposal slightly. Specifically, the areas with existing intrusions and the reservoir expansion area might be excluded from their proposal. These exclusions might reduce the size of the proposed Wilderness Area from 125,000 acres to about 112,000 acres. Specifically, (A) 1160 acres around the new road-head on Deep Creek might be excluded; (B) 3800 acres at the southwest corner around the Cortright and Summit Creek roads might be excluded; and (C) 1440 acres might be excluded at the head of Bumping Lake for the expanded reservoir. The precise form which these 12,680 acres

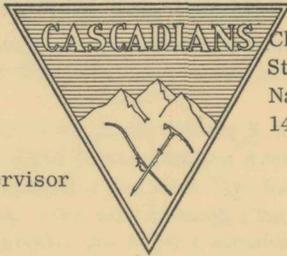
of exclusions might take is shown on the adjoining map. Also the upper three miles of the Indian Creek mining road on the south might be closed off to general travel.

Perhaps, this minor re-working of the proposal will be sufficient to make the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area proposal a viable one which may yet become a reality.



Horses and Trails

MEMBER OF FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS



Charles D. Hessey, Jr.
Star Route
Naches, Washington
14 November 1963

Mr. H. C. Chriswell, Supervisor
Mt. Baker National Forest.
Federal Office Building,
Bellingham, Washington.

Dear Mr. Chriswell,

While camping in the Image Lake area this past summer my wife and I met the Forest Service patrol man, young Mr. Larry Darley, and enjoyed his company for most of the way on a hike to Totem Pass. We were dismayed to learn that the Forest Service may construct a new trail to Canyon Creek Lake. If you have been considering such an "improvement" in your trail system, may we hope that you will entertain some second thoughts?

We had come up the Agnes for the first time in six years and, although we had been warned, were alarmed at the impact on the country of riding- and pack-stock. The upper several miles of the trail contained numerous mudholes directly attributable to horses, and there literally was none of the fresh forest scent left to enjoy--everything, for miles, smelled of horse. We camped in a meadow near Suiattle Pass that had been close-cropped by horses, and were pinned there 5 days by rain and fog. (Our destination had been Ross Pass.) Five days under a tarp made thought of the Lyman cabin a sweet thought, so we toted our gear over there, where we were held another several days by weather.

While we were at Lyman, a "Trail Riders of the Wilderness" trip arrived, complete with something like 70 head of stock, 35 of which were kept tied in the Lyman Lake campground. The rest of them were turned out to graze on North Star Park. The last time my wife and I had wandered through the park in summer we had seen 22 buck deer, which we thought much more representative of a wilderness than 35 domestic animals.

After the Trail Riders had left, 35 Boy Scouts arrived from Holden in a drizzle, and had to pitch their tents where the horses had been tied. Mr. Guy Imus, a packer from Stehekin who was at the lake, informed us that the Sierra Club was to blame for the over-horsed condition of the campsite! On our way back to the cabin we passed Mr. Imus' own camp (he had ridden on) and found it decorated to within 5 feet of the fireplace with mounds of fresh manure. The next backpacker to use that camp would be unhappy indeed.

The weather finally improved, and we hiked as far as Lady Camp meadow, a perfect spot made a little less than perfect by the hitching rack. Our visit to Image Lake was our first in 10 years, and if your memory of the place goes back that far you may appreciate our reaction to what 10 years have done. We were encouraged to note that an effort is being made to minimize damage to what is left there.

Our hike to Totem Pass was like a breath of fresh air after imprisonment. No horses, no smell of horses, no sign of horses except for the track of a small pony someone had taken in. Canyon Creek Lake was still a beautiful spot, with turf intact and a minimum of cans, no aluminum plates or discarded pieces of plastic lying around. The contrast with the other camps we'd visited was remarkable, and we certainly regretted that we had no time left to spend at the lake.

In brief, we don't want to see happen to this trail and this lake what has happened to Image and Lyman and the trails leading to them. As backpackers we feel a deep bond of sympathy with the woman we met on the Agnes. She and her husband had always traveled the Olympic trails; it was their first trip into the Glacier Peak country. They had just come down the upper few miles of the Agnes trail and she was hopping mad. "We're being discriminated against!" she cried. Reference was to the horse-caused mud wallows which had forced them to take to the wet brush to circumnavigate.

It may be too much to hope for the development of a philosophy of wilderness use which emphasizes the enjoyment of the natural scene in such a way that the valid wilderness anticipations of others are not thwarted. In the absence of any such general sense of responsibility the Forest Service has been wise in outlawing motorized trail vehicles in Wilderness Areas because they are offensive to the wilderness atmosphere. Our experience of last summer has convinced us that overuse of pack- and riding-stock is just as destructive of many wilderness values and that people who employ them are indulging themselves at the expense of the hiker's enjoyment of the natural mountain world.

Certainly there is nothing saintly about the outdoor manners of many hikers. We saw examples of flagrant disregard of the most elementary principles of sanitation. Nevertheless, there is nothing inherent in foot travel which is destructive to another person's enjoyment of wilderness, and this is the only mode of ingress of which this can be said. Because this is so, it seems to us that the logical next step in Forest Service wilderness administration is to preserve a few of the outstanding camping areas for people who are willing to walk to reach them. The steady deterioration of all the superior spots accessible to horses, both in and out of wilderness areas, suggests that the time has come for some special consideration of the rights of backpackers.

Detrimental impact on trails and trail-side camps by horses is so obvious it is inevitable that counter measures will be taken. Two possible corrective steps occur to us: rotate trail use, and limit the number of animals in any one year. Aside from consideration of the rights of those who like their wilderness unadulterated, a sense of responsibility toward the land itself begs for corrective action.

Since the politics of your position makes decisions of this sort difficult, we offer the idea that a good way to begin might be to do a very minimum of trail maintenance on the Canyon Creek Lake trail. Signs reading, "Passable (or Restricted) to Foot Travel Only," would help.

We are not advocating that the use of horses on mountain trails be abolished, but that balance between use and preservation be restored. We definitely do suggest that some spur trails be delineated as "out of bounds" to horses so that the backpacker can escape to some beautiful campsites that smell not like barnyards but like pure mountain wilderness.

Respectfully,

Charles D. Hessey, Jr.
Conservation Chairman,
The CASCADIANS.

ED.: Reply is on following page.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

MT. BAKER NATIONAL FOREST
Federal Office Building

BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

December 2, 1963

IN REPLY REFER TO

2350

Mr. Charles D. Hessey, Jr.
Star Route
Naches, Washington

Dear Mr. Hessey:

We received your very interesting letter which you wrote to us on November 14 about your trip in the Image Lake-Lyman Lake-Canyon Lake portion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

I was in this area at about the same time you were. As you know, any of the area east of the Cascade Divide is on the Wenatchee National Forest and I am sending Supervisor Blair copies of both your letter and my answer to you.

This was my first trip to the Image Lake country in two years. In this time, the signs of increased use certainly were evident, as you have pointed out. Not only has the horse use increased tremendously, but also the backpack use, as evidenced by the many small backpack camps along the trail sides everywhere. The area which actually shows real improvement is only the small lake basin around Image Lake. The last time I was there, this was completely chopped and cut up by horses, which were both picketed as well as turned loose to graze in the small lake basin itself. I have never seen the flat around the lake look as well as it does. The impact of the campers, which includes the backpackers, however, is continuing to break down the vegetation and cause soil erosion where the campers themselves are concentrated. This reduction in horse use at the lake is due to our management, which we put into effect for the first time last summer. I hope the Wilderness Guard was able to tell you of our entire program in the Miners Ridge Area.

I certainly agree with you that there has been over-use by horses on some of our trails. I think last summer this has been more than accentuated because of the continuous rainfall through the summer season, which caused our trails on the west side to be damp and much more susceptible to horse damage.

I wish I had some answers to give you on this phase of our management of the wilderness areas. We are in the process of making management plans for these areas and we will certainly take your remarks into consideration. The increased and congested horse use is a problem which we are faced with and will make some decisions on.

The solution to the problems which you raise is not simple. Since one of the very strongly recommended solutions to wilderness concentration is more trails so that we can disperse more people and horses in more places, I cannot agree with you that not building a trail to Canyon Lake, which would be suitable and safe for the public, is the answer to our problems. However, let me assure you we recognize it as part of the problem.

I am sending a copy of this correspondence to Ranger Perske at Darrington, who administers the Miners Ridge portion of the Mt. Baker National Forest. He has been studying his area of responsibility during the last two seasons, and may have some further good recommendations to make in line with your suggestions.

Thank you again for your letter. I will appreciate any further ideas you may have in the management of our wilderness resources.

Sincerely yours,

H. C. CHRISWELL
Forest Supervisor

THE WILD CASCADES

October - November, 1964

Concept of River Wilderness

Wolf Bauer



CONCEPT OF RIVER WILDERNESS

Wolf G. Bauer

President, Washington Foldboat Club

Editor's Note: Wolf Bauer brings to this article an unmatched background in wilderness experience, and leadership in wilderness enjoyment. Climbers know him as the founder of the Climbing Course presented annually since 1935 by The Mountaineers, and since emulated by many other organizations. Skiers know him as one of the pioneers of the sport in the Northwest. Paddlers know him as the founder of the Washington Foldboat Club. All travelers of the hills know him as the founder of the Mountain Rescue Council. He is currently at work on a book about paddle-sports, to be published by The Mountaineers in the near future.

Recent favorable conservation legislation indicates that an eleventh hour quirk of conscience has struck the national mind in the matter of saving what is left of a shrinking American wilderness for the mushrooming recreational demands of an exploding population. More and more is being said and written about the need of protecting remaining free-flowing rivers as a significant facet of wilderness. My purpose in this discussion is primarily to point to some of the unique characteristics of river wilderness, and to compare local conditions and trends with those elsewhere. Rather than to simply apply the cliches of conservationist logic to river wilderness promotion, let us first examine some terminology and popular concepts of wilderness needs and availability and suggest how these might be modified in terms of wild river classification and preservation. In addition, we might be justified to attempt a critical examination and broad classification of wilderness users as to motivation background, thus better to identify and label specific wilderness for specific needs within the broad spectrum of outdoor recreation.

BOUNDARIES IN WILDERNESS PERCEPTION

One of the more elusive problems conservationists and policy makers will have to tackle and solve will be that of defining the term "wilderness" in terms of use and the user.

The image of wilderness may not vary too greatly from person to person, but the ability to find it, fit it to one's best personal needs, and to enjoy it for its own sake, may soon become an art requiring considerable conscious effort. Much as we may want to cling to our own concepts of what connotes true wilderness to us in terms of primeval landscape and life, solitude and vastness, we may soon have to re-define and evaluate the state-of-wilderness in broader terms. There may needs emerge more realistic synthesis of all that is now loosely and vaguely gathered into the term.

Page eleven

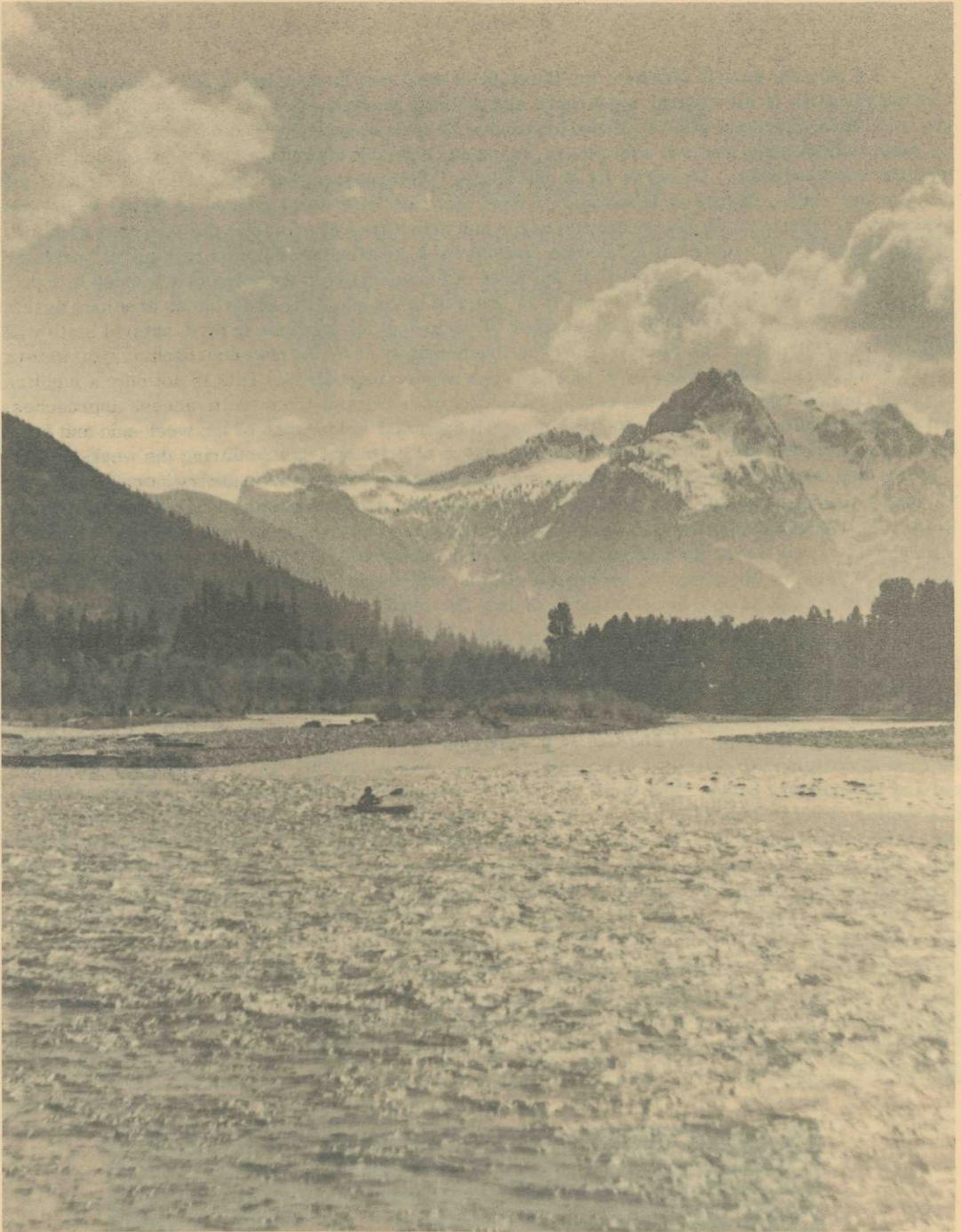
Spectacular ramparts of White Horse Mountain form an impressive backdrop to the Sauk River flowing north here from Darrington to the Skagit River. Harriet Bauer paddles her kayak down the Sauk on a recent spring day. Both mountain and river are among the most scenic and accessible from Seattle for climbing and river touring. (Photo by Wolf Bauer)

To me, the term is relative, for the state of mind may be as much a part of the experience of wilderness as is the natural topography and wildlife therein. In many parts of the West, we can still find wilderness-plus-solitude surrounded by beckoning unexplored horizons. In the East, we must increasingly share it with others, learning to shrink the radius of our perception to immediate surroundings. To serve us in the future, wilderness cannot be defined and classified only in size scale, degree of isolation, or type, but may have to be judged in terms of private availability. Not so much the occasional signs and structures of man, but the repeated presence of man himself, will require us to become satisfied with smaller and smaller patches of "private" wilderness. A tiny virgin wild oasis in the depth of a canyon or on the hump of a wooded hill may be protected in a primeval state; but if it is overrun by people, one of its most precious assets will be lost. In Europe, the shrinking number of camp-touring streams in their natural state will and are being "drowned" as effectively by jostling humanity as by the ever encroaching backwaters of the dams. Thus the privacy of wilderness is a needed ingredient. This is not only a function of people per square mile of area, not only a matter of dispersion from multi-access approaches, but also dispersion in the dimension of time. The peopled wilderness of the week-end and fair-weather period becomes the quiet undisturbed haven of primeval nature during the week-day, or the rain and storm period in the severe season. Whether or not "temporary" or "part-time" wilderness is acceptable, it is overshadowed by the fact that it is real, hence must be utilized where the ingredient of privacy becomes essential.

More and more will modern man have to turn searcher for his patch of refuge. The more the individual requires some solitude, the more cunning a strategist and opportunist need he become to find and experience primeval nature.

We who have explored and toured our myriad Pacific Northwest rivers and streams have learned to contemplate and enjoy "immediate" wilderness within the narrow confines of the channel and its boundary banks. The thrill of traveling a so-called wilderness river at a point a hundred miles or more from the nearest civilized outpost is basically psychologic and mental, for the physical aspects of the stream, its banks, as well as its plant and animal life are usually little different a few hundred yards from the nearest bridge or road. Being the low-point of the surrounding topography, the backdrop landscape is generally hidden and of secondary concern to the water-level traveler. It is much more difficult to dismiss the encroaching signs of civilization in the view from the mountain, than it is from the river bed where the immediate terrain above eye-level vision is often completely concealed. Very much akin to the diver and underwater explorer who exists and travels within a tiny sphere of vision boundary, and whose submarine wilderness appears quite absolute within even the busiest of harbors, so must one's mental eye and attitude become trained to focus on that which is original and elemental in nature, even though surrounded by synthetic forms and conditions.





The Skagit River System with its Suiattle and Sauk tributaries was recently selected as one of 12 rivers in the nation to come under detailed study by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture for inclusion in a nation-wide system of protected wild and free-flowing rivers of unique recreational values. This view is typical of the Sauk Prairie section near Darrington, and is a favorite semi-wilderness paddle-touring and camping area of the Washington Foldboat Club. (Photo by Wolf Bauer)

WILD-RIVER
WILDERNESS

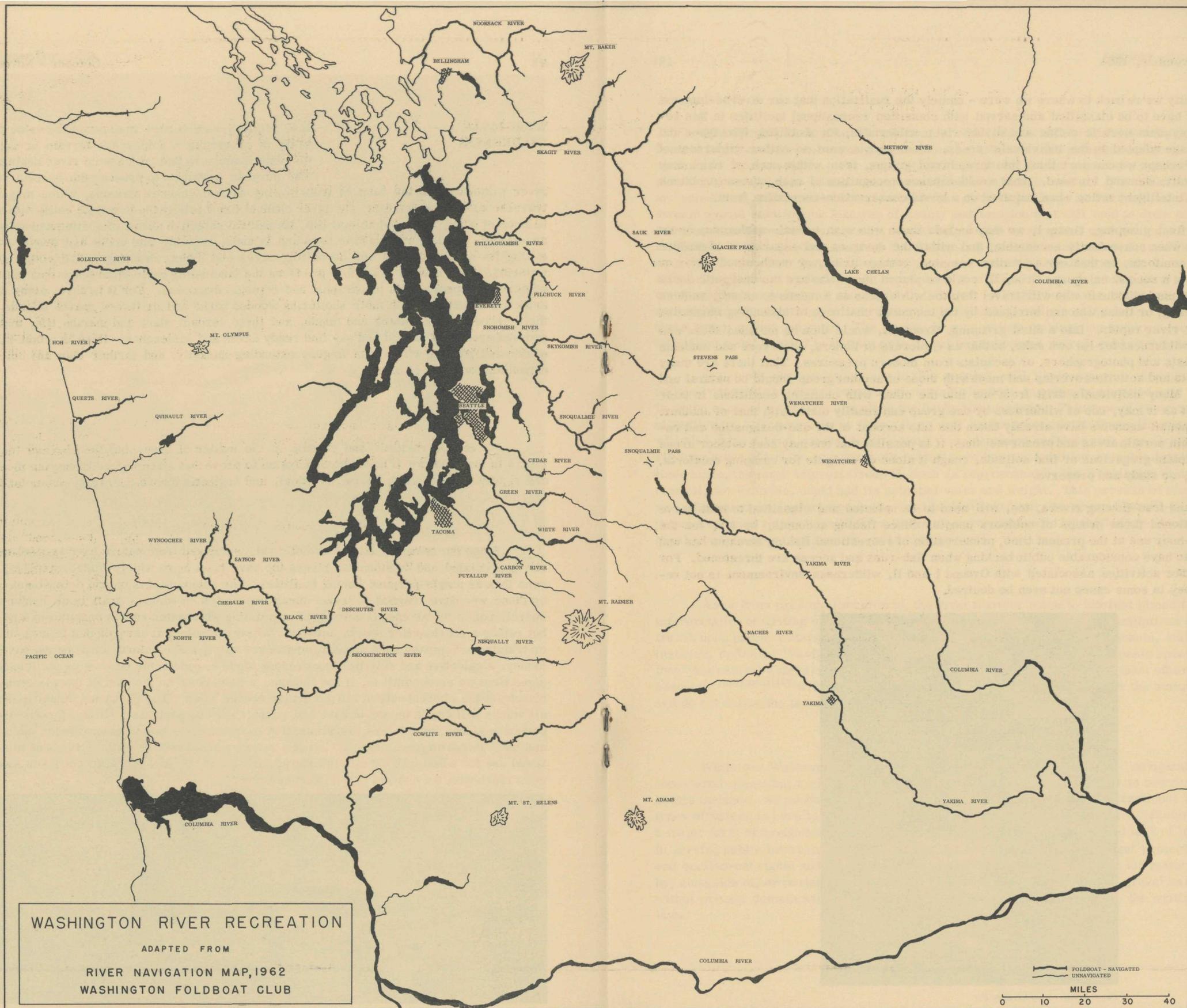
It is not the intention here to dismiss the value and desirability of protecting a wilderness terrain or region whose dominant feature is that of a scenic river drainage system.

The purpose is rather to present the concept of "limited" river wilderness in the form of free-flowing natural-channel streams, which may or may not traverse wilderness terrain. The river channel itself is here the complete entity with its delicate balance of plant, fish, and animal life, its natural selective action of sorting and arranging sand and gravel, building and shifting bars and islands, swirling into pools and drops, aerating and silting its water, digging and depositing caves and dikes, draining and flooding, feeding and watering. Such natural river flow produces the fascinating basic riverscape that maintains true wilderness aspects in its topographic and ecologic dynamics. For it is here, along the geologic arterials of nature, with their sheltering wooded banks and driftwood gravel islands and bends, their arbored back-waters and ponds, and their verdant plant and marine life, that the hard-pressed creatures of land and sky find ready haven and sustenance. Here is a last-stand branch of thin and pulsing wilderness fingers extending uneasily, and farther than any others into the expanding backyard of man.

We can be realistic and prosaic in the matter of assessing the relative importance of rivers to mankind, for it needs no discussion to prove that streams are among the most dominant and significant economic, social, political, and aesthetic forces operating on our landscape.

Since the recreational and esthetic values derived from nature have become more generally appreciated and fashionable, rivers too have been more widely "discovered" for other reasons than as single-purpose fishing facilities. The unique seclusion and detachment experienced by those who have learned to travel these waterways in various craft is no longer a well-kept secret, nor is the strenuous activity of negotiating whitewater rapids considered a perilous evil, but rather a sought-after sports activity. Wherever potential hazards due to lack of experience or training accompany such activity, and where safety and comfort cannot be readily bought with money, a selective and self-limiting process tends to reduce the number of participants. At the same time we must admit to, if not condone, a reluctance on the part of the wilderness friend to broadcast the whereabouts of his particular escape hatch. It is partly for these reasons, that not all voices will cry in unison to save and protect any one particular stream for wilderness travel purposes alone, for the less discriminating recreationists may concentrate on more accessible and least jeopardized waterways. Is not a summer home cottage on the river bank also a recreational use for a beautiful stream in natural surroundings? And yet, does not river tract development clash with the concept of a wilderness river?





WASHINGTON RIVER RECREATION

ADAPTED FROM

RIVER NAVIGATION MAP, 1962

WASHINGTON FOLDBOAT CLUB

— FOLDBOAT - NAVIGATED
 — UNNAVIGATED

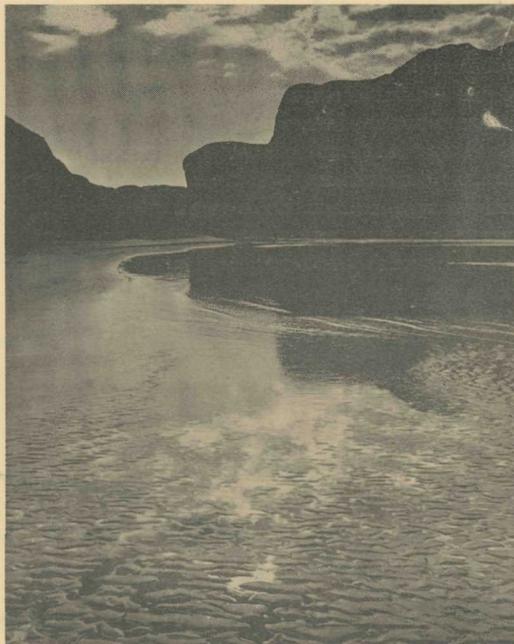
MILES

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Evidently we're back to where we were - namely the realization that our diverse-interest humanity may have to be classified and served with classified recreational facilities in this respect. We may thus need to define and divide river wilderness, for example, into types and restrictive usage adapted to the individuals' needs. Most people want so-called wilderness of some kind. Perhaps we can sort them into three broad groups, from within each of which may emerge a specific demand for need. This would enhance recognition of each others' problems for concerted intelligent action when required on a broad conservation-recreation front.

In the first grouping, Group I, we may include those who wish to taste wilderness or its fringes if and when conveniently accessible, and within the environs and assurances of modern gadgetry and comforts, be that car or trailer camping, cottage living, or mechanized water or trail travel. In a second category, Group II, could be placed those who are the energetic doers and more restless individuals who will travel thru the wilderness as a means to an end, such as hunting or fishing; or those who are intrigued by the technical challenge of ascending mountains or descending river rapids. Into a third grouping, Group III, would then be included those who penetrate the wilderness for its own sake, be that as explorers or loafers, observers and students of nature, artists and photographers, or escapist from modern pressures. That there are many whose interests and activities overlap and mesh with those of another group should be natural and self-evident. Many individuals drift from one into the other with changing conditions in their lives. Be that as it may, use of wilderness by one group can readily clash with that of another. Some governmental agencies have already taken this into account in the use-designation and restrictions within certain areas and preserves; thus, it is possible that one may seek outdoor areas in which to remain gregarious or find solitude, rough it alone or compete for camping comforts, shoot and kill, or study and preserve.

Wild and free-flowing rivers, too, will need to be selected and classified to best serve the aforementioned three groups of outdoors people. Since fishing accounts, by far, for the greatest man-hour use at the present time, preservation of recreational fishing streams has and will continue to have considerable public backing when fish-runs and access are threatened. For fishing and other activities associated with Groups I and II, wilderness environment is not required, and may in some cases not even be desired.



Colorado River from Klondike Bar

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, in connection with its wild river study evaluations, has set itself certain preliminary guide-lines for assessing the potential recreational values of rivers and river systems. For such selection, a river should possess a natural channel with pleasing banks and near-wilderness character as seen from the water. The water should be clean and unpolluted, and be suitable in size and flow cycle to perform its recreational function. The stream should have unique features of beauty and location that will tend to draw to itself other-than-local visitors and users; and it should be possible to show that such values surpass those to be derived from any other usage of the stream. It is significant to note that while such rivers may be considered or tagged for some future commercial or industrial use other than recreational, they may, nevertheless, be deemed as "available" if actual construction toward non-recreational purposes has not already been initiated. Whether extensive river tract developments come under a commercial or recreational classification will probably depend on which recreational group passes judgment. The Bureau is not a policy-making, but rather a coordinating and evaluating body, created to initiate or to assist in studies and recreational problems of this kind.

Our most serious problems, in this respect, will likely arise in attempts to preserve paddle-boat navigable rivers particularly suitable for boat-camping in unspoiled wild surroundings in which cabin site construction along the banks has no place. This type of riverscape should be attractive to, and supported by Group II as well as the more purist Group III interests. There will also arise a need, no doubt, for saving from damming and drowning free-flowing rivers and streams along which the growing river-cabin crowd has settled in irreversible density and extent. Here again, the large interest Group II, such as represented by the Washington State Sportsmens Council, for example, could add its potential voice and weight. This process of concerted action was illustrated not too long ago in the Cowlitz dam controversies where the well-known voices of commercial and recreational fishing interests were reenforced by the lesser-known voice of our kayak river touring organization, even if to no avail.

Aside from preservation efforts, the river traveler needs to interest himself in the proper interpretation of writing of laws and statutes pertaining to his rights and limitations of access and travel upon public waters. Only a few States, such as Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas, for instance, define as "navigable" any stream having public access. Wisconsin specifies, in fact, that "Any natural waters usable for rowing and canoeing are navigable" - most other States either associate navigability with that pertaining to commercial boat traffic, or the statutes are vague and do not define the terms "public waters" or "navigability".

While our Washington laws, with respect to the interpretation of "navigability", may be considered somewhat archaic, since no clear-cut test cases have helped to rewrite the statutes in this instance, we probably can take some comfort in the fact that recreational boating on all types of waters is here to stay in a big way. It should become increasingly difficult to deny it as a major form of navigation because of understandable early omissions and lack of legal foresight in serving public interest. As in all acts of human conduct requiring legal protective decisions and spelled-out rights and limitations, reasonable acts and courtesies in the matter of traveling by, alongside of, or portaging over private river bank land, or camping on gravel bars and islands within private domain will inhibit restrictive legislation and encourage the writing of friendly laws.

WASHINGTON'S
WILD-RIVER
POTENTIAL

The State of Washington, while unsurpassed in number, variety, and the consistency of flow of its recreation-navigable streams, is nevertheless lacking somewhat in long rivers flowing within isolated wilderness regions, such as the Rogue, John Day, and Owyhee in Oregon; the south fork of the Flathead in Montana; the upper Salmon, Lochsa, and Selway in Idaho; the upper Fraser, Skeena, Finlay, and Liard in British Columbia; or the Athabaska and North Saskatchewan in Alberta, as examples. In view of the fact that the north-western portion of the State is covered with a more or less deep mantle of glacial sand and gravel, very few rivers have cut into the solid bed-rock to isolate themselves within gorges and canyons. This feature, however, is significant in several ways, since it has tended to inhibit construction of high power dams outside of the mountains proper. The completed Mayfield and the impending Mossy Rock dams in the canyons of the Cowlitz are poignant illustrations of this geologic factor. It may well portend a sad future for one of the most fantastically primitive and beautiful close-in wilderness strips we still own in western Washington, namely the length of the wild Green River Gorge, thirty miles from a million people.

Within the lengths of rivers in our State there remain rather few absolute wilderness stretches as such, but there are several which, especially in their upper navigable reaches within the mountain foothills, retain most of the wild features associated with the primeval riverscape. Here only fleeting and unobtrusive signs of habitation, small roads, or an occasional bridge allow even the purist to enjoy boat camping on innumerable secluded gravel bars and river islands in self-sufficient isolation.

It would be presumptuous to suggest, at this point, a preferred list of rivers and river sections warranting protective considerations, since it is not just a matter of selection on the basis of personal or group preferences, but requires first of all a thorough overall study and analysis of associated economic, social, legal, and even political factors as well.

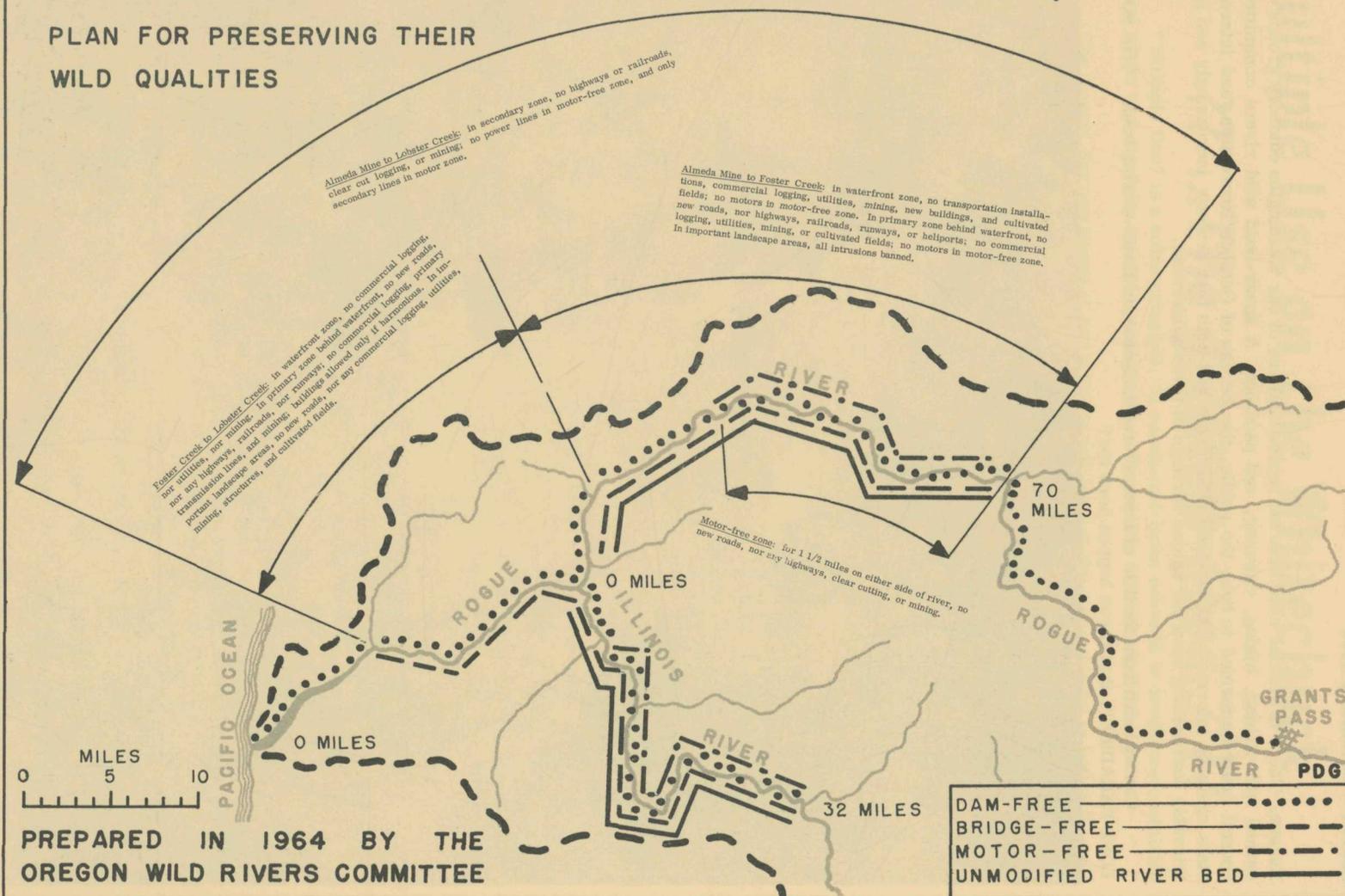
Such rivers as the Methow, Wenatchee, Yakima, Natches, and Grande Ronde in Eastern Washington; the Nooksack, Skagit, north and south forks of the Stillaguamish, the Skykomish, Puyallup, Nisqually, and Cowlitz draining the western slopes of the Cascades; and finally the Soleduck, Hoh, and Quinault on the Peninsula are typical of semi-wilderness natural rivers of wide public interest and appeal warranting preservation in their present state of flow and shoreline character. Unfortunately, a number of these streams are already well along in river tract planning and development.

Some usually lesser-known rivers and sections still exhibit total original environment, and these need protection now to preserve a uniqueness that may not be fully appreciated until it is too late. Of such, we might mention the Chiwawa and Cle Elum rivers on the east side of the mountains; the Suiattle and Cascade, the upper Sauk, the upper, middle, and north forks of the Snoqualmie, the Green River in its Gorge, as well as the upper sections and branches of the Wynootchee and Satsop on the southern flanks of the Olympics.

Obviously we will need an alert, informed, and interest-generating nucleus of individuals concerned with the present haphazard "development" of our free-flowing rivers and streams. Existing Conservation-minded organizations such as those represented by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs should and could give closer attention to this specific phase of our vanishing wilderness. Oregon citizens have already established an Oregon Wild Rivers Committee under the energetic guidance of J. Michael McCloskey, Northwest Conservation Representative at

LOWER ROGUE AND ILLINOIS RIVERS, OREGON

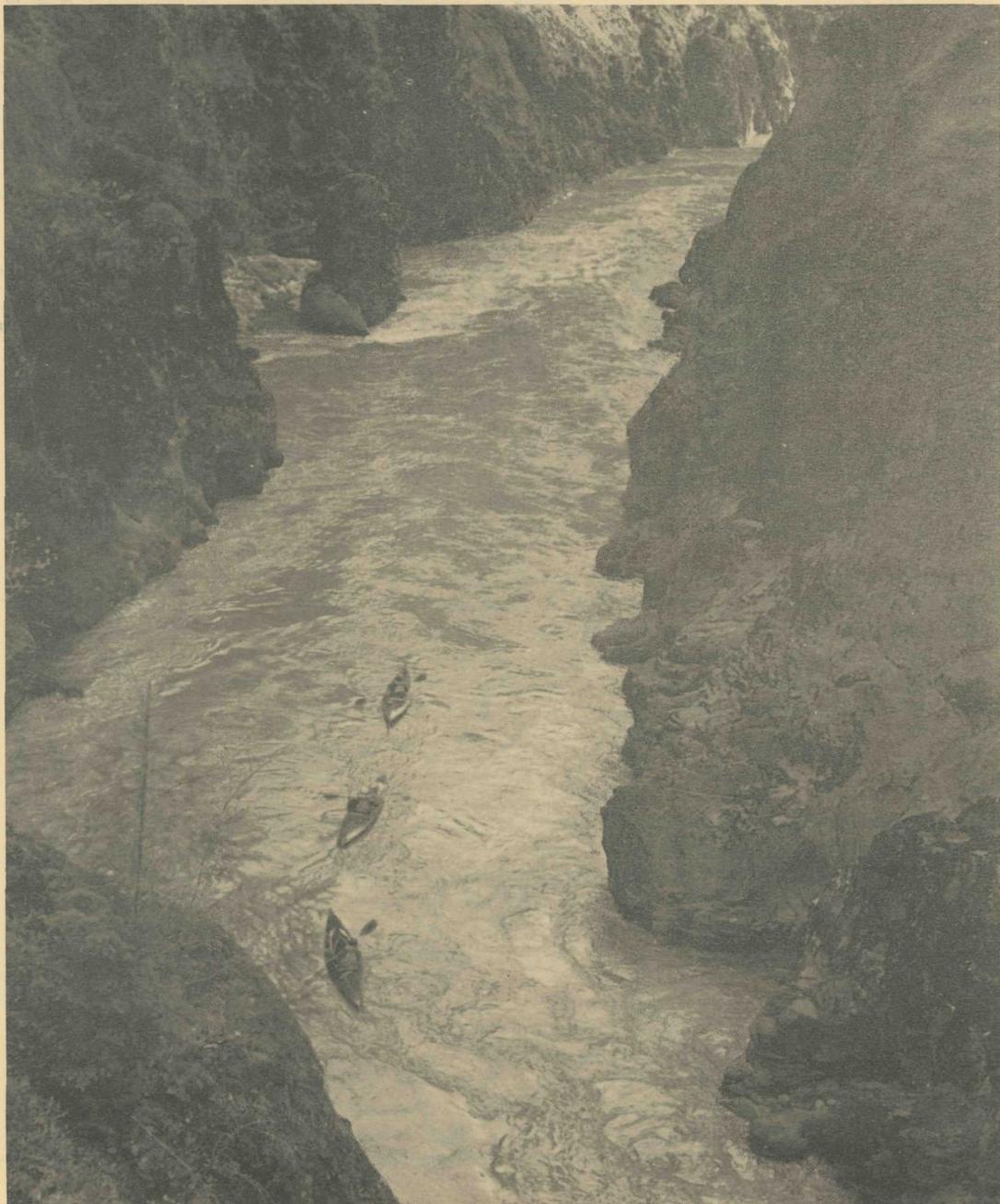
PLAN FOR PRESERVING THEIR WILD QUALITIES



PREPARED IN 1964 BY THE OREGON WILD RIVERS COMMITTEE

Eugene. There is similar need here for representatives of our Washington outdoors groups concerned with fishing, hiking, camping, and paddling. A spear-head wild rivers committee or council could be formed to keep the public, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and interested State agencies informed and alerted to the forces and acts that are now increasingly and irretrievably encroaching upon our unique heritage of river wilderness.

Can we learn from the title of a not-so-recent European river-touring book, "THE SOON-LOST PARADISE", that it can happen here too?



Multiple Use on the Whitechuck

??“...The greatest good...”??

"Multiple Use" is a noble principle. It sounds and looks splendid in brochures containing lyrical prose and carefully selected photographs. The reality is somewhat different.

The Forest Service knows it and tries to tell us that the new ugliness is better than the primeval beauty.

Conservationists know it and have proposed that the National Park Service be called in to save this beauty from the mythical protection of "multiple use".

1906—The Mazamas recognized the need for preserving the natural setting of the entire Whitechuck Valley; a 20-mile scenic corridor of virgin forests leading up to the very slopes of Glacier Peak.

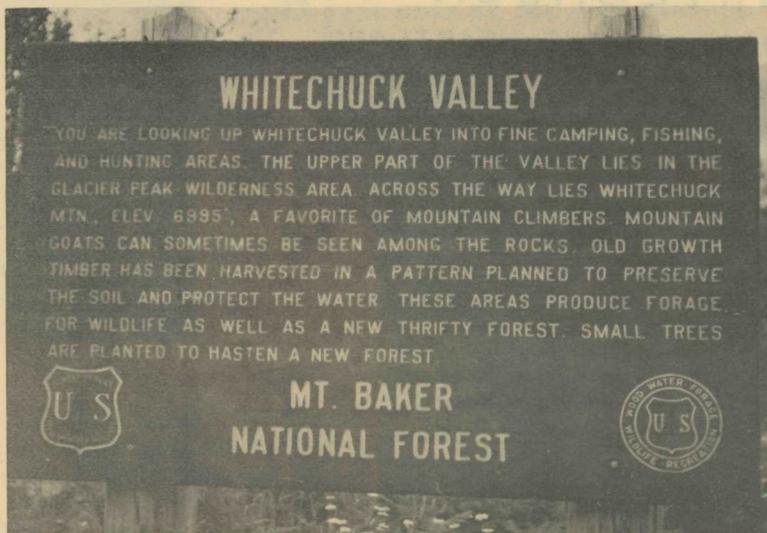
1957—Conservationists recommended saving the remaining unlogged upper 11 miles of the Whitechuck in a Wilderness Area.

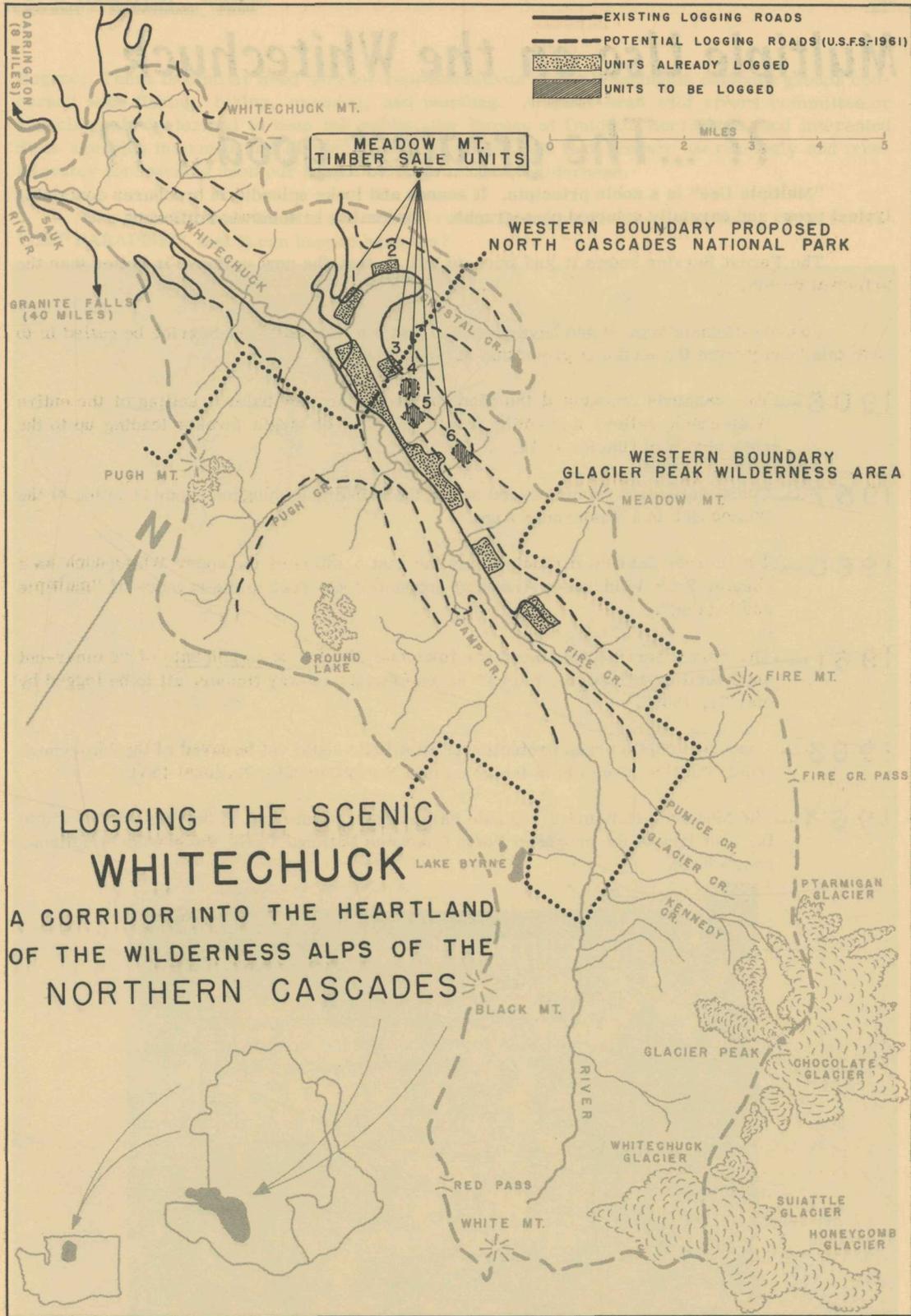
1960—The Forest Service dedicated only the last 5 miles of the upper Whitechuck as a Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and abandoned the rest to the ravages of "multiple use logging".

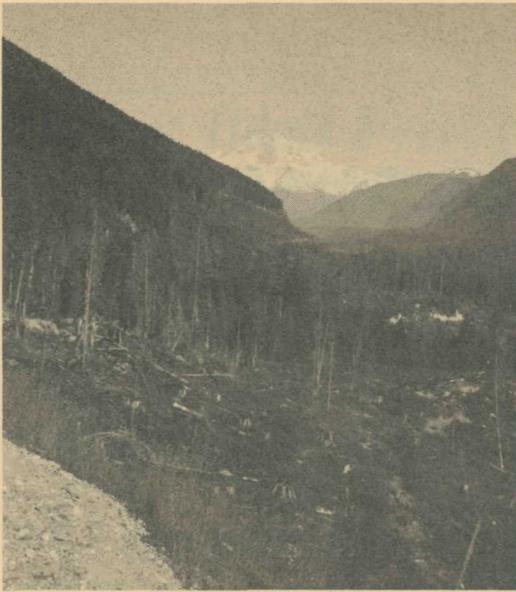
1961—The Forest Service announced the infamous Meadow Mountain Sale of "6 clear-cut units totaling 187 acres, plus 17 acres of right-of-way timber, all to be logged by May 31, 1965".

1963—Conservationists urged protection of what little could yet be saved of the Whitechuck from "multiple use" by its inclusion in a North Cascades National Park.

1964—The Meadow Mountain logging sale has progressed into unit 5, leaving behind, within the boundary of the proposed North Cascades National Park, the scenes of ugliness shown here.







1. AN EXTENSIVE OLD CLEARCUT THAT ELIMINATED THE ORIGINAL MEADOW MT. TRAIL AND IMPAIRED A FUTURE NATIONAL PARK.

2. A SLASH IN THE GREENERY OF SECLUDED CRYSTAL CREEK, UNPROTECTED BY THE GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AREA.



3. TODAY'S MEADOW MT. TRAIL DEAD AHEAD, SOON TO BE NO MORE; WAS NOT PROTECTED BY THE FOREST SERVICE BUT WOULD HAVE BEEN BY THE PARK SERVICE.



4. LAST YEAR, ALIVE IN AN INCOMPARABLE SETTING; TODAY, DEAD AND JUST ANOTHER LOG WHICH COULD HAVE JUST AS WELL COME FROM A FOREST WHERE THE SCENERY IS NOT THE PRIMARY VALUE.

N3C Bookshop

THE NORTH CASCADES. Photos by Tom Miller, text by Harvey Manning, maps by Dee Molenaar. 96 pages, 10x12 inches, including 83 photographs and 10 maps. \$10. Published by The Mountaineers in May 1964.

WILD CASCADES: The Glacier Peak-Lake Chelan Parkland. By Weldon F. Heald. 128 pages, 9x12 inches, including 80 illustrations, 8 in color. \$12.50. Published by the Sierra Club. Available (at long last) in spring 1965. Advance orders being accepted; Christmas gift cards sent on request.

MOUNTAIN FEVER: Historic Conquests of Rainier. By Aubrey L. Haines. 257 pages, including 17 illustrations and 3 maps. \$2.45, paperbound. Published by the Oregon Historical Society in 1962.

CLIMBER'S GUIDE TO THE CASCADE AND OLYMPIC MOUNTAINS OF WASHINGTON. By Fred Beckey. \$5. Published by the American Alpine Club.

MOUNTAINEERING: The Freedom of the Hills. Edited by Harvey Manning. \$7.50. Published by The Mountaineers.

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CHRISTMAS COMES EARLY

Stewart Udall Peers Into Future; Cascades Park Project on Agenda

By A. ROBERT SMITH

News Tribune Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—If you don't care for a fellow westerner named Stewart Udall, this would be a good place to turn to the comics or the sports page.

If you do like the secretary of the interior, this is your chance to get excited.

Udall is bubbling with good will way ahead of the Yuletide season. President Johnson has obviously given Udall his gift ahead of time. The gift is the President's blessing to remain in the cabinet of the new Johnson administration.

That's just what Stew wanted from the big Santa Claus from Texas.

Peering Into Future

At the news conference Monday afternoon, Udall noted that he'd had a "fine day" at the LBJ ranch recently discussing future plans for the Interior Department. He said he is peering into the future "with a real sense of excitement."

What is so exciting about his future?

Udall said he was excited about new programs that are in the works.

What are they, this correspondent brazenly asked.

The secretary smiled coyly and said he thought it wise to let the Big Boss from Texas announce them. But Udall finds it hard to be coy. He let a few things slip.

Like highway beautification and bigger spending on trying to de-

salinize sea water. And preserving wild rivers from commercial despoliation.

Park Plans

What about that idea for creating a mammoth national park that would embrace over a million acres in the North Cascade mountains?

Udall said he expects to get a report on that idea this month.

The report is being prepared by a five-man team appointed by Udall and his cabinet colleague, Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman.

If the report favors creating a park in the area, it will likely touch off the hottest fight since

timber and park advocates fought over the creation of Olympic National Park during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

Any park bill would have to clear the Senate Interior Committee, headed by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash. Jackson was all for studying the question during 1964, the year he was up for re-election. It has been studied at length. Where Jackson will stand in 1965 remains to be seen. He was re-elected by a huge vote.

Rep. Tom Pelly, R-Wash. from Seattle, last year asked for a moratorium on logging in the proposed area as a favor to park enthusiasts. Timber interests, backed by Rep. Jack Westland, R-Wash. of Everett, didn't like that.

Pelly was re-elected, one of the only two Washington State Republicans in Congress to survive the election. Westland was defeated. Whether this will influence the course of future events concerning the Cascades is a good question that no one can answer as yet.

But this is one of the future issues that is apt to create some excitement and some conflict between those who like and those who dislike Stewart Udall and his programs for the future.



STEWART UDALL
Bubbles With Good Will

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN E. DOERR

Superintendent, Olympic National Park

* * * * *

JEAN TAYLOR ANDERSON

Wife of John Warren Anderson, Corresponding Secretary and Director, North Cascades Conservation Council

A Forester's View:

A PROFESSIONAL FORESTER'S VIEW OF WILDERNESS

Remarks made by M. L. Heinselman, of the Great Lakes Experiment Station, at a June 1964 section meeting of the Society of American Foresters at Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

As a Society member clearly identified with the wilderness movement I feel a special obligation today. It is an obligation to tell you why I think wilderness values are important, and to interpret for you the role I think we foresters must play in this business. My task is not a popular one.

Before we get on with this subject I want to make one thing crystal clear. I believe in the practice of forestry for the production of wood products! I have spent most of my career in research dedicated to that purpose. But forestry is becoming broader than this. The question with respect to commercial forestry is not whether it is necessary--of course it is--it is only a question of where we shall practice it, and how much land we need. And I think our skills and potential in commercial forestry have barely been tapped. Yet even without this effort we have already created a wood surplus! If I were really worried about our future wood supply I wouldn't be on this panel!

We foresters are not destined to be the sole judges of values society places on all the forest land in our nation. Wilderness has positive psychological and aesthetic values that many fine people in our crowded urban centers are seeking. When they tell us they want desperately to keep the natural landscape in the Canoe Country, and to save the solitude of the whole Quetico-Superior region, we are well advised to sit up and listen!

But, you say, why isn't a managed forest just as useable for recreation? After all, the landscape is still covered with trees. Perhaps I can answer this best with a few simple analogies. I will ask you the value of a Beethoven symphony, a great painting, or a great book. After all, a symphony is only a scrap of paper--and a lot of noise coming from an odd assortment of mechanical contraptions! A painting is only a piece of canvas and a few oil colors! A book is only a few hundred sheets of paper and a little black ink!

The point is this: music, art, and literature, and I submit, wilderness areas too, can mold men's minds and characters! And today some men crave wilderness experience just as one craves music, art or literature--I know, because I am one of them.

And make no mistake about it--this controversy is not over recreation alone, or "giant playgrounds", as some detractors have called our wilderness areas. We are arguing for basic human values that mean a great deal to some people. And to bring this still closer to home, I suspect that several of you may have chosen forestry as a career because of the inspiration obtained from early wilderness experiences. I willingly acknowledge this myself, and it was the Quetico-Superior Area that brought me into forestry and thus to this panel today!

But there is still another value in our wilderness areas, and this is a "practical" one. I refer to the scientific value of large scale natural communities...we can hardly imagine the possible values that future generations of scientists may uncover in these "islands of the natural world," that hopefully we may save for their minds to ponder.

Yet some people say "why worry about a little wild country in Minnesota--you can always run up to Canada or out West and have all the wild country you want." But these people are poor students of history, and they are unaware of the rapid changes taking place in our world today. The Canadian North is being developed at a feverish pace, and so is our own West. You can already drive to the Albany River in Ontario, to Reindeer Lake in northwestern Manitoba, to the Churchill River in Saskatchewan, to Great Slave Lake in Mackenzie, to Dawson in the Yukon, and to Circle in Alaska. You can also drive to many of the most remote places in our western mountains. And development goes on at an ever-accelerating pace.

This brings us to a consideration of the place of wilderness in our national forest system. Multiple use means: . . . "In the administration of the national forests due consideration shall be given to relative values of the various resources in particular areas. The establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness are consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act."

So you see, Congress clearly provided for wilderness within the national forest system in this latest basic act.

I know that what I have said comes as a shock to many of you. Some of you consider this idle and idealist dreaming. Many of us see in this movement a negation of all of the things we stand for. We urge "multiple use" on all forest lands--and we mean to include commercial logging almost everywhere.

Barely sixty years ago we, as a new profession, undertook the seemingly impossible task of developing a system of managed forests out of the chaos of the cut-out and get-out era. The spectre of a timber famine lay before us. . . . But the wonder of it all is that even these modest measures have already given us timber surpluses! In fact, this surplus situation is rapidly developing continent-wide, because Canada is also faced with gigantic surpluses.

Simultaneously, many good people, largely in our urban society, see a new value in keeping intact a few samples of our natural forest heritage. They need a profession of scientifically trained land managers. Men that can bring to reality their desires to maintain the natural landscapes in our wilderness areas and national parks.

They are looking toward our profession. And they are struck with dismay! For many of us reject their values, and tell them their goals are impossible. We say they demand too much land for their questionable purposes.

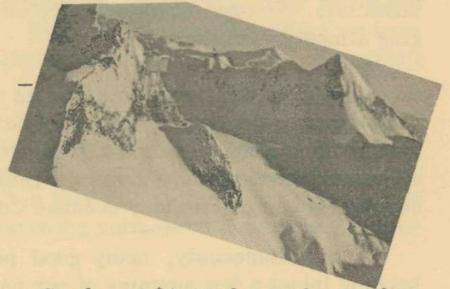
But perhaps it is we that should stop and think a moment. It may be that we are demanding too much! Can we rightfully expect to practice commercial wood production on nearly all forest lands? I suspect that in truth we can meet our nation's timber requirements on much less land than we now devote (often haphazardly) to this purpose. And I suspect that we will very soon be asked to do so!

I say that the goals these wilderness people put forth are valid goals. And we are the logical profession to rise to their challenge! If we refuse their pleas, we may find that history has passed us by. I say this because I think that somewhere, some professional group is going to rise to this challenge. It will be a profession that accepts the premise that not all forest lands must produce timber for commerce. And it will be a profession that can sense values in a landscape that transcends the stumpage value of the trees growing upon it. It will be a profession that is willing to accept society's conclusion that a few examples of the natural world are worth the effort required to maintain them. It will be a profession of land managers in the fullest sense of the word! I hope it will be our profession.



WILDERNESS CARDS

Glacier Peak from Image Lake -- Johannesburg Mountain from Cascade Pass -- Mount Challenger from Tapto Lake -- and 14 more jumbo, giant, and regular glossy, color, postcard scenes from the North Cascades.

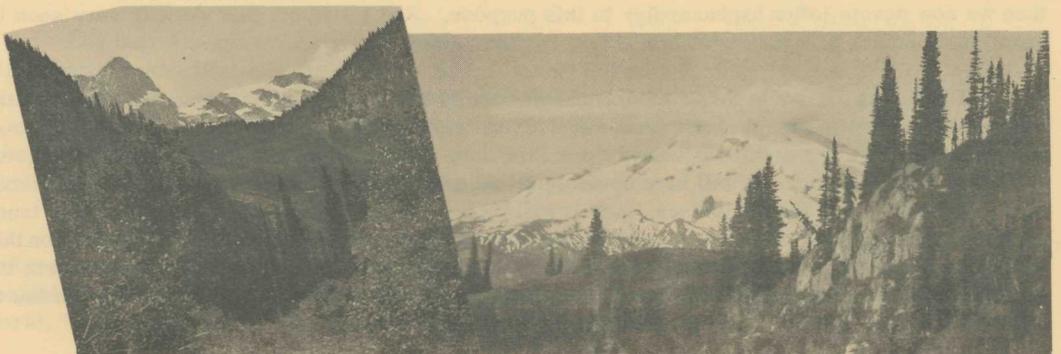


North Cascades Conservation Council
 c/o Mrs. Anne Mack
 4800 N. E. 70th Street
 Seattle, Washington 98115

Please send me _____ sets of North Cascades Wilderness Cards, at \$1.25 for each set of 17 cards. Enclosed find \$_____.

(Name) _____

(Address) _____



Projected Future Needs for Wood Products

A major factor bearing on decisions concerning the creation of new wilderness areas, national parks, and national recreation areas is whether or not the United States can afford to preserve a few publicly owned forests from commodity production. Various projections of future wood-products needs are summarized in the following charts.

Chart 1 is interesting for two reasons. First, projections made by the United States Forest Service are substantially above those made by two other groups. Second, though all the projections indicate increased lumber consumption, actual consumption has been drifting downward.

Chart 2, while showing that actual pulpwood consumption is increasing, demonstrates again the inflated projections of the Forest Service.

Inevitably the question arises, are Forest Service plans for North Cascades logging -- and Forest Service refusals of logging moratoriums -- soundly based on "the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run"? Or is the Forest Service -- under bad advice from its economists -- cutting logs in the Whitechuck and elsewhere in the North Cascades that the nation can well afford to preserve?

million board feet

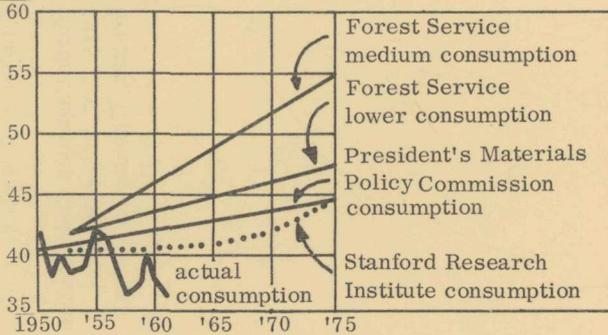


CHART 1 - PROJECTIONS OF UNITED STATES LUMBER CONSUMPTION TO 1975

pulpwood (million cords per year)

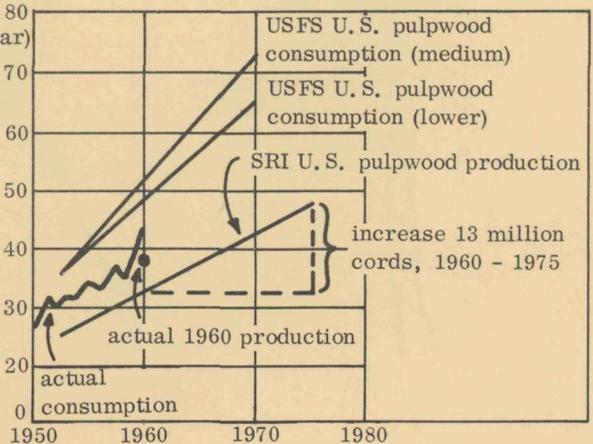


CHART 2 - PROJECTIONS OF UNITED STATES PULPWOOD CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION TO 1975

North Cascades Conservation Council

Founded 1957



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EDITORS: The Wild Cascades
Harvey and Betty Manning
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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION:

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North Cascades Conservation Council
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Seattle, Washington - 98109

I (Name) _____ wish to:

Enroll myself -----

Send a gift membership -----

(Enclosed find \$2 for one year's dues, including subscription to WILD CASCADES). I support the Council's purposes of securing the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values of the North Cascades, including establishment of Wilderness Areas and a North Cascades National Park. -----

Enter a gift subscription to WILD CASCADES -----

Send a sample copy of WILD CASCADES (free) -----

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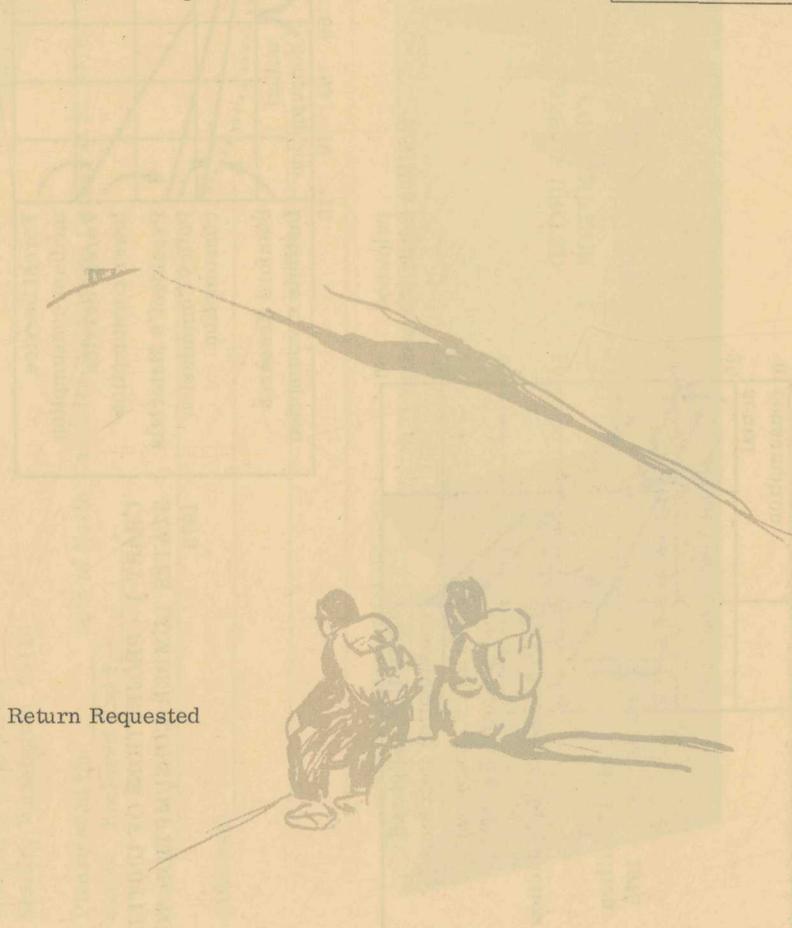
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October - November, 1964

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