

# THE WILD CASCADES



NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Founded 1957

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# SUMMER'S OVER

## AND IT LOOKS LIKE A HOT WINTER COMING UP

As our faithful readers know, we have steadily been seeking to improve the physical appearance of The Wild Cascades. Through the financial generosity of a member, we have been able to purchase certain essential equipment, and are about to acquire a new typewriter that will greatly increase readability. Through the contributed labor of Vincent Millspaugh, we have for some months been multilithing the publication, a considerable advance over mimeographing. Now, through the contributed labor of Bill Nordstrom, we are using a photo offset process to manufacture the multilith plates.

This issue is, in a number of ways, experimental. For one thing, we editors have a lot to learn about the new process before we can fully exploit its possibilities. For another, an entire new pattern of work party coordination must be perfected, linking together Cougar Mountain, Portland, and several parts of Seattle — and the several dozen members involved in the production line. We trust you will be patient with our trial-and-error evolution.

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Our goal is not a "pretty magazine." Our goal is an effective newsletter that can meet the challenges of the coming year.

It now appears almost certain that 1962 will be the year long remembered for enactment of the Wilderness Bill. — But as we go to press, it is not clear whether we will have cause to cheer the enactment, or whether we must lament, and prepare for further battles.

It now appears that 1963 will be the year long remembered for introduction into Congress of a bill to establish a North Cascades National Park. — But as every American knows a Declaration of Independence is only the beginning of the serious battles.

During the next year the Forest Service will publish its recommendations for a North Cascades Wilderness Area — and we will republish ours. During the next year the Forest Service will continue to study the proposed Cougar Lakes and Alpine Lakes Wilderness Areas — and so will we.

BUT — first things first.

The Forest Service is hurrying in hot haste to have its own way. The proposed Wilderness areas, the proposed national park, are now being slashed to ribbons by Forest Service cutting circles. The Forest Service very well knows that public opinion is turning swiftly and steadily against it, and knows that only by swift action can it forestall the public.

Our first order of business is the Pelly Moratorium.

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Cover Photo: Cloudcap Peak, by Thomas W. Miller

— From his forthcoming book, The North Cascades (see page 14)

# OUR FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS

On 19 June, 1962, Congressman Thomas R. Pelly requested Secretary of Agriculture Orville A. Freeman to halt further timber sales in 20 selected areas of the North Cascades, pending full, objective study of their potential national park values.

Support for the Pelly Moratorium is growing on every hand — but do not assume the modesty of the proposal, and its fairmindedness, has ensured its acceptance. Congressman Jack Westland has come roaring off the fairways (see page 13) and when the Hon. Jack jumps so fast and high rest assured Somebody has given him a big boost.

The question, ladies and gentlemen, is this:

Have you written your letter to Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington D.C, in support of the Pelly Moratorium?

If not, summer's over — please do it now. (And please send a copy to N3C President Patrick Goldsworthy, 3215 NE 103rd, Seattle 55, Washington.)

We wish we could publish in full all the eloquent letters to Secretary Freeman of which we have received copies. For now, let these few excerpts represent the hundreds — and let them stimulate you to contribute your impassioned eloquence — NOW — to OUR FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS.



" . . . This primeval forest can only be saved once—  
And only spent once. After it has been logged its  
quality will be lost for generations."  
--Joel and Mary D. Whitney, Long Beach, Cal.

● "My concern is indeed genuine and my fear is real.  
. . . the results of logging are all too vivid in  
my mind. . ." — Harvey L. Young, M.D.



● "Unlike a commercial enterprise, our forests cannot always be  
operated on an economic basis for they are nature and nature  
does not always recognize economics. . . (there) are few spots  
left to serve our increasing masses, . ." —W. H. McMurray  
(formerly of the Snoqualmie Nat'l Forest)

● "I cannot see why this short delay is such a  
terrible thing to grant. . . I hate to think of  
ruining our watersheds and all the beautiful  
trees in the North Cascades. . ."  
—Elizabeth White, M.D., Spokane

● "The need for Pacific northwest timber is at  
low ebb but the need for outdoor recreational  
facilities is growing by leaps and bounds.

"Why then, does the N.F.S. insist in selling  
all the trees in an area like the Northern  
Cascades before determination as to its great-  
est use is settled?"--George Reue, Spokane

● "I urge you to do all  
in your power to pre-  
vent the loss forever  
of what little is left."  
-- Josephine Bailey  
Richmond Bch, Wash.

● "Logging is presently proceeding  
in vital parts of this area which  
we feel should be curtailed until  
a complete study. . . of its po-  
tential has been made. . ."  
—Ted W. Carlson, Seattle, Wash.



# PEOPLE WHO KNOW WILDERNESS VALUE WILDERNESS

A very common assumption, very often repeated, is that the greatest support for wilderness preservation comes from people who live far away from wilderness and thus have little direct experience of wilderness and little economic involvement in its exploitation.

The Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives held public hearings on the Wilderness Act, May 7 through 11, 1962. The following tabulation of letters received by the Subcommittee in favor of the Wilderness Bill may surprise and should interest many people, perhaps including Congressmen Westland, Pfost, and Aspinall, who represent states ranking 1, 3, and 6 in proportionate public support for the Wilderness Act.

It should also be noted that the subcommittee received some 1,777 letters for the Wilderness Bill — and 18 letters opposing it. (For the reactions of Congressmen Westland, Pfost, and Aspinall, see page 13.)

LETTERS RECEIVED IN FAVOR OF THE WILDERNESS BILL				
Rank	State	No. Letters	Population in Millions	No. of Letters per Million Population
1	Washington	77	2.85	27.02
2	Wyoming	8	.35	24.24
3	Idaho	16	.67	23.88
3	Montana	16	.67	23.88
5	Oregon	42	1.77	23.73
6	Colorado	27	1.75	15.43
7	New Hampshire	9	.61	14.75
8	Pennsylvania	155	11.32	13.69
9	Massachusetts	70	5.15	13.59
10	Delaware	6	.45	13.33
11	California	188	15.72	11.96
12	Dist. of Columbia	9	.76	11.84
13	Connecticut	26	2.54	10.63
14	New York	165	16.78	9.83
15	Vermont	3	.39	7.90
16	Wisconsin	29	3.95	7.34
17	Nevada	2	.29	6.89
18	Florida	33	4.95	6.67
19	Maryland	20	3.10	6.45
20	Virginia	22	3.97	5.54
21	New Jersey	33	6.07	5.44
22	Minnesota	18	3.41	5.28
23	Arizona	6	1.30	4.62
24	Illinois	46	10.08	4.56
25	Alaska	1	.23	4.35
26	Maine	4	.97	4.12
27	Iowa	11	2.76	3.99
28	Rhode Island	3	.86	3.49
29	North Carolina	15	4.56	3.29
30	Michigan	25	7.82	3.20
31	Missouri	13	4.32	3.01
32	Ohio	29	9.71	2.99
33	Nebraska	4	1.41	2.84
34	Tennessee	8	3.57	2.24
35	Arkansas	4	1.79	2.23
36	New Mexico	2	.95	2.10
37	North Dakota	1	.63	1.58
38	Indiana	7	4.66	1.50
39	South Dakota	1	.68	1.47
40	Kansas	5	4.32	1.16
41	Utah	1	.89	1.12
42	West Virginia	2	1.86	1.08
43	Texas	9	9.60	0.94
44	Oklahoma	2	2.33	0.86
45	Georgia	3	3.94	0.76
46	Kentucky	2	3.04	0.66
47	Louisiana	2	3.26	0.61
48	Mississippi	1	2.18	0.46
49	Alabama	1	3.27	0.31
50	Hawaii	0	.63	0
51	South Carolina	0	2.38	0
		<u>1,177</u>	<u>179.36</u>	



FORMIDABLE PEAK IN THE NORTH CASCADES — Photo by Thomas Miller  
from the forthcoming book, THE NORTH CASCADES (see page 14).

# WEYERHAEUSER'S GO

# HIGH AND WILD . . .



## Weyerhaeuser NEWS

Number 49 · April · 1962

# Wilderness

by Jay Gruenfeld

I am a member of a minority group.

It is not the usual minority group identified by race, color or creed, but a small group of people who actually visit our magnificent wilderness areas.

Since I not only like these vast recreational areas, untouched by the hand of man, but actually use them, this puts me in the definite minority, even in my own profession of forestry.



GRUENFELD and his fellow gunners can only make it into the high country with "strong legs, sound hearts, and good lungs" and perhaps a tote-gote or two.

Preservationists apparently are sturdier folk than modern loggers. Among the regular contributors to The Wild Cascades we could cite several with crippled legs. Among the editors of The Wild Cascades we could cite two with rheumatic hearts, another with only one lung, and others with imperfect eyesight, hearing and metabolism. However they, along with strong-man Gunner Gruenfeld, manage to visit and enjoy "this type of wilderness."

# BUT SPRING'S GO JUST AS HIGH AND WILD AND YOUNGER



"VALLEY POUNDER" has become a big boy since he was immortalized in this famous photograph from High Adventure, by Bob and Norma and Ira and Pat Spring. (Superior Publishing Company, Seattle, 1951.) He's grown in size — and he's grown in other ways that may in large part be attributed to his family life in the high, wild country.

"Valley Pounder" has had, and still has, the opportunity to experience "this type of wilderness." To be sure, he is not packing a gun, but some among us would call this an improvement over the wilderness attitude exemplified by the hackers, dammers, and shooters — the "Multiple Users."

# THE SO CALLED LUMBER CRISIS

The Seattle Times, Friday, July 27, 1962

The SIX POINTS in Mr. Kennedy's plan:

Ask Congress for more money to develop roads to help harvest timber in national forests.

Amend laws to permit use of foreign vessels in intercoastal lumber shipments.

Immediately increase allowable timber cuts to make available 150,000,000 board feet on land managed by the Interior Department.

Give more attention to loan applications filed by lumber mills with the Small Business and Area Redevelopment administration.

Set up a continuing review of the problems of the industry by an inter-agency governmental committee.

And, finally, instruct Agriculture Secretary Freeman to report by October 15 on increases in national forest allowable cuts "to insure a continuation of timber sales at or beyond the record levels achieved in the most recent quarter of 1962."

In Seattle, Dave James, co-chairman of the Lumberman's Economic Survival Committee, said the President's action was "a very heartening thing for the people of the Northwest."

FROM THE OFFICE OF SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON, D., Wash.

Creation of a new position of Assistant Secretary for Forestry Affairs within the Department of Agriculture today drew endorsement of P. N.W. Senators led by . . . Warren G. Magnuson, Wash.

"Our joint efforts in connection with resolving the N.W. lumber problem have convinced us that firmer policy control must be asserted over sales of public timber," Magnuson pointed out in a letter to Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman.

August 6, 1962

Senator Warren G. Magnuson

We have been closely following the investigation of the economic status of the Northwestern lumber industry. It was with great interest that we noted that there may be a new Assistant Secretary of Agriculture with primary responsibility for overseeing the work of the Forest Service. We feel it is very significant that the news reported that

"Congressional delegations feel that the F.S. acts too much like an independent agency, free of any real supervision from the Secretary of Agriculture and unresponsive to outside criticism."

It has long been our opinion that this unresponsiveness has been excessive with regard to criticism from conservationists. We have experienced it repeatedly.

We would like to offer . . . suggestions (for) the possible appointment of an Asst. Secretary of Agriculture in charge of the Forest Service.

1. Assuming that the F.S. remains in the Dept. of Agriculture and is not transferred to the Dept. of the Interior this plan to strengthen the supervision of the Sec. of Agriculture (is) . . . commendable.
2. It would be a tragedy if the new Asst. Sec. . . . were experienced only in timber resource management. . . (we hope he) will be satisfactory both to conservation and timber interests.

3. We would like to suggest that Mr. Robert Wolf, Staff Assistant for the Senate Comm. on Int. and Insular Affairs, be considered as a candidate for this new position. . .

It is a matter of record that the local (lumber) industry has been suffering a gradual decline for many years. . .it is inevitable that competition will eliminate many small operators just as it was doing before the war. . .We are alarmed when we hear the industry insisting that the F.S. change their price schedules and bid procedures to give economic aid. . . Our concern is that . . .some of the superb scenic areas. . .may be sacrificed to (afford) a transient but minor relief to a marginal industry.

/s/ Patrick D. Goldsworthy, Pres.  
North Cascades Conservation  
Council

## THE TIMBER OPERATOR

Volume XIX

AUGUST 11, 1962

Number 15

### Our Wood Products Future

The future of our lumber industry has the spotlight at present because of the success of foreign competition in our own markets. It is sought to eliminate or greatly reduce this competition politically and by executive mandate.

Demand is recognized as a prime force in the creation of a profitable market. Demand is created by superior fitness for a purpose and favorable comparative price.

The lumber industry of the whole country is in a state of flux. Technical improvement in production methods, development of new products, promotion of scientific research, advanced automation are all employed to carry forward the competitive struggle.

Some of the trends foreseen and their potential are well analyzed in an address to the National Plywood Distributors Association by John L. Aram, vice president of Weyerhaeuser Company, at the Association meeting in Vancouver, B.C. the end of June.

Mr. Aram said in part: those who have recently visited wood products manufacturing facilities in Germany and other European nations return with expressions of amazement at the technological progress in process control. It is not unusual to see American engineering being applied and improved upon. Foreign producers, whom we formerly considered to be inefficient, have been rapidly narrowing the productivity gap and have carried engineering technology beyond the level of application in America.

"It appears that much of the equipment and many of the techniques of manufacturing that we employ in the United States have become increasingly obsolete year by year while our foreign competitors modernize.

The seller's market has gone. The buyer's market of twenty-five years ago, interrupted by the shortages during and after two wars, has returned. The buyer's ability to get the goods and services he desires seem to be here to stay.

The volume of lumber produced by the different sections of the United States has been shifting. During the last decade, the western pine lumber industry production has grown by 17 percent, as the so-called associated species have been found to have adequate utility and acceptance in the market place. We now are noting a resurgence of growth in the southern pine lumber industry. Land no longer productive for cotton and other farm crops is growing trees and the rate of growth of wood in the South is about double that in most other sections of the country. This added productive potential has not yet reached the markets in the form of lumber, but it is coming.

# A WALK The SUN

Robert L. Wood, who is currently writing a book on the Olympic Mountains, also enjoys the North Cascades — and from his deep involvement in the past history of the Olympics, perhaps more than many among us. In July of this year he hiked up the Green Mountain trail, and was so incensed by what he saw that on his return he immediately dispatched to us a furious letter, from which we here present certain of the milder passages, having suppressed those others that would invoke the Riot Act.

The trail to the Green Mountain Lookout is steep, but nothing that cannot be mastered by the average hiker with some five hours at a steady, unhurried pace. The effort is well worth those five hours, for at the end the hiker is high above the green verdure of the Suiattle River on a 6300-foot summit in the Arctic - Alpine zone, with a most rewarding view of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

After three steep miles, the trail breaks out into open meadows. To the southeast rise the two-mile-high snows of Glacier Peak; eastward are some of the most rugged peaks of the North Cascades climax, dominated by the pinnacles and buttresses of Dome Peak. To the north are jagged peaks of ice and rock beyond which rises the superb Komo Kulshan, whitest, coldest, cleanest volcano of them all.

To the south and west are the huge, withdrawing mountain slopes rising above the valleys of the Suiattle and its tributary creeks to the slender summits of Sloan, Pugh and Whitechuck — slopes still clothed in shining green virgin forest.

In sweeping the entire Suiattle valley, the eye encompasses a vast primeval splendor reminiscent of the Hoh Valley in Olympic National Park.

But we note a difference. What is this at our feet that offends the eye? Strung out like pearls along the south side of the Suiattle, and extending up the valley to a point directly opposite the confluence of Downey Creek, are a number of logged areas. Patch logging! Strung out like pearls, yes — but lacking the loveliness of gems. These ugly scars may be indicative of good forestry practices, but on land that should be reserved in its primitive condition (whether as national park or otherwise) they are sadly out of place. And why the necessity of these long stretches of cutouts extending so deeply up the valley, by-passing miles and miles of equally good and more accessible timber which could be utilized by the logger? Can it be that the Forest Service is deliberately trying to wreck these lands from a scenic standpoint in order to prevent possible loss of jurisdiction of them? Ah, bureaucracy!

The view reminded me of the ranger I talked to down at the guard station before we started our hike. A nice fellow and apparently dedicated to the philosophy in which he believed, he gladly gave us a map which I requested. With it he handed me some Multiple-Use propaganda that would well have been written by Marie Antoinette — she of "let them eat cake" fame. It would seem that the

Forest Service believes: "If the hiker wants wilderness, let him have it in the high country." Apparently the interests of timbermen take precedence over those of Boy Scouts, climbers, hikers, photographers, botanists, natural philosophers. "Why do you want to reserve a million acres," the ranger asked me, "for only 1/2 of 1 percent of the population?" I felt like interrogating him as to where he got his figures and I also felt like countering with, "And why do you want to log a still larger area for the benefit of a handful of Darrington loggers?" (There is no timber shortage in this country, therefore I think his argument that logging would benefit all the people but we will let that go for the moment.)

Of course we cannot have our cake and eat it too. You either have wilderness or you don't have it. And to be wilderness, it has to be a sizeable chunk, a chunk not penetrated deeply by corridors where logging is allowed. Corridors, in this case, where impressive Douglas firs rise skyward, like those along the first mile of the Green Mountain trail.

We argued — pleasantly, not acrimoniously — for some time, but at the conclusion I was more firmly in favor of a North Cascades National Park than before. To my way of thinking, the Forest Service just does not place enough esthetic and spiritual values to the trees on the lands it is charged by law to protect. Its philosophy smacks, I'm afraid, of too much materialism.

And this is regrettable. Near the end of our conversation, the ranger protested: "But I believe in wilderness, too." Yes, I thought, you can say that easily, but I'm afraid the picture you present to me is that of the dedicated forester, standing on the mountain, waving a flag on which is imprinted "I'm for wilderness," yet at the same time hanging on to a power saw with your other hand.

There is still time to save the best of the North Cascades. If you want to see firsthand some of the country that would make one of our finest national parks, take the trail some Sunday to the Green Mountain Lookout. And when you return, write a letter to your congressman.



SUMMIT MAGAZINE



There is only one magazine in America published for the general interest mountaineer. Summit speaks for no club, no cause, no specific mountain range; Summit provides a voice for all. If you want to be informed, interested, fascinated, angered even -- to the point of writing another letter to the editor, then send \$4 to: Summit Magazine, Big Bear Lake, California

# HOPE ARISES ON THE STATE LEVEL

JOSEPH MILLER

On August 28 I attended a Parks, Recreation and Open Space meeting as N3C representative. Present were representatives of The Mountaineers, Sierra Club, Audubon Society, Washington State Sportsmens Council, various federated garden and community club groups, Seattle Municipal League, Puget Sound Governmental Conference, and other interested groups. The meeting was chaired by Marvin Durning of the Joint Committee on Urban Area Government. Its purpose was to allow the above individuals to discuss with Washington State Parks Director Clayton Anderson the upcoming Washington Outdoor Recreation Study.

Mr. Anderson briefly reviewed Governor Rosellini's decision to sponsor a recreational and open space program in Washington. The State Parks Department was designated to head a committee of six land and recreational use agencies to develop a comprehensive outdoor recreation master plan. At present this Outdoor Recreation Interagency Committee is making an inventory of suitable areas within state jurisdiction. It is also contacting local, county and federal agencies for information on areas within their jurisdiction. By December the committee hopes to be able to indicate what areas should be acquired for the next six to ten years to assure that adequate open space and recreation areas are preserved in Washington.

Financing, of course, is the key to the whole problem. Mr. Anderson mentioned that the Federal Government will provide 20% of the cost of acquisition of local sites and 30% of the cost of sites suitable for area-wide use. He mentioned that suggestions had been made that user-fees be established and that the sections of the economy that benefit from tourism should also participate in the financing.

Some of the needs that had already been suggested to Mr. Anderson by interested groups were: campsites near metropolitan areas, trails near cities, small boat launching areas, bicycle paths, stream access, parks for small towns, establishment of "greenbelts" by the acquisition of development rights to preserve rural areas between residential areas. Mr. Anderson urged that any individual or any group concerned with the recreational future of Washington assist him in the development of this program. It is hoped that a "package program" can be presented to the legislature in January, and in order to meet this deadline, the committee must act rapidly.

Members of the N3C who are also members of other organizations, particularly in outlying parts of the state, are urged to write to State Parks Director Anderson and offer the support of their organizations. They are also urged to give Mr. Anderson specific suggestions on what the program should include. Desirable sites to be acquired, ideas on financing, improvements in existing sites — this is the sort of information Mr. Anderson needs.

# The Honorable Representative From the 19<sup>th</sup> Century...

Congressman Jack Westland goes to Washington D.C. presuming to represent the Second District of Washington State. Does he?

See what the Hon. Jack has done and is proud of, this summer of 1962. Decide for yourself whether he is on your side.

## 1962 ACCOMPLISHMENT #1 OF THE HON. JACK:

To quote from the Seattle Times of August 22:

"Pelly asked Freeman to declare a moratorium on logging in parts of the Cascade Mountains area while a study of park potential is made.

"Westland asked Freeman to ignore Pelly's letter."

Pelly asks for a study. Westland asks that Pelly's request for a study be ignored. That's one measure, and a large one, of the difference between these two Republican Congressmen, one from the First District of Washington State, the other from the Second District of Washington State.

## 1962 ACCOMPLISHMENT #2 of the HON. JACK:

On August 30, 1962, the Wilderness Bill (HR 776, the amended S 174) was ordered reported favorably to the floor by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

However, the Hon. Jack moved the adoption of a resolution directing the chairman to bring the bill to the House floor under the suspension-of-rules procedure. Under this procedure, no debate or amendment would be permitted and two-thirds majority approval of those present is necessary for passage.

The Hon. Jack, speaking on behalf of his resolution, which was approved by a 10-4 vote, said he did not want the bill subjected to "the binge of emotion which would surround its discussion on the floor."

Mrs. Gracie Pfof (Idaho) in supporting the resolution, described the proposal as a good bill and said "I would hate to see this bill mutilated."

Mr. Wayne N. Aspinall (Colorado), Chairman of the Interior Committee, also joined in support of the Hon. Jack's resolution.

This "good bill" of Westland-Pfof-Aspinall has been inspected by John Osseward and called by him "an atrocious substitute. . . a crippling amendment to the Senate measure. It would not only prevent true wilderness preservation. . . but would actually promote and encourage exploitation of the remaining protected remnants of wilderness. . . The substitute bill would. . . permit mining and grazing and road-building in presently protected wilderness. . . The House committee, under the guise of protecting wilderness areas, has actually reported to the House a bill that would hasten the destruction of wilderness, and has said in effect to the House: Take this Bill the way industry has written it or leave it. . . ."





The N3C Bookshop is full to bursting with great and good news. Your Christmas shopping problem is solved. Among the following are gifts for each and every wild one on your list.

Send Me a  
Copy

From the University of Washington Press

HIGH TRAILS, by Robert Wills, with photos by Bob and Ira Spring.  
A Guide to the Cascade Crest Trail (See enclosed sheet) \$3.00 \_\_\_\_\_

From the Sierra Club

THE PENINSULA By Don Moser. A story of the Olympics in words and photographs. \$6.50 \_\_\_\_\_

IN WILDERNESS IS THE PRESERVATION OF THE WORLD, by Eliot Porter and Henry Thoreau. A new level of magnificence has been achieved by the Sierra Club. \$20.00 \_\_\_\_\_

THESE WE INHERIT: THE PARKLANDS OF AMERICA, by Ansel Adams. A selection from the rare photographs of the indisputable master, published to meet the demand from those who have been unable to secure copies of the out-of-print limited editions. \$15.00 \_\_\_\_\_

N3C BOOKSHOP  
Route 2, Box 6652  
Issaquah, Washington

Sirs:

Enclosed find \$ \_\_\_\_\_ in payment for the books checked above.

In addition, please enter my advance order for the books checked below, to be delivered and billed me on publication, some time in 1963.

\_\_\_\_\_ copies of the book to be published by The Mountaineers, THE NORTH CASCADES, with photos by Thomas W. Miller (see cover), maps by Dee Molenaar, and text by Harvey Manning.

\_\_\_\_\_ copies of the book to be published by The Sierra Club, WILDERNESS ALPS OF THE STEHEKIN, edited by Grant McConnell, with essays and photos by many N3C members.



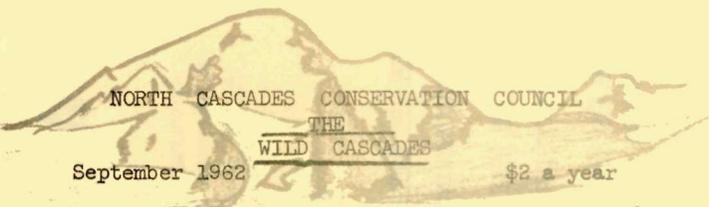
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NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

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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