

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

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"to secure the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife and wilderness values of the North Cascades..."

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A BRIGHT FUTURE

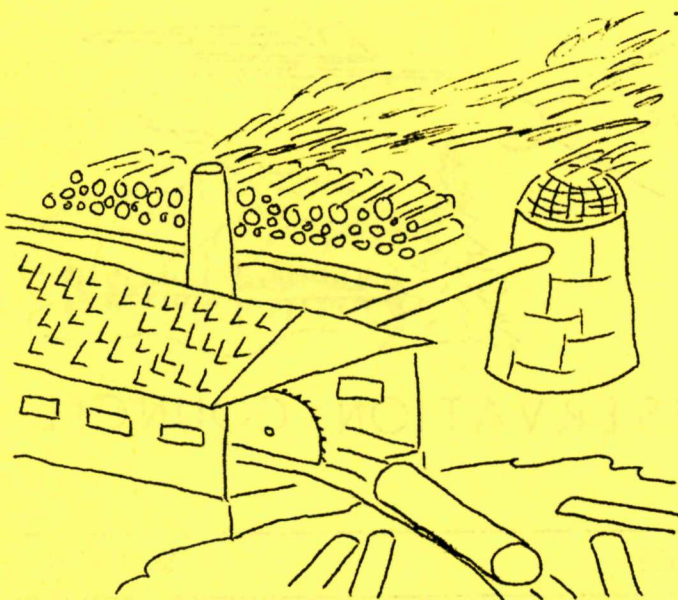
by Philip Zalesky

Recently an article appeared in the local press (Everett Daily Herald, February 4, 1959) which quoted the executive vice-president, Industrial Forestry Association, as predicting a bright future for the lumber industry. "Oregon and Washington forest industry can provide another 50,000 jobs and push its annual payroll up to one billion dollars."

I wish the members of the lumber associations would make up their mind. When it comes to talking about wilderness preservation, all we hear from these gentlemen are manic-depressive tones of disaster and financial ruin for the industry. It no doubt depends to whom they are talking and for what purpose. We should tip our bonnets to such cleverness.

This picture of a bright future has been indicated for some time. In our pamphlet "Are You Aware" this association reported similar optimism as a rebuttal to an attack on wilderness preservation by an anti-wilderness association sponsored by

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these now optimistic lumbermen. The evidence is there if one wants to find it. Apparently however, there are times when our opposition insists on burying their heads in the tundra.

Let's take a look at one of the things that has taken place. When the Forest Service made their preliminary report they indicated a "vast" volume of commercial timber remained within the proposed area. What they didn't tell us was that this represented an increase of 300 per cent over previous timber inventories in the same area. They left us no room for comparison purposes because they had conveniently concluded timber inventories in the proposed area but not in the rest of the Mt. Baker National Forest. Any comparisons we made could be

wrong by 300 per cent. In the hands of those who oppose the wilderness, however, this was a powerful tool with which to confront the public.

These new timber inventories within Region 6, U.S. Forest Service, provide us with a sample of why there should be optimism in forestry circles. For example, in the new inventories that have been completed in Region 6's Suislaw National Forest in Oregon, show an increase in the timber inventories of 100 per cent. We should expect as much from the Mt. Baker National Forest.

One reason for this increase in all the Forest Service's inventories is that they can use a smaller size tree commercially. Also, timber cruising by the use of photographs is apparently more accurate than timber cruising on foot.

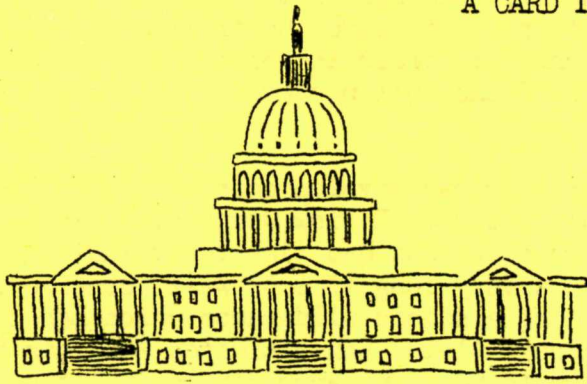
The Industrial Forestry Association made ten predictions of what the future holds for the forest industry.

1. Further integration of manufacturing to get the most out of each log.
2. Increased lamination of small pieces for large dimensions.
3. Increased use of pulp mill left overs for chemical products.
4. Increased bark product development.
5. Increased manufacture of wood flour as raw material for plastics.
6. Trebling in the next ten years of particle, chip, hard and soft board capacity.
7. Increased lumber use to "brighten up" commercial structures.
8. Increased use of plywood for general construction.
9. "Engineered" trees from industry's genetic research--insect and disease-resistant with built in technical properties.
10. Radical change in design of lumber and plywood plants for increased efficiency.

If I were to draw a conclusion from all this I should turn to the North Cascades Conservation Council's pamphlet "Are You Aware" which states in part:

"If the day ever comes that we see that such intensive integrated utilization of our forests in America has become standard practice and there then develops a crisis in timber supply, then the forest industry may have a legitimate cause for concern. But the day that this will come to pass cannot be foreseen, for most certainly under intensive utilization a crisis timber supply will not develop. Until this maximum utilization is universally practiced we should expect an objective attitude by the forest industries toward the public's wilderness, wildland, and recreational resources."

A CARD IN TIME! NOW!



Congressman Thomas Pelly (House Office Bldg., Wash. 25, D.C.) has done it. He has taken the bit in his teeth and is supporting us by requesting a National Park Service study of the Northern Cascades. This takes courage in the state of Washington. A post card from North Cascades Conservation Council members, particularly Washingtonians, expressing each member's approval and encouraging Mr. Pelly to stick with his convictions is urgently needed now! He is supporting us, now we must support him.

PART II

TIME IS RUNNING OUT IN THE SALMON LA SAC COUNTRY

by John Warth

(Ed. Note. The first installment of this fine article appeared in the March N3C bulletin. Due to an oversight, this installment was not included in last month's bulletin so we conclude it here - see map in January N3C NEWS)

At present there is a marvelous unity to the Cooper Valley, with its lakes and peaks and adjacent Waputus Valley (of lesser interest to lumbermen). Today it is possible to leave your car at Salmon La Sac and spend three or more glorious days and never retrace your steps. By going up the Cooper and returning via the Waputus Valley or vice versa, it is possible to hit the regions three lowland lakes--Cooper, Pete and Waputus. One-day side trips into the high country are too numerous to list.

The Cooper Valley forest is also worth saving for its own sake. Most forests in the heart of the Cascades are hardly more than fringes decorating rock and water. Here the forest itself dominates the scene, much as in an Olympic rain forest. Its considerable width and luxuriance, the huge size of many of its individual trees, make it one of the finest of east-slope forests. A blending of east and west slope types adds to its scientific and educational values, as well as to its beauty. Here is undoubtedly the best opportunity to preserve an entire forest--from alpine fir to ponderosa pine--that we will ever have anywhere east of the Crest and south of Stevens Pass.



Cooper Lake, though often neglected in hikers' haste to make it to a more alpine camp, is actually a lake of great beauty. It is surrounded by virgin forest on all sides. No burns mar the continuous forest cover. Camp sites amid the trees and clean gravelly beaches--no wonder it is so popular with families and small groups! Not everyone realizes that the finest angle of the Cascade Crest, with its Teton-like peaks and hanging glaciers, is obtained from Cooper Lake. Chimney Rock towers a vertical mile above the lake, presenting a height as great as the average of all the peaks contained in

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the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness to the north. The reason this spectacular view across Cooper Lake is often overlooked is that one must leave the trail at the Narrows or cross over to the trailless south shore in order to see to the far end of the valley. From such viewpoints it is one of the most photogenic of Cascadian lakes—a real scenic masterpiece!

The basic conservation problem is this: how can developments be forestalled until the President's new Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission, in cooperation with various public and private agencies, has had time to evaluate the area. Their report is scheduled for 1961—not a very long time to wait, considering that it takes Nature hundreds of years to produce a scenic wilderness which Man can destroy in a couple of years. True, the temporary Alpine Lakes Limited Area has been established along the Crest, but it is too high to have any appreciable effect on either the Cooper or Wapatus Valleys. Private railroad lands, extending four or five miles back from the road through Salmon La Sac provide a touchy situation. But land exchanges have been made in the past, and there seems to be no good reason why they should not be possible in the future. Leading conservation organizations, local and national, have indicated their basic approval of this project to save the Salmon La Sac country. The North Cascades Conservation Council passed a firm resolution shortly after it was organized. Nevertheless, it is understandable that the Forest Service would hesitate to reserve stands of merchantable timber, unless the strongest of public support—including local support—is evident. But will this support come soon enough?

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WHITE PASS BID PLANNED

A recent clipping from the Yakima Herald states: "Plans for year-around resort facilities at White Pass costing more than \$500,000 were announced by the Greater Cascade Development Corp. They include a hotel with a heated swimming pool.

"James L. McGinnis, president of the corporation said "The steady growth of the White Pass region, not only for skiing but as a year-around tourist attraction, convinces us of the need there."

"The facilities would be built on Forest Service land across the highway from the ski area."

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WILDERNESS TALK

On October 13 at Bellingham and October 16 in Wenatchee, we will have a chance to formally present our opinions on the Forest Service proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

The Seattle hearing on the Wilderness Bill came at a timely moment. It was even a common misconception among less informed individuals that the Seattle Wilderness Bill hearing pertained solely to the FS proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Perhaps this was because both opponents and proponents of the Wilderness Bill frequently referred to this area in Washington because its possible boundaries have been so controversial. The commercial interests formerly were deeply concerned that the boundaries might interfere with their plans for exploitation while the conservationists were fearful that not enough would be included inside the boundaries.

What has happened since the Forest Service proposal has been published? Well, it might best be summed up by saying that the commercialists are wholeheartedly backing the FS proposal. Not one complaint has been heard from them regarding the boundary proposal. However, the conservationists, including the N3C, have found the pill a bitter one to take.

Burr Singleton of Manson has sent in a few examples of the prevailing feeling
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among the commercialists in the Wenatchee-Lake Chelan area:

The April 23 issue of the Chelan Valley Mirror carried a long article on the Forest Service's proposed Wilderness Area and the description of the proposed Wilderness was prettily painted for the public. One paragraph was particularly interesting and it said:

"Local groups, including the Lake Chelan Chamber of Commerce, which previously opposed the "locking up" of the Wilderness Area, favor the modified plan."

Further along, the article quoted from the FS report; "Careful consideration has been given to the location of the proposed boundary. It will be noted that there are deep indentations up the Suiattle River--up the Chiwawa River nearly to Lyman Glacier and up Railroad Creek to the mouth of Big Creek."

"Future roads in these corridors will facilitate travel to the wilderness area, greatly increase roadside recreation and permit access to patented mineral properties."

"Corridors up White River to the mouth of Big Creek and up Agnes Creek to Spruce Creek provide opportunities for roadside camping and picnicking and points of departure into the wilderness area."

"Establishment of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area is in harmony with the multiple-use concept of national forest management."

"Full consideration has been given to the protection and use of the area as well as to coordinating wilderness values with existing and forthcoming developments."

In another article from the Wenatchee Daily World (March 31), which received front page coverage regarding the Seattle Wilderness Bill Hearing we see the following thoughts emerging:

"Monday's word marathon boiled down to the same issue which has hovered over the Glacier Peak area question for two years:

"We want to preserve some of our West's primitive land for future generations, but how much should be set aside?"

"Is it proper to switch some lands from the multiple-use administration of the U. S. Forest Service and put them under a one-use (recreation) basis?"

"Monday's testimony showed there was major opposition. Most impartial observers agreed that the bill, as now prepared, probably won't be passed."

(May the editor inject a thought here after that last statement? It would depend on which side of the fence those "impartial observers" were standing on as to their thoughts on the future of the bill. There is still plenty of room for optimism.)

The Wenatchee Daily World article relied pretty heavily on testimony given by the opponents to the Wilderness Bill although lengthy portions of Dr. Don Fager's (Wenatchee resident) and Burr Singleton's (Manson) were quoted as representative of local proponents views on the bill. Pictures of Fager and Singleton testifying before the Senate committee were also used. It may easily be said that these public hearings are doing a great deal to inform the public of the issues involved in the anti-versus pro-Wilderness philosophy.

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BOYS AND GIRLS AID IN PERPETUATING NATION'S WOOD SUPPLY

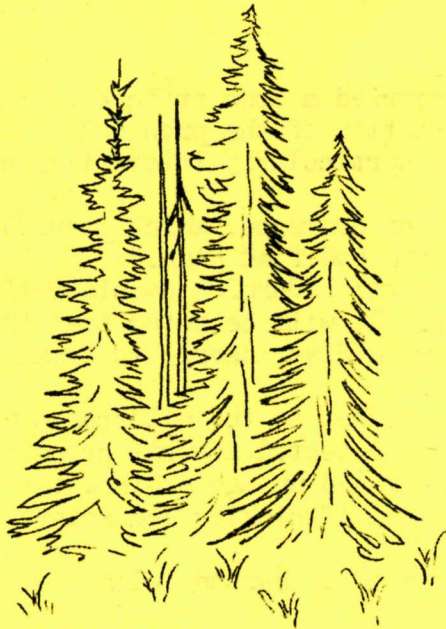
by Nellie Yearout-Wapato, Wn.

Two hundred boys and girls participated in a youth forest planting project on two successive weekends in April under the sponsorship of the North Central District Junior Membership of Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs.

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Forest Service personnel aided in supervising the planting of Ponderosa Pine in a low yield forest area near the Blewett Pass Highway about 35 miles Northwest of Ellensburg.

A preliminary planning meeting for the planting project was held in February and the group including Mrs. Arnold Jones of Cashmere and Mrs. W.R. Forney of Quincy met with Mrs. Nellie (Jack) Yearout of Wapato, state conservation chairman for the Federation, and Miss Nella Hulet of Portland, Women's activities director with the Forest Service.



Several thousands of trees were planted during the two weekends of the Youth Forest Planting Project and according to Warren Drake, Ellensburg District Ranger for the U.S. Forest Service, "it was perfect weather for the planting." Drake

said that the trees would reach sawlog size (by our present standards) in 120 years but that they could be used sooner than that for pulp purposes.

This project was viewed as being highly successful by Forest Service personnel and Federation members. The Yakima Junior Women's Club which felt the project was of especial interest, has started a Dimes for Pines Fund to aid in financing future Youth Planting Projects.

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TEACHING SCHOOL IN THE WOODS

Early in May, Central Washington College's Elementary School at Ellensburg provided a new experience for 5th and 6th graders who attended a 3 day camp in the hills approximately 25 miles west of Ellensburg. The children stayed at a Campfire Girl's camp and studied wildlife first hand during their trip.

Ivan Houghan of the US Forest Service took the youngsters on walks through the woods and taught them how to recognize the different types of animal tracks and to see wildlife firsthand. During the conducted walks, Houghan explained forest preservation and told how porcupines and beetles damage trees. Russell Thompson, a local game protector added his knowledge in lectures on the walks and discussed the habitats of the wildlife.

Campcrafts and art were also taught during the 3-day camping trip and a local College geography professor showed slides and lectured to the group on the local geography of the region during one evening's program.

A college Advanced Camping and Leadership Class provided ample numbers of counselors for the trip and teachers, students, observers and counselors alike came home extolling the values of such an outdoor experience. Mrs. Helen McCabe, camp director said that this was an invaluable means of providing educational experiences not possible in the classroom. The children retain more in this type of an experience than they would in their classrooms and though it's informal, it is well-supervised.

Note: It would seem that a "conservation conscience" is best developed in the young people and these two cited examples are living proof of the way in which children enthusiastically embrace the conservation idea. It would take very little effort on our part to introduce a germ of the wilderness philosophy into these programs—such as the showing of a film or the display of an assortment of postcards and pictures.

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WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

Mr. and Mrs. Duane F. Marble, Eugene, Oregon; Dale Riveland, Seattle, Wash.; Doris Shinn, Spokane, Wash; George Clark, Spokane, Wn.; Rowena Pohl, Spokane, Wn.; Mr. and Mrs. Ted Carlson, Seattle; Kurt H. Munchheimer, M.D., Rio Dell, Calif.; Theodore K. Matthes, New York; Jim Lance, Union Gap, Wn.; Robert L. Ewing, Mercer Island, Wn.; Mrs. Ann Moir, Chicago; Susan C. Annand, Tigard, Oregon; Frederic Rothchild, Oswego, Oregon; Walter W. Igersheimer, Hamden, Connecticut; Hanna Kosterlit Seattle; James J. Vandenberg, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. D.W. Vardy, Everett, Wn.; Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Goodale, Weston, Mass; W. Dean Clingman, Seattle; James L. Bernhard, Seattle; Curtiss W. Robinson, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. Warren I Mitchell, Bellevue, Wn.; Mr. and Mrs. Newell Stone, Selah, Wn.; Edwin J. Dolan, Portland, Oregon; Arthur McClish, Issaquah, Wn.; and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Johanson, Bellevue, Wn.

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FLASH!

HOLDEN TO BECOME SHANGRI-LA
RESORT, "SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA"

Sale of the abandoned mining town of Holden to a Seattle group of investors for use as a year-around resort was completed recently.

A.G. Kirkland, general manager of the Calera Mining Co., a subsidiary of the Howe Sound Mining Co., New York, owner of the property, announced the sale in Salmon, Idaho. The sales price which included properties at Holden in the Cascades west of Lake Chelan, at Lucerne on Lake Chelan, and at the town of Chelan at the south end of the lake, was in excess of \$150,000 a spokesman said.

The resort will be opened by the end of June. It will be called Shangri-La, "Switzerland of America."

Plans are being made to build a ski life for winter operations.

Another Seattle group had announced last week plans to buy the property for use as a boys' town. Organizational work was to have been carried on by the King County sheriff's department.

The investors' spokesman, Henry H. Haas of Seattle, said that his group had been negotiating for the property for three months. He said the names of the investors will be disclosed later.

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