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THE NORTH CASCADES

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETIETH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1321

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK AND ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, TO DESIGNATE THE PASAYTEN WILDERNESS AND TO MODIFY THE GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS, IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

APRIL 24 AND 25, MAY 25, 27, AND 29, 1967

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CONTENTS

	Page
S. 1321	2
Executive communication	5

STATEMENTS

Abeling, William F., Cashmere, Wash	764
Adams, Ezra John, Yakima, Wash	746
Adams, Nigel, Green River Community College	383
Ahern, Steve, Seattle, Wash	252
Allan A. Doug, North Washington Sportsmen's Council	666
Almskaar, Roger J., Seattle Wash	323
Angel, Mrs. Jennifer, Palo Alto, Calif	359
Armbruster, Edward, Manson, Wash	704
Asplund, William R., Wenatchee, Wash	635
Avery, Mrs. Abbigail, Lincoln, Mass	176
Avery, Stuart B., civil engineer, Lincoln, Mass	180
Babcock, Vern, president, Renton Fish & Game Club	297
Ballo, Ray, director, Chelan Falls Rod & Gun Club	751
Barnes, W. E., Washington Cattlemen's Association	604
Bayne, Richard, Daily Olympian, Olympia, Wash	498
Beck, Theodore R., Seattle, Wash	393
Behr, Mrs. Howard S., Seattle, Wash	335
Bell, F. R., Central Whidbey Sportsmen's Association	538
Bethel, James, dean, School of Forestry, University of Washington	637
Bevan, Dr. Donald, Greater Seattle Chapter, Izaak Walton League	325
Beyers, William, Seattle, Wash	677
Bible, Hon. Alan, a U.S. Senator from the State of Nevada	407
Biggs, John, director, Washington State Department of Game; accompanied by Harold Pebbles, member of Washington State Game Commission, Olympia, Wash	42
Binnian, Sam, Seattle Chamber of Commerce	214
Birkner, David L., Seattle, Wash	357
Bishop, Michael, Redmond, Wash	263
Bjorgen, Ray C., Yakima, Wash	765
Blair, J. K., Chelan County Park Department	733
Blonk, Hu, North Cross-State Highway Association, Wenatchee, Wash	247
Boardman, Robert C., the National Audubon Society	206
Boardman, Walter S., consultant on conservation with the National Park Association, appearing for Anthony Wayne Smith, president	183
Boyd, Roger A., chairman, Board of Directors, Darrington Consolidated Schools	450
Brandborg, Stewart M., executive director, the Wilderness Society	196
Broatch, George, Spokane Mountaineers	703
Brooks, R. J., Chemithon Corp., Seattle, Wash	97
Brown, Lea S., board of directors, Appleatchee Riders, Wenatchee, Wash	747
Bruchner, Thomas H. S., Washington Roadside Council	539
Brugman, Dr. Joe, Washington State Big Game Council	301
Bryant Norris, Wenatchee, Wash	687
Bucher, Dr. John M., Seattle, Wash	379
Burger, Rev. Robert F., St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Port Townsend	408
Byers, William, Seattle, Wash., for Allan Sommarstrom	355
Cannon, Donald R., Seattle, Wash	391
Camper, Harry F., on behalf of the National Parks and National Forests	188
Christianson, Donald, Levenworth, Wash	708
Citron, Victor, West Seattle Sportsmen's Club	307
Cobb, Mrs. Elizabeth C., Spokane, Wash	698
Cole, Mrs. Cynthia, representing the Conservation, Education, and Action Council, University of Washington	605

	Page
Cole, Robert S., Seattle, Wash	301
Colwell, J. R., Ellensburg Chamber of Commerce	730
Comstock, Peter F., University of Washington, Conservation, Education and Action Council	330
Courter, Anson O., National Capital Wilderness Study Committee	203
Covington, Kenneth S., Seattle, Wash	305
Cowdrey, John D., Yakima, Wash	651
Cox, Mrs. Harold, Brewster, Wash	695
Crafts, Edward, Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior	129, 438, 591
Cross, H. L. Bill, Washington State Sportsmen's Council	120
Darvill, Dr. Fred T., Jr., Mount Vernon, Wash	415
Davis, Gary, Everett Trail Bikers	509
Dearle, Albert M., Everett, Wash	390
Decker, Mr. and Mrs., Seattle, Wash	394
Deering, Mrs. Tam, Marysville, Wash	386
Dennis, Robert T., assistant conservation director, Izaak Walton League of America	172
Dobson, Kenneth L., Seattle, Wash	358
Doolittle, Bud A., president, North Whidbey Sportsmen's Association	506
Dyer, Mrs., for Dr. Grant McConnell, University of Washington, Seattle	375, 454, 759
Dynes, George, Port of Skagit County, Mount Vernon, Wash	448
Ehlert, Charles E., Seattle, Wash	318
Engberger, Paul K., Seattle, Wash	392
Englebright, E. G., Anacortes, Wash	572
Englebright, Mrs. Lois W., Anacortes, Wash	502
Entrikin, Joe, Whatcom County Development Council; also appearing for Tom Glenn, general manager, port of Bellingham	474
Evans, M. Brock, northwest representative, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Seattle, Wash	88, 219
Evans, Hon. Daniel J., Governor, State of Washington	43, 271
Fager, Dr. Donald, East Wenatchee, Wash	742
Fischer, Virlis L., Las Vegas, Nev	396
Fletcher, Lena, Outdoors Unlimited	608
Foley, Hon. Thomas S., a U.S. Representative in Congress from the State of Washington	601
Foss, H. A., Yakima, Wash	743
Franklin, David, Chelan, Wash	707
Freeman, Dr. Leroy, Bellingham, Wash	562
Freese, L. C	587
Fugitt, Carl, president, Wenatchee Sportsmen's Association	748
Gabl, Franz, as presented by Bill Lenihan	574
Gabriel, Richard B., representing the Skagit Alpine Club	435
Gamble, Lester R., Spokane Chamber of Commerce	736
Gardner, J. Herb, Mount Vernon, Wash	476
Gilbert, Wyatt G., Ellensburg, Wash	729
Gilbreath, Mrs. Bessie L., Seattle Wash	344
Goldsworthy, Patrick D., president, North Cascades Conservation Council	64, 476
Gossard, David W., Jr., Seattle, Wash	288
Graham, Harry L., legislative representative, National Grange	108
Greeley, A. W., Associate Chief, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture	35
Gunning, Robert L., Seattle Wash	351
Gutermuth, C. R., vice president, Wildlife Management Institute, Washington, D.C	201
Habegger, Ann, Seattle, Wash	252
Hagenstein, W. D., executive vice president, Industrial Forestry Association, Portland, Oreg	75, 738
Haig, Mrs. Neil, vice chairman, Pacific Northwest chapter, Sierra Club	218
Hall, Neil, as presented by Dr. Alan B. Frederickson	575
Halliday, Dr. William, Seattle, Wash	310
Harbeck, Ralph, Mount Vernon, Wash	505
Harris, C. Meredith, president, Chelan Box & Manufacturing Co., Chelan, Wash	611
Hartzog, George, Director, National Park Service	417, 631, 685
Hathaway, Paul, Everett, Wash	389

	Page
Hay, Mr. and Mrs. George A., Portland, Oreg	367
Heikkenen, Jack, Puget Sound Section, Society of American Foresters	376
Heilman, E. C., Anacortes, Wash	500
Hessey, Charles, Jr. Naches, Wash	659
Hildebrand, Wendell A	596
Hinkle, Ben, Bellingham, Wash	571
Hubbard, Dr. S. Thatcher, Sr., Spokane, Wash	709
Imus, Guy R., Stehekin, Wash	626
Janicki, Stan, Sedo Woolley, Wash	567
Johanson, Helge	560
John, Frankie Ben, Yakima, Wash	651
Johnson, Rev. Riley, president, Outdoors Unlimited, Yakima, Wash	114, 606
Jordan, Hon. Len B., a U.S. Senator from the State of Idaho	601
Junk, Richard, assistant manager, Washington Forest Protective Association	724
Keefer, Jerry C., Spokane, Wash	668
Kern, Philip B., Washington Cattlemen's Association	253
Kimball, Thomas L., on behalf of the National Wildlife Federation	194
King, Jeffrey C., Seattle, Wash	544
Kral, Gale, Everett, Wash	731
Kral, Henry, Everett, Wash	557
Kral, Mrs. Henry, Everett, Wash	732
Laidler, Gary, Yakima, Wash	515
Larrick, Alvin P., Richland Rod & Gun Club	618
Additional statement	622
Lee, David, Department of Botany Rutgers State University, New Brunswick, N.J	74
Lenihan, William F., general counsel, Outdoors Unlimited, Inc., Seattle, Wash	132, 258
Lester, Mrs. David Z., Seattle, Wash	545
Lloyd, Calvin C., logging manager, Everett Plywood Corp	389
Louie, Joe, Nooksack, Tribe of Indians, Whatcom County, Wash	295
Lucas, Mrs. Joy, Seattle, Wash	362
Lydiard, Harry, Olympic Conservation Council	541
McAteer, James F., Seattle, Wash	348
McCloskey, Michael, Sierra Club	168
McCullough, Everson, Wash	569
McKinley, Dr. Donald, Portland, Oreg	468
McKinley, Mrs. Maude, Portland, Oreg	532
Mabbott, L. H., vice president, Washington State Sportsmen's Council	755
Mack, Mrs. Anne, Seattle, Wash	380
Manning, Harvey, Issaquah, Wash	336
Marchand, Mrs. Pearl, Seattle, Wash	387
Martin, Fred J	461
Martinson, John H., Anacortes, Wash	595
Mason, James, president, Washington Alpine Club	236
Mavor, F. Douglas, logging manager, Anacortes Veneer, Inc	131, 511
Maxwell, Howard R., Seattle, Wash	590
Maxwell, Lex, Yakima, Wash	658
Mayne, Jack, for V. O. Burnes of the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce	464
Roads and Highways Committee, Bellingham Chamber of Commerce	466
Mellergaard, Laurence, representing the Wenatchee National Forest	749
Menzies, Alex, Granite Falls Sportsmen's Club	580
Millen, Mrs. Artelia, Seattle, Wash	518
Millen, Hugh B., Seattle, Wash	525
Miller, Mrs. George, Wenatchee, Wash	629
Miller, Joseph W., Bellevue, Wash	309
Miller, Mrs. Margaret, Bellevue, Wash	321
Mills, Wilbur, Seattle, Wash	543
Mitchell, Gerald E., Hub Sportsmen's Association, Burlington, Wash	497
Mitchell, Thomas F., executive representative, Georgia-Pacific Corp	190
Moa, Bob, Twin City Sportsmen's Association	578
Moen, Morris, president, The Mountaineers	265
Moore, Milo, Valumines, Inc	458
Morris, John, Seattle, Wash	547
Morrison, Jack R., Jr., Seattle, Wash	516

	Page
Moshofsky, William J., Georgia-Pacific Corp	549
Moss, Hon. Frank E., a U.S. Senator from the State of Utah	407
Myers, J. Sutton, Dover, Del	155
Namkung, Joshel and Helen Mineko, Seattle, Wash	395
Neff, John, Northwest Mining Association	368
Nelson, John M., superintendent of the city of Seattle, department of lighting	57
Nelson, Ray	596
Newkirk, Marion, Washington State Grange, Seattle, Wash	105, 268, 675
Nord, Laurence G., Jr., Seattle Wash	349
Nordang, Arthur, Pateros Chamber of Commerce	701
Nutter, Jack, Secretary, Bellingham, Sportsmen's Club	463
Oas, James W., Everett, Wash	507
O'Connor, Mrs. Irene, North Shore Association, Amanda Park, Wash	289
Parke, William, F., executive secretary, Pacific Northwest Ski Areas Association	243
Parker, James L., Everett, Wash	514
Pearson, William O., mayor, Sedro Woolley, Wash	125, 425
Pebbles, Harold, Washington State Game Commission	281
Peirson, Ed, Tacoma Sportsmen's Club	378
Peterson, Mrs. A. W., Manson, Wash	754
Phelps, Arlie, Everett, Wash	390
Pierce, John C., Bellingham Chamber of Commerce and North Cross-State Highway Association	497
Pious, Dr. and Mrs. Donald A., Seattle, Wash	395
Platt, Mrs. Robert, Portland, Oreg	583
Platt, Robert, Mazamas Club	580
Plywood Lumber & Cedar Manufacturers, joint statement	513
Pomeroy, Kenneth B., chief forester, American Forestry Association	103
Power, Don E., Seattle, Wash	374
Pryde, Philip, student, University of Washington	299
Pyle, Robert, president, Conservation, Education, and Action Council, University of Washington	255
Reef, Ernie, Everett, Wash	390
Rice, Rev. Ronald B., Bellevue Presbyterian Church	322
Richards, James K., Seattle, Wash	252
Richardson, Don, as presented by Norman Richardson, Yakima, Wash	616
Richardson, Norman, Washington State Sportsmen's Council	615
Riedinger, Charles, Wenatchee Chamber of Commerce	669
Rilett, Henry A., Bridgeport, Wash	752
Roberts, Arthur M., Western Forestry and Conservation Association	365
Robinson, Arthur R., Seattle Audubon Society	347
Robinson, Ralph K., Everett, Wash	536
Robler, William, master, Twisp Valley Grange	699
Sargo, Mrs. Anton R. Manson, Wash	681
Savage, Charles R., Shelton, Wash	546
Scheel, H. P	385
Schroeder, Norman M	559
Schwecke, Henry A. C., Wenatchee, Wash	649
Skubi, Desmond, Seattle, Wash	252
Selke, Dr. George, representing the Lower Columbia River Sportsmen's Council	642
Shorts, Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun, Bellevue, Wash	382
Smedley, Clifford, Issaquah, Wash	347
Smith, Dr. Spencer M., Jr., secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources	192
Smith, Emmet, Omak, Wash	661
Smith, Gordon K., conservation division, The Mountaineers, Seattle, Wash	108
Smith, Robert B., Richland, Wash	722
Smith, Ward, St. Regis Paper Co., Klickitat, Wash	694
Sollie, Paul, Twisp, Wash	627
Sprague, David, Washington State Legislature	211
Stanley, Albert, Highline Sportsmen's Club, Inc., Seattle, Wash	361
Stark, William N	728
St. Clair, Ken, representing the Silver Queen Mining Co	411

Page
Stevens, Barbara, Bellevue, Wash. 353
Stewart, Donald, Seattle, Wash. 510
Taggart, Dave 586
Taylor, Bruce, Seattle, Wash. 328
Taylor, Mrs. Winifred V., Kent, Wash. 350, 594
Tepfer, Sanford S., Eugene, Oreg. 395
Therriault, Leonard, Brewster Chamber of Commerce 662
Thorn, Rodney, Seattle, Wash. 334
Tobey, J. C., Yakima, Wash. 762
Tozier, Sidney C., Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Port Angeles, Wash. 110
Uber, Dr. Ralph, Yakima, Wash. 659
Udall, Stewart L., Secretary of the Interior; accompanied by Edward Crafts, Director of Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and George Hartzog, Director, National Park Service 9
Updike, Gerald R., Seattle Sports Fishing Club 303
Valentine, Vernon V., president, Oroville Sportsmen's Association 719
Van Driel, Richard W., Everett, Wash. 534
Vickerman, Wynn, Kittitas County Field & Stream Club 655
Viggers, Becky, Seattle, Wash. 252
Volker, George, director of planning, Chelan County Planning Office, Wenatchee, Wash. 602
Walgren, Hon. Gordon, member House of Representatives, State of Washington 436
Washington Forest Practice Committee of the Western Wood Products Association 205
Weise, Richard E., Snohomish County Sportsmen's Association 523
Werfhorst, Chris, past president, Steelhead Club, Sedro Woolley, Wash. 496
Werkema, Adah, Vancouver Wildlife League 314
Werkema, Larry, Lower Columbia River Sportsmen's Council, Vancouver, Wash. 316
Westerdahl, Roy, Brewster, Wash. 696
Whetzel, Jonathan, Washington State, House of Representatives 238
Whittaker, James W., chairman, State Parks and Recreation Commission of Washington 318
Willis, William R., Anacortes, Wash. 595
Wiggins, Glenn, Port Angeles, Wash. 561
Williams, Perry, Gingko Mineral Society 750
Wilson, Jack A., Methow Valley Packers & Outfitters 756
Wiseman, Paul, American Alpine Club 331
Wolfe, Mrs. Hazel, secretary, Seattle Audubon Society 308
Wollak, H. J., Mount Vernon, Wash. 563
Wood, Bill, Wenatchee, Wash. 747
Wood, Carolyn, Seattle, Wash. 253
Wright, James M., Seattle, Wash. 374
Wright, Mrs. James 766
Wright, LeRoy, president, Washington State Sportsmen's Council, Olympia, Wash. 120, 472
Wylie, Jack, chairman, board of commissioners, Skagit County, Wash. 597
Young, Del W., Wenatchee, Wash. 758
Zalesky, Philip, Olympia Park Associates, Inc. 576

COMMUNICATIONS

Blake, John P., president, Whidbey Navalair Rod & Gun Club, Oak Harbor, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 25, 1967 400
Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Elver R.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 17, 1967 294
Cannon, Ronnie: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 24, 1967 403
Carroll, Jerome and Mary, Amanda Park, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 22, 1967 291
Charvat, Frank J., Seattle, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 24, 1967 399

Page

Convery, Harvey, president, Skagit Centaur Club, Sedro Woolley, Wash.: Letter, dated May 26, 1967 400
Crafts, Edward C., Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation: Letters to Hon. Daniel J. Evans, Governor, State of Washington, dated—
March 16, 1967 441
June 28, 1967 692
Dickey, Josephine Kestner, Amanda Park, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 20, 1967 292
Evans, Hon. Daniel J., Governor, State of Washington, letter to:
Bible, Hon. Alan, chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee .. 42
Jackson, Hon. Henry M., chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated July 14, 1966 45
Evans, M. Brock, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Seattle Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated June 14, 1967 232
Elder, Mr. and Mrs. Howard O., Amanda Park, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 22, 1967 292
Gold, Mrs. Connie Rae, Amanda Park, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 23, 1967 293
Graudey, Helen H., Olympia, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 17, 1967 .. 291
Greeley, A. W., Associate Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: Letters to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated—
May 22, 1967 225
June 26, 1967 760
July 11, 1967 551
Hastings, Del; Amanda Park, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee 295
Higley, Iva M., Amanda Park, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 23, 1967 .. 290
Higley, Orlo R., Amanda Park, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 22, 1967 .. 291
Johnson, C. Richard and Catherine J., Blaine, Wash.: Letter to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 25, 1967 402
Koehler, Rev. John, S.J., Seattle University: Letter to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 25, 1967 398
Krull, Rosi, Amanda Park, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 20, 1967 294
Lewis, Mrs. George, Aberdeen, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 15, 1967 .. 293
Lloyd, Irv, chairman, Log Truckers Conference, Seattle, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee 402
Mack, Virginia N. and Joseph, Tucson, Ariz.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 18, 1967 294
Marchand, Pearl H., Seattle, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 21, 1967 .. 401
Martin, George M., M.D., University of Washington: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 25, 1967 397
Nelson, Victor L., president, Goodyear Nelson Hardwood Lumber Co., Inc.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 26, 1967 399
Pepple, Marvin, president, Lake Chelan, Chamber of Commerce: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 23, 1967 399
Peterson, Knute and Elsie, Oakland, Calif.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 19, 1967 292
Rollins, William R., Jr., president, Inland Empire Big Game Council, Spokane, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 25, 1967 761

Page

Slater, Mrs. Ralph, Amanda Park, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 22, 1967 ... 292
Snelson, William M., president, Snelson, Inc.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 26, 1967 ... 400
Stewart, Mrs. W. G., Quinault, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 18, 1967 ... 295
Studebaker, Andy, Bainbridge Island, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 24, 1967 ... 401
Thurston, Benjamin E. and Hazel L., Seattle, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 23, 1967 ... 403
Von Bargem, R. D., Lake Quinault: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ... 292
Westford, John E., mayor, Bellingham, Wash.: Letter to Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, dated May 22, 1967 ... 446

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A Policy Statement of Outdoors Unlimited, Inc., and the Rev. R. Riley Johnson, president ... 119
"Beachcombers Seek Marine Treasures," from the Port Angeles Evening News ... 610
Library of Congress report ... 484
North Cascades National Park, from the Seattle Times, June 13, 1966 ... 314
Proposed Thunder Creek Diversion—Skagit project ... 61
Petition ... 404
Regulations L–20, U–1, U–2, and U–2a, Pertaining to the Classification and Management of Primitive, Wilderness, and Wild Areas ... 760
Resolution:
Bellingham City Council ... 447
Valumines Inc., Puyallup, Wash ... 459
Washington State: Senate and House of Representatives ... 49
State of Washington, 40th Legislature, First Extraordinary Session: Engrossed substitute Senate bill No. 424, by Committee on Highways ... 277
The North Cascades Region of the State of Washington—Its Preservation, Its Public Use, Its Congressional Designation: by Hon. Daniel J. Evans, Governor, State of Washington ... 45
Wildlife Management in the National Park—The Leopold report ... 487
"World of Intimacy and Remoteness," from the Port Angeles Evening News ... 609

APPENDIX

STATEMENTS

Alderson, George, Washington, D.C ... 773
Brandner, H. Phil, Bellingham, Wash ... 770
Davies, Una V., Lake Oswego, Oreg ... 772
Faletti, Duane W., Seattle, Wash ... 769
Mudge, John T., Mercer Island, Wash ... 774
Meglasson, Walter H., Aschaffenburg, West Germany ... 776
Scott, Douglas W., New York, N.Y ... 775
Zimmerman, T. C. Price, Portland, Oreg ... 773

COMMUNICATIONS

(Letters were received from the following:)

WASHINGTON STATE

Abernathy, Truman M., Orchards ... 900
Adams, Mrs. Agnes E., Lynnwood ... 926
Adams, E. John, Yakima ... 958
Albrecht, Robert G., Seattle ... 856

	Page
Aller, Berdie C.	931
Amstutz, Roger, Bellevue	959
Amundson, Leander	985
Anderson, Arthur, Jr., Seattle	848
Anderson, Emily	931
Anderson, Ernest R., Des Moines	853
Anderson, Eskil, president, Northwest Mining Association, Spokane	785
Anderson, H. N., Seattle	849
Anderson, Mary C., Mount Vernon	843, 917
Anderson, Neil P., Tacoma	885
Anderson, Robert H., Lynnwood	946
Anderson, Mrs. Robert H., Lynnwood	946
Anker, Frank J., Seattle	837
Armstrong, Richard C., Seattle	873
Arnett, Don, Everett	927
Arnold, E. W., Wenatchee	896
Attinly, Norton H.	986
Aune, Eric, Bellingham	817
Aveldson, Ollie A.	986
Avera, Arvin, M., Edmonds	947
Baden, Robert E., Spokane	802
Badgley, Alan G.	986
Bailey, Stan, Everett	923
Bair, Mrs. Dorothy Daniel, Seattle	821
Bailey, Geoffrey M., Renton	907
Baker, Newton D.; Shay, Elmer R.; and Burke, Meryl, L.	820
Bakker, Cornellis, M.D., Seattle	818
Bakken, Linda, Bellingham	956
Baldi, Gloria E., Ellensburg	948
Balke, Jan E., Ellensburg	891
Baldwin, Boyd F., Seattle	796
Balke, Carl	985
Balke, Veda	985
Ball, Charles E., Everett	947
Balut, Jan, Bellevue	896
Banks, Gilbert, Puyallup	916
Barnes, Kenneth T., Everett	946
Barr, Mrs. Laura M., Everett	986
Barr, Robert W., Everett	986
Bates, Mrs. Joel	931
Batsch, Frederick G., Everett	946
Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. C. B., Seattle	961
Beauchaine, William K., Mountlake Terrace	861
Beekman, Charles W., Spokane	804
Beere, Betty	931
Beers, Mrs. R. G., Seattle	939
Belson, Carl G., and Roberta M. Bellevue	942
Benckert, Doris	931
Benson, Florence C., Seattle	909
Berner, Mr. and Mrs. R. C., Seattle	821
Berquist, Pete, Seattle	906
Bestrop, Arthur J., Seattle	813
Beversall, Leona, Everett	947
Bidwell, Rena	931
Bilhard, James W., Bellevue	963
Bird, H. Gerald, Seattle	849
Bishop, G. Wayne, Seattle	867
Blair, Ann D., Everett	947
Blair, Prof. and Mrs. J. S., Seattle	940
Blair, Michael D., Everett	947
Blake, Hazel, Renton	960
Blakely, Robert B., Enumclaw	986
Blackten, Steve, Bothell	947
Bodine, Duane E., Everett	947
Boe, Ivar, Marysville	976
Bond, Alice T., Tacoma	975

	Page
Bond, Melvin D., Everett	947
Booth, Thomas R	985
Bouse, C. D., Burlington	986
Bowden, Paul, Yakima	838
Branda, Joseph John, Spokane	851
Brannon, Bob, Everett	947
Brask, Gudrun, Seattle	946
Brimhall, John L	870
Brink, Frederike, Seattle	974
Brissing, Ruby E., Olympia	960
Broach, George K., president, Spokane Mountaineers	940, 945
Brooks, Dan, Seattle	978
Brooks, Grace S., Seattle	873
Brottem, Melinda, Seattle	902
Brown, Edwin H., Bellingham	827
Brown, Steve, Bellingham	986
Browning, Kathleen, G., Olympia	833
Bryer, Mrs. William B., Bellevue	937
Buerki, Roger, Seattle	833
Bullock, Mrs. Margaret	931
Burger, Stephen P., Seattle	876
Burger, Virginia C., Seattle	866
Burkland, Lief L., Mount Vernon	932
Burnett, Loretta B., Vancouver	947
Burnett, Louis J., Vancouver	836
Burton, Joan, Edmonds	952
Butchber, James D., Edmonds	927
Byme, Mary, Seattle	977
Cadd, Mrs. Polly B., Richland	921
Calvin, Mildred C	931
Campbell, Alex, Seattle	946
Campbell, Pamela, Seattle	846
Carey, S. P., "Pat", Bremerton	959
Carlile, Henry D., Seattle	817
Carlsen, Herbert M., Seattle	986
Carlsen, Makel L	986
Carlson, C. W., Everett	947
Carlson, Larry, Everett	925
Carlson, Patricia	945
Carlson, Robert, Everett	947
Carlson, Ted W., Seattle	962
Carter, Larry M., Seattle	795
Caveness, H. T., Alderwood Manor	946
Chance, Mrs. Ruth	931
Christel, Miss Suzanne, Tacoma	846
Christensen, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis, Seattle	921
Christensen, John V., Seattle	876
Christensen, Thelma	931
Christianson, Robert O., Spokane	806
Christman, Alvin L., Everett	947
Circo, Arthur L., Everett	947
Clark, Irving, Jr., Seattle	952
Clarke, Michael D., Bellevue	899
Colby, Clarence H., Spokane	809
Coles, Dr. and Mrs. Jerry L., Spokane	938
Collier, John W., Everett	861
Collins, Joseph, Spokane	805
Conley, W. A., Olympia	819
Conrad, James A., Seattle	868
Conradt-Eberlin, Dorothy F., Seattle	944
Conradt-Eberlin, Viggo, Seattle	944
Cook, Fred L., Ephrata	947
Cook, Thomas D	932
Corbin, Noelle, Everett	939
Courtney, Ray, Stehekin	818
Cressell, Larry W	946

	Page
Cronquist, Alma	931
Crowley, Basil W., Everett	928
Curtis, Mrs. Kingsbury, Bainbridge Island	853
Dhal, Elizabeth, Naches	875
Dale, Opal, Spokane	907
Dalglish, Thomas K., Olympia	871
Daly, Helen	931
Damish, Leslie R., Marysville	986
Danielsen, Mark W., Seattle	854
Darmiento, Elsie R., Issaguah	962
Darmiento, L. V., Issaquah	871
Darrah, Elizabeth D., and John M., Seattle	874
Datson, Woodrow, Everett	947
Davenport, Charles, Kirkland	947
Davis, George C., Olympia	838
Davis, Jack E., and Ada J., Olympia	807
Davis, Ken, Seattle	879
Davis, Mrs. Phil M., Seattle	902
Davis, Nellie N., Seattle	986
Davis, Oliver, Aberdeen	986
Davis, Shirley P., Aberdeen	986
Dawson, Bryan, Seattle	951
Dawson, Mrs. Louise, Seattle	801
Dawson, Orville L., and Erna L., Seattle	800
Day, Hollis, president, Day's Tailor-D Clothing, Inc., Tacoma	800, 801
Decker, Jay D., Seattle	797
Degenhardt, Stella M., Seattle	970
DeLick, Larry E., Alderson Manor	947
Dennis, E. E., Anacortes	986
DePalmer, Ben, Seattle	986
Deutsch, Katherine	931
Devin, Mrs. Williams, Bremerton	903
Dickerson, Fern I	946
Dickerson, Harold C	986
Dickerson, Harold J	946
Dickerson, Ruth, Everett	946
Dietz, Thomas	815
Dodge, Henrietta E., Seattle	859
Donnelly, Edward P., Jr., Seattle	953
Dooley, Don R., Seattle	855
Douglas, John E., Cheney	967
Drain, John C. and Dorothy M., Port Angeles	889
Drake, Mrs. T. F., Bremerton	850
Drew, Alfred N., Olympia	812
Dudley, Juanita	931
Dudek, Neil F., Everett	947
Dudley, Donald L., M.D., Kirkland	972
du Plessis, Louis A., Richland	811
Durham, Mrs. Val R., Lynnwood	926
Edgar, James J., Seattle	986
Edwards, Mrs. E	931
Edwins, Jim T	985
Elgee, Neil J., M.D., Seattle	867
Eller, Lloyd and Maxine, Yakima	808
Ellison, Clara, Tacoma	836
Ellison, Owen L., Tacoma	986
Else, Doug, Everett	947
Elsner, Lucille	931
Enberg, Enard K., Everett	947
Eng, Sam, Seattle	824
Enghretson, Mr. and Mrs. L. N., Seattle	911
Epling, Vickie, Everett	947
Erickson, Mrs. Emil, Hoquiam	934
Erickson, Mr. Kristian, Issaquah	862
Espling, Kathryn J., Everett	947
Estep, Landon R., Bellevue	864

	Page
Etten, Roy K., Bremerton	851
Evans, James, Enumclaw	949
Evans, Rachel, Seattle	866
Fadden, Delmar and Sandra M	831
Faiso, Silvio, Seattle	947
Faris, Mrs. Robert, Seattle	852
Feigenbaum, Bennett, Seattle	900
Feldman, Stephen R., Seattle	803
Fellows, Charles, Everett	947
Fellows, E. L., Everett	947
Fellows, Ruth E., Everett	947
Ferber, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H., Seattle	821
Ferkovich, Mr. and Mrs. Alex, Jr., Seattle	919
Feucht, Mancel	931
Fickeisen, Frank C., Bellevue	948
Field, Marion L., Seattle	965
Fields, Gregory C., Tacoma	844
Finch, D. E., Everett	947
Fix, William C., Spokane	909
Flesher, Bruce E	985
Flesher, Charlene	985
Fluharty, David, Bothell	880
Fogg, Garda, Tacoma	899
Foisie, Mr. and Mrs	931
Foisie, Mabel	931
Forder, Mrs. A. H., Seattle	933
Forrest, Marshall, Bellingham	865
Foss, Hal, Yakima	878
Foster, Mrs. Priscilla	931
Frahm, George	986
Frahm, Gordon H., Everett	986
Frahm, Robert J., Everett	986
Fredericks, Richard, M.D., Sedro Woolley	915
Fries, Mary A., Tacoma	829
Frink, Carol M., Tumwater	879
Fulton, Joan, Seattle	944
Fulton, Rev. Joseph, Seattle	913
Gardner, Howard, Richland	884
Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Hobert R., Anacortes	957
Garner, Doris	986
Garner, Laurence, G., Seattle	986
Gates, Mrs. Charles M., Bellevue	873
Gawain, Gary, Bellevue	933
Gedosch, Waldo F., Yakima	903
Gellaty, Peter, Seattle	842, 843
Gerald, Warren C., Longview	893
Gertstberger, Gerald L., Tacoma	947
Getting, Mrs. Karine, Seattle	940
Gilbreath, Matilda	931
Gilchrist, Douglas D., Olympia	812
Gill, Cecil E., Bremerton	986
Gilmartin, Helen, Seattle	853
Gilmore, Claude, Alderwood Manor	928
Glaser, G. M., Spokane	855
Glenn, T. J., manager, Port of Bellingham	792
Goetz, Warren, Spokane	858
Goodner, O. C., Kirkland	938
Gormley, Mr. and Mrs. John	931
Gosline, W., George, Seattle	938
Gould, Carl F. Seattle	941
Gould, Mabel, Spokane	834
Gould, Mrs. Marjorie, Kent	855
Gould, Thelma F., Seattle	953
Graetz, Alma L., Everett	947
Graham, Burton, Bellingham	986
Grambo, M. C., Everett	947

	Page
Grandy, Ira A., Everett	**947**
Graves, Dale E., Kent	891
Gray, Walter A., Bellingham	986
Greene, Mrs. Bernice, Snohomish	916
Gregory, Barbara R., Seattle	986
Gregory, Dean R., Seattle	986
Greig, Ellis I	985
Greig, Joyce L	985
Greig, Steve	985
Grieg, Donna M	985
Grieg, Wesley O	985
Grieve, M. Irene, M.D., Spokane	819
Griffiths, Arthur C., Jr	946
Griggs, Helen F	921
Grovenor, M., Marysville	922
Grunewald, Marsha, Muriel, Kevin and Randy, Yakima	817
Grunewald, Rex, Yakima	817
Gull, Olga W., Seattle	893
Gunderson, Florence, Spokane	954
Gunnar, Keith, Bellevue	861
Gustafson, Vic, Jr., Marysville	947
Haenle, Robert J.; Dorothy M. and Alice E. Kennedy, Spokane	810
Hafner, Dr. W., Bellevue	822
Hain, James, Everett	872
Haley, David S., Seattle	946
Hall, Donald T., M.D., Seattle	889
Hall, Gene K	986
Hallstaff, Mr., Bellevue	858
Hamilton, John O., Lake Stevens	946
Hammer, Eric G., Lynnwood	946
Hanes, Mr. Howard, Longview	907
Hansen, Ann, Mercer Island	977
Hanson, Bard, Everett	946
Harling, Marcella	931
Harmie, Mrs. Marianne, Tacoma	851
Harper, Byron P., Vancouver	875
Harris, Charles and Clare	931
Harris, Gary B., Everett	947
Harris, V., Gold Bar	814
Hartman, Lucinda M	931
Hartmann, Jan J., Lynnwood	925
Hartmann, Kaye B., Lynnwood	986
Hauck, Richard B., Seattle	798
Heath, Albert H., Corpeville	941
Hebal, John J., Bellingham	799
Heffele, Mrs. Hilbert	986
Hefferlins, Frank, Seattle	824–825
Hegge, Armand D., Everett	947
Hegge, Pete A., Everett	947
Heineman, Robert E., Richland	920
Henderson, Kathryn	986
Henderson, Raymond D., Aberdeen	986
Henriot, James F., Tacoma	931
Herman, William, Cherney	900
Hesse, Alvin F., Mountlake Terrace	947
Hessey, Marion, Naches	877
Hill, B. H., Marysville	947
Hill, Mrs. Marie	931
Hill, Timothy H., Olympia	785
Hirsch, Frederick A., Seattle	964
Hockman, Roger A., Arlington	947
Hodge, Steven M. and Rhoades, David F., Seattle	955
Hopey, Laurence S., Everett	946
Holbert, H. W., Seattle	893
Holton, James R., Seattle	810
Hooker, R. D., Tacoma	986
Hornbeck, Leonard	932

	Page
Hornig, Florence, Seattle	897
Howard, Grace E., Seattle	918
Huber, Louis R., president, Northern Films, Seattle	802
Hudon, Mrs. Paul, Everett	849
Hudon, Paul H., Everett	850
Hunns, Dennis M., Seattle	855
Hunt, J. E., Seattle	895
Husby, Marie	931
Hyland, Treasure, Tacoma	986
Ibsen, Bert B., Everett	924
Imsland, Clifford, Seattle	954
Inglis, William H., Seattle	832
Irvin, Lois G., Mercer Island	918
Isackson, Mrs. Gus L., Redmond	954
Isler, Robert E., Jr., Woodinville	947
Istas, Mrs. Franklin, Seattle	908
Jackson, Delmar D., Burlington	986
Jackson, Gene F., Seattle	986
Jackson, Vernon M., Burlington	986
Jalensen, Barry L	985
Jamieson, J. J., Renton	859
Johnson, Barbara and James	931
Johnson, Mrs. Bill	934
Johnson, Del E., Bellingham	986
Johnson, Jay R., Spokane	801
Johnson, Ron, Bellingham	986
Johnson, William J., Marysville	947
Jolley, Carol	985
Jolley, Farlin L	985
Jones, E. Douglas, Lynnwood	952
Jones, James P., Seattle	973
Jones, Johnellis, Seattle	919
Jones, Mrs. Dale R., Seattle	894
Joneson, Kingsley P., Seattle	904
Jorgansen, Robert D., Everett	922
Josendale, Victor, Seattle	859
Jurgens, John A., Lynnwood	928
Kalinoski, Al	946
Karhainen, Walter, Paulsboro	947
Kasch, Pat, Everett	947
Katsel, Charles W., Everett	928
Keefe, James R., Everett	986
Kelhn, William G. and Sheril N., Bellevue	979
Kelly, John S., Des Moines	852
Kennedy, Mike	920
Kennell, James E., Seattle	909
Kent, Grace, Seattle	823
Kenyon, Karl W., Seattle	811
Kibler, Elizabeth, Seattle	866
King, Gaylord Skip, Tacoma	882
Kirsten, Walter B. E. and Mary A., Seattle	845
Kitchner, Robert C., Everett	947
Klelt, Robert W., Everett	923
Klepper, Erwin L., Everett	930
Klett, Anna, Everett	947
Klett, Freida Hilda, Everett	947
Klett, William G., Everett	947
Kling, Marion	937
Kloster, Robert W., Tacoma	956
Knightall, S. C., Everett	947
Knowles, Larry	985
Knowles, Lloyd	985
Kough, Ralph, Seattle	898
Koury, Alfred, Jr., Seattle	897
Kral, Henry J., Everett	975
Krauss, Marion E., Spokane	812

	Page.
Kruckeberg, A. R., Seattle	798
Kruger, Mrs. Marvin, Seattle	961
Krusinski, Richard, Olympia	960
Kuder, Charley E., Everett	947
Kugel, Louise W., Arlington	986
LaFleur, Hugh, Sedro Woolley	986
La Mar, Andrew C, Everett	946
Lamford, Ray D	863
Lancaster, James, Seattle	848
Land, James R., Olympia	821
Lang, Dr. Vera H., Cliffdell	854
Lanning, Joan, Seattle	854
Lansing, Albert, Everett	924
Larson, William L., Anacortes	986
Laster, David A., Bellingham	914
Lathman, Richard D	856
Lawrence, Robert L., Mercer Island	870
Lawseth, Linda	919
Leavitt, Mrs. Carol Ann, Seattle	907
Lee, Aaron A., Olympia	820
Lehtinen, Meri, Seattle	857
Leitzell, Robert, Everett	947
Lenke, Mr. and Mrs. Harold R., Spokane	815
Lenning, Gladys	931
Leonard, William J., Everett	924
Leonard, Helen M., Longview	915
Levin, Sally, Seattle	979
Lewis, Carolyn B., Seattle	902
Lewis, Jerry M., Arlington	947
Lindfors, E. S., Everett	947
Lindquist, Mr. and Mrs. Hohn E., Arlington	912
Lion, Rod K., Seattle	896
Linstromberg, Michael, H., Seattle	967
Little, Jack W., Spokane	903
Longwell, William K., Jr., Renton	883
Lorette, John, Edmonds	915
Loriman, Edith, Bellingham	852
Lubbles, W. O., Everett	946
Luepke, Hal, Everett	947
Luinor, Steve	946
Lynch, Timothy J., Kirkland	946
Lynette, Robert, Bellevue	868
McAlister, W. Bruce, Bothell	897
McBride, Ollie, Seattle	876
McCardle, Dorothy	931
McClish, Mrs. Arthur L., Issaquah	971
McCoy, Mrs. Edith M., Spokane	831
McCutchan, Robert, Seattle	867
McEwen, M. Lee, Everett	946
McEwen, Melvin Leon, Everett	946
McEwen, Steve, Everett	946
McFann, Robert A., Seattle	894
McGuire, Dennis, Seattle	977
McHugo, Jack D., Spokane	827
McIntyre, Jackqueline, Seattle	911
McKenzie, Dorothy, Edmonds	914
McKenzie, W. D., Edmonds	913
McKinley, Donald	976
McKinley, Jane, Seattle	970
McMurtrey, Roy O., Seattle	901
McVey, Mr. Pete, Silver Lake	986
Machlett, Catherine M., Seattle	837
Mack, Mrs. F. D., Stehekin	904
Mahood, H. E., Everett	986
Maloney, Peter J., Seattle	966
Mann, Leroy A., Sedro Woolley	854
Manning, Harvey H., Issaquah	780

	Page.
Manring, Doris, Seattle	888
Mantooth, Steve, Woodinville	947
Manuel, Mervin L., Spokane	901
Marckx, Eugene D	832
Marshall, Keith and Leslie B., Seattle	837
Martinis, John A., Everett	947
Martinis, Virginia M., Everett	947
Marts, James S., Everett	947
Matson, P. C., Seattle	968
Matson, R. M., Seattle	968
Mauck, Jim, Seattle	846
Maxwell, J. Alex, president, Yakima Federal Savings & Loan Association Yakima	794
May, Louie B., Edmonds	882
Mazzarella, Mrs. John A., Seattle	846
Mead, Mrs. Vivien	931
Messner, Dean W., Bremerton	986
Meyer, Bruce M., Lynnwood	927
Meyer, Carleen, Seattle	986
Meyer, Donald, Seattle	986
Meyer Mrs. Burton C., Lacey	890
Mickelson, Elmer, Edmonds	924
Mickle, Eugene A., and Marlene A., Bellevue	857
Miler, Gertrude T., Olympia	879
Milette, Norma A., Seattle	845
Miller, Allen E. and Barbara A., Sunnyside	900
Miller, Ben F., Jr., Seattle	986
Miller, Florence	931
Miller, John J., Jr., Vancouver	899
Miller, Mary K., Seattle	869
Miller, Paul E	932
Miller, Roy C., Mount Vernon	986
Miller, W. D., Seattle	884
Milliss, Sandia J., Snohomish	922
Mills, Aileen, Wenatchee	976
Millspaugh, Vincent L., Seattle	965
Minard, Annette M., Seattle	801
Mitchell, John E., Vietnam	847
Moena, Lloyd, Bellingham	986
Moena, Mamie E., Bellingham	986
Moloney, William N., Bainbridge Island	819
Moltke, A. W., Wenatchee	835
Monson, Patricia Y., Seattle	842
Moody, Suzanne	932
Mooney, Linda M., Lynnwood	927
Mooney, Robert R., Lynnwood	946
Moore, Jeanette	985
Moore, Robert A	985
Moran, Mrs. Edna	931
Morehead, Mrs. Kenneth, Manson	974
Morehouse, Robert T., Shelton	986
Morgan, J. D., Bellingham	986
Morgan, L. S., Everett	924
Mork, Loren L., Everett	947
Morrison, Mrs. Virginia, Everett	973
Morrow, Jean and James A., Seattle	817
Morzenti, Aldo L., Seattle	813
Mosher, Lloyd J., Sedro Woolley	986
Mowry, Warren E. and Sweitzer, Elvy A., Bellingham	823
Murray, Nancy E., Vancouver	947
Murray, Philip, Vancouver	947
Murray, Wilford D., Spokane	975
Muzzy, Richard D., Freeland	928
Myers, R. A., Redmond	986
Myhr, Robert O., Seattle	799
Neeley, Dan, Burlington	986

	Page
Nelsen, William H., Everett	947
Nelson, D.A., Seattle	947
Nelson, Edwin M., Issaquah	827
Nesbitt, Robert G., Olympia	824
Neurath, Hans, Seattle	796
Newgard, Janet, Seattle	864
Newman, Paul M. and Marion E., Port Orchard	816
Nichols, Mrs. E. A., Tacoma	853
Nikoden, Martha, Everett	947
Ninzel, Marilyn R., San Carlos, Calif	979
Norwood, Gus, esecutive secretary, Northwest Public Power Association, Vancouver	790
Nyblod, A. W	932
Oas, Billie L., Everett	923
Oas, Carol, Woodinville	947
Oas, Edmund T., Woodinville	947
Oas, Edward, Woodinville	947
Oas, Elila, Woodinville	947
Oas, Mrs. James N., Everett	930
Oas, Joe, Everett	922
Oas, Karen, Everett	947
Oberteuffer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H	976
O'Connor, Rod W., Bellingham	972
Odegard, Helen, Spokane	954
Ogilvie, Ellis, Seattle	838, 839, 942
O'Leary, Clifford, Everett	946
Olson, Lois	931
O'Neil, Jim III, Bellevue	845
Osborn, R. P., Everett	947
Osborne, Harry, Sedro Woolley	864
Osborne, Richard A., Vancouver	963
Ostergrein, Roy L., Bellevue	934
Oswald, Harriet P., Seattle	951
Oustorff, Ralph E., Jr	966
Ovenden, Lou, Manson	869, 870
Packard, Gary C., Pullman	863
Paige, Kenneth E., Lynnwood	925
Paige, Mary Ann, Lynnwood	926
Paisley, Mrs. J. R., Seattle	849
Paris, Mr. and Mrs	931
Parker, Mrs. Dorothea, Everett	927
Parker, Jimmy, Everett	946
Parker, Keith B., Everett	947
Parker, Ray, Anacortes	986
Parker, Sheila	946
Parker, Wanda M., Everett	947
Parrish, Bob, Everett	947
Pataki, Kerry J., Seattle	778
Patric, R. E	985
Patterson, James R., M.D., Spokane	887
Patterson, Lynn, Bremerton	842
Payne, Mr. and Mrs., Seattle	851, 934
Pease, Clyde, Mukilteo	947
Pease, Thomas A., Arlington	946
Peaslee, Mrs. J. C., Tacoma	874
Pegrum, Frank, Everett	929
Penberthy, Larry, Penberthy Electromelt Co., Seattle	793
Penry, Mrs. E. F., Olympia	912
Perrine, Bruce, Everett	947
Perry, Jerry E., Everett	946
Peterson, Don, Woodinville	947
Peterson, E. G., Woodinville	947
Peterson, Robert A., Silverdale	986
Peterson, Wilma N., Tacoma	898
Petite, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dale, Seattle	825
Philipp, Mr. and Mrs. Steve, Marysville	978
Phillips, Beth, Seattle	979

	Page
Pierce, Ethel	931
Pilat, Michael J., Seattle	898
Plomski, Charles C., Everett	946
Poe, Jay, Anacortes	986
Poland, Charles, Everett	986
Poor, Robert, Seattle	979
Pope, Charles E., M.D., Seattle	858
Pope, Dr. William N., Seattle	917
Powell, Chester L., Renton	957
Powell, R. H., Bainbridge Island	872
Profitt, James L. Seattle	937
Puller, J. Wesley, Alderwood Manor	947
Purcell, N. R	986
Quinn, Michael J., Bellevue	945
Quisy, L. N	986
Ramsey, Mary, Olympia	936
Raney, Margaret D., Bellevue	915
Rannila, Jack, Sedro Wooley	986
Rasmussen, R. W., Kirkland	986
Ravenscroft, Richard H., Seattle	978
Raymond, R. C., Everett	947
Reddington, Susan, Seattle	965
Redpath, Peter H., Bellingham	897
Reed, Conner, Seattle	913
Reed, Mrs. Nancy M., Bremerton	930
Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Travis, Bremerton	842
Reid, Edward W., Bellevue	965
Renny, Ronald B., Seattle	859
Rentho, Edward F., Snohomish	929
Richard, Hazel, Spokane	825
Richards, C. W., Spokane	825
Richardson, Dr. B. C., Auburn	959
Richardson, Frank, Seattle	796
Richardson, Mary Louise	931
Rider, Douglas J. and Marilyn O., Spokane	805
Rimov, Martha L., Port Angeles	835
Riney, Inez, Longview	779
Roberts, Bobby, Monroe	946
Robertson, Kenneth G., Sumas, Wash	986
Robertson, Melvin L., Spokane	811
Robinson, Mrs. E. Allen, Mercer Island	878
Rodburg, Robert O	921
Roesler, Ernest, Seattle	947
Roland, Charles, Everett	923
Ronholt, Carol J	946
Roose, Elmer J., Bellingham	986
Rose, Richard M., Seattle	798
Ross, William C	946
Roullard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H., Seattle	910
Ruat, Mae, Kelso	986
Rudd, David N., Seattle	905
Rutledge, Mary L., Little Rock	961
Sabieralski, Mr. and Mrs. A. J., Mercer Island	855
Sadler, J. N., Castle Rock	986
Sainsbury, Mary Jane, Mercer Island	888
Salmela, Frederick H., Bremerton	914
Sanders, G. Michael, Sedro Woolley	986
Sansum, E. Lee, Pullman	833
Saunders, Charles D., president, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Seattle	792
Saunders, Kenneth V., Seattle	852
Schable, M. C., Everett	947
Schabler, J., Everett	947
Schaefer, Donald, Stanwood	856
Schenk, Florence	931
Schinman, Carl E., Seattle	831
Schlick, Fred, Vashon	813
Schmidt, Bob and Karen, Seattle	941
Schoenrock, Mae L., Marysville	969

	Page
Schuler, Fred G., Bellingham	986
Schwartz, Kenneth D., Everett	947
Scribner, L. B., Redmond	815
Sebring, Laurence M., Everett	950
Seddon, Mrs. Ruth	931
Seefield, Mrs. Charles W., Seattle	932
Seeley, Annalee	931
Semple, Mr. and Mrs. William	931
Sexton, Dwight A., Lake Stevens	947
Severance, T. H. Chelan	850
Severinghauer, Dr., Seattle	848
Shafer, Sydney, Seattle	936
Shaw, Ian M., M.D., Seattle	827
Sherry, Robert, M.D., Seattle	932
Shomber, Henry, Seattle	905
Sides, Lavonda, Seattle	913
Siewert, Art, and Geraldine, Spokane	805
Siewert, David A., Spokane	805
Simays, Fred G., Burlington	986
Simmons, Steve, Everett	947
Simons, Richard R	985
Simpson, Ena, Olympia	858
Sincock, Frank V., Bellevue	950
Sinrud, Gordon E., Bremerton	867
Slinde, Dorothy	985
Slinde, Stephen	985
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alan W., Seattle	874
Smith, Delmar L., Lynn	986
Smith, Gertrude	931
Smith, Hans W., Maple Valley	895
Smith, Karen M. and Douglas H., Seattle	863
Smith, Marilou	931
Smith, Nita and Ward, Klickitat	830
Smith, Walter M., Everett	929
Snell, Eva	931
Snellman, Walter E., Seattle	936
Snider, Arthur, Alderwood Manor	946
Snow, Donald D., Seattle	892
Solvang, Diane, Seattle	880
Somm, Mr. and Mrs. Paul T., Bellevue	933
Sonlia, Boyd H., Seattle	937
Southwick, Chester, Olympia	873
Sparks, John H., Spokane	803
Spencer, Mrs. Diane E	931
Sperry, Muriel	931
Sperry, R. L., Lynnwood	946
Spurting, Russell L., Poulsbo	986
Stabence, Miss Thelma, Seattle	850
Staley, Jenny M. Seattle	865
Stapps, Mrs. F. G., Seattle	933
Stark, Margaret P., Kirkland	871
St. Aubin, Earl W., Seattle	812
Steck, Earl	946
Stemke, Mary, Seattle	862
Steveley, Mr. and Mrs. John R., Seattle	795
Stevens, Wallace E., Everett	946
Stillwell, Mrs. Cecilia, Everett	947
Stillwell, S. E., Everett	947
St. John, Helen Baker, Seattle	951
Stone, Jerry D., Edmonds	946
Stoner, Robert H., Issaquah	851
Stood, Helen M., Seattle	889
Stowell, Helen, Spokane	901
Strandell, Rowland, Everett	963
Strang, John J., Enumclaw	986
Strate. Nora E., Seattle	910

Page.
Stream, Bruce, Seattle 977
Strickling, M. E., Everett 947
Stroh, Tom, Everett 947
Strong, Rosalie A 946
Stuth, William L., Renton 986
Sutherland, John, Bothell 887
Swain, Robert C., Bellingham 799
Swanson, Wendell E., Olympia 823
Sweeney, Robert P., Bellingham 986
Swenson, Mary Fram, Moses Lake 799
Swingle, Mrs. L. J., Seattle 837
Sydow, Bruce 985
Talbot, Effus, Seattle 977
Tavares, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R., Spokane 807
Taylor, Peter B., Seattle 961
Taylor, Rod, Snohomish 946
Teneff, Steve, Spokane 803
Tepfer, Mark 843
Thomas, Curtis M., Everett 986
Thomas, Ed A., Everett 947
Thomas, Jim, Everett 947
Thompson, James A 946
Thompson, Mrs. Margaret, executive secretary, Northwest Conservation League, Kennewick 790
Thompson, Vance Martin, Seattle 848
Thompson, William G., Bellingham 986
Thompson, William O., Everett 986
Thorn, Rodney B., Seattle 950
Thorp, C. L., Renton 854
Thorp, John M., Richland 856
Thorsen, Mr. and Mrs. Peter, Seattle 935
Tiffany, Mrs. C. A., Seattle 844
Titland, Jack N., Seattle 870
Toorea, Dave, Everett 947
Townsloy, Jane, Naches 854
Treibs, Herold A., Richland 828
Troop, Benjamin S., Seattle 975
Turner, Fred, Seattle 933
Tuttle, Capt. and Mrs. R. A., Oak Harbor 847
Umbarger, Mrs. Ralph, Woodinville 877
Utes, H. H 944
Van Gelder, E. R., Spokane 932
Victor, Ralph G., M.D., and Mary S., Seattle 972
Vlasveld, P., Seattle 886
Von Michalofski, Mr. and Mrs. O., Bellevue 945
Wagoner, John E., Tacoma 820
Walb, James S 986
Walker, David A., Mercer Island 860
Walker, Erv M., Everett 929
Walker, Jerry C., Mercer Island 941
Walters, N. S., Bothell 986
Walum, Mrs. Herbert 845
Weber, LeRoy, Alderwood Manor 946
Weiler, Malin R., Richland 950
Welch, Margaret O., Seattle 826
Welling, Richard D 986
Werkena, Adah, Vancouver 975
Wery, Dr. and Mrs. Frances L., Bellevue 933
Westlund, Nancy, Spokane 808
Wheeler, Don E., Everett 947
Whisman, Paul S., Mukilteo 947
Whitaker, Nell 985
Whitaker, Richard O., Lake Stevens 947
White, Elizabeth B., M.D., Clallam Bay 939
White, Gary A., Everett 946
White, Mrs. Gary A., Everett 947

	Page
White, L. Dennis and Joy A., Auburn	836
Whitesel, Maxine	931
Whitmer, John H., Tacoma	828
Whitney, Maurice M., Everett	986
Whitney, Paul S., Seattle	853
Whitney, Robert, Anacortes	986
Whitson, Millard H., Marysville	947
Whittlesey, Irene	931
Wichman, Arthur, Seattle	803
Wilkerson, W. D., Everett	947
Wilkinson, John G., Seattle	837
Willeunna, Theresa	931
Wills, Robert M., Jr., Lynwood	926
Wineinger, Dorothy A., Seattle	986
Wineinger, R. E., Seattle	986
Winslow, Sally D., Olympia	879
Wiseman, Miss Gail, Seattle	912
Wolf, Don P., Seattle	877
Wolstead, Mr. and Mrs. John R., Seattle	847
Wood, Clarence, Burlington	932
Wood, Mrs. Walter S., Seattle	844
Wood, Verda, Seattle	890
Wood, Wesley H., Edmonds	947
Woods, William D., Marysville	930
Wright, Deborah, Seattle	978
Wright, Robert W. Olympia	912
Wynkoop, Mrs., Tacoma	936
Yorkston, Ray, Everett	947
Young, Harvey L., M.D., Spokane	955
Young, Russell J., Lynnwood	946
Yount, Mr. and Mrs. George, Edmonds	829
Yoves, Eugene F	986
Zak, Marvin, Mercer Island	949
Ziemer, Mrs. E. H., Tacoma	968
Zimmeran, Mr. and Mrs. John R., Spokane	852
Zimmerschied, Mrs. A. B., Renton	889
Zirker, Mrs. Nina and family, Lynnwood	834
Zogg, Hans A., Seattle	969

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

"Mine-Claim Process Should Be Reviewed," from the Seattle Times, June 1967	957
Petition: Signed by 55 residents of the Stehekin Valley	971

OTHER STATES

Adam, Katherine N., Scappose, Oreg	1001
Adams, George, New York, N.Y	1097
Aichinger, Fred R., St. Paul, Minn	1066
Anderson, Graham S., vice president, U.S. Ski Association	981
Anderson, James Hugh, East Lansing, Mich	1047
Angell, Dr. David C., Ean Claire, Wis	1097
Angelmire, Kenneth N., Chicago, Ill	1042
Anschell, Gregory J., Pacific Palisades, Calif	1011
Archer, Mrs. L., The Ozark Society to Save the Buffalo, Fayetteville, Ark	1028
Backer, Brian R., Columbus, Ohio	1057
Baldwin, Neil, Portland, Oreg	998
Banko, Winston, Hawaii National Park	1038
Barrett, Frederick G., Portland, Oreg	995
Bartholomew, Robert C., president, Sawtooth Conservation Council, Ketchum, Idaho	1054
Bates, Alice, Old Greenwich, Conn	1093
Baumann, Mrs. Anne, Philadelphia, Pa	1075
Begun, George M., Oak Ridge, Tenn	1091
Bela, James, Stanford University	1026
Bell, Norton W., and Ann G., Pasadena, Calif	1023

	Page
Bellows, Emily, Charlotte, N.C	1036
Bennett, Don Bemco, Sun Valley, Idaho	1053
Biddle, William W., Winnetka, Ill	1078
Bingham, Elizabeth, Altadena, Calif	1076
Binns, Philis, Portland, Oreg	1077
Birgbauer, Mrs. Dorothy R., Pasadena, Calif	1027
Blackburn, George F., Washington, D.C	1042
Bonnicksen, Thomas M., Redwood City, Calif	1093
Bostick, Neil, secretary, Stanford Conservation Group, Stanford, Calif	1003
Bowen, Willis W., Jr., Portland, Oreg	986
Bower, Richard L., executive director, American Hiking Clubs, Pleasant Hill, Calif	1024
Boyd, Calvin G., Portland, Oreg	999
Brodie, Laird C., Portland, Oreg	998
Browne, Norman A., Nashville, Ind	1052
Bushley, Mr. and Mrs. E. C., Altadena, Calif	1021
Calder, William A., Ph. D., M.S., Duke University, Durham, N.C	1055
Castle, Lela W., and John T., Swarthmore, Pa	1058
Cates, Charles W., Bonita, Calif	1092
Cehrs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Fresno, Calif	1097
Childress, Tylor, Davis, Calif	1005
Chipp, Herschell B., Berkeley, Calif	1011
Christy, Cicely M., Berkeley, Calif	1020
Clark, Charlotte, Intercollegiate Outing Club Association, Pembroke College, Providence, R.I	1030
Clark, James W., Porterville, Calif	1018
Cohen, Leon, M.D., Stanford University School of Medicine	1021
Collins, Kenneth Alan, Madison, Wis	1070
Colvig, William M., San Francisco, Calif	1096
Comstock, Peter F., Wyckoff, N.J	1100
Cornforth, Leslie M., Colorado Springs, Colo	1061
Covel, Paul F., conservation chairman, Golden Gate Audubon Society, Oakland, Calif	1003
Cox, Kenneth, Stanford, Calif	1051
Crislip, R. L., M.D., Portland, Oreg	1000
Crowder, Anne, Portola Valley, Calif	1088
Crowder, Dwight F., Portola Valley, Calif	1026
Crowder, Elizabeth, Portola Valley, Calif	1099
Crowder, Wendy, Portola Valley, Calif	1098
Cuadra, Elizabeth, Manhattan Beach, Calif	1101
Darrow, Margaret, Kansas City, Kans	1041
Day, Glenn R., Portland, Oreg	999
Deinzer, Max, Eugene, Oreg	988
Dewitt, Karma, Oakland, Calif	1081
Dickel, Herman A., M.D., Portland Oreg	988
Dickens, C. Garth, Saratoga, Calif	1051
Doran, Bonnie L., San Jose, Calif	1049
Douglas, Lawrence, Mill Valley, Calif	1022
Edison, Theodore M., West Orange, N.J	1038
Eichen, Moe, Bayside, N.Y	1043
Elsner, Nancy, San Francisco, Calif	1017
Engel, Evelyn, San Francisco, Calif	1010
Enzminger, Mr. and Mrs. Delwin, Palo Alto, Calif	1051
Finley, James Daniel, III, Oakland, Calif	1011
Flaherty, Neil, M.D., School of Medicine, Stanford University	1022
Forrestall, Arthur T., and Beverly W., Portland, Maine	980
Forth, Stuart, Lexington, Ky	1054
Foster, P. M., Byram, Conn	1044
Frenkel, Robert E., Corvallis, Oreg	1082
Frothingham, Richard, Dedham, Mass	1081
Gaetjen, Elaine A., San Francisco, Calif	1013
Gale, Charlotte, Mountain View, Calif	1020
Galloway, E. Jane, Buck Ridge Ski Club, Springfield, Pa	1055
Galloway, Jane, Springfield, Pa	1033
Gambrill, Mrs Richard, Peapack, N.J	1067
Gamwell, James W., Portland, Oreg	992
Garabedian, Patrick, Los Angeles, Calif	1019

	Page
Gatlin, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis R., Clayton, Mo	1064
Gayman, Evelyn, conservation chairman, Desomount Club, Los Angeles, Calif	1002
Gearhart, Franklin, Portland, Oreg	1095
Geering, George T., Palo Alto, Calif	986
Gerdemann, Mrs. J. W., Urbana, Ill	1094
Gerloff, Gerald C., Madison, Wis	1063
Gibbons, Mrs. Diane P., Victoria, British Columbia	1088
Gilbert, David, Eugene, Oreg	941
Giordano, Manny, Palo Alto, Calif	1080
Girardeau, Marvin D., Jr., Eugene, Oreg	996
Godon, Gerda, Tahoe City, Calif	1020
Graves, Mrs. James F., Princeton, N.J	1034
Gray, Miriam, Normal, Ill	1072
Green, Billie W., Los Alamos, N. Mex	1045
Hake, Dr. and Mrs. Dexter, Los Altos Hills, Calif	986
Hammer, Ellis, Long Beach, Calif	1096
Handler, Elizabeth M., Portland, Oreg	989
Handler, Jerry, Portland, Oreg	1002
Hanford, Wendy F., Providence, R.I	1065
Hartline, Elizabeth K., Hydes, Md	1035
Harvey, Paul A., San Francisco, Calif	1012
Haupert, Raymond S., president, Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa	1053
Hensler, Keith Perry, The Hague, the Netherlands	1057
Hibbard, Rev. and Mrs. Gene, Kellogg, Idaho	1042
Hiser, C. David, Aspen, Colo	1056
Hollman, Edward G. and Margaret L., Eugene, Oreg	1000
Hoover, Helen R., Portland, Oreg	997
Howard, Gordon E., Ann Arbor, Mich	1068
Hoyer, Roy, Portland, Oreg	1095
Hunt, R. N., Salt Lake City, Utah	982
Iltis, Hugh H., and 12 others, University of Wisconsin	1031
Isaacs, Amy, Shaker Heights, Ohio	1059
Isaacson, Barbara, San Francisco, Calif	1092
Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J.R., Altadena, Calif	1021
Jacobsen, Mr. and Mrs. N.W.; Pleasant Hill, Calif	1005
Jarman, Anthony M., Stanford University School of Medicine	1023
Jarvis, Stephen and Esther, Boulder, Colo	1062
Johnson, Eva, Eugene, Oreg	1077
Johnson, G. M., M.D., Missouri Valley Clinic, Bismarck, N.D	1053
Jones, James J., Tucson, Ariz	1092
Joralemon, Ira B., San Francisco, Calif	1006
Kallman, Mrs. Ronald, Cherry Hill, N.J	1076
Karon, John M., Palo Alto, Calif	1023
Kauffman, David T., chairman, Washington Forest Practice Committee, Portland, Oreg	987
Kelley, Clinton M., Englewood, Colo	1037
Klinger, Florence, Martinez, Calif	1013
Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. C. M., Eugene, Oreg	1079
Koblas, Marjorie J., Eugene, Oreg	997
Kowalskey, Mr. and Mrs. James E., Union College School of Music, Barbourville, Ky	1028
Lauckner, William and Agonia, Great Falls, Mont	1077
Lay, Elizabeth S., San Bruno, Calif	1009
Leonard, Richard M., San Francisco, Calif	1002
Lindroth, Eric, San Bernardino, Calif	1087
Liska, Mr. and Mrs. Donald J., Los Alamos, N. Mex	1095
Livingston, Jonathan, Princeton, N.J	1067
Lodewick, Robin, Eugene, Oreg	991
Loescher, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas H., Annapolis, Md	1060
Lonseth, Arvid T., Eugene. Oreg	934
Luchenbach, Roger A., Eugene, Oreg	991
Lyon, David L., Mount Vernon, Iowa	1059
Magar, Mr. L. H., Salt Lake City, Utah	1058
Mager, Talmon, R., Pocatello, Idaho	1099
Mallon, Michael H., Eugene, Oreg	990
Manderfield, Rita and Eileen, Scottsdale, Ariz	1089
Mark, Mary Ann, Livermore, Calif	1021

Page

Mark, Robert, Stanford University, California 1013
Marsters, Don, Portland, Oreg 987
Martin, Don B., Rochester, N.Y 1035
Martin, Eleanor, Saratoga, Calif 1027
Mason, Margaret, Portland, Oreg 1001, 1082
Matschek, F. Warren, Daly City, Calif 1022
Matthew, Mr. and Mrs. Morton P., Norwalk, Conn 1041
Matthews, Mrs. W. V. Graham, Carmel Valley, Calif 1024
Mazo, Robert M., Eugene, Oreg 1000
McKelvey, Louise, Santa Monica, Calif 1017
McKeon, Mrs. Daniel M., the Garden Club of America 980
Metcalf, T. R. Berkeley, Calif 1008
Mitchell, Ned B., Fort Collins, Colo 1080
Modley, Rudolf, Kent, Conn 1031
Moeller, Robert C., Mount Vernon, N.Y 1060
Mohling, Franz and Judith, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo 1061
Morley, Arthur and Jean, San Diego, Calif 1015
Morrell, Frank, Palo Alto, Calif 1051
Morton, Thomas M., San Mateo, Calif 1080
Moser, Earl L., and Lois L., Carmel, Calif 1027
Moss, Charles W., La Canada, Calif 1025
Mueller, Beth, Bend, Oreg 994
Munchheimer, Kurt H., M.D., Rio Dell, Calif 1016
Murphy, Louis J., Fremont, Calif 1007
Newsom, Francis S., Eugene, Oreg 999
Norton, Frank A., Center Valley, Pa 1045
Noyes, Richard M., University of Oregon, Eugene 988
Noyes, Winninette A., Eugene, Oreg 1001
Ochis, Eileen, West Hyattsville, Md 1081
Pagenstecher, G. H., Portland, Oreg 988
Parke, William N., executive secretary, Pacific Northwest Ski Areas Association, Corvallis, Oreg 989
Parkhurst, Mrs. Jennifer T., Madison, Wis 1073
Paulsen, Georgia H., Portland, Oreg 1000
Payne, H. R., Knoxville, Tenn 1100
Pearson, W. M., Palo Alto, Calif 1024
Peterson, Albert F., Escalon, Calif 1089
Peterson, Dina Jane, Oakland, Calif 1010
Peterson, Mrs. Grover, Concord, Calif 1076
Pettit, Mrs. Marie B., East Lansing, Mich 1062
Pierce, J. G., Woodland Hills, Calif 1098
Plank, Dale L., Boulder, Colo 1044
Plymire, Marjorie, Oyster Bay, N.Y 1042
Poland, Roscoe A., San Diego, Calif 1014
Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth A., Denver, Colo 1046
Porter, Robert T., M.D., New York, N.Y 1074
Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Corvallis, Oreg 993
Prouty, Margaret, M.D., Madison, Wis 1056
Pugh, Patricia, Lake Oswego, Oreg 1081
Reitze, Arnold W., Jr., assistant professor of law, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 1029
Renfrew, Helen A., Portland, Oreg 994
Renn, John S., M.D., Silver Spring, Md 1040
Richardson, Lyle M., Jr., Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston, Mass 980
Roberts, C. G., Berkeley, Calif 1091
Roberts, C. E., Jr., M.D., Portland, Oreg 997
Roberts, Dana, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N.Y 1099
Roberts, Mary I., Crete, Ill 1073
Rodiger, Werner, San Francisco, Calif 1090
Rorer, Beverly C., Upper Darby, Pa 1048
Roos, Rev. Arvin W., Community Reformed Church, Denver, Colo 1032, 1052
Rosen, Irving L., Chicago, Ill 1073
Ross, Elaine Gay, Oakland, Calif 1008
Rubenstein, Judith, Washington, D.C 1037
Ruby, Mike, University of California, Berkeley 1004
Ruiz, Robert C., Swannanoa, N.C 1040
Rukki, Edward, Forest Hills, N.Y 1071
Russell, Bruce, Portland, Oreg 1076

	Page
Ryan, B. A., Portland, Oreg	986
Sattler, William and Genevieve, Concord, Calif	1005
Sawyer, Elliot and Helen, El Cerrito, Calif	1009
Sawyer, Luella K., Mill Valley, Calif	1021
Schnarr, Miss Betty, Santa Monica, Calif	1075
Schneider, Robert H., Orinda, Calif	1100
Schumacher, Mrs. Genny, Oakland, Calif	1087
Schwaab, William, Davis, Calif	1103
Scott, Fitzhugh III, Aspen, Colo	1028
Scrogingt, Susan, San Mateo, Calif	1089
Secord, Reed, Reno, Nev	1032
Shaffer, Ellen, Philadelphia, Pa	1064
Shoemaker, Ruth E., Portland, Oreg	986
Slchmann, Edgar, San Francisco, Calif	1099
Smerage, Dr. Glen H., Mountain View, Calif	1025
Smith, James Hart, Berkeley, Calif	1017
Smith, Kendric, Palo Alto, Calif	986
Smith, Lowell, Palo Alto, Calif	1102
Smith, Melba M., Palo Alto, Calif	1057
Smith, Mildred, San Bernardino, Calif	1096
Soderlund, Mr. and Mrs., San Diego, Calif	1098
Solberg, R. W., Walnut Creek, Calif	1015
Sollid, Mrs. Lyanetto M., University Park, N. Mex	1094
Solomon, Dr. Louis P., Los Angeles, Calif	1022
Sorenson, Marian, Bradenton, Fla	1098
Spady, Frank E., Portland, Oreg	986
Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M., Laramie, Wyo	1036
Stan, Ronald and Virginia, Garden Grove, Calif	1094
Stanford, Thad C., M.D., Salem, Oreg	1077
Stein, Preston, Flushing, N.Y	1068
Stern, Dr. Leo, Jr., New York, N.Y	1063
Stevenson, Francis W., Palo Alto, Calif	1027
Strite, Russell R., Denver, Colo	1101
Suffy, William Portland, Oreg	1082
Tabor, Lesley N. S., Portola Valley, Calif	1025
Tabor, Rowland W., Portola Valley, Calif	1026
Tattum, Jill Farleigh, Portland, Oreg	1057
Teetler, Richard M., San Pablo, Calif	1008
Tefft, Henry D., Jr., Denver, Colo	1043
Tellaisha, John, and family, Reno, Nev	1058
Tepfer, Bertha F., Eugene, Oreg	993
Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. R. D., Altadena, Calif	1021
Torop, Lee, East Palo Alto, Calif	1051
Troy, Maria, Eugene, Oreg	999
Usber, Mrs. Peter D., Cambridge, Mass	1079
Van Dilla, M. A., Los Alamos, N. Mex	1077
Van Wagenen, R. W., Washington, D.C	1059
Vester, Bruce, Topeka, Kans	1101
Vinyard, Lucille, Crannell, Calif	1019
Voss, William B., Los Angeles, Calif	1002
Walker, Eulalia Nyce, and Julie Nyce, Washington, D.C	1033
Waste, W. T., Portland, Oreg	998
Waste, Mrs. William, Portland, Oreg	1079
Waterman, Michael R., Portland, Oreg	1001
Weber, Miss Frances, Butte, Mont	1103
Weber, Seward, Portland, Oreg	996
Wendel, Edward D. Pvt., Fort Sam Houston, Tex	1078
Whitaker, Harris, Roseburg, Oreg	990
Whitehead, Carleton, Portland, Oreg	1097
Wiley, Cameron J., M.D., Salem, Oreg	993
Willbanks, Mrs. Emily, Los Alamos, Calif	1057
Willbanks, Eugene, Los Alamos, N. Mex	1056
Willcox, Mr. and Mrs. C. E., Fort Collins, Colo	1049
Williams, SP/5 Thomas Roy, Fort Bragg, N.C	1087
Williamson, Nancy, Trenton, N.J	1069
Wyeth, Harry B., Columbia, S.C	1049
Young, Richard S. K., Stanford University	1026
Yussupoff, Igor, Ottsville, Pa	1071

THE NORTH CASCADES

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 9:37 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Henry M. Jackson (chairman of the full committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Henry M. Jackson (Washington), Clinton P. Anderson (New Mexico), Alan Bible (Nevada), Frank E. Moss (Utah), Gaylord Nelson (Wisconsin), Thomas H. Kuchel (California), Clifford P. Hansen (Wyoming), and Mark O. Hatfield (Oregon).

Also present: Senator Warren G. Magnuson (Washington).

Staff members present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; R. K. Griswold, professional staff member; William Van Ness, special counsel; E. Lewis Reid, minority counsel; and Darryl Hart, assistant minority counsel.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing will come to order.

The subcommittee is meeting today to receive testimony on S. 1321, the bill to create the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, the Pasayten Wilderness Area, and to make additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, all in the State of Washington.

The North Cascades has long been recognized as one of the most scenic regions in the Nation, sometimes being called "the American Alps." The immediate area involved became a part of the public domain in 1846 when the United States established title to the Oregon Territory.

In 1897, the President established the Washington Forest Reserve under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office, but in 1905 the administration was transferred to the Department of Agriculture as a part of the national forest system.

The first suggestion for a National Park was made by the Mazamas Club in 1906—with particular emphasis on the Lake Chelan region. There have been several proposals during the 61 years since. The first primitive area in the region was the Whatcom Primitive Area, dedicated in 1931.

I will not recite the entire administrative history of the North Cascades. I believe it is important, however, to note that on January 28, 1963, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman and Secretary of the Interior Udall sent a letter to President John F. Kennedy—this letter has sometimes been referred to as "The Treaty of the Potomac."

This letter, among other things, suggested establishing a team to conduct a joint study of the North Cascades to determine the manage-

ment and administration of those lands that will best serve the public interest.

The 2½-year study resulted in the release of "The North Cascades Study Report," which we shall incorporate into the record by reference.

This study report was the subject of a hearing conducted in Seattle by the chairman of the committee on February 11 and 12, 1966. The printed record of that hearing is hereby incorporated by reference into the record at this point.

On March 17, 1967, the Secretary of the Interior forwarded to the Congress a draft of a proposed bill based on the study report and recommended its enactment. S. 1321 is that bill and is the subject of this hearing.

We shall insert at this point in the record S. 1321 and the March 17, 1967, letter of transmittal from Secretary Udall, along with any other departmental reports.

(The data referred to follows:)

[S. 1321, 90th Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park"). The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein within the area designated "national park" on the map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington," numbered NP–CAS–7000, and dated February 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

TITLE II—ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "national recreation area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and recreation area, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donatoin, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation area is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park and recreation area. The national forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests within which it was heretofore located.

SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation area and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Secretary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial purposes which he finds are compatible with the use and development of the park or the recreation area, may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, whichever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1–4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recreation area in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic or other values contributing to public enjoyment. In administering the recreation area, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the National Park System, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith.

(b) The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interest in lands within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation area.

(c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued on land or interests in lands within the recreation area under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Acquired Lands Minerals Leasing Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals within the recreation area shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

(d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundary of the recreation area in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and of the State of Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the national park and recreation area are created, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park or recreation area are legally occupied or utilized on the effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SEC. 503. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within the park or recreation area or within national forests adjacent to the park and recreation area needed for administrative purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively. The areas so designated shall be administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries.

SEC. 504. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), in the recreation area.

SEC. 505. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of titles I through V of this Act.

TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

(b) The previous classification of the North Cascades Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as Wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area within the North Cascade National Park, including the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommenda-

tion as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., March 17, 1967.

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The President, in his January 30, 1967, message on Protecting Our Natural Heritage, recommended that the 90th Congress establish a national park in the North Cascade area in the State of Washington, provided the wilderness and recreation areas are protected.

The enclosed draft of a proposed bill[1] will carry out the President's recommendation. We strongly recommend that it be enacted.

The bill is based upon a joint study conducted over a period of 2½ years by this Department and the Department of Agriculture of about 6 million acres of Federal lands in the North Cascade Mountains in Washington. The bill (1) establishes a North Cascades National Park; (2) establishes a Ross Lake National Recreation Area; (3) designates a national forest area as the Pasayten Wilderness; (4) designates certain national forest areas for addition to the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness; and (5) provides for the review of the area within the North Cascades National Park with respect to the suitability of any such lands for future designation by the Congress as wilderness areas. A detailed analysis of the provisions of the bill is set forth in an enclosure to this letter.

This proposed legislation has been prepared in collaboration with the Secretary of Agriculture and has his approval.

The man-years and cost-data statements for the North Cascades National Park and Rose Lake National Recreation Area (based on current assumptions and estimates) required by the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 642a), when annual expenditures exceed $1 million are enclosed.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that this proposed legislation is in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

ANALYSIS OF BILL

Section 101 establishes a North Cascades National Park consisting of about 570,000 acres as depicted on a map on file in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The park will extend from a few miles below the head of Lake Chelan northwestward including the Stehekin Valley, the Eldorado Peaks area, the Thunder Creek drainage, the Picket Range, and Mount Shuksan. At no other place in the United States do such unique and unparalleled mountain masses occur so close to metropolitan areas. The physical qualifications of the area are such that it will become one of the outstanding units of the National Park System and will deservedly attract nationwide attention. Over 99 percent of the lands within the proposed boundaries of the North Cascades National Park are already in Federal ownership.

Section 201 establishes a Ross Lake National Recreation Area of about 100,000 acres which includes portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes and surrounding lands as depicted on the map referred to in section 101 of the bill. This is an area of outstanding scenic, scientific, historic and other values, and one which will offer a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities. The recreation benefits associated with the magnificent mountains, forests, and waters within the area include camping, picnicking, boating, hunting, fishing, and many other activities. Over 98 percent of the lands within the proposed national recreation area are already in Federal ownership.

Section 301 sets forth the methods by which the Secretary of the Interior may acquire property within the boundaries of the national park and recreation area.

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[1] See above.

Lands owned by the State or any of its political subdivisions may be acquired only by donation. This section also transfers the National Forest lands within the boundaries of the park and recreation area to the Secretary of the Interior for administration as part of such areas.

Section 302 contains the property exchange provisions that have been used in all recent national park and recreation area bills.

Section 303 makes clear that if the Secretary acquires any property used on the date of this Act for agricultural, single-family residential, or commercial purposes compatible with park and recreation use and development, the owner may retain a right of use and occupancy for a lifetime or for a fixed term of not more than 25 years.

Section 401 provides for the administration of the North Cascades National Park under the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1–4), which governs the administration of all national parks.

Section 402 provides that the Ross Lake National Recreation Area will be administered so as to provide for public outdoor recreation benefits, conservation of the scenic and other values of the area, and for the management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources. In addition, the section permits the leasing of minerals under the Public Land and Acquired Land Mineral Leasing Acts, and the leasing of minerals that would otherwise be subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws if the Secretary finds such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the national recreation area. It also provides that hunting and fishing will be permitted within the national recreation area under applicable State and Federal laws.

Section 501 provides that the establishment of the national park and recreation area will not affect the present sharing of national forest receipts with the State for use by the affected counties—Skagit, Whatcom, Chelan, Snohomish, and Kittitas—for road and school purposes. Gross revenues to the Mount Baker and Wenatchee National Forests will not be appreciably affected by the creation of the national park and recreation area because the areas involved currently return no appreciable income from timber sales or other sources. However, unless the status quo is maintained with respect to distribution of revenues between the above counties, establishment of the park and recreation area would change the proportionate amounts of national forest receipts allocated to each of those counties.

Section 502 requires the Secretary of the Interior to permit one who uses or occupies any Federal lands included in the park or recreation area under a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any Federal department, agency, or establishment to continue such use or occupancy for the remainder of the term of the instrument or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate, but subject to the terms and conditions of the instrument. This section makes clear that the rights of the State of Washington in the property within the national recreation area used for the North Cross State Highway would not be adversely affected in any way.

Section 503 requires the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, within 2 years after the date of this Act, to agree on the designation of the areas within the national park and recreation area and adjacent national forest lands that are needed by the other Secretary for administrative purposes. This section will permit the two Secretaries to agree on areas within the park, recreation area, or forest to be used for the development of public access and other facilities in the administration of such areas.

Section 504 makes clear that nothing in this bill will affect the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act, as amended, within the national recreation area.

Section 505 authorizes the appropriation of funds for the North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake National Recreation Area. We estimate the cost of acquiring the private lands that are needed for the park and recreation area at approximately $3 million. Total annual operating expenses for the two areas will be approximately $560,000 after the fifth year.

Section 601 designates a new national forest wilderness area, the Pasayten Wilderness, as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Pasayten Wilderness consists of about 500,000 acres of land which lies east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted on the map referred to in section 101 of the bill. The western boundary of the Pasayten Wilderness will be coincident with that portion of the eastern boundary of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

Section 602 extends the existing Glacier Peak National Forest Wilderness Area in two places on its western boundary—one extension is in the Suiattle

River corridor and the other is in the White Chuck River corridor. The two extensions will add about 10,000 acres to the existing wilderness area.

Section 603 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to file with the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs appropriate maps and legal descriptions of the Pasayten Wilderness and Glacier Peak Wilderness as soon as practicable after the date of this Act. These two wilderness areas are to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing the national forest areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas.

Section 604 requires the Secretary of the Interior, within two years after the date of this Act, to review the area within the North Cascades National Park and report to the President on its suitability for preservation as wilderness. Such review will be in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing the review of national park lands for possible wilderness designation.

Department of the Interior—Estimated additional man-years of civilian employment and expenditures for the 1st 5 years of proposed new or expanded programs

[To establish North Cascade National Park and Skagit National Recreation Area]

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
Estimated additional man-years of civilian employment:					
Executive direction:					
Superintendent	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Management assistant				1.0	1.0
Administrative officer	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Secretary	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total, executive direction	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
Substantive:					
Chief of interpretation and resource management	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Staff naturalist	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Supervisory park ranger	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Supervisory park ranger (subdistrict)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Park ranger	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
Park ranger (seasonal)	1.0	1.0	2.6	3.0	4.6
Park naturalist (seasonal)		1.0	1.0	3.0	5.0
Procurement officer			1.0	1.0	1.0
Personnel clerk					1.0
Clerk-typist	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Clerk-typist (seasonal)		.6	.6	.6	.6
Fire control aid (seasonal)	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
Chief of maintenance	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Foreman, III, R. & T			1.0	1.0	1.0
Operator general		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Warehouseman				1.0	1.0
Truck driver	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Maintenance man	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Laborer	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0
Signmaker		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Trail foreman (seasonal)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Campground caretaker (seasonal)	.6	.6	1.0	1.0	1.6
Truck driver (seasonal)	.6	.6	1.0	1.0	1.6
Maintenance man	.6	.6	.6	1.0	1.6
Laborer	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Janitor		.6	.6	1.0	1.0
Total, substantive	21.8	30.6	36.0	41.2	51.0
Total, estimated additional man-years of civilian employment	24.8	33.6	39.0	45.2	55.0
Estimated additional expenditures:					
Personal services	$198,500	$245,900	$277,300	$318,400	$366,200
All other	562,000	4,284,000	7,945,800	8,412,800	8,993,600
Total estimated additional expenditures	760,500	4,529,900	8,233,100	8,731,200	9,359,800
Obligations:					
Land and property acquisition	3,400,000				
Operations (management, protection, and maintenance)	295,500	404,900	446,100	498,200	559,800
Total estimated additional obligations	3,695,500	404,900	446,100	498,200	559,800

The CHAIRMAN. I am delighted that the chairman of the subcommittee is here. Unfortunately, the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada has another committee hearing shortly. He is the chairman of this subcommittee, and I am merely acting in his place in view of his other legislative commitments today.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am sorry I cannot remain. I am very appreciative to you for taking over the chairmanship of this Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation areas this morning.

I am looking forward to getting into the North Cascades area in the near future. I have been in this general area many times, but I have never actually been over the Northern Cascades. I hope that field hearings can be set up at an early date, so that we can move this project forward.

I noted your reference to the "Treaty of the Potomac" between the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Freeman, and the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Udall, and I think that was a good start. I hope they move this treaty into many other areas where they seem to still be jousting to see who is the greatest empire builder.

I think they can do a great deal of good as they move along and try to resolve these differences. I have in mind a number of problems that arise in my State, where they still need some further treaty negotiations, but I do compliment them for going as far as they have in this treaty field.

I know the great work the Secretary of the Interior and George Hartzog, with his ever-present cigar, have done. I just hope they don't price us out of existence.

I will be glad to hear the opening statement. I have to leave in 20 or 25 minutes, but I am going to get out into the field on whatever date you indicate is the proper one.

The CHAIRMAN. I should say that we were very pleased to have had in the State last fall the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Freeman, and the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Udall, and members of the study team, representatives from both the Forest Service and the team headed by Dr. Edward Crafts, director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

So these gentlemen have had an opportunity to see at first hand the area under discussion.

Our first witness this morning is the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary Udall, we are delighted to have you and your colleagues. I suggest you bring to the table with you the associates whom you feel will be helpful to you in connection with your presentation.

We deeply appreciate the long and continuous interest you have manifested and expressed over the years in the North Cascades area. We know that when you speak this morning you speak from personal knowledge of this delightful and beautiful area.

Mr. Secretary, you may proceed in your own way.

STATEMENT OF HON. STEWART L. UDALL, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, ACCOMPANIED BY EDWARD CRAFTS, DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, AND GEORGE HARTZOG, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Secretary UDALL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I have with me the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Director of the Park Service.

I have a prepared statement, and I will read most of it, but I would like to intersperse other parts as well.

I would also like, before the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Nevada, leaves, to make a comment for his edification this morning.

If there is anything that he and the two gentlemen at the table and I have focused attention on, and if there is anything we have spent a great deal of time on in recent months, it is this whole question of price escalation and how to properly finance the expansion of our national park system.

As a result of many of these conversations, he is well aware, because we testified before the Appropriations Committee on this, that we were able to persuade the Bureau of the Budget as to the importance of this problem. We were able to get additional items in the appropriation requested, and I must say we were dismayed last week to find that the committee had made significant cuts in this area that all of us had considered so important.

I might add, I was also dismayed that the amounts, the very substantial amounts that have been requested for the Indiana Dunes, for example, were completely eliminated.

You cannot authorize a park, particularly if it is in an area where early acquisition is important, without moving right in and acquiring the land.

We all know how important it is. I am quite willing to take my own share of fault and responsibility for our failure to convince the House subcommittee on this subject. But I do want to say that I hope that the Senate committee will ride to the rescue, as usual, and that we are certainly willing and ready to do whatever is necessary on our part to help on this problem.

Senator BIBLE. I think there is considerable merit, if I might interject for a moment, Mr. Chairman, in what the Secretary of Interior says. I assume, as he has hinted, that we might expect an appearance before the Senate Appropriations Committee when such matters come up.

Secretary UDALL. Senator, this is so important that I would be delighted to appear. With the stringent budget year we had, this is one of the few increases we got. To lose this, to have no money for a project like the Indiana dunes, I am dismayed by it.

Senator BIBLE. I think you should make it a case before the Senate Appropriations Committee. I urge you to come with your two flankers you have today to make it as strong a case as you can. We have either

got to stop creating national parks and recreation areas, or, having created them, we have to have the funds to acquire the lands. We cannot go both ways.

The CHAIRMAN. We have to acquire the lands in a timely fashion. Otherwise, we are going to pay more in the end. If you acquire part of them, this only exacerbates the problem in terms of increased land values.

Secretary UDALL. The chairman of the full committee and the Senator from California, the ranking minority member on this committee, are also well aware of this. The bill that Senator Jackson has introduced is one that, it seems to us, represents certainly a very creative and constructive proposal that should be faced up to by the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, my appearance before you this morning in support of a North Cascades National Park is the culmination of a joint Agriculture-Interior study started 4 years ago by the President. And I should add that this study culminated in this very voluminous report. I know of no study that has been made like this in the history of western land management.

Here we had a study involving the Forest Service and the Park Service. Dr. Crafts at the time the study group was appointed, February 1963, was fresh from the Forest Service, and both Secretary Freeman and I felt with his judiciousness that this offered a very unusual opportunity for us to attempt to resolve what was then one of the major disputes that existed between the two Departments.

I should like to point out, however, as you will see from the examination of this report, that they didn't simply study the area that is under close scrutiny today. An area of nearly 7 million acres was actually studied. There were many recommendations made. Some of them the committee will consider later when the wilderness recommendations are presented.

It is our hope, too, that there will be a small addition later to Mount Ranier National Park, but I think the thing that I should like to stress this morning is that this was a very unique study team. It began its work over 4 years ago, and this has been as thoroughly considered, in my judgment, as any matter of this kind that I have had the opportunity to present to this committee.

I should like to add that Secretary Freeman, Chief Forester Ed Cliff of the Forest Service, and particularly Art Greeley, who was one of the Agriculture representatives on this task force, that all of them have approached these deliberations very seriously, and I must say that I admire the way Secretary Freeman conducted himself throughout in what for him was a very serious and very excruciating policy matter.

Of course, most of the land under this study was administered, and I might say administered well, by the Forest Service over the years.

The report of the study team is before you this morning. Among the numerous recommendations in the report for improved management, the most controversial was the question of a national park extending south from the Canadian boundary to include some of the most spectacular mountian, valley, glacier, meadow, and lake scenery that I have ever seen.

Because of the far-reaching significance of this proposal, Senator Jackson took the step of holding public hearings in his home State over a year ago. A field inspection was made last fall at Presidential request by Senator Jackson. Secretary Freeman was there personally; I was present; Deputy Director Sam Hughes, who is from the State of Washington and knows the area well, was present; Director Crafts, Chief Forester Cliff and Director Hartzog were there.

In fact, that evening we had a sort of fireside chat. We didn't come into agreement at that point. But I do not know that there has ever been a field study of this kind that was made where the principals, not their substitutes or deputies, actually saw a great area personally and sat around the table to discuss it in the most informal way possible.

We saw the area by airplane, by helicopter, and on the ground, and I must say that it is to me one of the most magnificent scenic areas on the North American continent that I have seen.

The national park and recreation area that would be established by S. 1321 will without question take its place along with Grand Canyon, Yosemite, Yellowstone and Glacier as one of the crown jewels of the national park system.

You have before you not only the report of the study team, but also a new brochure recently issued by the National Park Service describing both the park and recreation area proposals and outlining development plans.

I have already said, paid my tribute to Secretary Freeman, Chief Forester Cliff and Associate Chief Greeley. I think I should point out, Mr. Chairman, that as far as the many major disputes over land areas that existed at the time Secretary Freeman and I entered the Cabinet over 6 years ago, that this was the last major one between the Departments. This does not mean that there are not going to be other housekeeping problems that arise from time to time. We have worked together on the redwoods proposal to see what role the Department of Agriculture might play. But as far as large areas are concerned, the North Cascades would represent—I think Secretary Freeman and I agree—a resolution on what has been one of the major policy disputes between the two Departments.

Briefly, the bill:

1. Establishes a North Cascades National Park of two units totaling 570,000 acres;

2. It would establish a Ross Lake National Recreation Area of 100,000 acres between the two units;

3. It would also in this legislation designate a portion of the National Forest North Cascade Primitive Area as the Pasayten Wilderness;

4. It would also designate certain national forest land in the Suiattle and White Chuck River corridors for addition to the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness; and

5. Provides for review of the area within the North Cascades National Park within 2 years as to the suitability of such lands for future designation by the Congress as wilderness. This would, of course, be under the Wilderness Act.

I have with me this morning Edward Crafts who served as chairman of the interdepartmental study team, and George Hartzog, Di-

rector of the National Park Service, who was a member of the study team and can explain Park Service plans for development of the area.

Representing the Department of Agriculture is Associate Chief of the Forest Service, Arthur Greeley, who also was a member of the study team. All three of these men are intimately familiar with the area. Mr. Greeley, I believe, is prepared to testify with particular reference to those aspects of the bill dealing with the Glacier Peak and Pasayten Wilderness Areas.

S. 1321 differs in two major respects from recommendations of the study team members.

First, the Granite Creek area is excluded from either a national park or a national recreation area and is left as normal multiple-use national forest land.

With the new North Cross-State Highway that will be built there, this area, because of its proximity to the road, might be ideal for future development for skiing and for other intensive outdoor recreation.

Second, the Ross-Diablo-Gorge Lakes and part of the Skagit River Valley is established as a national recreation area for administration by the National Park Service between the two units of the national park.

This, it seems to us, offers a flexible and sound approach—using the new tools that we have developed in recent years. This is an area that is to be developed. The Ross Lake Reservoir built by the city of Seattle was one of the early hydro projects built in the Northwest. This is also going to be a vital access area to the new national park.

The basic reasons supporting a national recreation area are to permit future raising of Ross Lake and more diversified and intense recreational use of this area than is normally the custom within a national park.

Also, the North Cross-State Highway would traverse a portion of the national recreation area but not national park land. Thus, there would be no question of interference with commercial traffic and the rights of the State to construct, maintain, operate, and administer the North Cross-State Highway are protected.

Hunting and other resources uses not normally permitted in a park would be allowed in the national recreation area. Fishing, of course, would be a permitted use in both the national recreation area and the national park.

The bill has been drawn with special attention to the concerns and needs of the people in the area. For example, any lands owned by the State or political subdivisiosn thereof may not be acquired except by donation.

Owners of agricultural land, single-family residences, or commercial property used in a manner compatible with the park or recreation area, may retain rights of use and occupancy until the death of the owner or his spouse, or for not more than 25 years. These provisions will be of particular interest to property owners in the Stehekin area.

The permits, leases, contracts, or licenses in effect on the Federal lands included in the park or recreation area at the time such areas are established will be honored, subject to their terms and conditions.

The proportional distribution of national forest receipts to the counties will not be affected by the elimination of lands from the national forests.

The granting of FPC licenses in the national recreation area would also not be affected.

There is practically no commercial timber or grazing of domestic livestock inside the boundaries of the proposed park. Thus, there would be minimal economic effect and dislocation to the timber or livestock industries. Again we have a happy and relatively noncontroversial result.

Because the land is almost entirely in Federal ownership, acquisition costs would be minimal for an area of this size and are estimated at about $3½ million for about 4,000 acres. Of course there is no particular urgency about this. Some of this will take many years before the acquisition occurs.

To the extent rights of use and occupancy are retained by private property owners, the land acquisition cost will be reduced. On the other hand, if valid unpatented mining claims are to be extinguished at some time in the future, this might increase the acquisition cost by an estimated one and a half million dollars.

Development costs are estimated at $35 million, of which $29 million would be planned for the first 5 years. Maintenance and operation costs would start out at about $300,000 and rise to about $600,000 annually by the end of the fifth year.

The area proposed to be put in the national park, Mr. Chairman, contains in my judgment unique features of terrain that exist in no other area of the national park system. This was the thing I was primarily interested in last year when we looked at the area from the air and on the ground because it seems to me that the case for establishment of a national park was undermined if one could say that there were other areas like it. Although there are some similarities, it is basically different and unique from Glacier National Park in Montana. It has some of the features of the Grand Teton, but it is quite different than Yellowstone, Yosemite, the other parks. It is dissimilar and distinct, and this to me is the most powerful argument for creating a national park in this area.

The Picket Range is perhaps the most rugged in the 48 contiguous States, including such peaks as Mount Challenger, Mount Fury, Mount Terror, and Mount Redoubt. The Eldorado-Boston Peaks and Inspiration Glacier Area is of similar magnificence.

I do hope that Senator Bible, the chairman of the subcommittee, and others, have an opportunity to see this magnificent area.

The proposed Redwood National Park that I testified on a week ago today—and I should like to command this committee for the strenuous work that you put in on that legislation—and the North Cascades National Park constitute two of our great remaining national park opportunities. I know of no one who questions the uniqueness, suitability, and caliber of this area in relation to national park standards.

It is my earnest hope that this committee and this Congress will move promptly to implement this legislation and to establish another great national park in the State of Washington. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. We will include your full statement here and then go into the questioning.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. STEWART L. UDALL, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members, My appearance before you this morning in support of a North Cascades National Park is the culmination of a joint Agriculture-Interior study started four years ago by the President.

At that time, he directed the two Departments to study the resources of about six million acres of Federal land in the North Cascade Mountains of Washington State.

Most of this land for many years has been administered by the Forest Service.

The report of the study team is before each of you this morning. Among the numerous recommendations in the report for improved management, the most controversial was the question of a National Park extending south from the Canadian boundary to include some of the most spectacular mountain, valley, glacier, meadow, and lake scenery that I have ever seen.

Because of the far-reaching significance of this proposal, Senator Jackson took the unusual step of holding public hearings in his home State on the study report and its recommendations.

A field inspection was made last fall at Presidential request by Senator Jackson, Secretary Freeman, myself and the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget. As a result of the study team report, the Congressional hearings, and this field inspection, President Johnson concluded that a National Park in the North Cascades should be established.

The National Park and Recreation Area that would be established by S. 1321 will without question take its place along with Grand Canyon, Yosemite, Yellowstone, and Glacier as one of the crown jewels of the National Park system.

You have before you not only the report of the study team, but also a new brochure recently issued by the National Park Service describing both the park and recreation area proposals and outlining development plans.

I want to say a special word of recognition to Orville Freeman and the Forest Service. The area covered by the bill has long been in the national forests. The Forest Service fully cooperated in the study and once the decision was made by the President that a National Park should be created, the details of the proposal before you have been worked out jointly by the two departments.

Briefly, the bill:

1. Establishes a North Cascades National Park of two units totaling 570,000 acres;

2. Establishes a Ross Lake National Recreation Area of 100,000 acres;

3. Designates a portion of the National Forest North Cascade Primitive Area as the Pasayten Wilderness;

4. Designates certain National Forest land in the Suiattle and White Chuck River Corridors for addition to the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness; and

5. Provides for review of the area within the North Cascades National Park within two years as to the suitability of such lands for future designation by the Congress as wilderness.

I have with me this morning Edward Crafts who served as Chairman of the interdepartmental study team, and George Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service, who was a member of the study team and can explain Park Service plans for development of the area.

Representing the Department of Agriculture is Associate Chief of the Forest Service, Arthur Greeley, who also was a member of the study team. All three of these men are intimately familiar with the area. Mr. Greeley, I believe, is prepared to testify with particular reference to those aspects of the bill dealing with the Glacier Peak and Pasayten Wilderness areas.

S. 1321 differs in two major respects from recommendations of the study team members.

First, the Granite Creek area is excluded from either a National Park or a National Recreation Area and is left as normal multiple-use National Forest land.

Second, the Ross-Diablo-Gorge Lakes and part of the Skagit River valley is established as a National Recreation Area for administration by the National Park Service between the two units of the National Park.

The basic reasons supporting a national recreation area are to permit future raising of Ross Lake and more diversified and intense recreational use in this area than is normally the custom within a National Park.

Also, the North Cross State Highway would traverse a portion of the National Recreation Area but not National Park land. Thus, there would be no question of interference with commercial traffic, and the rights of the State to construct, maintain, operate, and administer the North Cross State Highway are protected.

Hunting and other resource uses not normally permitted in a National Park would be allowed in the National Recreation Area. Fishing, of course, would be a permitted use in both the National Recreation Area and the National Park.

The bill has been drawn with special attention to the concerns and needs of the people in the area. For example, any lands owned by the State or political subdivisions thereof may not be acquired except by donation.

Owners of agricultural land, single-family residences, or commercial property used in a manner compatible with the Park or Recreation Area, may retain rights of use and occupancy until the death of the owner or his spouse, or for not more than 25 years. These provisions will be of particular interest to property owners in the Stehekin area.

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There is practically no commercial timber or grazing of domestic livestock inside the boundaries of the proposed Park. Thus, there would be minimal economic effect and dislocation to the timber or livestock industries.

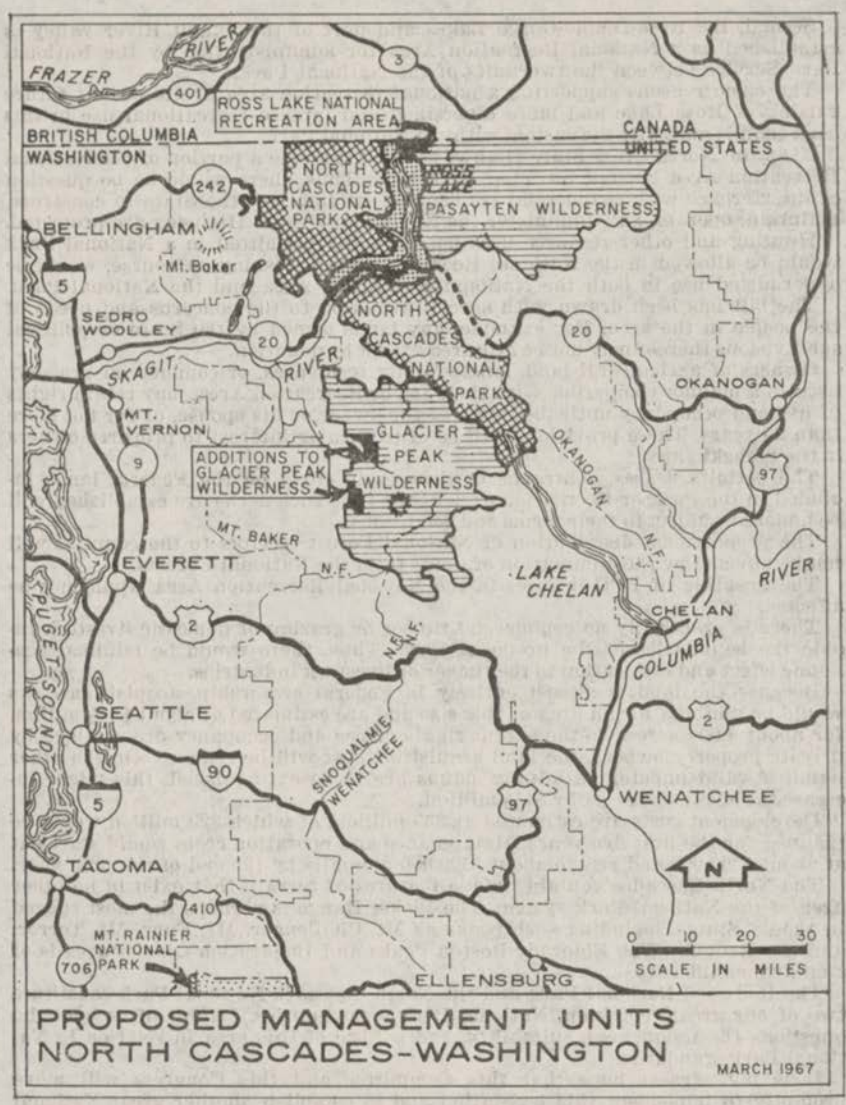
Because the land is almost entirely in Federal ownership, acquisition costs would be minimal for an area of this size and are estimated at about $3½ million for about 4,000 acres. To the extent rights of use and occupancy are retained by private property owners, the land acquisition cost will be reduced. On the other hand, if valid unpatented mining claims are to be extinguished, this might increase the acquisition cost by $1½ million.

Development costs are estimated at $35 million, of which $29 million would be planned for the first five years. Maintenance and operation costs would start out at about $300,000 and rise to about $600,000 annually by the end of the fifth year.

The North Cascades contain unique features of terrain that exist in no other area of the National Park system. The Picket Range is perhaps the most rugged in the 48 States, including such peaks as Mt. Challenger, Mt. Fury, Mt. Terror, and Mt. Redoubt. The Eldorado-Boston Peaks and Inspiration Glacier area is of similar magnificence.

The Redwood National Park and the North Cascades National Park constitute two of our great remaining National Park opportunities. I know of no one who questions the uniqueness, suitability, and calibre of this area in relation to National Park standards.

It is my earnest hope that this Committee and this Congress will move promptly to implement this legislation and to establish another great National Park in the State of Washington.



The CHAIRMAN. Possibly it would be helpful at this point if one of your associates could identify on the map the areas under discussion and indicate the uses that would be available in each of the three main areas.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

This is the general vicinity map which shows in the light green the national forest lands in the State of Washington. This is Mount Rainier National Park. This is the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. These light brown are the two proposed additions to the Glacier Peak.

The blue is the proposal for the North Cascades National Park in two units. This is the Ross Lake National Recreation Area proposal in purple, and in the off-colored brown is the Pasayten Wilderness Area in the national forest.

The CHAIRMAN. Before you go on to the next item, Senator Bible must leave to attend another meeting. He has a question or two first.

Senator BIBLE. I would like to ask a question of either the Secretary or you, Mr. Hartzog.

Number one, how much of the land in the State of Washington is federally owned?

Secretary UDALL. The entire area.

Senator BIBLE. I mean the State of Washington. How much land in the State of Washington is federally owned?

Secretary UDALL. Total.

Senator BIBLE. Total in the State of Washington.

Mr. HARTZOG. I don't have that.

Secretary UDALL. We can supply it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is around 48 or 50 percent. John Biggs may have that.

Mr. BIGGS. I think that would be approximately right, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The figure will be supplied for the record at this point.

(The figure supplied follows:)

The total land area of the State of Washington is 42,694,000 acres. Of this, 12,529,000 acres, or about 30 percent of the State's area, is federally owned. An additional 14 percent is owned by State or by Indians. 43 percent is non-privately owned.

Senator BIBLE. Half is independent or in State or county ownership. My question is this. This is a fairly good-sized park. It is considerably larger than the proposed Redwood National Park, I know, 570,000 acres in the North Cascades National Park, which is 99 percent federally owned, and 100,000 acres in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, which you show as 98 percent federally owned. Why is it necessary, with this vast amount of Federal ownership, to acquire additional land?

This is a problem with which we are constantly confronted. The U.S. Government owns plenty of land just as it is. Why do you have to acquire additional x number of acres at a cost of $3½ million?

Secretary UDALL. Senator, there are two answers.

Practically all of the privately owned land is in the Stehekin area at the head of Lake Chelan where there are various in-holdings. Also, there are unpatented mining claims in that area. I think it almost all falls in these two categories. The area in the proposed national park other than scattered mining claims is some of the most untouched, unspoiled area in the 50 States of the United States, but most of the development has occurred in the proposed national recreation area along the Skagit River, in particular, up to the dams.

Senator BIBLE. I would like to have that developed later on. Now I must go to another meeting. I apologize for it. I am going to visit the area. I think one gets a better idea of what it is like by seeing it first hand.

This is your second major project for this Congress, is it not? You would like to have the Redwood National Park, and you would like to have the North Cascades development?

Secretary UDALL. These two would represent a magnificent achievement for any Congress, and if you did it in one session, I must say we would shower you with praise.

Senator BIBLE. Even if we did it in one Congress, you would be happy—or are you going to have another two crown jewels next year?

Secretary UDALL. Senator, you know me. I would be happy to have them at any time, but it would seem to me that if this Congress could achieve these two, that these two alone would represent a great achievement by any Congress.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure this area has great national park significance, but I also take off my hat and compliment you. You regularly, year after year, come in with more crown jewels than any man I have ever heard testify.

I am not saying that this is bad, but you certainly put a lot of crown jewels before us. I have no doubt that this one meets the same high caliber, as do most of those you have offered this committee.

Secretary UDALL. In rebuttal I can only say that I hope you get an opportunity to see this area because you will see that I have not exaggerated.

Senator BIBLE. You can rest assured that I will be there.

The CHAIRMAN. He is committed.

Senator BIBLE. I have no doubt that you will soon be down to the Appropriations Committee to try to get some money to put these crown jewels wherever you put a crown jewel.

I hope to get back before the hearing is concluded. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

You may continue, Mr. Hartzog. You have described the pertinent areas that are involved in the pending bill. We will go on from there.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, this shows in greater detail the boundaries of the management units which we have pointed out on the other map. I might say, Mr. Chairman, that copies of each of these are in the brochure, copies of which were circulated to the committee.

This map shows the proposed plan for development and use of the national park and national recreation area. We might begin over on the Nooksack, going from west to east, at which we would propose a trail head takeoff at this point and a visitor contact station somewhere outside. The legislation provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture within 2 years following enactment of the legislation to agree on these administrative sites.

We have discussed this with the Forest Service, and I think perhaps Mr. Greeley may be able to testify on this same point also.

We would propose that this visitor contact station be a joint operation between the Forest Service and the National Park Service. It would also tend to serve the Mount Baker section of the national forest which would remain with the U.S. Forest Service, as well as the access into the proposed national park.

We would propose at this Ross Lake area, here, an aerial tram, visitor contact, food service, and nature trail which would give an opportunity to get up onto the higher elevations in the vicinity of Mount Shuksan. The one terminal would be in the Forest Service land outside the park and the upper terminal inside the park.

At Baker River there would be trail heads; and trail heads also in Bacon Creek, and down in this area, additional trails. The park headquarters we would propose in the vicinity of Newhalem in the national recreation area with campgrounds and so forth.

Most of the developments on this side of the park as well as on the other relate to minimal trail head, picnic, campground facilities. There would be in the general operation of the area, two ranger districts each of which would have a portion of the national recreation area. At Stehekin we would also have a joint operation—visitor center—with the U.S. Forest Service. At least this is what we have been talking about up to this point.

Here in the Stehekin area is where most of the privately owned land is located. A great part of this land is already devoted to servicing of visitors, and this legislation provides that these people may continue to retain these rights under the acquisition by the Federal Government, and we would hope that they would, as they have in a number of other national parks, where we have acquired facilities and the people have continued to operate them for a period of time.

This not only saves Federal money, but it continues their livelihood with very minimal disruption. We would propose facilities very much as it is now.

At Upper Bridge Creek there would also be a campground and a trailhead which would give access into the country across the east side of the park. Going on up, we would propose to put a tram up Ruby Mountain which would give a 360 degree view and a fantastic view of Eldorado Peak area.

We would propose along Ross Lake that there be a ferry service which would take people as well as automobiles from Hozomeen in Canada to the North Cross-State Highway at the southern end of Ross Lake. From Ross Lake there would be access into the Picket Range country by means of a tram in the Arctic Creek area. This is an access point here which is not seen from either Beaver Creek or Little Beaver Creek which are the primary access points for hikers into this area. These hiking trails would continue up Beaver and Little Beaver, but this aerial tram would afford people access almost to the top of the ridge, and from there they could get views of the Picket Range country.

At Hozomeen there would be a lodge, store, boat dock, launching ramp, and car ferry as well as administrative units.

That, Mr. Chairman, in brief is the general plan of development. At all points I might say we would propose to continue the coordination between our development program and that of the U.S. Forest Service just as we are doing at Mount Rainier National Park now.

Secretary UDALL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to add one other thing which represents something that some of us discussed. It is not a plan at this point, but I will be disappointed if it does not materialize. The Trans-Canada Highway which comes east from Vancouver loops down and is something like 15 or 20 miles from here. It would

be my hope ultimately, because this would make a magnificent entranceway between the two countries and a splendid opportunity for people coming out of Seattle to get into Canada as well, that we could encourage the Canadian Government in their interest, as well as ours, to have a spur come off the Trans-Canada and have a ferry system that would bring people, introduce them into this country or take them out across what is one of the most beautiful man-made lakes that I have ever seen. Here again we would provide a type of variety of outdoor recreation and an opportunity for people to have access through this means.

I am convinced as a result of many of the conservation projects particularly the Columbia River and others, that we will find the Canadian provincial people and the officials in Ottawa very much interested in this. I want to say to the Chairman that I am having lunch later this week with one of the Canadian officials and hope to discuss this as one project at that time.

They are in this because we have given it some thought, although you can't really put it on a plan until we have agreements of both governments.

The CHAIRMAN. If the Seattle City Light goes ahead with their plan to raise the level of the dam by some 125 feet, that would extend the lake into Canada. So, as you say, the ferry service could operate into the Canadian area giving access from Canada as well as from Skagit Valley.

Secretary UDALL. For those people who are, I think quite rightly, concerned about the protection of national parks against the over-instrusion of the automobile, here would be a great opportunity to use the water as an access for people to get into back sections of a national park. I think really the planning that the Park Service has done here, although it involves some new elements, certainly is something that is an attempt to solve some of the old problems in a new way and to show that we can provide transportation in parks by means other than the automobile.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, this overlay will give you some idea of how this development plan in this park and recreation area fits into the existing county structure.

The green is the national forest boundary and the red is the county line boundaries. These are the three counties.

The CHAIRMAN. In order to get this in proper perspective, Mr. Hartzog, could you indicate what activities would be permitted in the Ross Lake National Recreational Area which are not permitted in the national parks?

Mr. HARTZOG. The criteria for the national recreation area management is pretty well spelled out in policy. Circular Number One of the Recreation Advisory Council is applicable to the recreation areas administered by all of the Federal agencies, including us.

The predominant purpose is recreation, and the resources are to be managed in harmony and to accentuate the recreational opportunity. Therefore we permit hunting and utilization of other resources compatible with recreation. A more intensive type recreation is permitted in the recreation area than is permitted in the national park, and you will notice that it is in the national recreation area that we would propose these intensive developments at Hozomeen and Roland Point,

as well as the Diablo Lake developments and also the headquarters developments in this general vicinity here.

The CHAIRMAN. What about logging?

Mr. HARTZOG. It will be permitted consistent with the recreational objectives.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, there is a more restrictive requirement than would apply in the ordinary situation in a national forest?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It must be compatible with the overall recreational objective. The same applies, I take it, to mining.

Mr. HARTZOG. It does, indeed, sir. Also grazing and other multiple-resource uses. These are the same requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. Multiple use is permitted to the extent that it is compatible with the stated objective of a recreational area?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one question that keeps coming up constantly, and that is the North Cross-State Highway. There are some who still have the impression that it would be under the management and jurisdiction of the State of Washington, but commercial vehicles would not be permitted. I notice that the Secretary responded to that, but I think it is important that this particular point be made very clear in the record.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, you are correct that the North Cross-State Highway would remain under the jurisdiction and control of the State of Washington. The North Cross-State Highway traverses the national recreation area and does not enter the national park units. The legislation provides for the recognition of permits and other leases that may have already been issued by the Forest Service. A permit has been, in fact, issued by the Forest Service to the State of Washington for the construction and operation and control of this Cross-State Highway, and this permit would be recognized and honored in this legislation. We would not propose that there be any control over this highway by the National Park Service.

The CHAIRMAN. They would have all of the arrangements that they now have with the Forest Service?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir. This legislation provides for the continuation of this permit.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all I have for now.

Senator Hansen?

Senator HANSEN. I am very eager to see this area. Just looking at these pictures, it seems, indeed, to be a most dramatic one. I must admit that I was surprised about the proposal that some aerial tramways be installed. Is this consistent with the overall policy for wilderness areas?

Secretary UDALL. Well, I would like for Director Hartzog to discuss this specifically because it does represent a new attempt to provide access, really, in part, as a substitute for automobiles and a highway.

Mr. HARTZOG. Senator, the trams that are proposed would not be in the wilderness areas. You will notice that there is a map in the brochure that we have given you that indicates in cross-hatch areas that we would propose for wilderness study and it is proposed that there be an extensive wilderness core in each of these two units.

The tram that is proposed in the Ruby Mountain area would be entirely within the national recreation area. The tram at Arctic Creek

would have one of its terminals in the national recreation area and its upper terminal in the national park, but it would not be in the area proposed for wilderness study. The same can be said of the tram on the west side of the park headed up in the general area that is identified on the map as Mount Shuksan there. The lower terminal would be in the U.S. Forest Service land and the upper terminal in the park, and this would not be in the wilderness.

As the Secretary stated, sir, we have looked at this park in the light of the experience that we have now had with the automobile at some of the older parks. As you well know, and as you and I have discussed, the automobile is of grave concern to us at Yellowstone in Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho where we are experiencing constantly increasing visitation and most of this by private automobile.

We have the strong belief that some alternative must be found to the automobile in terms of moving large numbers of people in concentrated areas within these national parks.

I would think that this is an area that lends itself admirably to a ferry service, since you have this beautiful body of water here on Ross Lake, to take people up and down, utilizing the lake as a highway or an alternate to a highway and utilizing a tram as an alternate to building a spur road. This is the philosophy with which we have tried to develop plans for this park.

We believe that this is something that must be done. We are taking a very serious look at the traffic problem in Yellowstone right now and we are in the process of setting up a group to have the same look at the very serious congestion in the Yosemite Valley.

This is one of the things that has prompted us to go to the visitor interpretative shuttle bus on the Mall here in the District of Columbia where we are strangling the great historic heart of our city with private automobiles and the problems attendant to trying to park them and get people around: so that this is a part of a whole new look at how you move people in fragile country and at the same time make it accessible for their enjoyment.

Senator HANSEN. I can appreciate the useful purpose that might be served by the lake with ferry traffic on it, but I must say that I am quite surprised that you would propose a tram. I think that you made the point well so far as intrusion into the wilderness is concerned. As you point out, none of these three proposed tramways would be in a wilderness area. But insofar as the park itself is concerned, would this not represent a rather sharp departure from previous park policy as spelled out by the Congress?

Mr. HARTZOG. It would, indeed.

Senator HANSEN. I recall reading some of the reports on Pearl Harbor. At that time the Park Service protested the erection of a radar station within a national park in Hawaii as constituting an alteration of the profile of the park. In the light of that precedent, I just really can't imagine your suggesting tramways.

We had one proposed on top of the Grand Teton. Everybody in Wyoming as far as I know was up in arms about it. Now for you to come forward and suggest putting trams under these peaks in the North Cascades surprises me no little.

Mr. HARTZOG. May I offer this observation for your consideration? I would be alarmed, too, if somebody were to suggest a tram to the top of the Grand Teton. I think that we too long have looked at some

of these mechanical means of mass transport as fun devices or as convenient devices rather than looking at their utilitarian character and the utilitarian purposes that they can serve and supplying the same need as we would otherwise supply with a road.

To date we have taken the view that the access to the great national parks should be by roads and trails, and with the increasing population and the increasing visitation we are simply strangling to death in roads and trails, and I don't believe that we can continue to build roads to take care of the people who want to see these parks by automobile.

So you have to look for some new dimensions. This, it seems to me, involves shuttle bus service, ferryboat service where you have water access; it involves aerial trams where they are compatible, and certainly this one is compatible. We spent a great deal of time locating and studying each of these valleys up from Ross Lake so as to screen it from the wilderness and screen it from Beaver and Little Beaver Creeks where the major hiker access is.

I have a photograph here of Arctic Creek, which shows you the compressed and compact nature of the terrain there and how a tram could be fitted into that. We are proposing for the same reason that, in connection with the Sequoia situation at Mineral King, we have a look at a monorail or at some other device for moving people into Mineral King before we make up our minds you have to build a road.

We made a study of the traffic capacity of a two-lane road into Mineral King on the basis of projection, and we find that in the 1970's it will take you about 6 hours to get from one point of the park to the other on a two-lane road. This is worse than Yellowstone as it is now.

I think this is really at the heart of what we are presenting here for your consideration today.

Secretary UDALL. I would like to add one other argument, Senator, and I think Dr. Crafts would like to express his views also, because this is important.

I don't think it represents any basic change in policy in the sense that we are proposing to change the policy of providing access into national park areas.

We are confronted with very unusual terrain in this instance and confronted with a new park where we can plan from the beginning. I wonder, for example, if we were bringing the Yosemite Valley into the park system today, whether we would plan to put a road right in the heart of the valley. We might very well decide that we would have people park at the edge of the park and have electric trains run into the heart of the valley and keep the automobile with all of its noises and odors out of the center of the national park.

So we are confronted with an opportunity here, and we are asking ourselves, "What are new ways to solve the problem?

Now, when you get to the question of trams, I want to make it clear that as far as I personally am concerned, I think that the Park Service is going to be faced with a very special challenge. This is because when most people think of trams, they think of ski lifts or think of the type of thing that you see in Switzerland and West Germany with trams swinging wide which are just like a high-tension line that cuts the horizon. The Park Service is going to have to break some new ground here if this idea is tried out in terms of blending a tramway and hiding it in the natural setting to the highest degree possible,

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thus providing the type of access that we have normally provided with roads.

As the Senator well knows, in most national parks we usually have one road that gives people one big look at the park. This has been traditional. In this particular national park area, as you will see when you see the terrain, it is not possible to do that without doing very great damage to the basic values. So we are confronted with a very special problem here and we are trying to see what can be done to solve it in a creative way.

Senator HANSEN. If I may, Dr. Crafts, I would like to make this observation before you begin. When I speak of national park policy, I am not speaking so much of the present day-to-day policy in trying to give people access via car or some other means to any particular part of the area, but rather the basic policy which I understood to be to try to preserve these areas untouched, as best you could.

Now, I think you are splitting hairs to talk about the difference between this tram and another one. We have quite an impressive ski tram in Jackson Hole that may be different from the sort of tram you propose. I would guess that if you build three trams in this park area, you are going to have other park areas, subjected to the same pressures that you recognize here, demanding additional trams installed in them.

You may not ever have one at the top of the Grand Teton. I hope not. But I am not sure you are not going to have one at the top of Canan or Rock Creek, which I think would do great violence to that country. It seems to me it is not the basic park philosophy of which Stephen Mather spoke. I think there was something in his concept that was worth preserving.

If you start putting trams to the tops of the peaks, I suspect you will destroy something that is pretty important for most people. I think you ought to think a long time before you cast aside the old policy that, in my mind, has served pretty well.

Secretary UDALL. Senator, those words of caution of yours are very well spoken, and I want to go on record with you here as a "for example" with Teton. I see no need for trams in a national park of that kind. I think it would do violence. I don't think this is what we are proposing here today. The question is, particularly in a national recreation area of the type that we are describing here, whether this would be appropriate and whether this isn't really a much superior substitute to the highway.

Stephen Mather and the earlier Park Service people, I think, looking back now, we would say they were a bit too much addicted to the idea of roads and we think, looking at some national parks, and I could name several, that there are probably too many roads today.

The question is not only what wilderness policy we want to have in national parks. This is the thing we are wrestling with right now. To the extent that you provide access, should you use electric trains in certain areas and nonautomotive means of modern transportation?

Senator HANSEN. Well, I wouldn't say that you will see no pressures in Grand Teton. Maybe I agree with you at the present moment. Last year I think some 2½ million people traveled through that park, however. I think your own estimates have maybe 5 million people through there by 1970 or 1975.

My prediction is that if you build trams in the North Cascades now you are going to have an awfully tough time resisting pressures for

trams into other areas later on. I think you would do real violence to the national park concept as it was spelled out by Stephen T. Mather and has since been enunciated by the Congress.

Personally I can't agree with you. We just don't agree on that point. I am not proposing to build roads into these areas. I think a national park is intended to preserve something else. It is not to try to get people access to every square foot of an area. It is to set aside a significant area of singular national significance. If you build roads or trams all over, I think you can destroy an area just as well in that way as another.

Secretary UDALL. Senator, I think this is a very good dialog to have at this point, and I think we need your thoughts and those of the other Members of Congress who are interested in park policy in trying to decide what to do. I do think if you will see this particular area physically, that you will see that there are some very special problems and special opportunities. We do not introduce this idea of using the tram lightly.

I know Director Hartzog and his people have agonized a little over this themselves, and I am glad you are agonizing along with us.

Senator HANSEN. Well, if I could just say this. I don't doubt at all but what there are individual significant problems here. I am more concerned, however, about the destruction or the violence that you do to an important concept that I think is important to everyone. I am sure you would be the first to recognize its importance to the people, because you work so closely with it. All I can say is that I don't think that, on the basis of a single exception, you ought to destroy or brush aside something that has served all of us so well for so long.

Secretary UDALL. The other problem, Senator, where we enlist your interested concern—and we will submit the first of our reports to you sometime in the next 3 or 4 months—is the implementation of the wilderness bill with regard to national park areas because here we must make very basic and far-reaching decisions with regard to what parts of the park remain wilderness.

For example, once that is determined, these areas will never be penetrated by highways, trams, or any other means. This is also related to the problem itself. That is the reason I think that we have put in a provision that would require us to make wilderness determinations in this park early rather than late.

The CHAIRMAN. Right at that point, would you yield?

Senator HANSEN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it necessary, Mr. Secretary, to conduct a further review of those wilderness areas within the park? I realize that under the Wilderness Act there is provision for review of wilderness areas within the national park system within 10 years, but why is it necessary to put this provision in the bill, particularly in view of the fact that this area has just been thoroughly studied?

Secretary UDALL. Practically all of the proposed north unit of the park area, of course, has been in the primitive status. The Congress could, if it wanted to, confirm that in the legislation. We thought in light of the fact that we are setting aside a national park in two units and that we are also presenting to you a development plan that maybe it would be a better procedure for us to, in effect, restudy the wilderness classification.

The CHAIRMAN. Or conform the Wilderness Act, which requires such studies?

Secretary UDALL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is something I think we can get into a little later and determine whether or not there is a real need for it. I only raise that question in light of the fact, as you point out, that it is in a primitive area now.

Senator Hatfield, I understand you have to leave. We will be happy to have you question the Secretary now.

Senator HATFIELD. Mr. Secretary, first I wish to commend you for your great leadership in developing parks and trails. I sat here and listened to your testimony for the development of a National Trail System and a Redwood National Park, and now the Cascades. I want to also say that you have no greater supporter on this committee than I in behalf of your programs for recreation.

I also wish to commend my two colleagues, my neighbors to the north, Senator Jackson and Senator Magnuson, for their bill. I believe that this not only is a very fine concept but also permits us the opportunity to focus upon a broader problem.

I want to congratulate you, Mr. Secretary, and the Secretary of Agriculture for the close cooperation between the two agencies by which you have come up with a very careful program. I think it has been very well developed.

I must also say that I think we have to have a balance; a balance in your agencies and in reference to the State governments.

Senator Bible broached the point a while ago in saying that in his State almost 80 percent of the land is owned by the Federal Government. Also 50 percent of the State of Washington, and 51 percent of the State of Oregon are federally owned. For those of us who have been in the tax collecting business, it is much more difficult to collect taxes than to spend tax money. You are required to provide many services to the people and therefore you must look at the tax base. I am only one member of this committee, and I am very, very junior at that. I probably will only have a very small voice, but I want to say that I am going to raise my voice very loudly. I am going to raise it not only on this committee but on the floor of the Senate, because I think the Federal Government's record is a sorry record. I think it is a very poor record in recognizing the need to give to the States the lands which are due the States.

Now, you are always very eager and you are always very well equipped with facts and figures and plenty of staff support to come before committees to ask for more lands to take off the taxrolls and to put under the Federal Government's control.

In this instance you are asking for over 4,000 more acres to complete this park. This may be necessary in this case. Still, with over 80 percent of the merchantable timber of my State on public-owned lands, you have shown very, very little interest, and I will say you have shown far more than the Secretary of Agriculture, in developing the access roads necessary to get to this timber to permit the proper use of our resource.

I don't think Congress has shown enough interest in the development of a more cooperative arrangement between your Department and the Agriculture Department in cutting policies, the thinning pol-

icies, in the Japanese log exports, and all of the things which have great variations between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

I think you recognize that there are variations even between States. The regulations you have on cutting policies in Alaska as contrasted to the States of Washington and Oregon, for example. All of these things raise to me the question as to whether or not we have a proper balance today between the development of recreational potential and opportunities and the necessity of developing jobs for the people.

I believe I have pretty fair credentials in the field of recreation. I am proud to say that under 8 years of my administration Oregon developed some of the finest parks—far better than the Federal parks anywhere in the Nation. I am deeply concerned about recreation, but I am equally concerned about a balance of having job opportunities for the people.

When the Federal Government has found it necessary to postpone the in-lieu land selections for the State of Oregon and other Western States, I believe that all the Senators should know this sorry record.

We have sought and pleaded for your support. We have done everything possible to get that in-lieu land selection moving, and every time we get the same old story from the Federal Government, "Well, we have not had the staff to develop the list of land acreage that would be proper for selection and exchange." I want to say that, until the Federal Government shows a little more interest in the development of what is due the States of this western part of our country, I am not going to be very eager to move very fast on any of these bills.

You can call that what you want, but I want to make it very clear, until we can get a little more action on the Federal Government's side to give to the States that which is due the States in matters of in-lieu land selection, I am not going to be very anxious to develop programs whereby you can take more land off the taxrolls and acquire more lands for administration even though your projects may be worthy and though I support the basic concepts.

I don't make this a personal thing toward you because I want to say that we have had far greater support from the Bureau of Public Lands than from the Forest Service. Still, I am not satisfied with either, and I am not satisfied with the lack of cooperation between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior on timber management policies. I think there should be uniformity. I think there should be less variation, not only between the two agencies but also between the States.

Having said that, I merely want to say that I am very, very much in support of these concepts. I am very anxious to work with you. But I think it is time the Federal Government showed a little more aggressiveness in supporting the States in their needs and particularly that which is due and owed, to the States, not only in terms of land but in terms of policies that will help enhance the job development opportunities within States which are so dependent on the forest industry.

I know you can say, "Well, we have large companies in the State of Oregon and Washington—Weyerhaeuser and others—which can manage this timberland and do provide many jobs." But again let me emphasize that the small- and medium-sized timber operator is primarily dependent on publicly owned timber. This is the person who

has to have someone raising a voice in his behalf, not just Weyerhaeuser and Georgia-Pacific and others who are outstanding operators. I have a great admiration for them, but they have voices that they can make heard themselves. The medium and small operators do not.

I want to ask for everything you can do to speed, to expedite this in-lieu land selection and the change of these timber harvest policies and the acceleration of access roads.

Secretary UDALL. Senator, you have commented generally, and I will reply in general terms. I will leave it up to Mr. Greeley or someone from the Forest Service to comment on the Forest Service road policy later.

I am not unaware that there are problems in terms of land management that exist between the Federal Government and the States. I think that you will find that I will be delighted to put in the record at this point a summary of statistics showing the record we have made in recent years as compared with the record of previous periods. If you want to compare the last 6 years with the 8 years previous to that, I think, if our record is a sorry record, it compares very favorably with that earlier period in terms of in lieu selections.

I would say, too, that in many instances when one looks at the West in whole the responsibility rests not on some failure on our part to act, but on the failure of the States to take proper action. It may be that Oregon is an exception to that.

Senator HATFIELD. Let me inject, Mr. Secretary, that we have been ready in our State. We have not received an acre of land. We have been ready for 10 years. For 10 years I know, for one solid decade, we have been trying through the State land board to get our in lieu land selection. You have promised more hearings, but nothing has come from the hearings. I want to see some action and some actual land.

Secretary UDALL. I am replying, Senator, that I don't think that Oregon or any other State could say that they have done everything that they should do to make the selection possible.

Let me comment generally on one other aspect, and I think that too often westerners miss this point. In the first place, the receipts from activities on Federal lands, the forest receipts, some of your mineral receipts and others, largely do benefit the particular States. I am sure that the State of Nevada, for example, just to pick one example because the Congress has been very liberal in drawing its highway construction allocation laws with regard to States that have public lands, and I think what many of the States would gain if you turned all the land over to them completely in terms of taxes would be much less than they get today from our formulas for Federal-aid highway distribution.

I simply suggest that with the policies developed over the years, and the Congress has largely written them and they have been written by western Senators with the Western equity in mind, the overall result in terms of the benefits to the States in which these lands are located is very beneficial, and when one looks at the overall outdoor recreation picture and the overall picture of environment, most of the people east of the Mississippi that I have talked to would like to have some public lands in their States of the type that you have in the West. They regret that they don't.

Looking at it historically, Teddy Roosevelt came along a little late for the East but in time for the West in terms of the conservation and land use plans that we have today.

Senator HATFIELD. I think you are quite right, but let me point out three things.

One, the Federal Government gets 75 percent of the revenues out of these Federal forest lands, which I think is a pretty good take for the Federal Government. We benefit as well, of course, but the Federal Government gets 75 percent.

Second, I would also indicate, if you look at the recreation developed, you will find that the State of Oregon and the counties have developed far more recreation facilities, percentagewise, on State and county land than has the Federal agencies on the Federal lands.

These are important things, I think, to recognize. We are certainly not asking for the complete dispossession of the Federal Government of all public lands. All we are asking for are timber-cutting policies within the scope and power of the agencies in their administrative duties. We ask for them to be better coordinated between the two agencies through implementation of your administrative power. We are not asking you to disposses yourself of public lands except those lands which are due the State under our Admission Act of 1859. It has been a hundred years, and we still don't have them.

Secretary UDALL. Senator, let me make myself clear on one other point, and this was a major objective of the Land and Water Conservation Act that this Congress wrote a few years ago. This is that the more active the States are in outdoor recreation development, the better. I appplaud it. I applaud the things that your State has done. There are other States that have not been as active. I wish they all were as active, and I think I sense a quickening all over the country of a feeling that it is a major responsibility of State government to provide prime outdoor recreation opportunities so that I concur with you in that observation.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Anderson.

Senator ANDERSON. Mr. Secretary, have you reported favorably or unfavorably on S. 1321?

Secretary UDALL. Favorably.

Senator ANDERSON. Some of us have been a bit interested in the wilderness bill. Does this follow the pattern of the wilderness bill which the Congress enacted? Specifically, that the Secretary of Agriculture shall within 10 years after September 3, 1954, review as to its suitability or unsuitability the lands in this area. Have you surveyed that?

Secretary UDALL. Senator, I think the answer to this is that, yes, this area was included under the wilderness bill. It is in the process of being studied, and what we have suggested, and that is the reason for this 2-year amendment, is that if the Congress goes ahead now and puts this area in a national park, that within 2 years this would shorten the period that we quickly make a wilderness classification under the wilderness bill, and, in effect, put this park in the early list for action under the wilderness bill.

Senator ANDERSON. We had a very long argument and conference on the wilderness bill and part of it referred to a ski run in California. What is the difference between that and the establishment of a ski run in this bill?

Secretary UDALL. Well, the question with regard to ski runs I regard in terms of planning, Senator, as being an important difference. The normal ski lift and ski development operation, if you look at it anywhere, is to strip a whole mountainside. In fact, one of the problems the Forest Service has is to plant grass to revegetate it to prevent soil erosion. I have seen some ski areas in their early stages where there was a very serious soil erosion problem. That part of the mountainside is set aside and it is scarred. It is set aside for a particular type of use and you have a ski lift running usually right out in the open.

I am going to be disappointed, if the Congress goes along with the idea of trams, if the Park Service cannot come up with plans for building them that almost completely conceal them in the mountainsides as they go up. So, I do not equate the type of trams that Director Hartzog is talking about with the normal ski operation.

Senator ANDERSON. Senator Hansen mentioned these ski operations that were established. He mentioned Jackson Hole. Did Jackson Hole strip the whole area?

Secretary UDALL. This is not far outside the national park. It is where a very fine new large ski area is being built.

Senator ANDERSON. I know it and I have seen it and liked it fine, but is that the established policy in these areas now? Would these areas be given ski lifts in the national forest?

Secretary UDALL. Of course, what the Director has suggested here is the use of trams in a national recreation area which, of course, would have no wilderness classification in it presumably. It would also provide one area in which there would be a new tram system in the national park area.

Now, I think I could say quite obviously, when we get down to wilderness classification, these areas in which you would put trams would not be in wilderness by definition. No one is proposing to put trams in a wilderness. What you would do is draw your wilderness boundaries so that just as with roads, no road is in a wilderness nor should a tram be in a wilderness either. So that you would not have a conflict with the wilderness policy as laid down.

Senator ANDERSON. These sections 3, 4, and 5 of your statement provide that the forest in the east end of primitive area be designated by the Congress as wilderness. There are three or four different citations there to establish wilderness areas. Do the rules adopted in the wilderness bill apply to this area?

Mr. CRAFTS. The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area is in a national forest. It is a wilderness area now. It was created as such when the Wilderness Act was passed.

Senator ANDERSON. What could you do under this bill that you could not do under the wilderness bill?

Mr. CRAFTS. I think you can do nothing under this bill that you cannot do under the wilderness bill.

Senator ANDERSON. Then why the request for legislation?

Mr. CRAFTS. The legislation is to do two things with respect to wilderness: To require the Park Service, within 2 years instead of within the 10-year limit under the Wilderness Act, to complete its studies of wilderness possibilities inside the area that will be declared a park. It speeds up the process. It doesn't change the process. With respect to the existing Glacier Peak area, that is in the Forest Service and will stay in the Forest Service.

All section 602 of this bill does is propose to add 10,000 acres, two small additions. This would take an act of Congress under the Wilderness Act. It could be done by a separate bill. It is simply a provision here.

The other thing this bill does with respect to the national forest is that it converts part of what has been the North Cascade Primitive Area to the Pasayten Wilderness Area also under the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

So that there are two actions here with respect to the Forest Service on wilderness that are in conformance as far as I am aware with the provisions of the Wilderness Act. With respect to the National Park Service it simply speeds up the process.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you not now have to have a program for putting it before the President under the Wilderness Act?

Mr. CRAFTS. Mr. Greeley is going to testify to that in more detail. This has been before the President in the submission of this bill and as it is coming up as an administration measure.

Senator ANDERSON. As you know, Dr. Crafts, we almost had no heads on our bodies by the time we got this bill through conference. Are you abandoning that wilderness preservation standard now?

Secretary UDALL. Let Director Hartzog try this.

Mr. HARTZOG. Senator, if I understood what we are talking about here, if I may go back to one of these earlier maps, the only thing that is now in the wilderness under the wilderness bill is the Glacier Peak wilderness. These areas that we are talking about up north and the area we are talking about in the national park are not now under the Wilderness Act. These are primitive areas to be studied, and one of them is to be proposed for the consideration of the Congress as wilderness.

If we did not have a provision in this legislation to bring this in for Wilderness Act study, then as I understand the legal situation, there would be no wilderness study here, you see. In other words, something has to be done because none of this country is now in the wilderness system.

Senator ANDERSON. If you read the Wilderness Act, you will find something has to be done.

Mr. HARTZOG. Something has to be done, but it has to be done with respect to the units then in the national park system.

The CHAIRMAN. I wonder if we can clarify this. Under the Wilderness Act various procedures are set up for hearings in the field, and ending up with the President submitting a request to Congress for legislative action.

Now, let me ask this question: Are we doing anything here, in this process that we are now engaged in, that is substantively different than that which is provided in the Wilderness Act?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are not, and we have taken a position on these two areas that were proposed for identification now, the two for addition at Glacier Peak and the Pasayten Wilderness, that the hearings held by the study team had represented the hearings on the wilderness and that, therefore, these are in accord with the hearing provisions of the Wilderness Act.

What this legislation does is say that we shall now examine this national park area and report back to the Congress within 2 years under

the Wilderness Act, but as the Secretary indicated, this is our recommendation of the way to handle it because this is what we understood the Wilderness Act comprehends. If the Congress concludes that the hearings held on this are adequate, we have made the study in this area.

Senator ANDERSON. You know that we had a settled pattern as to how we were going to observe the Wilderness Act. Senator Allott was very active, and I thought very sound. He wanted some things spelled out and we did spell them out. Does this in any way contravene what we have spelled out?

Secretary UDALL. Senator, this represents my own judgment. I advise for both sides here that I do not think that there is anything that we have proposed here which represents a conflict with or is in disharmony with the procedures and rules and policies of the Wilderness Act.

Just so I can give you a flat answer, I would like to be able to insert at this point in the record, if I may, a more considered view after I get my lawyers and my wilderness experts in and say to you explicitly that this is the case.

Senator ANDERSON. There have been certain provisions as to how this can be changed from a primitive area to wilderness. Does that follow the exact law as it is now, or is it modified? I think you are modifying it.

The CHAIRMAN. I think if I may refer to the act in title 16, United States Code, section 1132, section D, which sets forth the conditions precedent:

> The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall, prior to submitting any recommendations to the President with respect to the suitability of any area for preservation as wildnerness, A) give such public notice of the proposed action as they deem appropriate, including publication in the Federal Register and in a newspaper having general circulation in the area or areas in the vicinity of the affected land.

Senator ANDERSON. Have you given notice to the President thus far?

The CHAIRMAN. The President submitted this.

Secretary UDALL. The answer is that of course the President and all of his people, including myself, have been involved in the determination that was made to recommend this legislation. It was our intention, and I believe we have successfully achieved it, Senator, to not propose anything here that is in conflict with the Wilderness Act. Indeed, we have proposed to harmonize what we propose with it. It may be that we have slipped up, although I would be surprised.

Senator ANDERSON. I recognize the statement that Senator Jackson just read, but it says that the "Secretary shall, prior to submitting any recommendation."

Somewhere along the line you have to submit a recommendation for approval under the Wilderness Act. I would like to know what has been proposed.

Secretary UDALL. We are not proposing under this act to do anything with regard to establishing wilderness status within the proposed units of the national park. We are proposing that if Congress creates a national park, that within 2 years we would come in with a wilderness application under the Wilderness Act.

The CHAIRMAN. If my colleague would yield for a moment so that we get this in proper perspective, I think the whole purpose of the Wilderness Act was that Congress should have, in the future, the

ultimate authority to determine that which is to be included in the wilderness and that which is not.

Procedures were set up in which the two Secretaries had to hold hearings; they had to give notice. The only thing that is different in what has been done in this case is that under the law the notice had to be published in the Federal Register. This has not been done. Hearings have to be held in the area where the lands are located. Those hearings are being held. They will be held out in the State.

What I am trying to say is that all of these conditions that have been set forth in the Wilderness Act and which are law are being paralleled by the action that we are taking here, except publication in the Federal Register.

Congress is doing it; holding the hearings instead of the executive agencies. Then they are submitted to the President and the President makes the request to Congress. What has happened is that extensive hearings and studies have been held in the field with the two Secretaries participating, and all of this has been reviewed by the executive branch and has been submitted by the President to the Congress in the form of a pending bill. We are going about it a little differently in that the hearing is being held after the submission by the President instead of prior to the submission by the President.

Senator ANDERSON. As I read the bill in paragraph 3, it designates a portion of a national forest in the North Cascades area as a wilderness.

Does that follow exactly the Wilderness Act?

Mr. CRAFTS. Senator Anderson, if you will look at page 10 of the current bill, the last half of that page, section 604, that addresses itself to the possible wilderness areas inside the national park and it says, "within 2 years" and so on "shall review the area . . . and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act, his recommendations," and so on.

This is completely parallel to the procedures of the Wilderness Act.

The CHAIRMAN. Except that you do it within 2 years instead of within 10.

Mr. CRAFTS. Yes. Except that it is within 2 instead of 10 years.

Secretary UDALL. The key provision is line 21, the suitability of or nonsuitability of any area within the park, whether it was in or out of the primitive area in the past. In other words, we would treat this the same as we are treating all parks today. We are taking the area within the park and studying it and recommend to Congress which parts of it are in the wilderness system.

Senator ANDERSON. This provides for the Secretary of the Interior to do that. We had a great many arguments that we were trying to clarify in the Wilderness Act. We made promises after promises.

I would like to have the things we promised done.

Secretary UDALL. The thing we are doing here, Senator, that causes the confusion it seems to me is that when we move into an area of this kind within the national forest to make a national park for purposes of developing the wilderness status, we are taking it out of the determination of the department of forests and parks and we are asking you to put in the amendment that says under section 10 the wilderness shall apply and for the Congress to decide which parts go into wilderness status.

Senator ANDERSON. Will you build a tram on the Forest Service grounds?

Secretary UDALL. No.

Senator HANSEN. Isn't your westernmost tram proposed to take off from Forest Service ground?

Mr. HARTZOG. But not in the Forest Service wilderness area, Senator. It takes off here, and this is outside the wilderness area.

Senator HANSEN. The Senator asked "Forest." He didn't say wilderness.

Senator ANDERSON. I am not going to tie up the hearing, Mr. Secretary, but I think some of us who went through this battle would like to be sure we didn't waste our effort. If you are going to make a whole new list of what should be done in the wilderness area, I think we made a mistake in passing the wilderness bill.

Secretary UDALL. You are partners in making policy here, and I think it is important that we understand what we are trying to do, and I want to make it very clear that I want a result here that is in complete harmony with the Wilderness Act.

Senator ANDERSON. I do, too. I have just seen a report about the Sierra Club position. I think it could cause trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Moss.

Senator Moss. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I appreciate the committee's allowing me the privilege to sit in on this hearing. I do have more than a little interest in this matter.

Two things: In your statement you say the development costs will be approximately $30 million for 5 years. That will be approximately $6 million a year. I imagine you will spell that out later. That is for recreational spots, boat landings, or facilities and things of that type?

Secretary UDALL. The whole range, Senator, of traditional facilities that are constructed in national parks.

Senator MAGNUSON. No. 2, I think most of us have been concerned in the beginning of these proposals as to what effect it would have on the Cross-State Highway. It is my understanding, after being invited to many of these hearings by my colleague, that this proposal or any that was under any kind of serious consideration, all absolve the highway section and that it would be autonomous and run by the State.

Secretary UDALL. This is correct. In fact, on that basis or as compared with the initial recommendation that was made, we eliminated the Granite Creek section from the proposed park in part for that very purpose.

Senator MAGNUSON. Would any of the money that you are going to ask Congress for in these 5 years ahead be for roads? I am talking about whether it would affect the North Cross-State Highway funds.

Secretary UDALL. Roads and trails under the overall study, overall development plan would constitute about 45 percent.

Senator MAGNUSON. So it could be used in that area for roads?

Secretary UDALL. Yes. Not on the Cross-State Highway.

Senator MAGNUSON. But it could be used for roads within the park?

Secretary UDALL. That is correct; access roads.

Senator MAGNUSON. Another question which I think you cleared up here today is that the use of the North Cross-State Highway as to

commercial or noncommercial use would be entirely up to the State to determine?

Secretary UDALL. Yes, that is correct.

Senator MAGNUSON. And would be subject to State regulation as to the sizes of trucks using the road?

Secretary UDALL. That is completely the case.

Senator MAGNUSON. I think that clears up the point. So that the State could determine what tonnage they would allow on the road, what type of vehicle, and so on and so forth?

Secretary UDALL. That is correct.

Senator MAGNUSON. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Magnuson, we appreciate your participation as a cosponsor of the pending bill. We hope you will be able to participate in other sessions of the committee.

Thank you, Mr. Secretary. I trust that Dr. Crafts and Mr. Hartzog will be available here during the hearings.

Our next witness, Mr. Arthur Greeley, Associate Chief of the United States Forest Service.

Mr. Greeley, you may invite your colleagues and associates to be with you.

STATEMENT OF A. W. GREELEY, ASSOCIATE CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. GREELEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have some of my associates put another two maps up on the display if I may.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, and have any of them that you wish with you at the table. We want to extend to you a warm welcome. You are a native of the State I believe, a graduate of the University of Washington School of Forestry about the time I was there, and we know that you are personally familiar with this area. We shall certainly welcome your statement.

Mr. GREELEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am here today particularly to discuss those provisions of S. 1321 which involve responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture. As has been stated by earlier witnesses, this legislative proposal has been developed through joint efforts of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture. It has the endorsement of the Department of Agriculture.

The provisions of S. 1321 concerning the proposed North Cascades National Park and the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area have been discussed by Secretary Udall and other Department of Interior witnesses. I will try to expand, in light of the proposed action, on the role the Department of Agriculture will play and the contribution it will continue to make in the conservation of the recreation and other natural resources of the North Cascades region.

The specific area with which this bill is concerned now lies in parts of four national forests administered by the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. An area totaling about 670,000 acres would be transferred out of the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture to form the proposed national park and the proposed national recreation area. The rest of these four national forests would remain under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

The bill would accomplish two major purposes with respect to the lands that remain under Agriculture's jurisdiction. First, it would classify as wilderness about 498,000 acres of the present North Cascades Primitive Area lying generally to the east of the proposed national recreation area. And, second, it would change the boundaries of the Glacier Peak wilderness in two places so as to add about 10,000 acres to the wilderness. On the map that is on the display rack now, the Pasayten wilderness is the area to the right. The responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture are involved in the reclassification of this area which is now a part of the North Cascades Primitive Area to become the Pasayten wilderness and the addition of these two small areas to Glacier Peak wilderness which is an existing wilderness area. The map shows the proposed boundaries of the national park and the national recreation area and it also shows the boundaries of the present North Cascades Primitive Area. That, in red, is the boundary that is in effect now. That is the boundary that would be changed by this proposed wilderness reclassification and by the proposed national park establishment.

The North Cascades Primitive Area, which I just pointed out on the map, is one of the national forest primitive areas which the Wilderness Act required be studied and considered for possible reclassification as wilderness. At present it comprises an area of about 801,000 acres. It has been managed under the concept of wilderness since its establishment in 1935—part of it in fact since 1931. S. 1321 would abolish the classification as a primitive area. That portion west of Ross Lake and a strip along the east shore of Ross Lake, comprising some 303,000 acres, would become part of the national park or the national recreation area.

That portion of the North Cascade Primitive Area lying east of Ross Lake and east of the proposed national recreation area, comprising some 498,000 acres, would be classified as the Pasayten wilderness. The display maps show that the boundaries of the proposed Pasayten wilderness do not coincide exactly with those of the existing primitive area. As a result of the examination for reclassification, we do propose some boundary changes and they are shown by the difference between the red and green lines on the map to the east. We propose some boundary changes that will put the boundary on topographic features and to exclude one sizable area, shown on the map as Horseshoe Basin, which we believe should not be included in the wilderness. These increases and decreases result in a net increase of about 2,500 acres in the size of this proposed wilderness lying east of the proposed Ross National Recreation Area. It should be noted that all these acreage figures are approximate, as this is largely unsurveyed country.

Senator HANSEN. May I interrupt. It would be helpful to me if someone might be able to indicate on the map with a pointer, as you go along in your testimony, the areas to which you refer. I am interested in this Horseshoe Basin area.

Mr. GREELEY. Let me expand on that for just a moment. Specifically the part that we are talking about here is the eastern half of the present North Cascades Primitive Area.

I would like to answer one question that Senator Anderson put. The reason, sir, for including any reference to a reclassification of wilderness in this legislation is that the western part here is presently

in the North Cascades Primitive Area. Under the Wilderness Act it is an area required to be studied for reclassification. The proposal for a national park covers part of it. If we leave the rest dangling without any suggestion about what is proposed to be done we have a part of a primitive area left after action on the other part if legislation is passed on the national park. So that the reason for including this proposed action to reclassify this to the Pasayten wilderness is to avoid leaving a part of a primitive area dangling.

Senator ANDERSON. Wasn't it part of the program to reclassify this?

Mr. GREELEY. Part of the program required by the Wilderness Act is to reclassify these primitive areas. The Forest Service was in the process of studying this for reclassification when the North Cascades study team was appointed. We carried our studies through to the point that we are satisfied that we know what boundaries we wanted to recommend.

Senator ANDERSON. Have you followed the steps that the Wilderness Act provided?

Mr. GREELEY. There are some specific steps required by the Wilderness Act that have not been taken but are in the process of being taken, that is being paralleled in the action that is outlined here, as the chairman indicated earlier. Specifically, for instance, we have not written to and requested the views of the county officials for these proposed boundaries. That is one of the things that the Wilderness Act would require.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you feel that is important?

Mr. GREELEY. I think it is important but I think it is being done. I think that provision is being provided for in the hearings that are being held here, Senator. One other thing that is required by the Wilderness Act and which is in the process of being carried out, but has not yet been completed as of this date, is that there is a requirement in the Wilderness Act for a mineral survey of areas that are proposed to be reclassified. The U.S. Geological Survey has most of the field work done for a mineral study of the Pasayten Wilderness Area. They have a small amount of field work yet to complete. They tell us that they feel they can have the report in a preliminary form this summer or early this fall. Those are the specific steps that I am aware of, sir, that are required by the Wilderness Act which have not been taken in advance of the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Senator HANSEN. Could you show us the location of the Horseshoe Basin?

Mr. GREELEY. It is the one to the right.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you.

Senator ANDERSON. Again do you require that the minerals survey be finished in any special time?

Mr. GREELEY. The Wilderness Act is not specific on that; that is, on the time when this must be done, Senator Anderson.

Senator ANDERSON. But the survey is being done.

Mr. GREELEY. For the Pasayten area; and the survey is more than three fourths completed, Senator.

Senator ANDERSON. All the areas?

Mr. GREELEY. The surveys of all the areas are now in process, yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. By what requirement of law?

Mr. GREELEY. The Wilderness Act specifies, or rather the committee reports on the Wilderness Act provide, that the U.S. Geological Survey or the Bureau of Mines are to accomplish a minerals survey in connection with the studies of primitive areas for consideration for reclassification for wilderness.

Senator ANDERSON. Is that in the law?

Mr. GREELEY. It is in a committee report, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. All right.

Mr. GREELEY. Now, the proposed changes in the boundary of Glacier Peak Wilderness would be in two places on the western side of the wilderness. These additions would include portions of the Suiattle and White Chuck River Valleys. These are small additions which would include within the wilderness some of the mountain slopes that face on these two gateways to the wilderness. The boundary of the Suiattle excludes a road and the area now occupied by some small established campgrounds. There is some timber in these additions, much of which is not available for harvesting since it is properly classed as withdrawn because of too steep slopes or because it should be managed to maintain the scenic attractiveness of these entryways into the wilderness. We don't want to have buffer zones around wilderness areas. So, we think these should be made a part of the wilderness.

During the 60 years of Forest Service administration of the area in and near the proposed national park, we have built some improvements such as trails, campgrounds, and roads. Those which are in the portion proposed for a park would come under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. Those on the adjacent lands will remain under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. And, we will maintain and manage these adjacent lands so as to coordinate use of the lands as between the two jurisdictions.

We have during this 60 years of administration also issued permits and other authorizations of various kinds for use of land in the proposed park area. There is some grazing, there are some timber sales, and there are about 80 land use permits of various kinds.

The bill provides in section 502 that persons legally entitled to occupy or use land in the proposed park or recreation area shall be permitted to continue in the exercise of their authorized occupancy or use for the remainder of the term or for such longer period of time as the Secretary of the Interior deems appropriate. This is an appropriate and needed provision in the bill.

The two Departments have interrelated administrative needs which have not yet been fully identified. The National Park Service will need access and check-in points at some places along the perimeter of the park where the best sites are outside of the park. George Hartzog indicated some of those in his testimony earlier this morning. The Forest Service likewise will need facilities for access where the best location is within the area proposed for transfer to Interior. The bill provides in section 503 that the two Secretaries will, within 2 years, agree on the designation of such areas. The areas so designated would be administered in a manner mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries.

I would like to say a few words about Forest Service plans for managing the national forests lying adjacent to this proposed national park. The map on the stand shows the recreation improvements that are now present and those which are proposed in the adjacent

area. The black circles are campgrounds. The triangles are major recreation developments, including winter sports facilities. The other symbols show areas of recreation development interest. I present this as a matter of interest not because this is required in connection with any request for authorization. This is just what our plans are. These areas that are major recreation facilities, that are shown by triangles, include the four that Mr. Neff is pointing out now that are along the route of the Cross-State Highway, where the road is not yet built, are ones that are proposed. All the others are existing to some degree. There is some improvement there now although in most cases the development that is there now is less than what will be needed in due course.

Of particular interest in this connection are the three proposed winter sports developments in or near the Granite Creek drainage, east of the park that are proposed. Timing of the first of these developments hinges on completing the North Cross-State Highway. These are planned to be privately financed developments operated on a permit basis, as are the other major winter sports areas on the national forests, such as Crystal Mountain in the State of Washington, Mammoth Mountain in California, Alta in Utah, Mount Hood in Oregon, and others, all of which are entirely or primarily on national forest land.

Adequate development of the area around the proposed park for public use will require joint planning and some coordination of timing between the two Departments. The Forest Service and the National Park Service have successfully worked together on the ground to carry on such joint efforts in just about every location where national parks and national forests adjoin. We see no reason to anticipate any different pattern here.

The development and management of this area has provided an outstanding recreation resource asset to the American public. We expect to participate to the fullest in further development and maintenance of this asset.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to add a comment to my prepared statement here. There have recently come to the attention of all of us plans for mineral development in a portion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. I would like to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we will wish to have some further consideration of this matter with the committee. These recently indicated plans for mining on Miners Ridge are serious and are of much concern to many people out in the State of Washington. Secretary Freeman has spoken out emphatically about this in a speech in San Francisco earlier this month. We have been working within the administration to develop a proposal about it. We have considered this and studied it and do believe that we need legislation in connection with it. I am not prepared this morning to testify to an administration position on this subject, but I do desire to call the committee's attention to our need to give this particular subject, mining on Miners Ridge, additional consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand that the administration has a proposal?

Mr. GREELEY. This is under very active study now, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That they may have a proposal to make to the committee and that the administration is reviewing and studying it

very carefully to determine what legislative authority might be required to deal with the problem as posed by the proposed open pit mining on Miners Ridge.

Mr. GREELEY. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. In the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area?

Mr. GREELEY. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. I am very pleased that they are getting into this. As you know, Mr. Greeley, under the able leadership of the then chairman of the committee, Senator Anderson, we passed a Wilderness Act in the Senate. We specifically prohibited, of course, any provision for prospecting in the wilderness area. Of course, we could not constitutionally stop or take away the patented properties within the area, in holdings so to speak. The bill went over to the House and the House modified it, providing for, as I recall, prospecting in the wilderness area and finally in order to get a bill, the Senate had to go along with the provision with reference to prospecting in the area. I would say that in view of the fact that the administration is reviewing this entire matter I think it is not sufficient just to look at a particular patented piece of property. I think we have to take a look at this whole question of prospecting. If you can prospect and get a patent or title to the land, then you could have this problem over and over again within the wilderness, is that correct?

Mr. GREELEY. That would be correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you have to deal with the two problems, the question of titled property, patented property within the wilderness, and the continuing authority to prospect in the wilderness areas with the opportunity of proving up on claims so that title can accrue to the prospector. I hope that the administration will look at both aspects of this problem. I have just one or two questions, Mr. Greeley. It is a very fine statement. We appreciate having your comments. I should have mentioned that not only are you a native of the State but I believe your father, Colonel Greeley, was Chief of the Forest Service.

Mr. GREELEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then later head of the West Coast Lumbermens Association for many years and many of us had the privilege of knowing him as well. With reference to the two portions of land on the Suiattle and White Chuck Rivers which would be incorporated into the Glacier Peak wilderness system could you elaborate just a little bit on the nature of the timber there. Would this proposal remove timber previously available for logging? I am sure this question is going to come up in the course of the hearings and I think it would be helpful to have that information.

Mr. GREELEY. Well, the timber involved is relatively minor.

The CHAIRMAN. How much timber is actually involved in the two tracts?

Mr. GREELEY. I have a figure that I would like to verify, but the figure that I have is 207 million board feet of operable timber, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. In both tracts?

Mr. GREELEY. In both tracts.

The CHAIRMAN. Under existing plans and regulation of the Forest Service what would be the policy for cutting that timber?

Mr. GREELEY. Well, if it is included in the wilderness area it would not be cut.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, it could not be cut, but don't you have certain restrictions on these tracts at the present time because they are adjacent to the existing wilderness area?

Mr. GREELEY. We are following a policy of managing timber that has important esthetic features, located so that it is important esthetically, under what we call the "High Mountain Policy" which calls for very determined efforts to screen cuttings so as to impose a blot on the landscape only where needed timber harvest cannot be accomplished any other way. The policy requires going to a selective type cutting or a much more restricted type than the normal commercial type cutting, Senator. The reason I hesitated in giving a timber volume is that this area has not been analyzed from the standpoint of what would be available with a careful layout of timber sale areas under our "High Mountain Policy" and I really guess that it would probably be less volume than the 207-million-foot figure that I gave.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you supply for the record a more detailed statement in connection with these two tracts.

Mr. GREELEY. All right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I anticipate that there will be testimony on this point later. For that reason that I think it would be helpful to those who are concerned to have that information.

(The information requested is printed on p. 551.)

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hansen.

Senator HANSEN. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Anderson.

Senator ANDERSON. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Moss.

Senator Moss. What mineral is the one that they are proposing to mine?

Mr. GREELEY. The Miners Ridge deposit is primarily copper.

Senator Moss. This proposal is open pit?

Mr. GREELEY. Well, there is something like 350 acres of privately owned land, claims that were patented a good many years ago in private ownership. And then this 350 acres of private land is surrounded by additional land that is in unpatented claims. Primarily with a copper deposit there would be associated other metals, gold, and others. The last word that we had from the company is that they are still awaiting the outcome of additional studies before they reach a final decision to proceed. What they have talked to us about has been that it would probably have to be an open pit operation for they feel that the cost of mining underground would be prohibitive. So if it were feasible to mine at all it would be a proposition of mining as an open pit mine. They have talked with us about a road in there. They have talked about some additional facilities but they have not talked with us in terms of a decision having been made about specifically what they think they would want to do.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Magnuson.

Senator MAGNUSON. I have no questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Greeley. We appreciate having your statement.

The next witness is Mr. John Biggs, Director, Washington State Department of Game, Olympia, Wash.

The Chair might state that the Governor had been scheduled as our first witness this morning, so he could return to the State. The Chair has received a letter which he will read into the record.

Let me express my appreciation to you for allowing me the opportunity to make a statement on April 24 before the Senate Interior Committee on Senate Bill 1321.

Much to my regret, emergency matters have arisen as the present legislative session draws to a close which require my continued presence in Olympia, and I will be unable to appear.

I have asked Mr. John Biggs, Director of the Washington State Department of Game, to deliver my statement to your committee. Mr. Biggs will appear at the hearing on April 24 to speak in behalf of the Department of Game.

I look forward to future hearings on Senate Bill 1321 which I understand will be held here in the State of Washington around the end of May or 1st of June. I expect to participate in these hearings and discuss in greater depth the recommendations which are being presented to the Senate Interior Committee on April 24.

Sincerely,

DANIEL J. EVANS, *Governor.*

Mr. Biggs, we are delighted to have you with us this morning, along with Mr. Harold Pebbles, representing the game commission.

Mr. Biggs, I presume you first want to read the Governor's statement and then the members of the committee will have an opportunity to ask questions of the Governor when he appears at the hearings in the State of Washington. If so you may read his statement into the record; then you may proceed in your own way with your own statement.

STATEMENT OF JOHN BIGGS, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF GAME, OLYMPIA, WASH.; ACCOMPANIED BY HAROLD PEBBLES, MEMBER OF WASHINGTON STATE GAME COMMISSION

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the Governor had intended to be here and had actually made plane reservations. Our legislative sessions, however, felt to be in its last days and the Governor, I gather, has some legislative objectives that he has not as yet completely obtained and he felt that it was essential that he attempt to take care of those matters in Olympia. He did ask me, Mr. Chairman, to convey his respects to the members of the committee, particularly to yourself, Mr. Chairman, and to Senator Magnuson, and to say that he very earnestly desired to make a personal presentation to the committee at the time you hold hearings in the State of Washington.

Mr. Chairman, with deference and respect for the comments of Secretary Udall and his associate I would have to say that we don't come bearing any crown jewels but I do think we come to talk to you about some of the realities and some of the practicalities which we think are involved in the proposal before you.

I would also like to say, Mr. Chairman, that this legislation is not as harmoniously regarded in the State of Washington perhaps as it is in some circles in other portions of the country.

Mr. Chairman, I proceed with the statement of Governor Evans.

STATEMENT OF HON. DANIEL J. EVANS, GOVERNOR, STATE OF WASHINGTON, AS PRESENTED BY JOHN A. BIGGS

Mr. EVANS. I appear as Governor of the State of Washington to express to you the official view of the State of Washington and the reasoning of many thousands of people in the State as they relate to Senate bill 1321 and the total question of the future best use of the great North Cascades region.

As a citizen, my own involvement in the area goes back over many years. I have hiked and climbed over a great portion of it, including Glacier Peak. Last summer, along with members of the highway commission of the State, and a number of our legislators, I traversed the North Cascades area on foot, on horseback, and by helicopter. These mountains, lands, lakes, and waters are a great national asset. The manner in which they will be preserved and the uses to which they will be put is a subject of major interest to the citizens of Washington and to other parts of the Nation as well.

In the year of 1963, President Kennedy directed the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to conduct a survey of the Federal lands embraced in the North Cascades and to make a report to the Congress as to their future use. A part of the charge given to the study team by the Secretaries was that recommendations were to be sought and considered, which were expressive of the interest of the people of the area, the State of Washington, the region, and the United States, in that order, and to invite from the Governor of the State of Washington an official recommendation from the people of the State of Washington.

I have undertaken this responsibility conscientiously. To assist me, I formed an advisory committee on the North Cascades. This committee consisted of a representative group of citizens of the State having an expressed interest in the future of the North Cascades and included directors of State departments having official responsibilities for the natural resources involved. The committee consisted of 16 persons. It was purposely developed to represent the diverse interests involved and to bring them to the conference table for reasoned discussions.

The committee held a number of meetings, and on each occasion, I met with them so that I could benefit from their reasoning. It was early evident that while the group included strong proponents and strong opponents of a national park in the North Cascades, that a clear majority favored no national park. Thus, if only a majority view had been sought, it could have easily and quickly been achieved and it would have been one of opposition to a third national park in our State.

That this was done, is a credit to the farsightedness and reasoning of the committee members; rather, from these deliberations came a growing conviction that a position in opposition to, or in favor of, a North Cascades National Park, left almost totally unanswered the real question: How could this great natural wonderland be preserved and retained intact and in perpetuity, and how could it best be made available, not just for groups of people, but truly for the outdoor recreational interests of all of the people of America.

There began to develop in the minds of the committee a new and different concept of preservation and use, one which had not previously been offered or considered—a plan which eventually captured

the interest and support of all of the diverse groups represented on the committee with but one dissenting vote.

This concept is presented in the attached report of the Governor's committee. While the entire area of 1,800,000 acres is termed a national recreation area, perhaps the terminology is confusing. The committee selected the term not as it is defined by national standards but rather to describe an entire area that should be set aside for primary recreational use and within its outside boundaries to be further zoned into high intensity recreational use areas, wilderness areas, and perhaps a national park.

The Governor's committee was called back into session last week to review the Senate bill and as a result of that meeting, reiterated its endorsement of its original proposal as being more comprehensive than the Federal proposal. Our committee had virtually no difference of opinion in zoning the wilderness and the high intensity recreational use areas but did disagree on the extent of a wilderness national park.

Specifically, the committee feels that the following omissions in the Federal proposal should be corrected:

1. Include the Mount Baker region as a multipurpose recreation area.
2. The area extending roughly from Rainy Lake to Ruby Creek and bordering on Granite Creek should be included in a multipurpose recreation area.
3. Horseshoe Basin should be included in the Pasayten Wilderness Area.
4. Designate the El Dorado and Picket areas as wilderness areas immediately.

The committee feels strongly opposed to the prospective plans of Kennecott Copper Corp. to engage in an open-pit mining operation on Miner's Ridge in the vicinity of Glacier Peak. The committee recommends that Congress pass legislation giving the Secretary of Agriculture for the North Cascades area the same power of purchase or condemnation by law for lands under his jurisdiction as that possessed by the Secretary of Interior in areas which have been designated as national parks.

The committee respectfully requests that Congress give serious thought to amending the proposed Federal legislation to follow the broader concept of management and preservation which is outlined in the publication entitled, "North Cascades National Recreation Area, Report and Recommendations."

1. That the Congress of the United States by a specific act create, designate and define the boundaries of a new North Cascades National Recreation Area, of approximately 1,800,000 acres, and specifically set aside this great scenic wonderland of mountains, forests, and waters, permanently and in perpetuity, for purposes of natural preservation and outdoor recreation with other compatible uses being permitted where they are desirable and do not conflict with this primary and basic usage.

2. That within the North Cascades National Recreational Area, Congress create and define the boundaries of a component wilderness national park, and define and delineate other wilderness and multiple-purpose recreational areas, with provision that the national park be administered by the National Parks Service and that the wilderness

areas and the multiple-purpose areas be managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

3. That the Congress establish a North Cascades Advisory Board, which we suggest should consist of the Secretary of the Interior, or his representative, the Secretary of Agriculture, or his representative, and the Governor of the State of Washington, or his representative. It would be the purpose and function of this Board to review and coordinate planning for the total North Cascades National Recreational Area and to assure the general public interest in carrying out the congressional mandates of natural preservation and outdoor recreational usage.

I urge that this concept and that this plan of usage be incorporated with, and made a part of, Senate bill 1321. This can be done, and in doing it, the Congress would have well served the interest of all this Nation's people.

STATEMENT OF JOHN BIGGS—Resumed

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the report of the Governor's committee for the record.

(The report referred to follows; see statement of Gov. Daniel J. Evans on p. 271.)

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Olympia, July 14, 1966.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I, as Governor of the State of Washington, have been asked to officially comment on the North Cascades Study Report and the proposals contained in it for the future use and management of the Federal lands located in the North Cascades region of the State of Washington. For the reason that the report has now been printed and my comment could not be officially made a part of it, I am addressing this official statement to you, as Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and as a United States Senator for the State of Washington.

I am also doing this for the reason that the Senate version of any legislation having to do with the future use of the North Cascades will be deliberated by your Committee, and, I, thus, feel it to be appropriate that I should officially address my remarks and comment to you.

I would appreciated your conveying my official expression to the appropriate Federal governmental agencies involved, and I am, additionally, directly conveying to the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior a copy of this letter and my official comment.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL J. EVANS, *Governor.*

THE NORTH CASCADES REGION OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON—ITS PRESERVATION, ITS PUBLIC USE, ITS CONGRESSIONAL DESIGNATION

(Official comment by Daniel J. Evans, Governor, The State of Washington)

PREFACE

This report and the proposals it contains has its foundation in three months of concentrated study and effort by a special North Cascades Study Committee which I have officially caused to be created for the purpose of counseling and advising me in connection with this matter, which is of significant importance to all of the people of the State of Washington, and, in fact, to the people of the entire United States. This committee was composed of representative citizens of the State of Washington having a broad field of interest in and knowledge of the North Cascades Region.

The members of the committee were: Mr. H. Maurice Ahlquist, Mr. John Andrist, Mr. Lewis A. Bell, Dr. James S. Bethel, Mr. John A. Biggs, Mr. Bert L. Cole, Mrs. Neil Haig, Dr. William R. Halliday, Mr. Robert C. Hill, Admiral Nicholas A. Lidstone (Ret.), Mr. Charles H. Odegaard, Mr. Bernard L. Orell, Mr. Daniel B. Ward, Mr. Jonathan F. Whetzel, Mr. Wilfred Woods, and Mr. George D. Zahn, and I officially and personally express to them my deep appreciation and that of the citizens of the State of Washington for their effort, interest, and their outstanding contribution of citizenship.

Together, we have carefully reviewed the proposals and the reasoning leading to them contained in the Federal North Cascades Study Report. We consider this report to be an excellent documentary. The Task Force, consisting of Dr. George A. Selke, Mr. Arthur W. Greeley, Dr. Owen S. Stratton, Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., and Dr. Edward C. Crafts as its Chairman, should be highly commended for the diligent and conscientious manner in which their study was carried out.

We have carefully evaluated the separate proposals of the team members representing the United States Forest Service, of the team members representing the United States Park Service, and the majority proposal presented by its Chairman, Dr. Edward C. Crafts. We are unable to conclude on a basis of our reasoning and after carefully measuring public opinion in the State of Washington that any single one of these proposals has received substantial public support, and no single one of the proposals, in our opinion, appears to fully take into account the needs of all persons and groups who have an interest in the future of the truly unique and unusual North Cascades, one of nature's great natural wonderlands.

We have, therefore, developed a new proposal which is, in fact, a new concept of natural preservation and outdoor recreational opportunity. As Governor of the State of Washington, it is now my official proposal and I present it on behalf of the people of the State of Washington. It is that there be Congressionally established:

THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

I recommend that by specific Act of Congress there be created the North Cascades National Recreation Area, approximately one million eight hundred thousand (1,800,000) acres in size. That within the total North Cascades National Recreation Area there be established by Congress the following Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas, Wilderness Areas, and a wilderness-type National Park with defined boundaries.

I recommend that this Act of Congress specifically dedicate the North Cascades National Recreation Area in perpetuity as an area of natural preservation whose primary use shall be outdoor recreation for all people.

I recommend that other multiple uses, such as mining, grazing, power development, limited timber removal where necessary for road construction and recreational development or disease control, be permitted in the North Cascades National Recreation Area. These uses should be in keeping with the separate land classifications within the total area and compatible with the primary and fundamental use of natural preservation and outdoor recreation. I recommend that these be secondary uses and always subordinate to the primary dedication of the entire area to outdoor recreation.

I recommend the enacting legislation insure that all developments of any kind which occur in the North Cascades National Recreation Area shall be on a planned and comprehensive basis in keeping with the needs of the area in which they are proposed to be located and in keeping with the total natural concept of the North Cascades National Recreation Area. These developments should be planned in such a manner as to enhance, rather than detract from, the great natural beauty and scenic wonder of these lands and waters.

THE NORTH CASCADES ADVISORY BOARD

I recommend that by specific Act of Congress there be created the North Cascades Advisory Board.

I propose that this Board should consist of the Governor of the State of Washington, or his representative; the Secretary of Agriculture, or his representative; and, the Secretary of the Interior, or his representative. This Board should receive and review from the Federal agencies charged with administering

the North Cascades National Recreation Area a comprehensive plan for the development and permanent public use of these lands.

I recommend that this Board should periodically hear the views of the general public as they relate to uses of the North Cascades National Recreation Area. The Board should convey its views on these matters to the Federal agencies charged with administering the North Cascades National Recreation Area as policy counsel, in order that the general public interest may at all times be well served.

I further recommend that the Board should receive and review from the administering Federal agencies development plans for the North Cascades National Recreation Area and should offer counsel to the administering agencies in connection with these development plans.

I further recommend that this Board should periodically review the entire management objectives of the Federal agencies administering the North Cascades National Recreation Area as a means of assuring the general public that the Congressional mandates and directives which are a part of the basic North Cascades National Recreation Act are being conscientiously observed.

I suggest that the North Cascades Advisory Board should have no direct administrative or management responsibilities of any kind.

MANAGEMENT

I recommend that all of the North Cascades National Recreation Area, excepting that part proposed to be included in the North Cascades National Park, be managed by the United States Forest Service, and that the North Cascades National Park be managed by the United States Park Service.

THE NORTH CROSS STATE HIGHWAY

I recommend that the Congressional Act creating the North Cascades National Recreation Area make available to the State of Washington an area of land of sufficient size to adequately provide for all presently known and future foreseeable needs of the State for the construction of the North Cross State Highway. The State of Washington, as a part of the basic Congressional Act, should also be guaranteed the permanent right to regulate and control travel and commerce across that highway.

MULTIPLE PURPOSE RECREATION AREAS

I recommend that within the North Cascades National Recreation Area there be established by Congress the following Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas: The Mount Baker Recreation Area, the Ross Lake Recreation Area, the Lake Chelan Recreation Area, the Cascade River Recreation Area, and the North Cascades Highway Recreation Area.

In these Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas, I propose that fishing and hunting be carried on under the administration of the State of Washington, that intensive development of winter sports be encouraged, that orderly and well-planned campground and road developments occur for the purpose of providing all types of outdoor recreational opportunity for the general public. I stress that these developments should be of a nature which do not detract from the natural beauty of the area.

I recommend that other multiple uses, such as mining, grazing, power development, limited timber removal where necessary for road construction and recreational development or disease control, be permitted in the Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas. These uses should be in keeping with the separate land classifications within the total area and compatible with the primary and fundamental use of natural preservation and outdoor recreation. I recommend that these be secondary uses and always subordinate to the primary dedication of the entire area to outdoor recreation.

My proposal envisions approximately four hundred thirty thousand (430,000) acres of the total North Cascade National Recreation Area being designated as Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas.

WILDERNESS AREAS

I recommend that within the North Cascades National Recreation Area there be established by Congress the following Wilderness Areas: The Glacier Peak

Wilderness Area, the Eldorado Wilderness Area, the Okanogan Wilderness Area, and a wilderness core for the Mt. Baker area, including Mt. Baker itself.

In these Wilderness Areas, I propose that uses and developments be according to criteria established in the Wilderness Act of 1964 and that such uses and developments as are authorized in that Act be permitted and that limiting of such uses and developments as are provided for in this Act continue to prevail.

I further propose that where winter sports areas prove to have a high value, provision for access to these areas be made in the form of multiple purpose recreation corridors.

I recommend that provision also be made in the proposed Eldorado Wilderness Area for boundary modification if Seattle City Light plans to utilize its permit for a Thunder Creek dam.

I further recommend that in the Wilderness Areas fishing and hunting be administered by the State of Washington.

My proposal envisions approximately one million-fifty thousand (1,050,000) acres of the total North Cascades National Recreation Area being designated as Wilderness Areas.

THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

I recommend that within the North Cascades National Recreation Area there be established the North Cascades National Park, located in what is presently known as the western portion of the North Cascades primitive area together with Mount Shuksan.

This is the climatic area of the Northern Cascade Mountains. I recommend that this be a wilderness-type National Park with a minimum of development of any kind. I suggest, however, that there should not be precluded a scenic-type road which would assist persons in viewing the natural beauty of this area—a road in the area of Copper Mountain Ridge would serve this purpose.

I recommend that the North Cascades National Park be managed according to traditional National Park criteria. Fishing would be permitted, but hunting would be prohibited. Other uses would be limited as they are ordinarily limited in wilderness-type National Parks.

My proposal envisions approximately three hundred-twenty thousand (320,000) acres of the total North Cascades National Recreation Area being designated as a wilderness-type National Park.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend that the Monte Cristo-Big Four region, and the area generally centered around the Twisp River, lying between the Cascade Divide and the eastern Eldorado Peaks boundary as defined by the Forest Service, not be included in the North Cascades National Recreation Area. They should be managed by the United States Forest Service under ordinary Forest Service concepts and standards. I strongly suggest and recommend that the fundamental highest value of these areas is preservation and outdoor recreation. I recommend that the Forest Service in these areas undertake timber cutting only at times and places and in a manner which will offer minimum interference with preservation and recreation concepts.

I recommend that road construction occur only as far north as Rowland Point on Ross Lake, and that the use of high speed power boats on the lake be strictly prohibited.

I suggest that the entire North Cascades National Recreation Area offers an unusual potential for scientific study and I strongly recommend that studies of this kind be encouraged in the interest of scientific advancement and the education of younger people in the value and appreciation of natural resources.

It is my sincere belief, and I firmly feel the belief of a majority of the citizens of the State of Washington, that if these Congressional designations with their accompanying proposals be enacted, that the best public interest of the people of the State of Washington and, in fact, the people of the entire Nation will have been well served. There will have been created in the North Cascades region of the State of Washington a new, significant national asset, probably the Nation's greatest national outdoor recreation area. The area would include Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas, Wilderness Areas, and a Wilderness-type National Park. The area would offer a blending of outdoor recreational opportunity and interest unparalleled in the United States, and provide for permanent preservation of the great natural wonders of the North Cascades.

I hope that these proposals may be viewed with favor.

I attach to this official comment a map which illustrates my view as to proposed boundaries for the total North Cascades National Recreation Area and its interior Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas, Wilderness Area, and a Wilderness-type National Park. I am prepared to discuss the proposed boundaries in detail.

I respectfully request that I be afforded the opportunity, either through myself or my designated representatives, to participate in discussion preliminary to the actual drafting of legislation embodying my proposals or any other Congressional proposals having to do with the North Cascades.

I am not at this time officially commenting on those proposals having to do with various recreational areas, uses, and land designations in the southerly portion of the North Cascades, generally in the area from Stevens Pass to Mount Rainier, as well as other items which were a part of the comments of the Federal North Cascades Study Team. I expect to officially comment on these matters in the near future and would appreciate being accorded this privilege.

DANIEL J. EVANS,
Governor, The State of Washington.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Chairman, additionally, may I offer for the record a memorial of the Washington State Legislature addressed to the President and to the Congress of the United States. This memorial was passed almost unanimously by your State senate and by approximately a three-fourths majority of the house of representatives. The memorial in detail urges the adoption of the committee proposals.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it will be included at this point in the record.

(The document referred to follows:)

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 21

To the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled:

We, Your Memorialists, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent and petition as follows:

Whereas the future management of the North Cascades national resource has been amply studied by many groups with diverse interests; and

Whereas the Congress now has the findings, conclusions and recommendations of responsible groups, agencies and individuals;

Now, therefore, Your Memorialists respectfully petition the Congress to enact legislation in accord with the concept of multiple use and in accord with the State of Washington North Cascade Study Committee's recommendations wherein an Advisory Board would be established to serve as policy counsel, and wherein outdoor recreation and natural preservation would be established as prime uses of the area; be it further

Resolved, That the Congress follow the specific recommendations of the State of Washington North Cascades Study Group in the allocation, promotion and development of multiple purpose recreation areas and wilderness areas under the management of the U.S. Forest Service, subject to the qualification that if, in the judgment of the Congress the national interest will not be preserved by the establishment of a wilderness preserve in the Picket Range Area, then we respectfully petition the Congress to establish a national park of not to exceed three hundred twenty thousand acres in said area; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee Chairmen of the Senate and House Standing Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, and to each member of Congress from the State of Washington.

Passed the Senate March 22, 1967.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House March 29, 1967.

DON ELDRIDGE,
Speaker of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Biggs, you have your own prepared statement.

Mr. BIGGS. If I may, I will put on my other hat and speak as the director of the Washington State Department of Game and address myself specifically to the interests of those people who have a very real interest in fishing and hunting.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, Mr. Pebbles will have a further statement to make out in the State when the hearings are held.

Mr. PEBBLES. That is correct, Senator.

Mr. BIGGS. My name is John A. Biggs. I am the director of the Washington State Department of Game.

Our department is charged with the responsibility of managing, conserving, and providing for the harvest of resident species of fish and game in the State of Washington. More than 800,000 people now fish and hunt in our State and it is estimated that this figure will exceed a million within the next 4 years.

The creation of a third large national park in the North Cascades region of our State would be at the very serious expense of public fishing and hunting in the State of Washington. Hunting would be prohibited in the park area and only limited fishery management and restocking programs would be maintained.

Wildlife populations in the area proposed to be embraced within the North Cascades National Park enjoy the highest state of abundance they have ever known. They have been well managed and well conserved. No argument has been advanced that complete preservation of them is either necessary or desirable.

We have computed that within the area proposed for a park, hunters annually take slightly more than 1,000 deer and 40 mountain goat. Proponents of the park point out that this is but a small percentage of the State's total annual big game harvest. This is not a realistic measurement of value.

Our high mountain deer and mountain goat hunting is the epitome of hunting in our State. It provides the hunter an opportunity to go into the high mountains during that period of the year when they are at their greatest beauty, to camp out and to enjoy this scenic wonderland, while engaging in one of America's most traditional and honored forms of outdoor recreation—the hunting of big game. The season occurs during September, after Labor Day and after the time that other recreationists have left these mountains. Hunting at this time in no way interferes with the interests of other people.

Deer use this area as a summer and early fall range and with the first snows, migrate to lower country, where they are often a problem to orchardists and agriculturalists in the lower valleys. It cannot be argued that hunting seasons in any way deplete resident species of wildlife occupying this high country. Equally, it cannot be argued that hunting seasons in any way detract from the opportunity of viewing wildlife during the summer period.

A prohibition against hunting ignores all of the lessons and all of the scientific knowledge which has been accumulated in the field of wildlife management during the past 50 years, which all add up to this; that wildlife populations, as other renewable resources, can and should be harvested under controls, in order to maintain these populations in a strong and healthy condition, and especially to maintain the environment of wildlife which is so essential to its well-being, and which inevitably will deteriorate without population control.

That a no-hunting policy is a regressive policy is amply proven by the fact that in our own State in the Olympic National Park, which was created and has been maintained on the basis of emotion rather than practicality, huge herds of elk are locked up and unused; the result of this has been that the range of these elk is rapidly deteriorating, and increasingly they are being forced out of the park into the lower valleys where they either die, are killed by ranchers to protect their property, or must be taken under hunting seasons which are only elimination seasons. The Nation has been sickened watching the application of similarly outmoded policies in the Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, where elk by the thousands have been ruthlessly slaughtered by Park Service employees under the most abject circumstances which completely destroys the great national dignity of this wonderful specie of wildlife; only for the reason that an outmoded, worn out, disproved policy of preservation prohibited their taking under more humane and sportsmanlike conditions.

Why should we compound these tragic errors and further these empty philosophies in the North Cascades? There is no reason in logic, or in fact, to deprive the general public of the opportunity to legitimately hunt big game in the proposed park area. To do so, would be an unnecessary deprivation of the opportunity to engage in wholesome big game hunting by responsible people under proven principles of conservation.

The impact upon sports fishing, although less dramatic, is even more detrimental.

The area of the North Cascades proposed to be administered by the National Park Service, encompasses 41 important fishing lakes and part of Lake Chelan. These, and numerous unnamed high mountain lakes, cover 27,562 acres. Twenty-six major streams provide 173 miles of fishing water and their tributaries add over 300. Altogether, these waters now provide 102,474 man-days of recreational fishing annually.

Ross Lake, Diablo Lake, and the Skagit and Stehekin Rivers are by far the most important fishing waters. Ross and Diablo Lakes now provide nearly half the total man-days of fishing and have the capacity to support a manyfold increase. The Skagit River is the State's most outstanding winter steelhead stream and has great potential for summer steelheading. The Stehekin River at the head of Lake Chelan, the State's largest natural lake, is the key to fishing in all of Lake Chelan as it is the only tributary which has the physical characteristics needed to implement modern fisheries management programs.

The use of these waters is an increasingly intensive one and the necessity for active restocking programs has clearly been proven. Presently, they are nearly all annually restocked by the department of game from our system of trout hatcheries, utilizing airplanes. Such a program of stocking is essential for the reason these waters offer little or no potential for natural restocking.

The department of game has expended more than $100,000 in pilot projects on Twenty-Five-Mile Creek and Company Creek, a tributary to the Stehekin River, as an experiment in developing artificial spawning channels. The results of these experiments have been highly successful and we have proven that the creation of a major spawning channel in the Stehekin River would contribute substantially to the fishery of Lake Chelan and the benefits would be felt throughout the entire 50-

mile length of the lake. We have plans for the construction of such a project.

Were the Stehekin River to be included in the park, this development would not be possible, and the detrimental effects of the park on fishing would also creek down another 50 miles of Lake Chelan.

These are the reasons why a large national park in the North Cascades and a third national park in the State of Washington would be highly detrimental to the interests of hundreds of thousands of fishermen and hunters. The result would be a taking of legitimate and badly needed hunting and fishing opportunities without a logical reason of any kind.

Our need in the State of Washington is not one of setting aside major areas of public land for the selective recreational desires of groups of people, rather, it is a compelling need to make all of our public lands available for the recreational needs of all of our people.

This is not only the need of today, it is an essential need of tomorrow. Fishermen and hunters and fishing and hunting will pay the greatest price of all for a North Cascades National Park, a price which is not necessary, a price which should not be imposed upon them.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Biggs. We appreciate having your statement. I don't know whether you have this information, but if you don't maybe you would supply it. How many big game animals are there in the proposed North Cascades National Park? Has there been an inventory recently?

Mr. BIGGS. I do not specifically have the information, Mr. Chairman. We ordinarily figure a harvest of game animals, either deer or elk, on approximately a 20-percent basis. Utilizing that as a computation this would indicate approximately 5,000.

The Chairman. On the basis that they take out about 1,000?

Mr. BIGGS. This is correct. On the other hand this is an unusual area because it is a high area and the deer are not residents. They are transitional between the high country and the lower country but I would think that my figure would be approximately correct, Mr. Chairman. It also includes a major portion of the State's mountain hunting which is not substantial in numbers but which is significant to people who like this type of hunting.

The CHAIRMAN. Under existing arrangements in the national parks, all of the fish stocking is done by the Federal Government, is it not?

Mr. BIGGS. Under existing arrangements, Mr. Chairman, and following ordinary patterns the State conveys its interest in the resident wildlife to the Federal Government and the resident wildlife within a park area thereafter comes under the full custody of the Federal Government acting through the Park Service. If we follow ordinary principles, those which have been observed in the past, there is a complete prohibition against hunting and the Park Service has followed a sort of balance of nature on fishing. They do not carry on large scale stocking programs as I know them, although they have some programs.

The CHAIRMAN. What you are saying is that the Park Service has a tendency to limit the stocking of fish within the lakes of the national parks?

Mr. BIGGS. I would feel so, Mr. Chairman. Again I believe this goes back to the original concept I might say before tramways and electrical

rods and things of that kind that these were great natural areas and should be preserved in their natural state and should not be changed or altered by the acts of man.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the situation in this area at the present time with reference to the stocking of fish? It is all in the national forest. How is it handled now?

Mr. BIGGS. It is handled by the State of Washington through its Department of Game. I believe that we operate one of the largest and most intensive fishery programs in the country. We have 26 trout hatcheries. We have surveyed and catalogued these waters well. We annually restock them mostly using airplanes for the high mountain lakes but using other more conventional methods when they are called for but each of these lakes essentially is under some type of management on restocking programs. I would except a relatively few of the high unnamed mountain lakes which have not as yet been restocked. They do not offer any potential for natural restocking. Unless they are annually restocked the fish populations would die and not be replaced.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you supply for the record a summary of the present fish restocking program in this area?

Mr. BIGGS. Mr Chairman, I hesitate to do that. I would like to offer it. I do not have it specifically in mind and anything I would give would be an estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't mean now. I meant later so that we can have it available.

Mr. BIGGS. It is a very intensive one and a major one and this is particularly true of Lake Chelan, which is of course the State's largest lake and very important recreationally.

The CHAIRMAN. If you could, please cover both the proposed national park and the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area in the summary you submit.

Mr. BIGGS. I would point out, Mr. Chairman, that as Secretary Udall indicated within the national recreation area and under existing concepts fishing and hunting would continue to be managed by the State. This is only 100,000 acres of the total 670,000 acres you are talking about but it does include some major waters and the State would still manage these. However, there is an abridgement. These stocks of wildlife are now the property of the State and are now managed by the State. Under the concept of national recreation areas they will continue to be done so, but the Secretary may, if he feels it is to be necessary or desirable, set fishing and hunting regulations of his own and he is required only to consult with the State game department and in cases of emergency he may set them by himself. I would use again, Mr. Chairman, the Secretary's words. He said that fishing and hunting is permitted in the recreational areas. As I recall he used the word "permitted." I would say under State management, instead of permitted, that fishing and hunting is very much encouraged and is actively managed and carried out.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have any proposed language on this point, as it relates to the national recreation area, it would be helpful to the committee to have your suggestions.

Mr. BIGGS. I would very simply like to say that there is no need for wildlife preservation of any kind in the area. Wildlife populations are at a good state and are increasingly being heavily used by our

people. For a small State areawise we need these lands and waters and unless we are talking about an old concept of preservation, this has no application here.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you handle the fish restocking in the wilderness areas?

Mr. BIGGS. We would do it exactly the same, Mr. Chairman, as any other area. The State manages fishing and hunting in the wilderness areas in the same manner as in any other area. I would say the only areas that are limited is a total limitation on the national parks on the State, a perhaps partial or more of a potential one on national recretionl areas.

The CHAIRMAN. I was wondering about the use of airplanes as a possible conflict with wilderness operation.

Mr. BIGGS. Frankly, Mr. Chairman, we have found the fishermen are so glad to find fish in these mountain lakes that they haven't questioned whether they got there by airplane or as we used to do it with packtrains. We have been able to greatly add. The planes are equipped with tanks and fly low over the lakes and drop the fish. It has been a very successful operation.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the way you are handling the wilderness areas now?

Mr. BIGGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hansen?

Senator HANSEN. I was impressed with your statement. You referred to some of the game management problems that are presented to State agencies insofar as the relationship a national park area has to those problems of administration. I can speak from some firsthand knowledge.

I note in the North Cascades Study Report, on page 63, two photographs. One is of some mountain goats and the caption says, "The North Cascades support about 8,000 mountain goats; hunters kill about 300 each year."

And then on the other side is a photograph of a deer with the statement, "Deer in the North Cascades number about 140,000. Hunters kill about 15,800 each year."

Are these population figures and kill figures largely within the area proposed to be made either the North Cascades National Park or the Ross Lake National Recreation Area and the Pasayten Wilderness Area?

Mr. BIGGS. Senator, I think that the Federal study team in looking at the total North Cascades called the North Cascades everything past what we know as the White Pass Highway, which is generally the highway going from Centralia to Yakima. I believe the total study area was approximately 10 million acres, and I think that both figures are related to that area rather than the particular area that you are now considering.

Senator HANSEN. It has been the experience of the State of Wyoming that when you are trying to manage a game resource in an area exclusively under State control, adjacent and contiguous to an area under Federal control, that game migration patterns can be affected by hunting seasons. If you have a Federal area upon which no hunting is permitted, it does compound these management problems. Recognizing that fact, and drawing upon the experience that the

State of Wyoming has had with the presence of Yellowstone, which actually preceded statehood in Wyoming, the State game and fish commission, prior to the establishment of Grand Teton National Park, had written into the law a special provision making it possible to hunt within Grand Teton.

Actually we don't call it hunting. We call it "controlled reduction by deputized park rangers," which means in effect that hunters go in and do become deputized park rangers for a reduction control program.

That is one way that the State of Wyoming attempted to get around this tough problem of keeping game populations within manageable limits. This obviated the far more serious problem that would result if you had an area which could be hunted alongside an area in which there is no hunting.

I think you comprehend very clearly the problems which face the State of Washington if you should impose park status over a considerable area.

Mr. BIGGS. The special provision in Wyoming, Senator, is still a device. It is a device to accommodate the preservation philosophy of a national park. It is not an open-handed wholesome setting of seasons that permit reputable people to engage in a reputable form of recreation, hunting.

Senator HANSEN. I agree.

Mr. BIGGS. We have an additional unusual situation in our State, and I think it is one of few, that our State is required to pay damages caused by game to agriculturalists and horticulturalists, and as soon as elk or deer come down out of a national park and come into these agricultural or horticultural areas, the State has either to pay the farmer for damages caused by them or set up some sort of elimination season which are often not wholesome and in fact are quite unpalatable.

Senator HANSEN. We have a somewhat similar provision in our State laws. That is, we recognize the liability of the State for damage done by game animals.

I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Hansen.

Senator Magnuson?

Senator MAGNUSON. John, we are glad you are here to present these views. I know that they will be developed later in the testimony. As I understand you, what you speak of could be resolved or taken care of in the wilderness and in the so-called recreational areas, but that when you establish a national park, that would cause the real problem. It that correct?

Mr. BIGGS. That is correct.

Senator MAGNUSON. As I recall, you have mentioned before that in the recreation area and the wilderness area to the east, these matters could be resolved?

Mr. BIGGS. That is correct.

Senator MAGNUSON. But, that when you get over to the national park boundaries the bill would either have to be amended or some other arrangement made to solve the problem. Does that fairly state it?

Mr. BIGGS. We feel, Senator, that this proposal would result in a fragmentation of the North Cascades rather than the real need which is one of preservation. We propose that the entire area be designated

by Congress specifically as an area set aside for preservation and recreation and that within it there will be multiple-purpose recreation areas, wilderness areas, and a wilderness national park which is the so-called Picket Range National Park, and hunters and fishermen could live with that.

That is a beautiful natural area, and the elimination activity would not be greater than Picket Range alone, but when you bring it further south, you get into difficulties.

Senator MAGNUSON. So that to carry out what you are thinking of, in regard to hunting and fishing preservation in the future, the bill would have to be either amended or an arrangement would have to be made with the National Park Service to carry out a satisfactory program.

Mr. BIGGS. I assume that is correct.

Senator MAGNUSON. Whether they could or not, I don't know. But you will present some proposals later, is that correct?

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Pebbles can speak to that, but our game commission does support the proposal of the Governor's committee.

Senator MAGNUSON. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Pebbles.

Mr. PEBBLES. Mr. Chairman and Senators, I would remind you of the fact that as chairman of the State game commission, I did testify a year ago last February before this committee.

Senator MAGNUSON. In Seattle when we had the hearings.

Mr. PEBBLES. There have been a lot of things done in connection with this matter, namely, the submission of the bill as of today and a lot of developments in thinking, a lot of reviews to be made, and on the assumption that this committee will meet in the State of Washington in the near future on behalf of the State game commission, I would like to have the privilege of making a statement at that time and reserving any further statement here.

Senator MAGNUSON. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. We appreciate that fact. There will be ample opportunity when we hold hearings in the State.

Are there any further questions?

Thank you, Mr. Biggs and Mr. Pebbles. We appreciate having your statement and your reading of the Governor's statement. Thank you very much.

The committee will resume at 2 o'clock, at which time the first witness will be John M. Nelson, superintendent of Seattle City Light. We hope to run to about 4 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., the hearing recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The subcommittee reconvened at 2 p.m., Senator Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the subcommittee presiding.)

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

Our first witness this afternoon is Mr. John M. Nelson, superintendent, Department of Lighting, city of Seattle.

We are delighted to have you once again before the committee. You have a prepared statement, I see, Mr. Nelson, with a brochure. Why don't you proceed in your own way.

STATEMENT OF JOHN M. NELSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE, DEPARTMENT OF LIGHTING

Mr. NELSON. I could do that.

The CHAIRMAN. You may read your statement if you wish, or put the statement in the record and go ahead and explain it.

Mr. NELSON. My name is John M. Nelson. I am superintendent of the city of Seattle, Department of Lighting, a municipally owned utility serving over 700,000 customers in the metropolitan area of Seattle. My office is in the City Light Building, 1015 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash. 98104.

Since 1918, when the city of Seattle was authorized to develop hydroelectrically the Skagit River, we have been interested in its multiple use. Our development on the river supplies about half of the power used by over 700,000 people in the metropolitan area of Seattle. In 1928 the lighting department decided that because of the Skagit's natural beauty, people should be encouraged to visit this area. Between 1928 and 1941 many thousands of people were taken to the Skagit on a 2-day trip over the tracks of our own railroad because there was no road. Since the construction of the road in 1943 we have had about 25,000 each year on our conducted 1-day tour. Thousands of others motored into the area on their own to fish and/or view the beauty spots separate from the regular tour.

The 12 miles between Newhalem Camp and Ross Dam have virtually become a garden spot. Some areas have been left in their natural state. In other parts, like in our camp areas, we have brought in soil to put on top of the granite so that we could beautify it by the planting of trees and shrubs. Green lawns abound everywhere. We have constructed a beautiful rock garden behind Gorge Powerhouse with a path through the garden leading to Ladder Creek Falls which have been lighted by colored lights operating on rheostats so that the colors are continuously changing. These are probably the first falls in the country to receive this treatment.

We have been complimented many times by the Forest Service division on the operation of our lakes, both as to the handling of people and the cleaning away of trash and debris. With our provisions for flood control we have been able to hold back water during the flood season which has greatly lessened the loss to property owners downstream.

Besides the regular tours Seattle City Light has done many other things to develop the Skagit area into a recreational center. In 1947 we contributed toward the construction of a fish hatchery at Marblemount to help the State raise fish to plant in the lakes and rivers in the Skagit River area. Fish native to the Northwest are planted in the lakes which attract thousands of fishermen each year. City Light provides transportation on Diablo Lake for these fishermen.

Besides the three dams and powerhouses which we now operate on the Skagit River, Seattle City Light has had plans for a number of years to raise Ross Dam elevation to 1,725 feet, which would mean the raising of Ross Lake about 125 feet, and develop two other sites within the Skagit watershed.

All three contemplated projects would enhance the recreational possibilities in the area.

1. Thunder Creek: The Thunder Creek projects consists of a dam, lake, and a 6-mile tunnel to divert some of the Thunder Creek waters into Ross Lake. The dam will raise the water surface about 150 feet and impound the water in a lake approximately 1 mile long and ¼-mile wide. This project would be for diversion purposes only and the lake would remain at a constant level with all trees and stumps removed. The Thunder Cheek project would be unattended with no powerhouse or transmission lines. The diversion of this water would afford us the opportunity of using it for generation through our three plants. Very shortly now we will be applying for a license from the Federal Power Commission to go ahead with the construction of this project. The site for this dam and lake lies within the proposed national park, therefore we feel it is necessary to request that the legislation establishing this park make provision for this project.

2. Ross Lake: The Ross development contemplates that the Ross Reservoir will be ultimately raised 125 feet to elevation 1,725. All existing plant facilities are installed for operation at the higher head and the dam designed to permit the necessary increase in height.

By raising Ross Lake 125 feet the arms of the lake will extend into areas making it much more compatible for recreational sites. The lake would have greater use for boats, campsites, fishing, and all water sports because during the recreational season the lake would constantly remain near its maximum height. Any drawndown for power use would be in the winter season and this water would be replenished by the spring runoff. The addition to Ross Dam and the raising of Ross Lake provide needed storage.

3. Copper Creek: Copper Creek is a new development about 8 miles downstream from the community of Newhalem consisting of a dam and powerhouse which would operate as a run-of-the-river project maintaining a constant level of the lake making it ideal for all types of recreation.

In the pending legislation Copper Creek Dam and part of the reservoir are not included in the recreation area. This could create problems so we suggest that the entire project be included in the national recreation area.

If the Government permitted, the lake behind Copper Creek Dam could be used for summer homesites, fishing lodges, et cetera, because of its close proximity to large numbers of people.

City Light has contributed toward fish research in connection with the Copper Creek project. The University of Washington and the Army Engineers have participated in this study. We have constructed two rearing ponds adjacent to our Newhalem Camp for use by the State of Washington Fisheries Department.

Newhalem plant: Another project for which we will apply for a license immediately is our burned out Newhalem plant which we plan to rebuild. It is located across the river from the community of Newhalem. This plant uses the water from the Newhalem Creek and is on the drawing board, but we will not be able to apply for a license until we have determined the size of the facility.

In conversations with officials from the National Park Service, we have been assured that it would not be a problem for us to construct the Thunder Creek project with the national park. However, we still feel that as a safeguard the legislation providing for the national

park should include authority for us to construct the dam and tunnel and provide the area for the reservoir at Thunder Creek.

I thought I might informally talk to you and the other members of the committee and then, of course, be available for questioning.

As you know we have been greatly interested in the various proposals made for the North Cascades because of Seattle's long history of interest in that stretch of the river and that part of the Cascades.

Seattle City has been developing powerplants on the Skagit River for approximately 50 years and in these 50 years has built electric facilities worth substantially over $100 million. It is important to our customers and we are pleased with the opportunity we have had to develop, as we have, the resources of the area.

Our concern over the various proposals for parks, recreation areas, wilderness areas, et cetera, have been of three kinds of concern. Probably the first concern we have had is the concern over what effect, if any, changes of administration or changing rules might have over the problems of operating and maintaining a hydroelectric facility, you might call it the bread and butter problems that you get associated with an operation of our kind.

We have had, over a number of years, a very fine working relationship with the Forest Service, but we also find in our conversation with the National Park Service people that there seems to be no problem of the kind I am speaking of, the kind you get in operating and maintaining a facility.

The operating facilities that we have lie entirely within the proposed recreation area. There would be no operating facilities in any of the other areas. As I said a moment ago in conversation with the representatives of the Park Service, we find no area of disagreement as far as those matters are concerned.

The second area of our concern has been over our role in the field of recreation. As you know, we have been interested for many years in having people visit our projects and visit the area generally and, in connection therewith, have developed tours which are quite popular with our people and others and we have also participated in building of roads and the establishment of boat transportation, et cetera.

We have also been concerned about the appearance of the whole area and we think we have done some things that are quite nice in the development of the grounds and the illuminated waterfalls, rock gardens, and things of this kind.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to say, Mr. Nelson, I think the Seattle Light people, starting with J. D. Ross down to yourself, deserve great tribute for recognizing the conservation possibilities in the Skagit area.

I think what you have done over the years is a good example for others to follow.

Those of us who had the opportunity once again to see what you are doing in the area of conservation, what you are doing to assist tourists and outdoor recreationists in the area, consider it quite remarkable. I know all the members who have had the opportunity to visit Newhalem and the Seattle City Light works agree, and I want to compliment you and your distinguished predecessors.

I think the naming of the Ross Recreation Center is a fine tribute to the memory of J. D. Ross, your distinguished predecessor.

Mr. NELSON. Thank you and we appreciate the fact some of the other members and you visited the project last fall. I observed this

morning there was a wish expressed by other members of the committee to visit the area and we would like to help make your trip comfortable when this visit takes place.

We would like to think we could have some role in the ongoing recreational program and here again in my conversation with the Park Service people they see no conflict between the things they have in mind and the things we have been doing and so those concerns have been eliminated.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the three projects, that is Thunder Creek, Ross Lake, and Copper Creek, I gather it is only in the first instance, Thunder Creek, where there appears to be some controversy with the Department of the Interior in connection with the proposed legislation?

Mr. NELSON. I believe so. I might start with a mention of the Copper Creek project, we have been hoping to build on the mainstem of the Skagit River below the village of Newhalem, another power project which, according to the way I understand the boundaries of the recreation area, this would lie slightly outside the boundaries of the recreation area, although the reservoir would be in the recreation area and we would like the site boundaries to be extended so the entire project would be in the recreation area.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an amendment on that.

Mr. NELSON. Then we have, for years, contemplated the raising of the height of Ross Dam. The dam was built with this in mind and we consummated an agreement with the Province of Columbia for that addition in height.

If height were increased by 125 feet it would inundate the green border in addition to the blue that is the present water surface at elevation 1,600.

As you can see in the greater stretches of the lake, the sides being quite steep it would add relatively little to the area of the lake but there would be some increases at some points where you go up, like in Beaver Creek here.

This, as I understand it, is not in conflict with any of the present legislation.

We had a little project on Newhalem Creek here. We had a little mishap, the powerhouse burned down but we have in mind that should be restored. It is a small matter but we would still like to do it.

We have a project on Thunder Creek, a tributary of the Skagit that flows into Diablo Lake. We would like to build a diversion dam at that point and divert the water into Ross Lake which would give us the benefit of that water through an additional 400 feet of head.

This proposal would include no powerhouse, no transmission line, no works on Thunder Creek. Once it is constructed it would be there and the lake would be essentially a constant level lake with no attendance, no people, or machinery of any kind.

It would just set there and do its job. However, that is in the area proposed for a park and, according to my understanding it would require particular and specific legislation to permit that type of project in the park area.

The CHAIRMAN. How much area—you say you would build a lake?

Mr. NELSON. It would make a lake about a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. It would have a water surface of about 160 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. You would build a tunnel?

Mr. NELSON. There would be a tunnel as shown by this dotted line through the mountain about 5 or 6 miles long. The water would go into Ross Lake and the power benefit would be that that water would be used through the Ross Powerhouse in addition to the Diablo Powerhouse and the Gorge Powerhouse.

The CHAIRMAN. You are adding to the backup storage?

Mr. NELSON. The storage would be in Ross Lake. There is no storage, merely diversion.

The CHAIRMAN. You are syphoning it off to increase the number of acre-feet to back up your powerplants?

Mr. NELSON. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the estimated cost?

Mr. NELSON. In the neighborhood of $10 million and it would produce in the neighborhood of 40,000 kilowatts. It is a small project but we think it is good and should be done.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the distance from Ross Lake where the water would enter to the end of Thunder Creek Reservoir, roughly?

Mr. NELSON. The length of the tunnel?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. NELSON. About 6 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. NELSON. The tunnel would be completely out of sight.

The CHAIRMAN. How high a dam would it require?

Mr. NELSON. It would raise the water at this point about 150 feet. You speak of the height of the dam, you have a little problem because the engineers speak of the height of the dam from the bottom of the foundation. Most people think of the height of the dam as the portion you can see. It would be approximately 150 feet above the present river bed.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. NELSON. I believe I could summarize my statement, Senator, by saying, if the legislation were to permit or would contemplate—we would still have to get a Federal power license, but if the legislation contemplated the diversion, with respect to the other aspects of the operation, I feel we are in full accord with the proposal made.

The CHAIRMAN. The only problem you have is the matter of Thunder Creek?

Mr. NELSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Based on what you said, that is my understanding. The other projects are not in conflict with the proposed legislation?

Mr. NELSON. That is my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a very good statement. Thank you, sir.

(Subsequent to the hearing, the following additional information was supplied:)

SKAGIT PROJECT—PROPOSED THUNDER CREEK DIVERSION

Preliminary Design Concepts

It is proposed to divert Thunder Creek into Ross Lake by the construction of a diversion dam on Thunder Creek and the driving of a tunnel 6.5 miles long with the downstream portal near Ross Dam. It is proposed that the tunnel have a maximum capacity of 1200 cfs which would divert an average of approximately 545 second feet from Thunder Creek, representing 95 percent of the total average flow at the point of diversion. Essentially, Thunder Creek would be dried up in the relatively inaccessible one-mile reach between the diversion dam and Neve Creek, the first major tributary below the point of diversion. The

flow into Thunder Arm of Diablo Lake would be about 85 cfs annual average after diversion.

The proposed diversion would add to the inflow to the existing Ross Lake, there to be released as required to provide 114,000,000 kwh per year energy added to peaking capability of the Ross Plant. No additional generation or transmission is required. When Ross Dam is raised to Elevation 1725, the additional energy will be about 150,000,000 kwh per year.

A plan of development is outlined in the following, together with an appraisal of the potential impact of the proposal on recreational values in this area. Preliminary to further studies leading to the location and design of project facilities, all Federal and State agencies of interest would be consulted. It is our desire to continue to promote multiple use by making available to the public the fullest enjoyment of the recreational potential created by the project.

Reference is made to Drawing D–25295 attached, which shows the features of the project hereinafter described.

I. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORKS

A. Tunnel

Preliminary studies indicate that the tunnel would be a 16-foot horseshoe if excavated by conventional methods and left unlined. If the recently developed hard rock tunnel boring machine can be used on this project, the tunnel could be reduced to approximately a 13-foot diameter circular section because of the improved hydraulic characteristics of the bored tunnel.

The tunnel can be so aligned that an intermediate adit for construction could be made, thus permitting four working faces. Material excavated from the tunnel would be put to use to the maximum extent possible. Some could be placed at low elevations in Ross Lake to replace dead water storage. A portion would be used for roadway and parking area fills and ballasting, and a minor amount could be crushed for use as concrete aggregate for the dam itself.

The upstream end of the tunnel would be on the right bank and close to the new dam. An entrance weir would be provided so that the level of the lake would never be lower than five feet (5′) below the crest of the dam. The discharge end of the tunnel would be just upstream of the present intake structure of the Ross power tunnel. No regulating gates are contemplated at either end.

B. Dam

The proposed dam would be a double curvature, thin arch approximately 185 feet high and 450 feet long at the crest. The dam would be provided with an uncontrolled crest spillway. A lower level outlet would be provided in order to release water below the level of the tunnel weir, so that the tunnel could be unwatered for inspection. The volume of concrete in the dam is estimated at 45,000 cubic yards.

C. Diversion forebay

The lake formed by the proposed dam would be a little over one mile long and cover an area of about 135 acres. The surface would be approximately at Elevation 1780. It will be located in a narrow canyon with steep side-walls. The upper end would be very close to the confluence of McAllister Creek and Thunder Creek.

II. ACCESS ROADS

A. To proposed dam and forebay

Access for construction will require the building of approximately four miles of U.S. Forest Service Class 22 road having a maximum grade of 7%. This road would be located on the right (east) side of Thunder Creek Valley from the North Cross-State Highway No. 20 to the dam site to avoid traffic through the existing 85-unit Colonial Creek Camp Ground and boat launching facilities.

The road would be so located that it could be used to provide access to potential camp grounds, walk-in camp sites and parking areas at the head of trails leading into Upper Thunder Creek and its tributaries. In addition, it could become a part of the access route to the proposed tram to the top of Ruby Mountain.

B. To tunnel portal—Ross Dam

Upon completion of the North Cross-State Highway beyond the Ross Power Plant and the establishment of public access to Ross Lake north of Ruby Creek,

Seattle City Light proposes to construct approximately 3,000 feet of road to serve the Ross Plant. The existing "jeep" road in the project area will provide access to the downstream portal of the proposed tunnel. This road cannot be considered a part of any recreational facilities because of the limited developable parking area available in connection with such use.

III. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

A. Aggregate for concrete and ballast

(1) Two known sources of aggregate suitable for concrete are:

(a) at the mouth of Colonial Creek on Thunder Arm and

(b) on the Skagit River about two miles downstream from Newhalem.

The Newhalem deposit has been used previously in our Skagit work and found to be of excellent quality. The Colonial Creek material is closer to the proposed dam site and thus would be more desirable. It would be removed below the level of Diablo Lake and, since the quantity required is relatively small, there would be no objectionable evidence of its removal. It is possible by coordinated planning that the development of this source would actually constitute an improvement to recreation facilities. Additional investigation will have to be done here before it can be determined which source should be used.

(2) The best source of aggregate for roadway ballast and surfacing would be rock crushed from the proposed tunnel excavation.

B. Portland cement

The nearest source of cement for concrete is the Lone Star Cement Company at Concrete, Washington, approximately 30 miles down the Skagit River from Newhalem.

IV. RECREATION

A. Camp and recreation sites

Construction of an access road to the dam site will permit convenient development of new camp areas by whatever agency has jurisdiction. Four possible sites are suggested, described as follows.

(1) Lower Thunder

This site could be developed near lake level (Elevation 1205) where Thunder Creek flows into Thunder Arm of Diablo Lake by filling of shallow water areas with rock from the diversion tunnel excavation. Approximately 40 acres could be provided on the east side of Thunder Arm, with another 30 acres on the west side of the lake, which would permit a further extension of the existing camp ground on that side.

(2) Thunder Dam Site

Another site could be developed near the diversion dam's left abutment at Elevation 1800. This would also be a water front camp ground on the shore of the diversion forebay. The included area would be approximately 30 acres. This, however, is on the opposite side of the canyon from the proposed roadway to the dam site, and suitable access would have to be provided.

(3) Elevation 2200 Site

This area is located on the right side of the Thunder Creek canyon just off the existing Panther Creek trail. It would require the construction of a spur road from the dam access road, a distance of about 1½ miles. There is a small stream flowing through one end of the site. The total area covered here would be about 70 acres. In the event that a tramway to the top of Ruby Mountain should be established by the Park Service, this site could provide the lower terminus and parking lot. It could also serve as a staging area for pack trains or hikers to the more remote areas.

(4) McAllister Creek Site

A very desirable area can be found at the confluence of McAllister Creek and Thunder Creek near the upstream end of the proposed forebay. There are approximately 50 acres of ground available for development of a camping area, bounded on one side by McAllister Creek, on another by Thunder Creek, and with part of its perimeter at the head end of the diversion forebay. This site could be made accessible by automobile by the construction of 1.5 miles of road or developed as a walk-in forest camp. Trails from here lead to Fisher Basin, Upper Thunder Basin, McAllister Basin, and to glaciers, snowfields, and high mountain peaks.

B. Diversion forebay

The diversion forebay will create a small lake with surface area of about 135 acres. It will be approximately 1½ miles long, with a maximum width of about 900 feet. To achieve its potential for recreation, the fluctuations in surface elevation would be held to a minimum. The estimated range of surface elevations, caused by variations in stream flow, under proposed design criteria would be about 10 feet (10'). The range of elevation will be limited by the construction of a fixed weir at the diversion tunnel inlet, thus establishing the minimum elevation. The maximum elevation will be controlled by the design of the dam spillway.

The CHAIRMAN. Our next witness is Dr. Patrick D. Goldsworthy, president of the North Cascades Conservation Council.

STATEMENT OF PATRICK DONOVAN GOLDSWORTHY, PRESIDENT, NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

The CHAIRMAN. We are delighted to welcome you to the committee once again, Dr. Goldsworthy. You may read your statement, or have the entire statement put in the record at this point and then highlight it, whichever you prefer.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your committee. Of course, I have had a long history of interest in this matter of the North Cascades.

I am Patrick Goldsworthy. I teach at the University of Washington and I am appearing here before you as the president of the North Cascades Council. At the outset I would point out the council supports S. 1321 with some amendments at the end of my statement.

The North Cascades Conservation Council is a nonprofit conservation corporation, formed for the purposes of securing the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values of the North Cascades from the Columbia River to the Canadian border. It is a civic organization with a membership representing almost 1,500 individuals, residing primarily in Washington State; people who are greatly disturbed over the accelerating damage to the scenery of the North Cascades.

The North Cascades Conservation Council was organized a decade ago in 1957 to seek adequate protection for the Glacier Peak region of the North Cascades of Washington. This was prompted then by:

1. The ever-increasing pressures of commercial interests to utilize the natural resources of the gradually shrinking wilderness, scenic, and recreational areas of Washington.

2. The ever-increasing public need for developed recreation and wilderness experience in the relatively small percentage of commercially unexploited land remaining in the Cascades.

3. Immediate prospects of conflicts between wilderness proponents and commercial interests over the forthcoming establishment of the Glacier Peak and the North Cascades Wilderness Areas by the U.S. Forest Service.

Exactly 30 years ago two national parks were proposed by the administration, for the State of Washington: Olympic National Park and a 5-million acre Ice Peaks National Park in the Cascade Mountains. This Ice Peak went from roughly the Columbia River to the Canadian border. The Olympic Park succeeded while the Cascades Park was deferred indefinitely. Today we wish to commend the administration for once more renewing its efforts on behalf of a Cascades

Park, though this time the proposal is a far more modest one, being approximately one-tenth that of the Ice Peaks Park proposed in 1937.

S. 1321, now before Congress, represents a major step forward in the direction of providing the best protection possible for the scenic resources of the North Cascades. It is a bill which provides for a park about one-half the size it should be (our park proposal of 1963) and protects about one-fourth of the park-caliber area needing protection. It furthermore is a bill which clearly reflects political compromise and as such is in need of considerable amendment, the background for which I would like to discuss here.

The position of the North Cascades Conservation Council, as determined by its board of directors in 1966 and reconfirmed in 1967, is that the council's 1963 proposal for a North Cascades National Park combined with its 1960 proposal for a North Cascades Wilderness Area is the best plan for administering the scenic resources of the North Cascades between Stevens Pass and the Canadian border. The North Cascades Conservation Council recognizes however that a reasonable, though secondary, alternate proposal is the North Cascades Study Team-Crafts' Park proposal combined with the Mount Baker Park, as proposed by the National Park Service, as well as the proposed Okanogan Wilderness, extended to include Horseshoe Basin and the Glacier Peak Wilderness, extended to include Buck, Downey, and Sulphur Creek Valley each in its entirety.

We proposed a larger park in 1963. The North Cascades Conservation Council proposed a 1.3 million-acre North Cascades National Park and Recreation Area in 1963. This proposal was made for two basic reasons.

The first reason was that the council, supported by numerous other local and national organizations, sought to give a portion of the North Cascades the national park status it deserves. We are seeking the very highest quality of preservation conceivable for the Nation's very finest example of classical alpine scenery. We are convinced that this preservation, for all future generations to enjoy, can be best provided in the form of a national park. This region of the Cascade Range widely known as the American Alps, extends northward from Stevens Pass for 90 miles to the Canadian border. With its impressive ruggedness, its extreme glaciation, and unspoiled wilderness character, it is truly one of the most outstanding scenic climaxes in the Nation.

I and other directors of the North Cascades Conservation Council, having collectively visited and studied every corner of the area, feel qualified to state that here is land of undeniable national park quality that long ago should have been so designated.

When the National Park Service studied the North Cascades 30 years ago, it referred to the area in its 1937 report by saying "such a Cascade park would outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States."

When the Federal North Cascades study team reported on the area last year, it reached a similar conclusion and said in its 1965 report "there is no question as to the physical qualifications of the area for national park status. This is not at issue. The Eldorado Peaks area, the Picket Range, Mount Shuksan, the upper part of Lake Chelan, the Stehekin River, and Thunder and Granite Creek valleys are undisputed as to their uniqueness and scenic grandeur." While we rec-

ognize these observations as confirming many of our own, there remain those which are conspicuous by their omission. I refer to Mount Baker and Glacier Peak, as well as the Cascade, Suiattle, White Chuck, Sauk, and Chiwawa River valleys.

The second reason for the Council's having made its 1963 park proposal was a recognition of the inadequacies of the preservation of the scenic-core of the North Cascades by the U.S. Forest Service. Here we believe that the existing and future threats to the scenic integrity of the region, posed by logging and mining, must be removed. We are seeking to prevent further logging in this scenic heartland, which is now administered by the Forest Service and to allow existing logging scars to heal and remain healed. In the past it has not been possible for the Forest Service to provide adequate protection for the scenery nor do we believe it will be able to do so in the future. The National Park Service, by contrast however, can and will provide maximum protection for the scenery in question if Congress decides to give it that responsibility.

The Forest Service ranger who exercises discretionary multiple-use management in most forest areas, usually favors resources utilization over scenic preservation. We recognize his competence in managing the national forest as a commercial enterprise, as being highly commendable. However, his agency responsibilities and training in the management of merchantable timber do not suit him, technically or by inclination, for the adequate preservation of park-caliber scenery. The Forest Ranger plays a complicated pivotal role whereby he must provide for all uses by all segments of the public within the national forest. While local pressures for resource utilization are often difficult for the forest ranger to ignore, this is never an issue for the park ranger.

Congressional legislation excludes maximum scenic protection in national forests outside of wilderness areas (Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act which promotes the harvesting of renewable resources) and within wilderness areas (Wilderness Act which allows extraction of nonrenewable mineral resources). By contrast Congress has directed the National Park Service (Act of August 25, 1916) to preserve spacious land areas of outstandingly superior quality in an unimpaired state for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of all the people for all time.

Specific instances of Forest Service insensitivity to scenic qualities are well documented in the North Cascades. These are examples (described in The Wild Cascades, August–September 1963, pp. 13–16; October–November 1964, pp. 23–25; August–September 1965, pp. 14–19) which forecast the fate of similar forests within the scenic-core unless these forests are transferred to the National Park Service. An unsuccessful attempt was made by Congressman Thomas M. Pelly in 1962, to temporarily halt such logging damage by imposing a logging moratorium on the 20 most critical areas (designated M–1 to M–20 and described in The Wild Cascades, October 1962, pp. 4–9) which we believe deserve to be dedicated in either national park or wilderness areas.

1. White Chuck River (M–4) : Meadow Mount Timber Sale (Darrington Ranger District, Mount Baker National Forest, April 27, 1961) 6 miles from the base of Glacier Peak. Other logging 5 miles inside our 1963 park proposal. Plans for more sales here.

2. Suiattle River (M–5, M–6, M–20): Green Mountain Timber Sale (Suiattle Ranger District, Mount Baker National Forest, July 1963) has damaged scenic integrity of Suiattle Valley as it curves around behind Glacier Peak only 10 miles away. Other logging 6 miles inside our 1963 park proposal. Plans for logging up Sulphur (M–6), Downey (M–5), Buck (M–20), and Lime Creeks.

3. Cascade River (M–9, M–10): For 10 miles within our 1963 park proposal major logging damage has occurred on Marble, Sibley, Found (M–9) and Roush (M–10) Creeks. Future logging planned for Sonny Boy (M–9), Kindy (M–9), and Found (M–9) Creeks.

4. Skagit River (M–7): Logging has occurred within our 1963 park proposal on Illabot Creek (M–9).

5. Baker River: Logging and a reservoir has removed "magnificent Douglass-fir and Wester Red Cedar which is not excelled elsewhere within the proposed boundaries" (of the proposed Ice Peaks Park 1937).

6. Nooksack River (M–16): Logging has occurred at the base of Mount Shuksan within scenic focal point of northernmost Cascades.

7. Sauk River: Logging has occurred on Elliot Sloan and Falls Creeks within our 1963 park proposal.

8. Wenatchee River (M–2, M–3): Timber sales made 8 miles inside our 1963 park proposal on White River (M–2) and planned for Little Wanatchee River (M–3).

9. Chiwawa River (M–1): Logging 12 miles inside our 1963 recreation area proposal on Phelps Creek (M–1).

10. Entiat River: Logging 5 miles inside our 1963 recreation area proposal.

11. Stehekin-Lake Chelan (M–15): Logging has added to scenic destruction left by Holden copper mine on Railroad Creek (M–15).

S. 1321 is a positive bill which adds considerably to the wilderness protection in the North Cascades. Since 1937, when the Forest Service decided to eliminate the Eldorado region from its proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness, attempts to get this decision reversed have failed. Finally, however, the Park Service has agreed to give this region the wilderness status it deserves. Also included within the proposed park are six of the logging moratorium areas requested by Congressman Pelly: Cascade River (M–10, part), Thunder Creek (M–11), Panther Creek (M–12), Stehekin River and Bridge Creek (M–14), Lake Chelan (M–15, part), and Nooksack River (M–16, part). The threat of a reservoir on Thunder Creek appears to be overted by the proposed park.

The North Cascades Conservation Council proposes eight amendments to S. 1321 for the following reasons:

1. Statutory Wilderness boundaries should be immediately designated within the park at the time the park is established. Section 604 of the bill should be reworded to provide that all of the areas identified within the "Wilderness Study Boundary" on maps NP–CAS 7200, and including the drainage of Arctic Creek, should be administered under the provisions of the Wilderness Act as part of the national wilderness preservation system. Due to the extensive study that has already been made of the area further study to designate wilderness and development zones appears superfluous.

2. The Granite Creek Valley should be added to the east side of the park. This is the route of the logical major visitor access road. As much of this highway as possible should be within the park to

avoid the public pressures to build other roads into this wilderness-park. Placement of this highway inside the park will permit interpretive facilities to be located there rather than be forced to be at the end of highly undesirable spur-road down Bridge Creek. The highway environment in Granite Creek and the scenic climax at Washington Pass are undeniably of national park caliber and as such need maximum scenic protection. The bill certainly does not provide for this. Even the study team report included Granite Creek in the park for many of these reasons. At the very least this region should be made an extension of the National Park Service administered Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

3. The Mount Baker region should be added to the park on the west side, as proposed by the National Park Service in the North Cascades study report. The geological interpretive value of including the recent volcanic Mount Baker along with the ancient Picket Range would logically place both areas within the park. The grossly inadequate park visitation capacity provided by the proposed makeshift Price Lake tram seriously needs correction. Room to develop existing facilities, for park purposes, at Heather Meadows and to experience the panoramic view of Baker and Shuksan from near Twin Lakes is badly needed.

4. The Cascade River Valley, upstream from Marble Creek, should be added to the park on the west side except for those portions within Glacier Peak Wilderness. Too little of this valley, with its road, have been included which will almost immediately become overcrowded. More living space must be provided here as this is the only west-side valley with adequate potential park campsites; the Skagit Valley is a deep gorge virtually devoid of such potential. Even the study team proposed park included the Middle Fork, which has been omitted in the bill.

5. Sulphur, Downey, and Bucks Creeks, each a wilderness valley at the present time, should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness in the Suiattle drainage. These are still defacto wilderness valleys and unless they are designated wilderness the Forest Service will harvest the trees. Roads are already being planned to go into these virgin valleys.

6. Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area on the east and Lightning Creek on the west should both be added to the Pasayten Wilderness. A major entrance into the eastern side of the Pasayten Wilderness is through the Horseshoe Basin which currently is within the North Cascade Primitive Area. This should remain wilderness and the approximately 12,000 acres of commercial timber in this basin should be left undisturbed. Lightning Creek should be placed in a wilderness rather than a recreation area to forestall the possible future resurrection of plans for a road along the east side of Ross Lake into Canada.

7. The Big Beaver Creek boundary should be moved eastward to include more of this region within the park.

8. The disastrous effect of the Kennecott open-pit mine within the Glacier Peak Wilderness should be recognized by the Senate Interior Committee some method devised that could prevent the operation of this mine.

I will skip over part of the reasons we organized but it started about the time the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area was under consideration by the Forest Service.

Exactly 30 years ago two national parks were proposed, Olympic National Park and a 5-million-acre ice peak in the Cascades Mountains. This Ice Peak Park went from roughly the Columbia River to the Canadian border. It was proposed by the National Park Service. Olympic National Park succeeded while this Ice Peak Park was deferred indefinitely and placed in the files of the Department of Interior.

Today we wish to commend the administration for once more renewing its efforts on behalf of Cascades Park. At this time we are interested to note that it is a far more modest one than the one proposed before, namely Ice Peaks Park.

We believe S. 1321, which is now before your committee, represents a major step in providing protection for the North Cascades. We believe and we recognize the bill provides for a park about half the size we felt in our best judgment should be a park in the Cascades that we had proposed in our council in 1953 and it protects about one-quarter of the park area which we also felt needed protection.

Furthermore, this is a bill that represents political compromise as the outcome of several agencies having drafted the study report and, as such, we feel it is in need of some amendment.

The position of the North Cascades Conservation Council, as determined by its board of directors in 1966 and reaffimed in 1967, was that our council believed our proposal for a park in 1963 combined with an earlier proposal in 1960 for a North Cascades Wilderness Area was the best plan for preserving the scenery in this area.

Then we recognized in 1966, however, that it would be reasonable to consider the alternate proposal of the North Cascades study team's proposal for a park as devised by Mr. Crafts and we preferred at that time to add to that proposal the Mount Baker National Park proposal of the Park Service.

In the case of the wilderness now referred to as the Pasayten Wilderness Area, we believe, through people familiar with the area, that the Horseshoe Basin section which is in the North Cascades Primitive Area should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness Area.

Finally we feel very strongly that three creeks, Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek, each a wilderness valley at the present time should be added to the western section of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

The additions proposed by the study team and proposed in your bill, we feel that does not go far enough.

We proposed a larger park in 1963, a 1.3-million-acre park and today the bill proposes a smaller one. We had a number of reasons for proposing that some of this land be made into a park, which is the background for our position here today, and we felt that we are seeking here in the Cascades the very highest quality of preservation conceivable for the Nation's finest classical Alpine scenery.

This region of the Cascades Range is widely known as the American Alps and it extends from Stevens Pass to the Canadian border.

I and other members of our council have been collectively through this Cascades area so we are really qualified to know whereof we speak. When a study was made by the Park Service a year ago, they had some glowing things to say of this area in that it would be a park to outrank any other national park in the country.

Of course, now the well-known statement of the Federal Cascades

study team is a matter of record for this area and this is not a matter for question.

We had a second major reason for concern about the North Cascades and why we proposed a park in 1963 and are delighted today to see things moving in that direction and that was a recognition that there were inadequacies in the preservation program of the scenic beauty of the North Cascades by the Forest Service.

Here we believe that the existing and future threats of the scenic integrity of the region are posed by logging and mining and some method must be sought to remove this. We feel this is a scenic heartland and logging scars are not proper in this context.

The Park Service does not have to manage forests for multiple logging service, the Forest Service is required to do so.

The Forest Service ranger, in many instances that we have observed, when he is given discretionary power, which is proper in managing his forest, he has to make the decision whether or not to plan timber sales and too frequently the decision is made in favor of the resource harvesting rather than the scenic preservation.

Then congressional legislation in the form of the Multiple Use Sustaining Act and the Wilderness Act both provide that extracts of resources is part of the management of the forest, both in wilderness as pertains to the Wilderness Act, and outside of wilderness as pertains to the Multiple Use Act.

We have several specific instances, you talk in general terms of forests in terms of sensitivity to scenic qualities, we are asked, "Can you document this?" I have listed on page 5 where it is quite clear the type of management we have genuinely been concerned with for over a dozen years.

These are timber sales that have occurred and each year a few more of these occur. The outstanding one is the one on the White Chuck River, which is now outside any preservation plan in the administration. In the case of the Suiattle River there is still an opportunity to protect some of that timber by the suggested additions of Sulphur, Downey, and Buck Creek to the wilderness area and the Cascades River, which I will mention shortly, that has a number of logging areas in it that we feel is incompatible with the scenic quality of this area.

So, as I draw to a close here, we do recognize that S. 1321 is a positive bill and it adds considerably to the wilderness area of the North Cascades and when the Forest Service decided to eliminate the El Dorado region from its proposed peak wilderness, attempts to get this, namely, put it in wilderness, have failed.

Now, the Park Commission has agreed to give this the status we believe it deserves.

Congressman Pelly had asked that a number of areas, 20, be deferred from logging for a period of time to allow Congress to study them and we find a number of these areas are now included in the park bill.

The amendments I would like to propose to you are as follows:

We would like to propose the statutory wilderness boundaries should be immediately designated within the park at the time the park is established. We feel the justification for this is there has been extensive study of the North Cascades. Everyone seems to be quite willing to agree to this and it is my understanding that the Park Service has considerable information in its hands and could come up with its recommendations for a formal wilderness line at a very early stage

and we would like to see, instead of the 2-year delay, no delay in the designation of the statutory wilderness.

We would like to see that the Granite Creek Valley be added to the east side of the park for the various reasons we mention here.

The highway, we felt, should be within the park to avoid public pressures to build other roads in this wilderness park. We see a very poor example of this where the Park Service has been forced, apparently, to recommend a spur road down Bridge Creek. Bridge Creek, history has established, is a valley we have struggled for years to keep as a wilderness valley so roads will not get into the Pasayten area.

We would like to see the highway within the Park Service administration to allow park interpretative facilities to be along an existing highway instead of the construction of a spur.

Certainly the climax of that cross-State highway is Washington Pass and it would seem peculiar to me that as the visitor travels across the mountains, presumably to visit this park, that he spends a good deal of his time outside the park and reaches the scenic climax on the highway and finds he is not in the park at all.

The very least that we would feel is desirable in this regard then, would be that the Granite Creek Basin at least be administered as a park service recreation area so it could be in the park interpretative context.

We feel the Mount Baker area should be added to the park. Here again there is a geological story that can best be told, if Mount Baker is made part of the story along with the Picket Range.

Furthermore, though I recognize Mr. Hart referred to joint management between Park Service management and Forest Service in that corner, it would seem to us more reasonable if the Park had facilities for visitation and interpretation entirely within its own boundaries.

The Cascade River Valley is an area that deserves considerable comment because a very small portion of this valley has been proposed to be within the park. It is to small and the visitation will be too damaging for it. This area should be expanded to allow more elbow room for the people who are inevitably going to come into this area from a growing megalopolis we are seeing expanding on the west side of the State.

Oddly enough, the bill that is proposed, S. 1321, has less of the Cascade River Valley in it than the study team report. We find this is a little uncertain and peculiar, also hard to understand.

The Skagit River Valley also a west side valley, that is really a gorge-type of valley and, from my knowledge of it, it offers very little elbow room for camp facilities.

Amendment No. 5, which I have referred to several times, once again I say it is the addition of Sulphur, Downey, and Buck Creeks to the Horseshoe Basin.

The Peak area in amendment 6, we feel that should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness and on the west end of the wilderness we would like to recommend the addition of the Lightning Creek with the objective of placing this creek in the wilderness to forestall the future possibility of a road along this route.

The study team report shows a proposed highway up the east side of Ross Lake and up Lightning Creek. It would seem to me the same

78-760—67——7

philosophy could apply here as applied at Bridge Creek, the Kew Valley Wilderness, and the road threat thereby removed.

Finally, I would urge this committee, they have already been urged, but I would add to that urging that they give serious consideration to the matter of the Kennecott plans for an open-pit copper mine in the Glacier Peak area, an event which we have known might occur some day but always felt maybe, as time went along, that enough public support for this area would arise so that the company would not find it worth its while to go in there.

I would urge the committee to give it consideration.

In closing, I would just ask the committee if I might present to them copies of three publications which I feel are pertinent to the statement I have just made, several issues of our publication, "The Wild Cascades," these will illustrate some of the instances of Forest Service insensitivity to scenic values, "The North Cascades," a book by Miller & Manning, which illustrates many of the scenic qualities in the Cascades, finally, "The Cascades Forgotten Parkland," also by Manning, which also illustrates some of the scenic values in the North Cascades.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Dr. Goldsworthy, we appreciate having your statement.

It was my impression that the proposed road you referred to, on the east side of Ross Lake, is not part of the plans in the recreation area.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. No, it is not a part of the plan as presented by Mr. Hartzog this morning. I think what I am referring to here is the possibility at some future date, some future administrator recalling the history and saying, "Well, there is really nothing preventing us from planning a road." Present administrators don't seem to contemplate that but administrators change.

The CHAIRMAN. Your point is that there is nothing to prohibit the action in the future.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. That is right, and it is not shown in the plans—well, it is in the recreation area so there are no plans for placing it in the wilderness category, to my knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres would be added, taking amendments 2 through 7, how many acres would be added, roughly, to the national park? Do you have a figure on that?

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. I can make an estimate that possibly the addition of Sulphur, Downey, and Buck Creeks would be about 11,000 acres.

I am not sure about the Horseshoe Basin and the Granite Creek area. That would be a simple matter of subtraction. I could figure it out but I don't know it offhand.

The CHAIRMAN. We can obtain that information.

With reference to amendment 8, the proposed open-pit mine at Miner's Ridge, I assume you were here when Mr. Greeley responded to that?

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. Yes; I was.

The CHAIRMAN. As you know, there is a legal problem involved because, while the Wilderness Act prohibited everything else, it permitted not only mining where existing patented claims were to be found, but also permitted continued exploration until 1983. I believe that is the correct year.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Obviously there will be a need to get the report from the administration, which we hope to have just as soon as possible. I have asked them to come up with a statement of position with reference to this problem and to other situations that could arise because it isn't just the situation at Glacier Peak.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. I am well aware of that, this is the one we are facing now but the future may have others in store.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Hatfield?

Mr. HATFIELD. Professor Goldsworthy, has your council considered the proposals made by Mr. Nelson, representing the Seattle Power & Light Co.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. Our consideration of Mr. Nelson's proposal was not based on the map that he had up here. We had made our statement based on a map that we had obtained a number of years ago, where at that time he showed a much larger dam in the Thunder Creek area, maybe several miles or so, 2 to 3 miles in length.

I am not sure of the exact details now. But our concern at that time was that this be a wilderness valley. At the present time my knowledge of that valley is this, it is a low-land valley, it is one that is easily accessible in terms of elevation climb from a major campsite on a major highway.

People without a great expenditure of effort can go up this. In fact at the present time many of these motorized trail scooters, gasoline driven, are using this because it is a quite easy trail to travel.

This bothers us, too, and we felt we would like to see it under wilderness classification.

Mr. HATFIELD. Under the testimony today, would these projects be within the boundaries of your proposed national park as well as the bill we have before us?

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. That is correct.

Mr. HATFIELD. Do you then support these power projects?

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. We have consistenly taken a stand against any project for water impoundment within the Thunder Creek Valley; yes, sir.

Mr. HATFIELD. So then when you speak in your testimony about supporting single use as opposed to multiple use you are speaking of scenic values in the park.

You would oppose power projects within that park?

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. Our opposition would not be to the use of existing power facilities in that we recognize that they are there. Our opposition has only been directed to the creation of one additional one; namely, the one on Thunder Creek, recognizing that there are already power facilities on the Diablo Reservoir and on the Ross Reservoir.

The park proposal our group had made in 1953 did not go further downstream to encompass the site of the Copper Creek or Gorge Dam areas. It just took in Diablo and Ross Creeks.

Mr. HATFIELD. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Magnuson?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, sir, we appreciate having your statement today as we did earlier when we held the hearings on the North Cascade report.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe we have a colleague of yours, David Lee?

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. I just met him today.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lee is from the department of botany, Rutgers University and I believe he has to leave.

You were not on the list, sir, and if you could give the high points of your statement, we would appreciate it.

We don't want to cut you short but a number of others have to leave, too.

STATEMENT OF DAVID LEE, GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANT, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, RUTGERS STATE UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

Mr. LEE. I appreciate coming here, I skipped classes to come here today.

My name is David Lee. I am presently employed as graduate research assistant in the Department of Botany, Rutgers, The State University, in New Brunswick, N.J. I am a voting resident of the State of Washington, and have lived in the city of Ephrata, near the eastern slope of the Cascades, for most of my life. I am extremely well acquainted with the North Cascades, having explored the area in my spare time, summer and winter, since my early teens. In addition I have spent some time in the mountains pursuing academic interests.

I am making these statements as a private citizen.

I would like, at this time, to give my support to S. 1321, regarding the formation of a North Cascades National Park and the formation and alteration of wilderness areas near the proposed park. However I would like to mention these following points as possible amendments to the bill, and to underline support for parts of the legislation that might be subject to modification.

It is my opinion that the areas in the national park presently designated as wilderness study areas should be included as additions to the national wilderness system. Almost the entire area included in wilderness study boundaries is fragile high country, obviously unsuitable for any kind of high density recreation. It is my opinion that the building of any improved access to this wilderness would be detrimental to its preservation.

I propose that the Arctic Creek drainage be included within the presently proposed wilderness study boundaries, and that no cableway or any other form of mass transportation be constructed in it. Again I feel that improved access to the surrounding alpine environment would be detrimental to its maintenance, and that the delicate alpine flora would be adversely affected by this high-density use.

I favor the retention of the Granite Creek drainage as part of the national park. It is a splendid example of glacial topography that should be included in the park.

I would like to add at this time that I looked upon the proposed ski area plans with some misgiving. I feel this would destroy the scenic beauty of the valley and I am skeptical about keeping the road open to the ski areas during the winter months.

The forests in the river valleys that drain the western slopes of the Cascades are some of the best examples of the once untouched Pacific Coastal Forest. These forests are of great beauty as well as of scientific and educational importance. I strongly support the protection of portions of these forests. This should mean the inclusion of more of the Cascade River drainage as part of the North Cascades

National Park. The indentations in the western boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness should be removed to extend protection to the forests of both the Suiattle and White Chuck River valleys.

I would like to give one last plea for the inclusion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness as part of a North Cascades National Park. In my opinion Glacier Peak and the surrounding mountains and valleys are the most varying and beautiful country in the entire Cascade Range. I feel that the wilderness ultimately can only be adequately protected as part of a national park. We are all aware of the intention of Kennecott Copper Corp. to make an open-pit copper mine out of Plummer Mountain. I have had considerable experience working and studying at the site of the old Holden Copper Mine, 10 miles east of Plummer Mountain. I have seen the ugly scars that have resulted from this mining. The excavation would be much more extensive and the vegetative regeneration much slower at the high-altitude Plummer Mountain site. I can attest to the pollution that has resulted from the mine tailings. There are no fish in the portion of Railroad Creek that flows by and below the tailings. In addition there has been absolutely no vegetative regeneration at the Holden tailings, nor does there appear to be a possibility for centuries. The pollution occurs through both the agents of wind and water and has affected surrounding vegetation as well. I can see no way that such pollution could be prevented at the Kennecott site. If it is too late to hope for the inclusion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness in a national park, let me underscore the need for the preservation of this area by some other means.

In conclusion I would like to restate my support for S. 1321, with the modifications I have proposed. I feel that the bill will do much to allow many Americans, this generation and the ones following, to experience the beauty and understand the nature of the great North Cascades—whether these people travel by auto or by foot.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Lee, for a very fine statement. We appreciate having your comments.

Senator Hatfield?

Mr. HATFIELD. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Magnuson?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Our next witness is Mr. W. D. Hagenstein, executive vice president, Industrial Forestry Association, Portland, Oreg.

STATEMENT OF W. D. HAGENSTEIN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND, OREG.

The CHAIRMAN. We are delighted to have you here and suggest you proceed in your own way. You may proceed in any way you wish. You may put your statement in the record or read it as you see fit.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. I think I would prefer to try to highlight some of the points I am making.

One thing I would like to say is that I was amazed this morning when Senator Bible asked the Secretary of Interior if he knew how much Federal land was in the State of Washington. We have a total acreage in the State of 42,693,760, of that total, 12,529,487 acres, or 29 percent of the total area of the State, is within the ownership of the Federal Government, 14 percent owned by the State of Washington and the Indians. Forty-three percent is nontaxed, and 57 percent is taxable.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. My name is W. D. Hagenstein and I reside in Portland, Oreg. I am a professional forester and a registered professional engineer in the States of Washington and Oregon. I am executive vice president of the Industrial Forestry Association and have served it in a professional capacity for 26 years.

Industrial Forestry Association consists of 105 companies and individuals engaged in the business of growing and harvesting timber and manufacturing lumber, pulp and paper, plywood and veneer, shingles and shakes, hard and soft boards, poles and poling, doors, furniture and other forest products. Its members operate nearly 400 wood-using plants, conduct more than 200 logging operations, and employ more than 80,000 people. The annual payroll of their employees exceeds $500 million. The association was organized in 1934 to develop a permanent timber supply for the forest industry of the Douglas-fir region. It started the now nationwide tree farm program in western Washington and western Oregon in 1941. It operates 2 forest tree nurseries—one for 26 years at Nisqually, Wash., and a second once since 1961 at Canby, Oreg.—to provide trees at cost for reforestation of private tree farms. It has grown 177 million trees in these nurseries during the past quarter century.

Obviously our members have a great responsibility for the maintenance of jobs and payrolls in our region. They operate in each of the 19 counties in western Washington and western Oregon. Some of them have been in business for more than a century; many for more than a half century. They are the backbone of more than a hundred communities where their payroll is the primary source of the economy.

For a century our industry harvested timber primarily from private lands. From 1941–45 it overcut its own lands to meet the war needs for wood. There were 45 billion feet of timber harvested in the region during the war—less than 8 percent of it from the national forests. Today 40 percent of our annual timber harvest in Washington comes from public lands, 57 percent in Oregon. These proportions will increase while we are growing another timber crop on our tree farms for future harvest.

We have a great responsibility to our employees, our communities, and consumers to examine every proposal which would dismember the national forests or otherwise prohibit the practice of forestry. Congress has this responsibility, too. That is why we are here today to assist this committee in discharging its responsibilities for the future management and use of the North Cascades.

First a little background.

In 1957 the Forest Service proposed to reclassify the Glacier Peak Limited Area of 348,000 acres into a wilderness area of 434,000 acres. This proposal established a boundary in the Suiattle River at the end of the road which would foreclose use of a large area in that drainage for recreation and forestry.

In 1959 the Forest Service revised its proposal by eliminating an 11,000-acre corridor up the Suiattle River to the Cascade Divide and a small acreage each in the White Chuck and Cascade drainages. The revised proposal included 423,000 acres.

We studied each proposal carefully on the ground. We concluded that each contained a significant area of land whose highest and best use to society was multiple use for all its benefits—water, timber, forage, wildlife and recreation.

At the Secretary of Agriculture's hearing at Bellingham, Wash., on October 13, 1959, we recommended deletion of four areas totaling 43,000 acres. Our basis was principally on topography and natural features as logical boundaries between multiple-use and single-use wilderness areas. Only exception was our recommended deletion in the upper Suiattle drainage which was based primarily on its higher value for forestry. Our justification for these deletions was that they would serve the needs of the public better because roads could then be built which would open up more fishing waters, enable mountain climbers to reach the peaks more easily, distribute the total recreational load more widely, and allow the practice of forestry for rotation of timber, water, and wildlife crops.

On September 6, 1960, the Secretary of Agriculture established the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area of 459,000 acres, substantially larger than any of the previous Forest Service proposals. Much of its westerly boundary was along section lines instead of logical topographic boundaries.

Early in 1963 the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior appointed a North Cascades study team to "determine the management and administration * * * that will best serve the public interest." This team delivered the next blow to the people of the North Cascade counties with release of its report in October 1965. It recommended that the North Cascades be devoted principally to single wilderness use with a North Cascades National Park of 698,000 acres, four new wilderness areas totaling 720,000 acres, additions of 39,000 acres to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and 7,000 acres to Mt. Rainier National Park, establishment of a wild river in the Skagit Basin, and a 900-mile system of scenic roads and several thousand miles of trails. The study team report hides more than it discloses. The team made no comprehensive studies of alternative uses of the land. It made no economic study. It did not adequately consider the part the national forests play now and the greater part they must play in Washington's economy in the future.

We appeared before this committee at Seattle, Wash., on February 12, 1966, when it was sounding out public reaction to the North Cascades report. We called it a "series of minority reports," and criticized its obvious lack of economic studies of alternative land uses.

In August, 1966 our directors flew over the area variously proposed for reservations of one sort or another by the North Cascades study team. They observed the immensity of the area. They enjoyed its unmatched and spectacular scenery. They saw its tremendous resources of water and timber. They shuddered at the huge old burns where uncontrolled wild fires had decimated whole mountainsides. They saw 5 million dead trees killed by beetles, defoliators, and disease. They knew without roads none of these dead trees would ever be salvaged for use. They knew also that there would be more dead trees because roadless areas are almost impossible to protect.

Flying as they did from the Seattle-Tacoma Airport, the busiest in our region, and looking over 3 million acres in several hours, they were impressed by the tremendous opportunities these lands hold for the use and enjoyment of the million and a half people who live in the Puget Sound Basin. While our directors have a primary responsibility for employment, they are also alive to the growing demands for recreation. Many of them are hunters and fishermen. The younger ones are skiers. They are all outdoor men and walk a lot in the woods.

They take their families camping. They saw in North Cascades almost unlimited opportunities for all the wholesome outdoor pursuits we call recreation for their employees, their families, their neighbors and for everyone.

To understand the concern we have on the probable effect of the proposals before you on the economy in the State of Washington, we need only to look back at the last time a national forest was transferred to national park status within the State. The Olympic National Park was established by Congress in 1938 by adding some 525,000 acres of the Olympic National Forest to the 320,000-acre Mount Olympus National Monument. The act limited the park to 898,292 acres and it now contains 896,000 acres. After 30 years, since the Olympic National Park was established, it is significant that the population of the four counties surrounding it has almost been standing still while Washington as a whole has been booming. The population of these four counties has only increased from 99,000 in 1930 to 117,000 in 1966. During the same period Washington's population zoomed from 1,563,000 to 3,120,000.

When Congress dismembered the Olympic National Forest it triggered stagnation of the Olympic Peninsula as a whole. It put a definite ceiling on the number of job opportunities. It discouraged investment in long planned facilities for sustained utilization of the national forest timber.

Neither is the Olympic National Park serving a principal purpose of parks—enjoyment by people—because it is mostly inaccessible to a majority of citizens. The long-heralded tourist development which the park was supposed to stimulate has not yet come to pass.

Most of the recreation on the Olympic Peninsula consists of hunting, fishing, and camping—almost exclusively in the remains of the national forest and in the private tree farms which surround the park. Olympic Peninsulites know now that the park's creation put a permanent damper on their future because it took away their greatest promise for a permanent economy—the practice of forestry.

Until there has been a thorough examination of all the alternative possibilities for use of the North Cascades for all the people, we can't let the Olympic experience reoccur. Our economy just can't stand it. Neither can it stand a lessening of the recreation opportunities through keeping several million acres roadless.

Washington has been a rapidly growing State since I was born there more than a half-century ago. Its population has doubled since 1930, which is faster than the national rate. Obviously, the growing population of Washington needs both more jobs and more recreation. Washington already has a favorable ratio of recreational opportunity for its people if we develop them for use. Our two national parks contain 1,137,244 acres. The National Recreation Area behind Coulee Dam contains 98,500 acres. There are 129 State parks with 80,000 acres. There are 9.7 million acres of national forests. There are 4.9 million acres of tree farms which are available for all sorts of outdoor recreation. Our tree farms, all privately owned and operated principally as permanent timber growing ventures, have been available to the public for hunting for many years. In western Washington last fall nearly a quarter-million people used them for hunting. They harvested 13,000 big game animals. In addition, tree farm owners have developed many camping and picnic grounds which are used by the public without

charge. The number of fishermen who use the streams flowing through our tree farms runs into several hundred thousand per year. Many tree farm areas are used by hikers, photographers, botanizers, and berry-pickers. The reason for their popularity for all these outdoor uses is the same as for the national forests—their easy accessibility on roads built for the practice of forestry.

With concentration of our people in cities there seems to be little recognition today that the people in the cities, too, live from the land. In Washington this means forest, agricultural, and grazing land because the wealth created here provides the basic sustenance of our whole economy. What we need more than anything else is a balance between opportunities for employment and recreation on all our Federal lands. We can use them for both if we make the right decisions. But we are faced with a dilemma in the Puget Sound counties because of their burgeoning population. We are losing a lot of forest and agricultural land each year around our cities and towns for space for homes, power transmission lines, water impoundment, roads, and for industrial plants, schools and other essential facilities. If we continue to diminish our forestry and other productive land use base, we won't have enough land on which to grow the timber the country needs. If the people of the United States didn't want and need the products which come from the forest, this would be of little concern. But they do need them now. They will need them in the future. We can't turn the forestry faucet off and on. Decisions must be made now as to how much land we are going to have for growing trees to provide the wood needs of our posterity.

In the North Cascade counties the forest industry is significant in the economy. In these counties the Federal Government owns nearly 60 percent of all the commercial forest land. It has more than 70 percent of all the present timber inventory. For the last century private timber has built the economy of these counties. The time has arrived within our generation when the national forests should play the part Congress destined them to do when it established them in 1897 for providing an adequate supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States.

Tables 1 and 2 show the ownership of commercial forest land and present timber inventory in the North Cascade counties.

(The tables referred to follow:)

TABLE 1.—*Commercial forest land ownership*

County	Private		State, county, and municipal		Federal [1]		Total
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres
Whatcom	238,880	41.5	71,950	12.5	264,042	46.0	574,872
Skagit	339,550	46.8	122,810	17.0	261,917	36.2	724,277
Snohomish	377,490	46.0	116,700	14.4	324,570	39.6	818,760
Okanogan	250,400	11.5	193,800	14.9	1,241,500	73.6	1,685,700
Chelan [2]	151,000	20.0	27,000	3.5	578,000	76.5	756,000
Total	1,357,320	29.7	532,260	11.6	2,670,029	58.7	4,559,609

[1] Includes Indian lands, national forests, public domain, and military reservations.
[2] Data includes Douglas County which only has a total of 7,900 acres of forest land.

NOTE.—Data are from various Forest Survey Reports of U.S. Forest Service (Chelan, 1963; Okanogan, 1962; Snohomish, 1957; Whatcom, 1959; Skagit, 1959). Therefore the above data reflect deletions caused by dedication of Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in 1960 for Chelan County only.

TABLE 2.—*Timber inventory ownership*

[Billions of board feet]

County	Private		State, county, and municipal		Federal [1]		Total
	Volume	Percent	Volume	Percent	Volume	Percent	
Whatcom	2.433	21.6	.962	8.7	7.828	69.7	11.223
Skagit	4.139	27.4	1.193	8.0	9.750	64.6	15.082
Snohomish	3.589	17.5	2.008	9.6	14.975	72.9	20.572
Okanogan	.780	7.6	1.292	10.9	9.192	81.5	11.264
Chelan	1.532	15.7	[2].572	5.9	7.616	78.4	9.720
Total	12,473	18.3	6.027	9.4	49.361	72.3	67.861

[1] Includes volumes on Indian, national forest, public domain, and military reservation commercial forest land.
[2] Includes all "Other public" including Federal other than national forest.

NOTE.—Data are for: Whatcom, Skagit, 1957; Snohomish, 1955; Okanogan, 1959; Chelan, 1959 (but adjusted to reflect deletion in Glacier Peak Wilderness Area).

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. It is clear that Federal timber is a significant part of the area's timber supply.

Table 3 shows forest industry employment and payrolls in the North Cascade counties for 1965:

TABLE 3.—*Forest industry employment and payrolls*

County	Number of employees	Payroll
Whatcom	1,932	$12,771,801
Skagit	1,475	10,003,638
Snohomish	7,400	48,864,657
Okanogan	1,113	5,860,034
Chelan	573	3,329,055
Total	12,493	80,829,185

Source: Washington Employment Security Department.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. You won't find much clamor for or acceptance of further dismemberment of the Mt. Baker, Wenatchee, and Okanogan National Forests in the North Cascade counties because the people there know their businesses and their public investments in schools and roads depend on a continuing timber supply from both the national forests and the State and private lands which make up their resource and economic base. They know they live in a superlative scenic and recreation area because they are its principal users. They know, too, that before they can enjoy recreation they must first have a job. They know that it is the payrolls their forests generate that adds significantly to the economy of all the metropolitan communities in the Puget Sound country.

When Congress passed the Wilderness Act in 1964, it blanketed into the national wilderness preservation system some 7 million acres of areas previously designated administratively as wild or wilderness by the Secretary of Agriculture. The act gives the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior until 1974 to examine all the primitive areas in the national forests and roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more in the national parks and other units of the national park system which might be suitable for wilderness designation. But these can only be

designated as wilderness by act of Congress. This implies that additional areas should not be put into the system until after careful study of all their alternative uses.

S. 1321 recommends adding 10,000 acres to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and thus opens up its boundary for reconsideration. This gives Congress a chance to designate its boundaries much more logically and beneficially.

We would like to make two specific recommendations for modification of the boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area which we believe are consistent with the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the Multiple Use Act of 1960, and the intention of Congress when it first set forth the objectives of the national forests in the act of June 4, 1897.

They are:

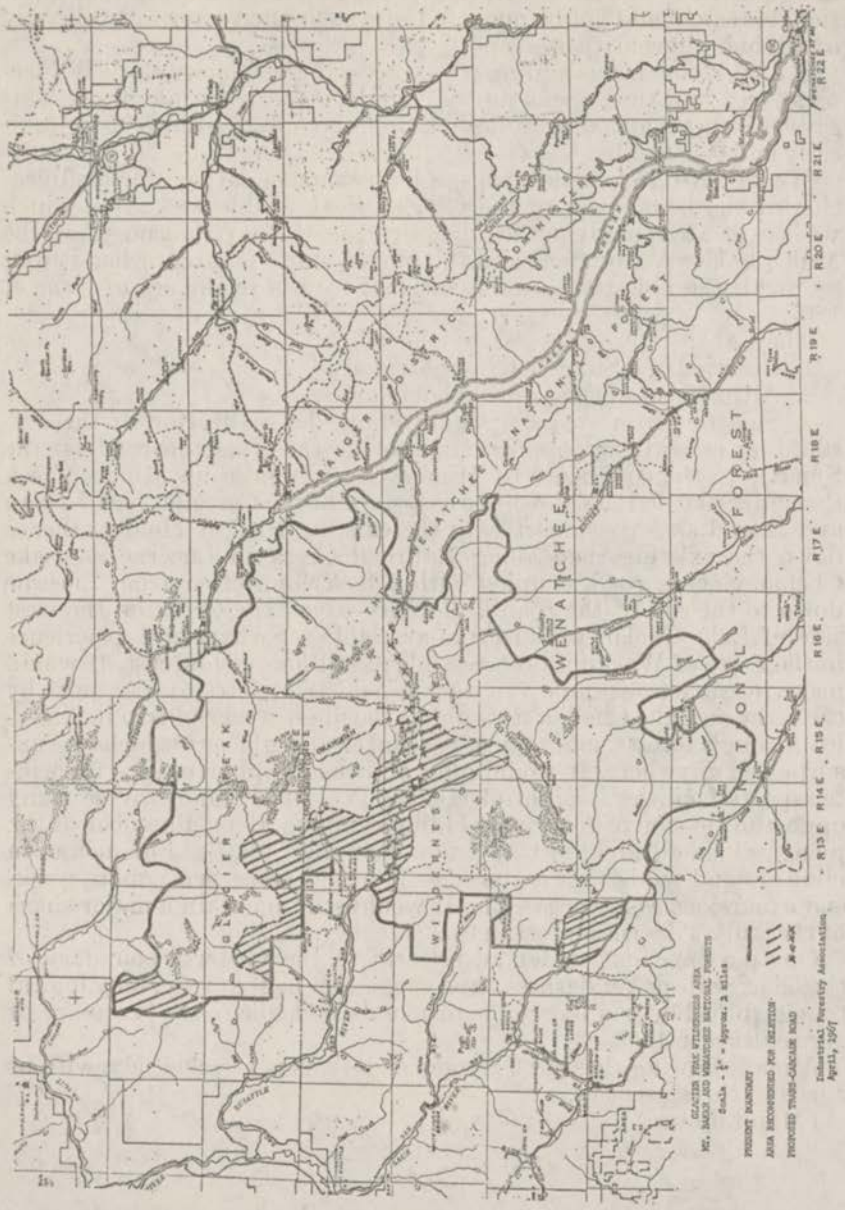
1. Creation of a Suiattle River corridor.
2. Adjustment of the westerly boundaries.

A Suiattle River corridor would allow the realization of the outstanding recreational opportunities of a trans-Cascade road up the Suiattle to the confluence of Miners Creek, thence up Miners Creek through Suiattle Pass, down the east slope of the Cascades past Lyman and Hart Lakes to connect with the existing road at Holden, thence down the existing road along Railroad Creek to Lucerne on Lake Chelan. Such a road, coupled with a boat connection from Lucerne down to the end of the road at Twenty-Five Mile Creek on the west side of Lake Chelan would make available a Switzerland experience in the State of Washington accessible to millions at low cost. It would make possible a 360-mile family weekend trip. Part by car, part by car ferry on Lake Chelan, it would be the finest weekend trip in America through forests, mountains, past lakes and glaciers which are unsurpassed anywhere. It would offer additional opportunities for winter sports facilities in sight of Glacier Peak itself and provide many opportunities for recreation including camping along a number of the principal side drainages which flow into the Suiattle. For mountain climbers and wilderness enthusiasts it would make many more weekend excursions easily accessible. It would still maintain a major share of the truly wilderness areas in that category.

Our recommendation for adjustment of the westerly boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area suggests it be redrawn along logical topographic lines similar to the proposals we made to the Secretary of Agriculture in 1959.

A map showing these two recommendations is attached herewith as a part of this statement.

(Map follows:)


GLACIER PEAK
WILDERNESS
WENATCHEE
NATIONAL FOREST
R13E
R14E
R15E
R16E
R17E
R18E
R19E
R20E
R21E
R22E
GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AREA
MT. BAKER AND WENATCHEE NATIONAL FORESTS
Scale - 1/2" = Approx. 2 miles
PRESENT BOUNDARY
AREA RECOMMENDED FOR DELETION
PROPOSED TRANS-CASCADE ROAD
Industrial Forestry Association
April, 1967

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Because no one yet has adequately considered all the alternative uses of the North Cascades, we also recommend that a thorough economic study be made on the effects of all the land use proposals therefor within the context of the economy of the adjacent communities.

Everyone responsible for jobs and payrolls in the North Cascades is worried that if S. 1321 were passed, the end of the Mt. Baker National Forest is in sight. Were a North Cascades National Park created, there would be pressure to enlarge it significantly by annexing Mt. Baker and Glacier Peaks, the two crown jewels of the North Cascades.

S. 1321, with its proposal to put 1,180,000 acres into parks and wilderness, is a serious threat to the economy of Washington. But as though this were not enough, it is compounded by the administration's proposals for a scenic rivers bill, S. 1092, and a scenic trails bill, S. 827. When you add these on top of the withdrawals already made from the Federal lands in Washington for park, wilderness and recreation areas and consider the landscape management policies of the U.S. Forest Service, one can't help but conclude that it seems to be a blueprint for making forestry passe.

I would like to make it very clear no one objects to large withdrawals for national park or wilderness where these can be made without jeopardizing the local economy. But an adequate economic study of the alternative uses of all these lands is imperative so that the administration can determine how to be responsive to the needs of Washington's people.

There is a basic conflict involved in the administration policies where on one hand it wants to eliminate poverty in rural areas by creating opportunities for employment and with the other hand takes away such opportunities by proposing to dedicate huge additional areas of productive Federal lands for noneconomic uses. Is the administration saying that in the future the citizens of Washington are going to be obliged to all live in cities and either work for the Boeing Aircraft Co. or the Government itself, and that a majority of its productive lands are going to be used primarily for playgrounds? Is it saying to the people of the North Cascades counties that it is futile for them to keep investing money in their businesses to provide more jobs, for the employees of these businesses to forget about their investments in their homes and for local government to neglect its continued investment in schools, roads, and other public facilities?

Climatic conditions in the North Cascades severely limit its recreation season to 3 months of the year for the average person. The season is extended a little bit for hunting and skiing, but no economy can be soundly based upon such a short season of employment.

In conclusion, the Industrial Forestry Association opposes the provisions of S. 1321 which would create a North Cascades National Park, a Ross Lake National Recreational Area, a Pasayten Wilderness Area and increase the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. It maintains that the present Glacier Peak Wilderness Area needs to be redefined as two wilderness areas as described earlier in this statement, so as to make that area of superlative scenery available to a majority of the people of the State of Washington and the Nation.

Wilderness parks and areas, desirable as they are, do not meet the needs of the public generally. If their area bears some reasonable relationship to their use and other Federal lands are managed for multiple use, together they can provide a desirable balance of jobs, commodities and recreation. Congress should not act on this bill now. Instead it should direct that a thorough study of the alternative uses of the subject lands be made within the context of Washington's rising population with its consequent needs for more jobs and more recreation. Such a study, by competent and impartial people, should furnish a sound basis for congressional action on the future of the gigantic and spectacular area we call the North Cascades.

Now, I have one other item, Mr. Chairman, I would like to call to the committee's attention; that is, the College of Forestry of the University of Washington in December 1966 published an evaluation made by a graduate student by the name of John Hendee of the North Cascades study report.

I would like to ask that this be made available to the members in the files of this hearing or as part of the record.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be received by the committee at this time and then we will decide its ultimate disposition. In any event it will be part of the files of the proceedings of this committee.

I get the impression from your statement that your big concern is with reference to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. In other words, this should be revised; cut down in size. As you know this was set up by the Forest Service and was ratified as a part of the wilderness system with passage of the wilderness legislation.

Am I correct in that?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Yes, you are, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the Picket Range area, it is my impression that that area was a part of the original primitive area set up in 1931, which was unavailable for logging, for example.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Yes, it has never been, Senator, that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. So the bulk of the park area is pretty well removed from commercial logging operations, isn't it, generally?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. I think that is true, the area of the national park proposed in the bill. However, I really do believe before this committee acts on legislation of this kind you really have the responsibility to the people of the State to make a study.

If this was done by the North Cascades study team, it was not included in the report. This is a great, vast area that has not been explored too well.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean on the economic impact?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Yes, what effect will it have in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. We had a lot of hearings in Seattle. One of the things I remember, although I don't have it at my fingertips, was the change in the percentage of our people employed in the timber products industry in western Washington as compared to what it has been in the past.

As a matter of fact, I have a recollection that employment in the timber products industry, due to more efficient means of harvesting timber and more efficient means of producing the end product, there are fewer people over a 10-year period employed in the industry than previously.

There has been a downward trend, but the output has gone up. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. In the last 10 years that is true. With the cost price squeeze on every industry in our country, there has been an effort to mechanize more.

This, of course, has a tendency to have less man-days per unit of output. The long term trend in our industry, again, as we process more of our pulp into paper products, which has come about increasingly, is upward.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I mention this is my further recollection that had it not been for the aerospace industry we would have shown a net decline, in the Puget Sound area at least, of industrial employment during this 10-year period we have referred to.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. I think that is true. There is no question the aerospace industry has added significantly to the employment there.

The CHAIRMAN. In Oregon you have had a continuing increase in the timber products business, both in terms of output and man-hours employed because of the diversification of the end product.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. The same trend is occurring in Oregon that occurred in Washington. We are getting more diversification in Oregon than we have achieved in Washington.

One thing is, taking the statistical information developed by the Cascades study team, if you include the big metropolitan county of King, you show the forest industry as a rather low percentage of total employment.

As compared to all industry, it seems rather insignificant but as to forest industry employment in the three north counties alone, you will find 80 percent is in the timber industry and this is immediately adjacent to the area we are talking about.

The CHAIRMAN. It is changing rapidly?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Yes, but you still have forestry as the hard core of business in that area.

The CHAIRMAN. You mention Snohomish County has 7,000 employees, and it is a very fine example of diversification. In Snohomish County currently there are, or there will be by 1969, 19,000 employees in the Boeing 747 plant.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. It will make us look pretty small by comparison, to be sure.

The CHAIRMAN. Things change quite rapidly, as you go up to Chelan and Whatcom County. New industry is coming into that area. Whatcom County particularly has seen the advent of an aluminum industry, and in both counties we have the petroleum industry with their large refineries.

Other diversifications are getting underway. Those of us born up there recognize and appreciate the great changes that have taken place in the timber products industry in the way of diversification, so that you are getting more man-hours involved for more feet of timber cut.

Senator Hatfield?

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. Chairman, first I would like to say I don't know of any two people more knowledgeable in the natural resources field than Mr. Hagenstein and his wife. It was my pleasure to appoint Mrs. Hagenstein to the Oregon Resources Board.

Mr. Bill Hagenstein has been not only a leader in the industrial forestry program but has also been called on many times to counsel and give leadership in recreational programs and multiple-use concepts of our resources.

One thing that bothers me, amongst other things, is that in your statement you sort of slipped by a very significant figure. That was when you referred to the fact that during World War II some 45-billion board feet of timber was harvested out of the States of Oregon and Washington.

Then I believe you put in percentages, which indicate that all but about 2.7 billion feet came from private timber lands.

In this committee, I feel we have to concern ourselves with something more than just the outline of parks. I am concerned about total resources. I think we kind of give an illusion or impression that if we lock up some of our timber for scenic values or scenic beauty, all the rest can be raped and utilized and stripped from our environment.

As I say, I am concerned with the total resources, whether Federal-public lands or non-Federal-public lands. I think we have to concern ourselves with the relationship of both nonpublic and public lands.

In the event of another national emergency, such as World War II, another demand by the Government for timber products will be upon us.

It is increasing now in the Vietnam war. I think people forget there are thousands of products we use in the economy that come from our timber resources.

My question is, would you comment on the policies on public lands governing the harvest and use of the resources in relation to the effect it has on private lands to have sustained yield and good conservation practices on our privately owned land.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. I will comment on that briefly.

First, I want to say I appreciate the kind remarks you made about Mrs. Hagenstein. She appreciates the chance to serve as a housewife on the Oregon Water Resources Board.

I can say now she knows more about it than some of the people schooled in it. She has taught me a great deal about it.

I think the statistic you referred to, that during World War II there were 45 billion feet of timber harvested in Washington and Oregon, but only 8 percent, 2.7 billion, came from the national forests was because up to that time they were hopelessly inaccessible.

Addressing myself as briefly as I can to the question Senator Hatfield raises, as I indicated in my statement for a century in our region the private timber is what built our economy and the national forests for the most part were at higher elevation and inaccessible.

As Congress intended, I think, in the act of 1897, the national forests were to provide an adequate timber supply for the population of the country. I think that time is now and this is why I think we really have to pay attention to the decisions we make as to how much land we intend to devote to forestry and how much to recreational pursuits.

I think we can have both.

If we don't supplement the timber supply in Washington and Oregon during the next half century, significantly from the public lands, then we are going to see a lot of the companies in our industry

die out and dry up a lot of employment and communities because, when we have lived a hundred years on our land, we have a lot of young timber coming along that won't be ready for harvest for 25 to 100 years. In the meanwhile the timber will have to come from national forests and other public lands.

Nobody advocates these lands be decimated. We all believe they should be handled in such a way so that we will have a continuing timber supply.

In the last 25 years we have really learned how to practice forestry and now we have to have a chance to show we can continue to do it and bring it to fruition for the people of this country.

I had a chance to go to Europe for the first time in my life to visit the fountainhead of forestry in the world where forestry has been practiced for centuries. These people really make use of the land. They do not have as favorable a ratio of land to people as do we. They wouldn't think for a minute of putting millions of acres of land into park and recreation unless they could afford it.

I think we are in the same position. We are not as hard pressed as they are but we don't want to become that way. If you are going to devote some of these lands to the continued practice of forestry, that decision has to be made now. You can't turn the forestry faucet off and on. If you are going to have an adequate forest land base to meet the wood needs of our population, you have to make the decision now.

During World War II when I had the opportunity of serving as chief engineer of military lumbering in the Solomon Islands, I bought all the equipment and took it over there. We produced a lot of lumber for hospitals, tent framing, bridges, docks, and wharves, but particularly for dunnage to ship the supplies from one area to another as the war moved ahead. We used in 4 years, 1942–45, 15 billion feet of lumber a year to ship the supplies and equipment overseas. This is approximately 50 percent of the total domestic softwood needs of our country in normal times for all purposes.

If we had not had that timber available in this great country of ours we could not have gotten those supplies to the boys over there. I hope we don't have to have wars but, if we do, we better have timber as in the past and as in the present.

I hope I answered your question; I rambled around a bit.

Mr. HATFIELD. I don't think an answer is right now available.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Moss?

Mr. MOSS. No questions at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Magnuson?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I just wanted to ask my old friend, who has appeared before me many times in other hearings, how much land is in the Glacier Peak Area; how much timber are you talking about?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. The areas that really ought to be deleted from the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area to give it logical boundaries is about 50,000 acres.

The present Glacier Peak Wilderness Area is 458,505 acres, so the depletion we recommend would be roughly around 11½ percent. I would estimate that area would support an average stand of timber of 30,000 feet to the acre, so you are talking about approximately 1½ billion feet, which is about 40 percent of the commercial timber that is in the current Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In the current area?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Yes; the whole area bounded by the black line.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wanted those figures so we would have a perspective of how much timber we are talking about.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, sir, we appreciate having your statement.

Mr. Brock Evans, Federation of Outdoor Clubs, Seattle, Wash.

STATEMENT OF M. BROCK EVANS, NORTHWEST REPRESENTATIVE, FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, SEATTLE, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN. We are delighted to have you, Mr. Evans, and you may read your statement in full or hit the high points, as you wish.

Mr. EVANS. I would like to thank both you and the committee for permitting me the privilege of testifying.

Some of the items in my formal statement have already been testified to and I will pass over those and try to summarize the rest of my statement.

My name is Brock Evans. I am a Seattle attorney, and am the Northwest Representative of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs—an organization of some 58,000 members in 43 outdoor clubs in eight western States. There are 18 member clubs in the State of Washington.

The federation was founded in 1933, and from the beginning, one of its primary objectives has been the creation of a climate of understanding of the need for preservation of wilderness and scenic beauty in the West. In this role, the federation has played a deep and active part in the conservation movement in the West, from the King's Canyon and Olympic Park battles of the thirties to the redwoods, Grand Canyon, and North Cascades controversies of the present.

The federation has a long record of historical interest in the North Cascades, and of concern for the adequate protection and preservation of its scenic and wilderness values. In 1955, 1956, and 1957, the federation recommended reclassification of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and its substantial enlargement to include the boundaries originally proposed by Forest Service officials in 1939. In 1959 it opposed the Forest Service attempt to reduce the area of the wilderness so as to exclude the timbered lowland valleys. From 1958 through 1961, the federation called for a joint study of the North Cascades by representatives of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture to determine the future management practices in the area best suited to maintain its wilderness and scenic qualities; and since 1958, the federation has been on record as favoring a national park in the North Cascades. I would like to say here that we do support S. 1321 with a few amendments which I will go into later. In 1963, we went on record as being in favor of the proposal of the North Cascades Conservation Council for a North Cascades National Park, as being that proposal which would most adequately and truly protect the scenic and wilderness qualities of the North Cascades. Subsequent to the issuance of the Federal Study Team Report of 1966, the federation again went on record as favoring the study team proposal for a North Cascades

National Park, with certain modifications designed to protect areas surrounding the park and to protect the wilderness inside the park.

The position of the federation here on the North Cascades question today is essentially the same as the position it has taken over the past 12 years. We believe that the scenic and wilderness values of the North Cascades far outweigh any other value or combination of values there. We favor the protection of as much of the remaining wilderness in the North Cascades as possible, under the auspices of the national wilderness preservation system. We favor the creation of a North Cascades National Park of sufficient size to adequately do a proper job of protecting both the wilderness and those scenic areas which do not qualify as wilderness because of man-made developments. We have consistently opposed the attempts over the years of the present management: that is, the Forest Service, to destroy certain portions of the wilderness and scenic qualities of the North Cascades through the full-scale implementation of their logging program. Because of such activities, and because of the consistent refusal of the Forest Service to extend moratoriums on logging in areas believed by conservationists to deserve protection, the federation believes that only a transfer of jurisdiction from the Forest Service to the Park Service over certain portions of the North Cascades will provide a truly adequate protection for them.

The need for a change in jurisdiction has been touched upon, but perhaps it is appropriate to go into the matter in more detail here, since it is this, above all else, above even the outstanding scenic natural features of the area, which has given strength and substance to the move for a North Cascades National Park. The statement is often heard around the State of Washington, and perhaps elsewhere too, that there is no need for a change in jurisdiction over the North Cascades, because the Forest Service is doing a good job protecting the area. If this were so, we would not be here today; thousands and thousands of intelligent men and women from all walks of life would have never given countless hours toward the cause of protection of the North Cascades, and there would be no controversy. But unfortunately, the contrary is the case; the Forest Service is and has been unwilling to protect areas of scenic and wilderness quality where commercial stands of timber are involved. This was true in 1957, when that agency proposed the creation of a Glacier Peak Wilderness Area along the rocky ridges of the region, leaving corridors around the equally desirable wilderness valleys because they happen to contain stands of commercial timber.

It is true today, when we see the Forest Service proposals for wilderness areas in the Alpine Lakes and Cougar Lakes region of the North Cascades, the boundaries of which again were drawn quite carefully to exclude nearly every accessible stand of commercial timber, despite the fact that some of the timbered valleys outside their proposals were logically a part of the widerness complex. We have seen it in logging sale after logging sale in places such as Green Mountain and Lime Creek on the Suiattle River, Meadow Mountain on the White Chuck, Sloan Creek and Ellicot Creek in the North Fork of the Sauk; and Newhalem Creek, all in the area proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council for a North Cascades National Park; along the Miller River, Foss River, and Cooper River, in the area

proposed by the North Cascade Conservation Council for an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area and along Deep Creek, in the area proposed for a Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area. Most of the sales were conducted over the protests of conservationists, and for the most part, after formal request for study or reclassification and protection of the areas involved were made.

We are currently protesting timber sales in the Deception Creek and Eight Mile Creek drainages occurring within the boundaries of an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area formally proposed by conservation groups in 1963. Congress has had a chance yet to act on none of these proposals, which were legitimately made and carefully considered, and yet the timber sale program goes on.

In addition to the destruction caused by its intentional programs, such as timber harvesting, the present state of the law makes it impossible for the Forest Service to protect other areas of scenic and wilderness quality, even if it wants to. Water impoundment projects are permitted in all National Forest Service lands, and even in wilderness areas, if permission is obtained from the President. Mining activities are also permitted on all nationa forest lands, and even in wilderness areas. Currently in the very scenic heart of the North Cascades, the Image Lake region of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, we are threatened with a large open pit copper mine which will effectively destroy one of the most photographed places in the State of Washington, not to mention all the wilderness surrounding it. The Forest Service appears to be powerless to stop this.

Finally, we see that the Forest Service's own proposals for protection of scenic and wilderness values are consistently inadequate to do the job required in the North Cascades. Wherever the Forest Service has drawn boundaries for wilderness areas, it has consistently attempted to exclude areas of commercial timber which should logically be a part of the area, as we have seen in the Glacier Peaks and Alpine Lakes areas. The Forest Service recreation area proposal, "the Eldorado Peake High Country," did not truly provide for protection of the area, because it permitted mining, road construction, dam building, and logging. We already had experience with one Forest Service recreation area in the North Cascades, the Mount Baker Recreation Area. Here, in late 1965, the Forest Service attempted a clearcut logging sale well inside the boundaries of this area, in violation of their own policy. It took a protest to the regional forester to put a stop to this practice. Finally, the so-called landscape management areas which do take a step forward toward protection, do not do a complete job, because they provide only for a slower amount of timber cutting, not for no cutting at all.

It is for all these reasons: the original and continuing refusal of the Forest Service to consider that areas which contain commercial timber may also deserve scenic and wilderness protection, coupled with their inability under the present law to halt mining and water development activities, and joined with the inadequacies of their own plans for recreation areas and landscape management areas, that have led the federation and other conservation groups to the belief that only a change in jurisdiction to the Park Service, will accomplish the job that is needed in the scenic core of the North Cascades. We are willing to see other areas of the North Cascades

receive protection in wilderness areas, even though this is not complete protection; but not the scenic core. The scenic core deserves the highest protection it can get, and that is in a national park.

The basic premise of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs with regard to legislation in the North Cascades, has been that it will favor any type of legislation which does a truly proper and adequate job of protecting the scenic and wilderness character of the North Cascades. A large national park should protect the scenic core, since this is the highest degree of protection; other areas, equally deserving of protection should be included as units of the wilderness preservation system, and still others, highly scenic, but perhaps not qualified to be wilderness, should at least be placed in a recreation area category. It is with these premises in mind that the federation has gone on record as supporting either the 1963 North Cascades Conservation Council proposal or the 1966 Crafts' proposal, together with suggested amendments in the national interest. We feel that either of these proposals are in the national interest and would do a proper job of protecting what still remains of our magnificent national heritage in this area. For these reasons, we still adhere to our basic position that these proposals do the best job of providing protection for the North Cascades.

S. 1321, the legislation now before us on the North Cascades, represents some changes from the 1966 Crafts' proposal, particularly in the substitution of the Ross Lake Recreation Area for a National Park, and in the omission of the Granite Creek drainage from any protection whatsoever. Other than that, it is substantially the same as the Crafts' proposal, insofar as boundaries are concerned, and we feel that it is a progressive bill and worthy of favorable consideration. We believe that the introduction of this bill represents a significant step forward in the drive for protection of the North Cascades, and the administration deserves much praise for its recognition that the area deserves better protection and national recognition than it has been received in the past.

However, we are concerned with certain features of the bill, and feel that amendments should be made to it to make it truly strong and adequate bill from the standpoint of protection and preservation of the natural scene. Basically, we believe that the bill does not provide enough statutory protection for wilderness, that it creates a high country park without adequate provision for living space for visitors and little opportunity for them to get into the park without intruding on existing wilderness. Finally, there are many scenic and unique lands adjoining the park but outside of its presently proposed boundaries, which should be properly a part of it and which are threatened by adverse developments. I refer especially to the Granite Creek drainage and the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Specifically, the federation proposes the following amendments to S. 1321, which it believes will correct some of its defect:

BOUNDARY CHANGES

1. *Cascade River.*—The Cascade River Valley, as far west as its junction with Marble Creek, should be added to the park. This is a deep lowland valley, providing one of the most magnificent scenic entrances into the heart of the Eldorado Peaks country. The presently

proposed park boundary only goes as far as the junction of the North Fork with the Middle Fork, and includes very little level parts of the valley floor which would be suitable for campgrounds and other developments. Parts of the area have been severely damaged by Forest Service logging, but this type of practice should be prevented in the future, and would be prevented by the creation of a national park. This valley is necessary to be added to the park both from a scenic and a living space standpoint.

2. *Granite Creek.*—The North Cascades study team report, at page 90, had this to say about Granite Creek:

> There is no question as to the physical qualifications of the area for a national park status. This is not at issue. The Eldorado Peaks area, the Picket range, Mount Shuksan, the upper part of Lake Chelan, the Stehekin River, and Thunder and Granite Creek Valleys are undisputed as to their uniqueness and scenic grandeur.

Anyone who has seen this area knows that it is of national park caliber, and is logically a part of the park. The valley happens to be along the route of the North Cross-State highway, which in our opinion is an even greater reason for making it a part of the park. As the legislation is presently drafted, there is no opportunity for visitors from other parts of the country to drive through the park, and this puts pressure on the Park Service for unwise development and intrusions into the existing wilderness which is the prime glory of the North Cascades. The Granite Creek Valley again provides magnificent scenery and living space for park visitors without intruding on existing wilderness areas. The area, at the very least, should receive recreation area protection, rather than being open to Forest Service multiple use practices. It is known that the Granite Creek Valley contains fine stands of typical Northwest timber, an attraction in itself. This area should not be open to timber cutting or other related multiple use practices, and should be added to the park. We believe this addition could be made without any interference with proposed commercial activity along the highway.

3. *Beaver Creek.*—The boundaries now drawn between the park and the recreation area along Big Beaver Creek seem to include all the commercial timber stands on Big Beaver Creek, which are located at its lower end. (See p. 100, fig. 41, North Cascades study team report). We note with some trepidation the recreation area provision of S. 1321 provides for possible logging activities (section 402 (a) and (3)). The small amount of commercial timberland at the lower end of Big Beaver Creek belongs properly in the park as part of its scenic setting. We urge therefore, that the boundary of the recreation area at this point be moved downstream a few miles to permit that part of the area to become part of the park.

4. *Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.*—The problem of this area will be discussed in more detail later, but it is the Federation's belief that this is one of the most scenic parts of the entire North Cascades, and is logically from this standpoint a part of the national park. It is not receiving adequate protection at this time, because the Forest Service seems to be unable to prevent the impending open pit copper mine development proposed for its scenic heart. Addition of this area to the national park would put an end to the disastrous attempt to destroy the area by this mining operation.

ROSS LAKE RECREATION AREA

The primary purpose of a recreation area is to provide mass recreation, not to take the place of a national park. Where lands of scenic and unusual character belong logically in the national park system, we do not think it is appropriate to place them in a recreation area instead. We recognize, however, the need for mass recreation developments along the route of the North Cross-State Highway, and around Ross Lake. We do not oppose such plans, with certain reservations; however, we do believe that the boundaries of the recreation area as presently drawn are much larger than is necessary to do the job. The boundaries of the recreation area should be confined to a narrow corridor along the route of the North Cross-State Highway, and around Ross Lake. It is not necessary to draw them several miles apart, which permits again the intrusion of unwise mass recreation development into the wilderness which makes the North Cascades so unique, and which is the primary reason for the creation of a national park. We are particularly concerned with the addition of the Lightning Creek drainage to the Ross Lake Recreation Area. There is absolutely no reason to put this drainage into the recreation area, except to provide for the future construction and accommodation of a road up the east side of Ross Lake—a project which has been bitterly opposed by all conservationists of every stripe. The Beaver Creek drainage as previously mentioned should be largely included within the park, and taken out of the recreation area, and the Lightning Creek drainage also should be removed from the recreation area and made a part of the Pasayten Wilderness, to the east.

ADDITIONS TO WILDERNESS

1. Horseshoe Basin. This is an area on the extreme northeast corner of the existing North Cascades Primitive Area, which is proposed to be omitted from the Pasayten Wilderness to be created by section 601(a) of this act. The Horseshoe Basin country has been used from time immemorial as wilderness, and is one of the most beautiful parts of the entire area. Unfortunately for its preservation, it happens to contain some 12,000 acres of commercial timberland, and this appears to be the primary consideration for proposing its elimination. The great bulk of the Okanogan National Forest is covered with commercial forest land (see p. 40, North Cascade study team report), and there is no controversy over the multiple use of these lands for logging purposes. The addition of these 12,000 acres of commercial is an insignificant addition and much more valuable for use as wilderness. The Horseshoe Basin area should be retained and added to the Pasayten Wilderness, and retained as wilderness.

2. Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. The Federation welcomes section 602 of the legislation which would add approximately 10,000 acres of the disputed Suiattle and White Chuck River corridors to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. It was the deliberate omission of these areas by the Forest Service in 1957 and 1959 which sparked the move for a national park in the North Cascades. We know however, that the corridors are only partly removed, and that certain areas logically part of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, in these corridors will still remain unprotected. We would urge addition of the drainages of

Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek, each in their entireties, to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. As it stands now, the addition of section 602 adds only about half of Downey Creek, part of Buck Creek, and leaves about a mile of Sulphur Creek still unprotected and open to logging.

PARK WILDERNESS

A serious omission of the bill is its failure to provide and designate immediate parts of the park as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. If any area has ever been studied for its wilderness qualities, it is the North Cascades, and there seems to be little point in requiring the Secretary of the Interior to conduct another, further study of the area and report within 2 years his recommendations for wilderness status. The Picket Range country in the northern part of the proposed park has long been recognized by all parties as an outstanding part of American wilderness; and the Eldorado Peaks country, in the southern part of the park, has been recognized at least since 1936, as a prime wilderness area. We urge a change in the present provisions of section 604 of the bill, in the form of language substituted which would provide that all of the areas identified within the "Wilderness Study Boundary," and including the drainage of Arctic Creek, should be administered under the provisions of the Wilderness Act as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AREA

As indicated above, this is one of the most magnificently scenic areas in the entire Cascades, and in the entire country. The Kennecott Copper Co. presently proposes to open up a large open pit copper mine 15 miles in the heart of the wilderness, next to Image Lake, in its very scenic core. If this area were a national park, this disaster would not come to pass for a Park Service management could provide much better protection for it. We urge that this area be immediately added to the national park, or, in the alternative, that Congress authorize and appropriate sufficient money to enable the Forest Service to condemn the claims and purchase them for a fair value.

We urge that Congress give careful consideration to the implentations of these amendments. From the standpoint of conservationists who know and love the area, and have fought for many long years for its preservation, the inclusion of these amendments in a final piece of legislation will go a long way toward accomplishing the ultimate goal of preserving our natural heritage in the North Cascades.

It is well to keep the question of a North Cascades National Park in at least a statewide, if not national, perspective. This is necessary because of the many charges which have flown about concerning a possible effect of the establishment of this park upon certain economic or recreational interests in the State.

For example, it is claimed that the creation of a national park in the North Cascades will "lock up" large amounts of timberland, and deprive the economy thereof. This is despite the fact that the park and recreation area proposal would remove only about 5,000 acres of commercial timberland, or less, from cutting. There are presently about 20 million acres of commercial timberland now open to cutting

in the State of Washington, and about 2.9 million in the North Cascades. This 5,000 acres amounts to about two-tenths of 1 percent of all the commercial timberland now open to cutting in the North Cascades. Even if the conservationists' proposal outlines above for additional protection were added to the total, the total amount of timberland removed from commercial production would be a fraction over 1 percent of all that in the North Cascades. We submit that the Nation needs the scenic lands preserved as they are far more than it needs the small amounts of commercial timber available on them.

It is also claimed that the creation of a national park in the North Cascades might in some way interfere with the implementation of a water supply or hydropower development in the area. However, we note that out of the 81 potential reservoir sites identified in the North Cascades study team report in the North Cascades, only three of them are located within the area of the proposed park; and only one—the Thunder Creek Dam of Seattle City Light—is apparently seriously considered. This is a place where we think the interference with hydropower development will be minimal, and where the scenic and wilderness values are far higher. There are alternative sites for hydropower development. We would be absolutely opposed to any attempt to provide development. We would be absolutely opposed to any attempt to provide for construction of the Thunder Creek Dam, which would destroy 1,500 acres in the very heart of Thunder Creek Valley, one of the most magnificent entry valleys in the entire North Cascades. The Thunder Creek Valley, in addition, is the only place of any size in the proposed park area which contains a representative forest of a type of timber that once covered the entire Northwest.

I made my statement here before I was familiar with the new plans of the Seattle City Light Co. and I think the federation would have to review their plans carefully before taking another position.

The CHAIRMAN. I wonder if you would do that, as will Dr. Goldsworthy. They are talking of two different proposals now, and we would be pleased to have your judgment of the proposal indicated by Mr. Nelson today.

You can send a supplemental statement.

Mr. EVANS. Yes; I will send supplemental testimony on this.

The CHAIRMAN. You can send a supplemental statement or it can be submitted when we are in the State.

Mr. EVANS. The former plan, as I say, we will review this under the present plan.

It is also claimed by certain recreation interests that the creation of the proposed park would lock up many potential ski sites. However, we note that, based upon a study prepared by skiing interests in 1966, which identified all these sites potentially available for skiing development in the North Cascades, only one of the 15 is located within the area of the proposed park. This is the Hagen Peak area, near Mount Blum in the present North Cascades Primitive Area. None of the other sites identified by these interests would be affected by this proposed park. If the conservationists' proposal for additional protection were accepted, perhaps two additional sites would be affected, out of the 15 total. There is no vast lockup of potential skiing resources. A favored comparison here often made by skiing interests comes from the recreation use tables in the North Cascades study team

report, which show a present participation in winter sports activities of some 700,000 visitor-days. This figure is often used in contrast with the present wilderness travel in the Nation of 13,000 visitor-days. It should be pointed out here that the wilderness travel designation does not include hunting, fishing, or hiking, and riding categories, all of which involves some form of wilderness use, and we submit, are at least equal to or greater than the winter sports participation use.

Finally, it is claimed that a great amount of hunting activity would be wiped out by the creation of the national park. According to figure 44 of the North Cascades study team report at page 104, there will be no major areas of hunting activity inside the national park as proposed. It is true that there will be some conflict with the high deer and mountain goat hunt. According to the game department's figures, perhaps about 12 percent of all the rare mountain goats killed in this State would come from the area of the park, and perhaps 450 deer.

I recall this morning the figure of 1,000 deer was mentioned. I can accept either figure but we still believe this is a minimal interference with hunting activity, and provides a needed people refuge for those who wish to enjoy the high country in the autumn months free from fear of being shot, and able to see wildlife in its undisturbed state. There are 22 million acres of land in the State of Washington now open to hunting.

When all these factors are seen in their proper perspective, it can be realized that far from being a vast lockup of economic and other recreational activities, the legislation now before us, even with the additions proposed by conservationist groups, offers a unique chance to preserve a splendid segment of our American heritage, with a minimal interference with any of the other interests involved. From the conservationists' standpoint, the areas being proposed for protection are the absolute minimum of what deserves recognition and protection in the North Cascades.

To summarize, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs has long been in favor of a change in jurisdiction in the North Cascades in order to protect the outstanding scenic and wilderness qualities of that area. We support in principle the administration proposal, as embodied in S. 1321, and urge that the bill, together with the amendments as proposed above, receive the most careful consideration of Congress. With the adoption of the amendments as proposed, I believe that the Nation will have gone a long way toward providing adequate protection for this unbelievably beautiful area. However, time is not with us on the North Cascades; the logging and mining threats are continuing apace; and there is no slackening of activity. We are faced today with probably the last chance to save a truly adequate sample of the magnificent North Cascades. We urge that Congress act promptly to pass such legislation.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Evans, it is good to have your detailed statements and the position of the federation on the bill and the proposed amendments. We will examine them carefully.

Senator Magnuson?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No; I have no questions. I was interested in the discussion of Granite Creek and the possibility of a road. I would like to get a road through the North Cascades somewhere in that area.

After all the trouble we have had getting funds for a road, maybe we had better put it in the park to get the Park Service to build it. We have talked of this road so many, many years. Maybe if we put the corridor under one head, we would get a road.

Mr. EVANS. We think that might be helpful and would give people an opportunity to drive through the park. We are not opposed to the road at all.

Mr. MAGNUSON. You would have to have some commercial use of it.

Mr. EVANS. Right; and we do not oppose that.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you again, Mr. Evans. Due to the fact he must leave, we will call next Mr. R. J. Brooks, from Seattle.

STATEMENT OF R. J. BROOKS, THE CHEMITHON CORP., SEATTLE, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brooks, if you wish you may have your entire statement placed in the record at this point and then just cover the highlights. We appreciate having received your testimony last year and are delighted to have your comments today.

Mr. BROOKS. Thank you, Senator Jackson and Senator Magnuson. My name is R. J. Brooks, I represent the Chemithon Corp. in Seattle, Wash.

As Senator Jackson knows, we have been fairly consistent appearing in these hearings. The principals of our company have had many, many years in the Northwest and they are strongly conservation minded. We started from a bootstrap operation to produce an industry in the Northwest, one of the largest producers in the world of detergent plants and have found many markets for our chemicals. We have had products which have enabled our company to take a larger part in the economy of the Northwest and we supply bulk chemicals to the pulp and paper industry.

We provide materials to go into the retail market. We employ sometimes in excess of 100 people. This has been for just a period of a few years.

We have not been dependent on the forest products industry, but we feel that there is room for expansion of the forest products industry along with the broad expansion of industry in general which has taken place in the Puget Sound area.

We feel that we have two axes to grind. We feel that the economy in the Northwest is going to be aided by the creation of a North Cascades National Park. We feel that the economy can survive and expand tremendously through a variety of means and it is not going to be detrimentally influenced by the creation of this park.

We have been associated with interests to create a national park for about 25 years, I guess. We have studied the economy of the situation in a variety of ways and we feel terribly irritated that the hassle which continuously goes on when we try to create something of this nature, which is really not the property of the State of Washington or Skagit County, but of the Nation.

I guess the most irritating hassle which has taken place is the one between our two Federal agencies.

Now, agencies are created to serve particular needs of the public.

As these agencies expand as the public needs expand, sometimes their purposes are clouded by instincts for self-preservation.

We don't feel large size Federal agencies in and of itself are an inherent evil as long as these agencies remain responsive to the expanding desires and needs of the public. To put this in a different context, we find ourselves opposing the continued insistence of the Forest Service that it retain control over scenic lands which would be more aptly administered by the National Park Service.

We have said this before at other hearings. When we stop to think about it we don't see any reason for the Forest Service to continue to administer wilderness areas or land dedicated specifically for recreation purposes. We feel the Forest Service is capable of performing a magnificent administration job for commercial lands but we don't feel this is necessary for them to manage lands solely recreational in character.

What is true of our national forests is also true of our commercial lands. We are still getting only about half of the volume of wood off our old-growth forests.

While on new land they say you get a higher yield, you still get a half stand of wood that will die on the land if they don't practice thinning operations.

We feel more personnel are necessary to practice fertilization, thinning, and onsite chipping. Things which are beginning to be used by commercial industry, are used much less by the forest industry. To do this they have to put more effort into the commercial forests practices. I guess what we propose is the method of exhaustion so they don't feel they are slighted by the administration of lands which are recreational in character. We don't like to see them dilute their efforts.

We are not opposing the multiple-purpose concept, but we still feel they must maintain their attitude in their other projects.

We feel much of the problem with the parks has been the intramural struggle between the National Park Service and the Forest Service.

We have had another conflict going on through the years, the attitude of the State government, the State highway department has an ax to grind. We don't feel in anyway that should affect the boundaries of national parks, we recommend they be allowed to administer the highway.

Again the game department, I have high regard for the game department, I have a high regard for those people that run that department but I don't think they should be in charge of all the land existing in our State.

Certain areas in the deer season are not safe. I wouldn't take my young daughter in those areas. I feel some lands have to be left for the public in general, to witness animals in their native state unmolested.

Of course, the third area of conflict and the most important is the economic. This includes logging, mining, water source development, and livestock grazing. Chemithon Corp. is very much in disagreement with the reflex action of many large industrial concerns in the Northwest area that propose the development of this national park.

It can be stated with certainty the creation of the Northwest Cascades Park will improve the economy of the State of Washington as a whole.

The proposed national park cannot effect the logging industry since the lands proposed for inclusion in the national park would have been substantially included in wilderness areas in any event. If the national park also includes those additional forested valleys which we feel are a necessity, the small reduction in the national forest log yield is virtually insignificant compared to the potential gain that can be accomplished through improved forest management. We feel that the forest products industry must further clean its own house, before it can claim that it is in any way damaged by the proposed national park.

The greatest threat to the integrity of the North Cascades comes from the proposed open pit mine by the Kennecott Copper Co. The mineral value of the area appears small even when including the planned Kennecott workings. Obsolete mining laws, tailored to a bygone era, still allow unjustifiable intrusions into vast areas of the public domain. So far, we have failed to give the Forest Service the tools to adequately protect the public from marginal, nonconforming operations. The laws governing national parks give our scenic lands better protection. In the case of the Kennecott operation, we feel that a way must be found to prevent that operation from ever taking place, but since this company has spent its money in exploring the property under the ground rules laid down by Congress, they must be fairly compensated for their efforts. We submit, however, that this country is too large and too strong to allow the destruction on the scale contemplated to ever take place.

I would hope, perhaps, we have not given this a lot of thought, that while this legislation is under consideration, that perhaps some sort of moratorium on prospecting and so on be declared for the areas under consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. As you know the Senate version of the wilderness bill prohibited prospecting in the wilderness. Many of us felt very strongly about this but unfortunately that was not the ultimate result in the House.

They took a different position and, in order to get a bill, we had to go along.

Mr. BROOKS. We recognize the law that exists but I still hope and think we must make the effort to resolve this situation without the destruction contemplated ever taking place.

The CHAIRMAN. I agree, I think we have to come to grips with both the inholdings problem and what the prospects will be if we don't do anything to stop prospecting. We will be back where we started.

Mr. BROOKS. The third area is the area of power developments. It is significant that all of the major lakes in the North Cascades have an oscillating level caused by power dams on their lower end. Power generated by these dams has served a useful purpose in the growth of our economy and for the well-being of the people, but we fail to see where any apology needs to be given to the groups operating these power facilities because we have proposed a national park adjacent to the reservoirs. In fact, as they continue to generate revenue, we think a small part of this wealth should be continually returned for the improvement of the storage facilities, through the elimination of all stumps along the shore and the replacement of the trails and camp facilities lost when the valleys were inundated. The piecemeal ex-

ploitation of any further areas of the wilderness area and national park through inefficient, small dam developments would not be in the public interest.

The final economic conflict comes from livestock grazing. Of all the multiple uses, this is the most despicable. It is unfortunate that thousands of acres of the most desirable recreation areas are annually denuded of grass and flowers, leaving stinking meadows in return, for only a pittance in grazing fees. This inappropriate use of our most magnificent recreation lands can best be controlled through National Park Service administration.

One of the standard arguments against national parks is size. As a Nation, we seem to be terror sticken at the thought of large areas being dedicated strictly for recreational purposes. Some day when we create a national park on the moon, I am sure that someone will object to it because of its size, and will claim we are "locking up" valuabe cinders. The criteria must be proper administration and not size, the bill proposes to leave areas under Forest Service administration in the North Cascades that should be under National Park jurisdiction. This must be out of fear of either offending the Forest Service or fear of the size of the park that will be created. We suggest that for once we take our courage in our hand and create a national park based on the lands that need to be protected and let the size come out as it will.

Being among those who agitated for a national park some 20 years ago, when few were listening, we would like to review why we asked for a national park at that time, the reasons are even more valid today. First, while it was known that certain areas surrounding Glacier Peak would ultimately be included in a wilderness area, we felt that certain lands needed protection that did not qualify technically as wilderness. We believed then and now that certain of the magnificent forested valleys on the west side of the Cascade crest, and including the forests over the crest and the eastern slope dry areas, should be included in one protected area. The forest areas immediately surrounding the Glacier Peak Wilderness are not being adequately preserved for recreational use, even with the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness additions. These have been so severely denuded that they can be likened to a miniskirt, cut 12 inches above the knee. Additional forest land protection is still needed around the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Second, the El Dorado Peaks area needed protection, and none was contemplated under any Forest Service regulation.

Finally, we worried about weaknesses in the administrative regulations that the Forest Service had available to it, and which it still has to live with under the Wilderness Act. Animal grazing, small inefficient dams, and mining promotions are not compatible with the crowning glory of America's scenic heritage. With the exception of the El Dorado Peaks area, the reasons for requesting a national park originally are still valid today under the present park proposal. While the boundaries of the proposed national park encompass lands of magnificent beauty, they still leave a substantial part of the job undone.

When you consider this area, with Mount Baker on one end, and Glacier Peak on the other, both magnificent volcanic peaks with advancing glaciers, it seems unbelievable that neither one is included

in the national park. It is inconceivable that the park does not include any west side forested valleys for interpretive centers or areas to which the public can drive and camp.

We are reminded of the lady that asked the farmer for directions to the next town. After trying two or three times, he couldn't figure out a way for her to get there so he was forced to conclude it was impossible for her to get there.

This is the conclusion for the Cascades National Park, except for about a mile in the upper regions, you can't drive it.

It is unfortunate that the Park Service has to propose tramways to places such as Price Lake on the very side of Mount Shuksan just to get visitors inside the park, while the best areas for mass recreation and interpretive centers at Twin Lakes or Heather Meadows remain just outside the proposed boundaries. The only place that one can get into the national park with his car is a very small area of 1 or 2 miles at the very far end of the Cascade River. This area is incapable of handling more than 100 cars or so at any one time.

We are forced to conclude that the best proposal for a national park still encompasses the area surrounding the Glacier Peak Wilderness and including the El Dorado Peaks and North Cross-State Highway. This proposal best protects the fragile areas in the North Cascades. If, however, the more northerly park legislation is ultimately adopted, we wish to make the following recommendations on boundary modifications.

(1) We feel that the Mount Baker, Heather Meadows, and Twin Lakes areas on the northwest side should be included within the park boundaries, either as a national park or as a national recreation area. We feel that such an area is absolutely essential for mass visitation and interpretive purposes.

(2) In the vicinity of the Baker River, we feel that the park boundaries should be adjacent to the Baker Lake Reservoir.

(3) The Cascade River is barely included in the park; substantially less than was proposed by the North Cascade study team. Since the Cascade River Valley is the only one on the west side included within the park boundaries, we feel the boundaries must extend down valley several miles at the very least.

(4) Boundaries on the southwest side of the proposed national park were merely extended to adjoin the Glacier Peak Wilderness in the vicinity of the Stehekin River——

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the southeast side?

Mr. BROOKS. The southwest side, I think it is generally to the west of the Stehekin River drainage where they adjoin the Glacier Peak Wilderness, it is an angling boundary which heads up towards Cascade Pass. These are kind of irregular and not definable.

We would like to make the recommendttion that the boundaries in that area follow more particularly definable boundaries and that mountain peaks, wherever possible, be used.

(5) We feel that the park boundaries should follow along Lake Chelan to the vicinity of Prince Creek where they should proceed eastward to the summit of the Cascade Crest above Lake Chelan. The view from the meadows 5,000 feet above Lake Chelan is unique in the entire North Cascades.

(6) It would be a blunder if the valley of Granite Creek and the ridge of the Cascade Crest to the east were left out of the park pro-

posal. This area proposed for inclusion by the study team was supposedly left out of the park so it could be developed for skiing by the Forest Service. The supervisor of one of the adjacent national forests personally told me a few years ago that he doubted that the road could ever be maintained in the winter and the State of Washington has also indicated. We feel that the ski development is merely a smokescreen to keep this least known and most important part of the area out of the national park. We consider this the single most glaring weakness of the proposed national park bill.

(7) We see no valid reason for extending the national recreation area boundaries beyond the proposed high water mark of Ross Lake on the west side. We propose that the North Cascade National Park boundaries extend on the west side of Ross Lake to the proposed high water marks, or to the present lakeshore, if no further expansion of the dam is ever made. On the east side of Ross Lake the park boundaries follow a meandering line originally proposed by the North Cascade study team. We suggest this boundary follow the ridge line east of Ross Lake.

We would like to make a few statements about the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. We are in agreement with the extensions in the White Chuck and the Suiattle River Valleys. However, along the Suiattle two small deletions were made in the tributary valleys of Sulphur and Downey Creek. On Sulphur Creek the addition still leaves about ½ mile out of the wilderness and on Downey Creek about 2 miles are still not included. These museum pieces are virtual collector's items and we can see no valid reason why the wilderness boundary should not abut the present road.

We also recommend that a recreation area, approximately 3 to 5 miles in width, be created surrounding the west, south, and east ends of the Glacier Peak Wilderness to bring this area to the standard which it deserves and to properly serve the demands of the American public.

In conclusion, if the North Cascades are worthy of any protection they are worthy of adequate protection. We feel this protection must include the best examples for the forested valleys. It must have definable boundaries. It must contain enough of the best locations for viewing the outstanding features of the park and for interpretation.

Finally, it must include sufficient space for this and future generations to stretch its legs.

The CHAIRMAN. How much acreage is involved?

Mr. BROOKS. I don't know. Sulphur Creek is a very, very steep valley. You are talking in Sulphur Creek of only a few hundred acres, perhaps, Downey Creek, I can't say, that would have to be determined.

In general, I think the criteria, Senator, is that people have asked for national parks because they want the area to be protected. It is the finest scenery in America. If the criteria of the legislation is that it does protect the area, it is good legislation. If it does not protect the area, the longstanding hassle we have had wont' protect the area at all.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to compliment you on a fine statement. I think it is helpful, too, to have an executive from a growing corporation, a part of our industrial diversity in the Puget Sound area testify in connection with these hearings.

Mr. BROOKS. I don't know whether we are unique in being the only industrial corporation to favor the parks.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Magnuson?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have no questions. I just want to have the opportunity to read some of the detailed suggestions. I didn't have a chance today. I got in a little late.

All of these are contributions to the chairman. After listening to some of the testimony today—the complexity and variation of the problems involved—maybe it is just as well I am not on this committee. But I think we will work something out for the benefit of everybody.

Mr. BROOKS. We all appreciate your interest in the problem and I think we are awfully close to resolving the situation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I will catch it later on; it will end up down in the Appropriations Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, we appreciate having your statement.

It is now 17 minutes after 4 and the plan is to resume tomorrow at 10 o'clock. I take it there is no one else?

Will you come forward, sir.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH B. POMEROY, CHIEF FORESTER OF THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name.

Mr. POMEROY. Pomeroy, of the American Forestry Association.

The fundamental issues posed by S. 1321 are (a) how best to preserve wilderness conditions, and (b) how best to provide for mass recreation in an area having exceptional values for both purposes.

Title I of S. 1321 calls for establishment of a two-unit North Cascades National Park. Heretofore, most of the northern unit, composed mainly of the Picket Range, has been managed for use as wilderness. If reclassified as a national park, parts of the area would be opened up for mass recreation by means of trails and tramways according to news releases issued by the Department of the Interior.

The American Forestry Association believes it would be a mistake to turn the vacationing public loose on a wilderness by opening it up as a park. Under present administrative procedures all of this rugged scenic area would be preserved in its natural condition under the Wilderness Act of 1964. We do not know what percentage would be retained as wilderness if the area is reclassified as a park. No portion of any national park has ever been formerly designated as wilderness.

The southern unit of the proposed national park, extending from El Dorado Peaks to the Stehekin Valley presently is managed for multiple purposes with recreation as the dominant use. Members of our association make annual camping trips via horseback into this area. It is our understanding that some 7,000 mining claims exist in this unit. Although none are known to be active, each claimant has some undetermined right to subsurface values. How will these claims be handled if the area is classified as a park?

Presumably these claims would be eliminated as would present grazing and hunting. Our association feels that the El Dorado Peaks, Stehekin Valley area will serve the public interest better if managed

for multiple purposes with intensive outdoor recreation as the dominant objective.

The proposal in title II of S. 1321 to manage lands surrounding Ross Lake, Skagit River, and related areas for multiple purposes as a national recreation area has our full suport, regardless of what agency administers the area. This plan is a neat solution to potential conflicts between reservoir and highway developments versus wilderness and park values.

Title VI to establish a Pasayten Wilderness Area also has our full support. This area has always been managed for wilderness purposes and should be formally classified now for permanent use.

In sumary, The American Forestry Association recommends against establishment of a two-unit national park and recommends in favor of establishment of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area and the Pasayten Wilderness.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do about the Picket Range?

Mr. POMEROY. We consider the Picket Range to be in the north unit of the park and we would like to see that maintained as wilderness.

The CHAIRMAN. As a part of the Pasayten Wilderness?

You state in your summary, The American Forestry Association recommends against establishment of a two-unit national park and recommends in favor of establishment of the Ross Lake National Recreation area and the Pasayten Wilderness.

Mr. POMEROY. We prefer to see it retained as wilderness, the Picket Range.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Pomeroy, we appreciate having your statement.

The first witness tomorrow at 10 o'clock will be Mr. Marion Newkirk, representing the Washington State Grange, and then we will follow with Gordon Smith and Mr. Tozier.

You are on notice that you will be on in the morning.

The subcommittee will stand in recess.

(At 4:20 p.m. the hearing recessed to reconvene at 10 a.m., Tuesday, April 25, 1967.)

THE NORTH CASCADES

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10:10 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Henry M. Jackson (chairman of the full committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Henry M. Jackson (Washington), Clinton P. Anderson (New Mexico), Alan Bible (Nevada), Gaylord Nelson (Wisconsin), Clifford P. Hansen (Wyoming), and Mark O. Hatfield (Oregon).

Also present: Senator Warren G. Magnuson.

Staff present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; R. K. Griswold, professional staff member; William Van Ness, special counsel; E. Lewis Reid, minority counsel, and Darryl Hart, assistant minority counsel.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing will come to order.

Our first witness this morning is Mr. Marion Newkirk, representing the Washington State Grange. Mr. Newkirk, we are delighted to have you with us. You have a prepared statement?

Mr. NEWKIRK. I turned them over yesterday, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Right. It is rather short so why don't you just read it, or proceed any way you wish. If you want to put it in the record, and say something in addition, fine.

STATEMENT OF MARION NEWKIRK, WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. NEWKIRK. I will have a few additional short comments that I prepared last night, and I will also have a statement from the National Grange that I would like to read in at the end of my statement.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I do want to thank you for the opportunity of appearing before this committee. I am Marion W. Newkirk, I am research assistant to the master of the Washington State Grange, and on behalf of the 56,081 Grange members in our State, I want to speak in opposition to Senate Bill 1321.

This position of the Washington State Grange is not new. We appeared before the North Cascades study team in Seattle on October 11–12, 1963 and again before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee hearing in Seattle on February 11–12, 1966.

At both of these hearings we expressed the opposition of the members of the Washington State Grange to a North Cascades National Park as voted by their delegates to our annual sessions in 1963 and 1964.

In 1966 the delegates considered nine separate resolutions, all opposed to a new national park in the North Cascades, and adopted Resolution 10 which restates our opposition to the park and our belief in continued multiple use of all of the resources in our area, under the continued supervision of the U.S. Forest Service.

This area has been efficiently and economically managed for many years by the U.S. Forest Service and they have an intimate knowledge of its varied needs and capabilities and a well-established program for high mountain areas.

They have entered into agreements with private and public persons and agencies for use and development of the area—for instance: the tremendous development of the Upper Skagit River by Seattle City Light, and grazing permits for sheep and cattle in the Okanogan area covering approximately 300,000 acres. These are only a few of the many necessary agreements. To change the management of this area could only result in various degrees of confusion with possible disastrous effects on the economy of the entire region.

The U.S. Forest Service has demonstrated its ability to adjust to programs to fit all the needs of the different areas managed and to protect the rights of its neighbors.

Our experience with the National Park Service in the Quinault corridor of the Olympic National Park has been quite different. The sometimes arbitrary regulations and often capricious executive interpretation of the park regulation have created almost impossible conditions for the residents who were gobbled up by the park, and their unfortunate neighbors whose property borders on the park.

The cost of removing large areas from productive use and placing them in national parks almost totally financed by tax money is tremendous and we can see no justification for so doing.

We feel that the national recreation area under the demonstrated capable supervision of the U.S. Forest Service is the best possible solution. Forestry managed wilderness and primitive areas are equal, if not superior in many cases, to the national parks in recreation opportunities with a much more flexible policy to adjust to varied needs and conditions.

When it became apparent in 1966 that the advocates of a large new North Cascades National Park were proceeding with their plans to add another area of approximately 600,000 acres to the already existing 1,137,000 acres in the Mt. Rainier and Olympic National Parks, the Washington State Grange was asked to help organize a group to head the opposition to any new park and to show the Congress and our elected representatives that there are a very large number of people in our State that are very much opposed to any extension of national parks in the State.

We did assist in the organization of a nonprofit organization, Outdoors Unlimited, Inc.; and at this time want to support the testimony given by the representatives of Outdoors Unlimited.

Now I would like to add a few remarks, we know that the U.S. Forest Service has done considerable study and has a well-developed program of watershed management. We are much concerned with this problem, and again have heard of no adequate programs by the Park Service.

A report has just been issued by the Water Study Center in Washington State under the able direction of Dr. Roy Tinny, which covers

the 50 major watersheds in our State, and we hope that this can and will be used in determining the needs of the various areas.

The term "wild rivers" which we hear from the preservationists is incompatible with watershed management, and we fear that the adequate flood control program, which we have worked for for many years, will be jeopardized if control of this area is transferred to the National Park Service.

The U.S. Army Engineers have spent many years and considerable money in developing control plans for the rivers in this area, and certainly we can't afford to disregard this work and expense.

Another group that is rapidly expanding in our State is gem and mineral societies, or rock hounds, and our Northwest Federation of Gem & Mineralogical Societies, of which I and my wife are members, is much concerned with the closing of a large area to collectors.

The North Cascades is highly mineralized, with many fossils and other mineral specimens available. As you know, this type of recreational activity is prohibited in national parks.

The U.S. Forest Service has developed a film strip or slide program which they have named "The North Cascades, Wild and Wonderful."

Our State master, A. Lars Nelson, a member of the regional forestry advisory commission, saw this during the winter, and says it is by far the best prepared and most adequate description of this wonderful area that he has seen.

We have been trying to get a copy of this program to show to our annual State session in June, but have been informed that it is no longer available for public showing. We strongly urge this committee to request the Forest Service to make this available for the committee's information.

We urge you to reject S. 1321 and to actively support the establishment of a North Cascades National Recreation Area to be managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Newkirk, what rivers did you have in mind that could not be properly controlled by the Corps of Engineers if this legislation passes?

Mr. NEWKIRK. Mr. Chairman, as you remember, last year, I raised the question in Seattle. The Craft report recommended specifically that the Middle Skagit be left in a wild river status, along with the Sauk and the Suiattle Rivers.

I am one of the people that have been pronouncing that Suiattle for many years—I learned something on this trip here. At that time, we raised the question that the Avon bypass on the flood control works that have been developed by the Army Engineers for the lower Skagit, we asked that further study be made as to the possible results of wild river status to the Middle Skagit, upon the plans of the Army Engineers.

These apply, we think, to other rivers. We have not gone into this thoroughly.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the study proposal that was involved in the wild rivers bill, but I am referring to this bill. I think the problem that you have with reference to what you have in mind is more of a problem with our own State fisheries people. As you know, this might have impact on the steelhead runs and the salmon runs.

Mr. NEWKIRK. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is primarily a local fishery problem.

Mr. NEWKIRK. Actually, we feel that uncontrolled wild river status is just as bad or worse for the fisheries and those people in our State as a controlled area.

What we have demonstrated in the past is that we can handle this better with control.

The CHAIRMAN. What I was saying is that the wild rivers authorization is being treated in a separate bill.

Mr. NEWKIRK. I understand that, but if this is put in park status, and their well-recognized policy of absolute noncontrol of these resources is carried out, this would be, we think, wild river status to these bills, and we are concerned about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you very much for your statement. We appreciate your patience in waiting.

Mr. NEWKIRK. That is fine.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Newkirk, on behalf of all the members of the committee.

Mr. NEWKIRK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, it was a pleasure to be here to testify before your committee.

(The document referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HARRY L. GRAHAM, LEGISLATIVE REPGESENTATIVE, NATIONAL GRANGE

The National Grange at its 100th Annual Session in Minneapolis last November unanimously adopted the position which was submitted by the Washington State Grange.

The resolution reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That:

1. The National Grange oppose the formation of a North Cascades Park in Washington State.

2. We favor the multiple use concept for the area comprising the proposed North Cascades Park.

3. We urge its continued administration by the Forest Service of the U.S.D.A.

4. The U.S. Forest Service continue to give adequate protection to all recreation values by classification of suitable lands for wilderness areas, wild areas, recreation areas and maintain the natural beauty of the entire area."

Adopted.

We earnestly urge the Committee to reject S. 1321 and to adopt the alternative suggestion of a North Cascades National Recreation Area under the management of the U.S. Forest Service.

This action, in our judgment, will serve the public interest as well as if a park was established and retain the values it has to the private sector at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gordon K. Smith, Conservation Division, the Mountaineers, Seattle, Wash.

STATEMENT OF GORDON K. SMITH, CONSERVATION DIVISION, THE MOUNTAINEERS, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Senator Jackson, Senator Bible: I am very happy to be able to present my testimony on behalf of the Mountaineers at this hearing, and I might say for some years, I have been an expatriate of your great State, Mr. Chairman.

Though I did my early climbing in the State of Washington and now a resident of New York, looking forward to perhaps some day returning to Washington.

The reason I mention this is that I am associated with a number of conservation organizations, including the Adirondack Mountain Club, which has been very active in conservation work in this area, the Eastern area, and I have had an opportunity to see what happens to wilderness areas that have not been adequately protected.

The Adirondacks, unfortunately were protected by a provision in the State constitution, but even now, that is under fire, under great pressure, because the constitution is being rewritten, and the provision which provided for a forever wilderness of wild forest preserve may be deleted or seriously amended.

So I am glad to see your committee having the foresight to look ahead to these wonderful areas in the State of Washington, and to undertake their protection.

My statement is very short. I will read it, if I may.

It is one of the main purposes of the Mountaineers, and I quote from the constitution and bylaws, to "preserve by the encouragement of protective legislation or otherwise, the natural beauty of Northwest America."

The legislation which this committee is considering is commendable for its recognition of the desirability of a North Cascades National Park, North Cascades Recreation Areas, and additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

It is our objective at this hearing to briefly outline and explain our basic position on these matters, with the hope that we may be allowed to provide the committee with a more detailed statement in subsequent hearings.

The Mountaineers have been privileged to make many trips and expeditions through the North Cascades in a period spanning more than 60 years. Our members have explored this mountain wilderness and have accounted for a large percentage of the early ascents of its many rugged peaks. We have endeavored to leave this land unmarked and to describe its nature so that others may be encouraged to share and protect its scenic treasures.

Mr. Chairman, you are very familiar with the Mountaineers. I point out at this time several of the publications of the Mountaineers. One was mentioned by Dr. Goldsworthy in his testimony yesterday, "The North Cascades," you have that. I have two others that will be available to the committee if the committee so wishes. "One Hundred Hikes in Western Washington," and "Roots and Rocks, a Guide to Climbs and So On in the North Cascades."

These are educational, and certainly promote the recreational facilities that attract people to this area.

Our recommendation to this committee is based on our firm and long-standing belief that much of the North Cascades area north of the Stevens Pass Highway is of national park caliber; and further, since much of this area is still in a true wilderness state it merits the combined protection of the National Park Act of 1916 and the wilderness bill.

We thus encourage North Cascades encompassing: Those areas recommended for a national park by the North Cascades Study Report

of October 1965, with the addition of the Mt. Baker area, and including the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

We further recommend that a national recreation area be established around the western, southern and eastern boundaries of such a national park; and that the immediate environs of the North Cross-State Highway, the presently developed areas adjacent to Mt. Baker, and the Stehekin area be the locations of major public visitation sites. Finally, we favor and encourage the creation of a Pasayten Wilderness Area, and we also recommend that legislation establishing the North Cascades National Park include, at the same time, the designation of wilderness areas within that park.

It is our conviction that the North Cascades provide a great opportunity to prove that man cannot only see and sense the wonders of nature, but can also leave these values unimpaired for the future.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Smith We in the State of Washington, naturally, have a very high regard for the Mountaineers. It is a wonderful organization, an old organization, and they always have taken, I think, a keen interest in the protection and the preservation of our great natural resources in the area.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. We hope that you will come back west before too long.

Mr. SMITH. I will be back this summer, sir, to do a little climbing, again.

The CHAIRMAN. Fine! But I mean permanently.

Mr. SMITH. Well, yes, thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Mr. Sidney C. Tozier, Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Port Angeles, Wash.

Mr. Tozier, we are very happy to have you here this morning.

STATEMENT OF SIDNEY C. TOZIER, PORT ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Mr. TOZIER. Thank you, sir. I am very happy to be here.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to say to all the witnesses that we have a problem. The Chair is not going to put any time limitations on the presentation of testimony, but if we don't finish we must go over until tomorrow, in the afternoon, or maybe even Thursday.

This is the problem we are up against. I have a hearing in the morning that I can't miss. If we go over, it will have to be tomorrow afternoon, maye Thursday, or maybe Friday. We have 21 witnesses scheduled for today. I will let you each decide for yourself how long you want to stay.

Mr. TOZIER. Thank you, Senator. I will make mine as brief as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. This was not with reference to you, Mr. Tozier.

Mr. TOZIER. It was very pointed.

The CHAIRMAN. It is intended to apply to all the witnesses.

Mr. TOZIER. My name is Sidney C. Tozier. I represent the chamber of commerce of Port Angeles, Wash., and I am here to submit the following testimony.

Our chamber of commerce has gone on record as opposing the proposed North Cascades, Washington, and Wilderness Area, in its

original form. I am here today to temper to a degree our opposition, due to recent revisions in the proposed boundaries, and because very little merchantable timber is being locked up within this area.

However, the danger here lies in the possible growth to or beyond the original proposal. I refer specifically to the growth of the Olympic National Park, since its inception, as an example, the history of the Olympic National Park has been, in 1934, we had what was known as the Olympic National Monument, which consisted of 318,000 acres, principally of the high alpine country of the Olympic Mountains.

The people in our area felt that there should be some representation of the stands of old growth timber in the area, and as such, recommended that a national park be formed, increasing the size to include some of the specimens of beautiful stands of Douglas-fir timber.

However, in 1937, when the park was formed, this area was increased considerably beyond what we had anticipated, to a total of 648,000 acres.

We are beginning to realize that problems were arising that were seriously affecting our timber industry, and then in 1947, by Presidential proclamation, another 187,411 acres, were added, for a total of 835,411 acres.

This was a terrific blow to the Port Angeles and Puget Sound area. Port Angeles forestry came almost to a standstill.

There has been practically no expansion since. Then in 1943, another 20,600 acres of the Morse Creek watershed was added by Presidential proclamation. This, however, was a need, because this area was not taken into the park, in its original form, and was the watershed for the Port Angeles district.

I believe, Senator, that you were contacted at the time to assist in acquiring this. In the 1950's what is known as the Ocean Park strip of 32,000 acres was acquired from private landholders at a fraction of its true value.

And added to the park, the purpose being to build a coast highway, which highway was included in the Mission 66 program. This was a program for expansion over a 10-year period from 1956 to 1966, which was to give us substantial improvement in our national park facilities.

Toward the middle of 1966, I inquired as to when this park highwas was going to be constructed, and was informed it had been deleted from the Mission 66 program.

This was done without the publication to the public, and was a real setback to the development of our area.

I would say at the present time that fewer than 200 people a year are able to visit our ocean beaches because of their inaccessibility. We now have not only a wilderness park, but we have a wilderness ocean parkway, precluding the general public from enjoying our Washington coastline and beaches, or the utilization of the timber involved.

This seems to be the history of our Olympic National Park. Lots of land, but no development. In fact, in the early stages of our park development, immediately following World War II, almost any improvement from the surfacing of roads within the park to the improvement of our campgrounds, had to be done almost by an act of Congress.

In fact, I think it did take an act of Congress to acquire all of the funds that we did receive, which were very limited.

Since this time, most of the resorts along Lake Crescent have been acquired from private ownership, and all but one have been abandoned.

This past year, Salt Lake Hot Springs and Olympic Hot Springs were acquired by the Olympic National Park. Olympic Hot Springs also is to be abandoned. Take the Olympic National Park. Today it consists of 986,618 acres, plus that acquired by the Salt Lake Springs purchase, plus the new access road right-of-way to Hurricane Ridge.

We would like to know where this will end, and if this is to be the future of the North Cascades Wilderness, park and wilderness area, if this park should come into being.

We believe that with two large national parks already in existence in the State of Washington, that if the North Cascades proposal, becomes fact, then unquestionably the proposal made by Fred Overly for modification of the boundaries of the Olympic National Park should be considered at the same time. The area involved has been recommended for elimination in studies that were made at the request of the Department of the Interior in 1947, at which time Senator Jackson, you were Congressman from our second district, and at one time, made the following statement. And I quote:

> A small area was added to the Olympic National Park that was not intended to be a part of it.

This area is principally the 59,000 acres recommended for elimination by Fred Overly in his report made at the request of Secretary Udall. And recommended by the Interior Department as far back as 1947.

This area has been and will be a continuing controversy until adjustments on a practical basis have been finalized. All studies point out that this area consists of low grade, over-mature timber, principally hemlock and white fir species, and which area is seldom frequented by tourists or local citizens.

It is an area difficult to properly administer by the Park Service. Because of these recommendations by Mr. Overly, he has been to a degree considered a blackguard and anticonservationist.

However, a good part of the most valuable real estate in the Olympic National Park was acquired as a result of Mr. Overly's efforts in trading wind thrown timber within the park system for lands, private lands, within the park.

This, however, was called to a halt several years ago. I might mention that the forest giants that are referred to by many persons are the beautiful stands of Douglas-fir in the area, which as these trees are either blown down or topping from age are generally replaced by hemlock and white fir species.

This reason being that the shade in the area is not conducive to the growth of your Douglas fir, unless the area has been swept by fire, or there have been substantial blow downs. Then you do have replacement of Douglas fir.

It is generally agreed that the type of area, this 59,000 acres that I am referring to, would be better administered by the U.S. Forest Service under their multiple use program for the controlled harvesting of timber, controlled watershed management and controlled recreation.

In the late summer of 1966, then a special team was appointed to make a survey and further evaluate this boundary adjustment pro-

posal. As of this date, these findings have not been made public. We feel that we should have a record of these findings.

The harvesting and utilization of timber today under proper management in no way compares to methods used prior to World War II. The timber in the area proposed for adjustment by Mr. Overly is better represented for future generations in other parts of the park.

This timber is overripe, and when, if logged will produce far more per annum and future cuttings than the initial cuttings will produce. The availability of cheap water transportation from the Olympic Peninsula to all areas of Puget Sound makes timber sales very competitive for our local mills.

In brief, if this area were eliminated from the Olympic National Park, controlled logging would take place, streams and rivers contamination controlled, game would certainly be more plentiful, because at the present time, forage in this area is practically nonexistent. And the average citizen, young and old, would be able to see the country, because under U.S. Forest Service administration, forest access roads would be constructed.

Today, only the experienced hiker could benefit from this area, but does not, because of more accessible and beautiful country in other parts of the park.

We people living in the Port Angeles area appreciate our park. We ask that it be created, but not on such a grand scale. Let's not be wasteful. Our chamber of commerce realizes how important, if allowed to be developed, the Olympic National Park could be to the tourist economy of this area. Although in the case of most visitors, they can only observe from a distance.

This, unfortunately, is a wilderness park, which almost means that unless you are a person of considerable stamina, and like to travel on foot, you can only look, but not touch.

This huge park is almost precluded from development for the enjoyment of the traveling public. This park consists of almost 900,000 acres, has about 12 miles of modern highway, few campgrounds and most areas are seldom visited even by hikers or campers because of their remoteness.

For the record, therefore, we urge that you seriously consider the boundary adjustments recommended for the Olympic National Park, in conjunction with the North Cascades National Park proposal.

Respectfully yours, Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce by S. C. Tozier, chairman, Olympic Boundary Revision Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Tozier. Of course, as you know, the Olympic Park matter is not in the pending legislation. That matter is still under review by the Interior Department.

I have previously stated that, in my judgment, there is land in the park that is really not park quality that should be taken out. I also think there is land that is outside of the park that could be brought in and should be brought in.

I have always felt there was a need to thoroughly review the boundaries of Olympic National Park. Because the matters are unrelated, your testimony here will be set aside, to be used in connection with any recommendation that may come to this committee concerning the Olympic National Park. I appreciate having you here today, Mr. Tozier on behalf of your group.

Mr. TOZIER. Senator, I had anticipated this. However, I feel that where we are creating a third national park in the State of Washington that these two should be considered together.

Thank you for your time.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a moment, Mr. Tozier.

Senator Bible may have a question. As you know, this matter was discussed at the hearing in February 1966, but as the legislation came to us, it relates only to the North Cascades. This is why the hearing is confined to the North Cascades at this time. I am happy to have your testimony, however, because this matter was under discussion at the earlier hearings in the State.

Mr. TOZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I appreciate your coming to give it to us. We will preserve it in the record, you may be sure of that.

Senator Bible?

Senator BIBLE. My only question rather follows what you have said, Mr. Chairman. I am wondering if the Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce has a position insofar as the present bill is concerned. Obviously, practically all of your testimony has been involved with the Olympic National Park.

Maybe you have a good case; I don't know, but I am wondering if it is directed to the right bill?

Mr. TOZIER. Well, I may not have made it quite as clear as I should initially here. We are opposed to the creation of the North Cascades National Park, if the Olympic Park revision is not considered in the same bill.

Senator BIBLE. You make one conditional on the other; is that what you are saying?

Mr. TOZIER. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. In one sentence, you are opposed to the creation of the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake National Recreational Area, as a combination unit, unless and until something is done about adjusting the boundaries of the Olympic National Park. Is that the position of the Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce?

Mr. TOZIER. We feel that the two go hand in hand.

Senator BIBLE. I see. Thank you. I just wanted to be very clear on your position. Thank you very much, Mr. Tozier.

Mr. TOZIER. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Our next witness is Rev. R. Riley Johnson, Outdoors Unlimited, Yakima, Wash.

STATEMENT OF REV. R. RILEY JOHNSON, OUTDOORS UNLIMITED, YAKIMA, WASH.

Reverend JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would beg your indulgence. Due to 11 weddings the last 4 days and an illness I have no prepared statement, and I know that no souls are saved after 10 minutes.

I will promise you about a 2-minute statement, and I would also ask that you vouch to my wife and physician, who forbad me to come today, that I really behaved myself and went right straight home.

The CHAIRMAN. I will give you a written statement to that effect.

Reverend JOHNSON. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That should take care of that situation.

Reverend JOHNSON. Our organization, most particularly, is not for or against the administration of the North Cascades either by the Interior Department, the Park Service, or the Forest Service, Senators.

Rather, I came here today because we are dedicated primarily to the recreational potential, not just today, but for the future of the whole area. As the commissioner of the Boy Scout council and Fort Simko Council, as the only Girl Scout council president who shaves every morning in our State, the camping chairman for the YWCA, and the youth chairman for our diocese, and president of a home in conjunction with the Roman Catholic Church of Yakima for homeless boys, I see, with these weddings and baptisms and youth groups, a tremendous need for outdoor recreation areas, a potential that is going to multiply. It is going to be continual, and it is obviously going to grow, the statisticians tell me. I would humbly suggest, in your consideration and deliberations, in the sincere statement of both the advocates and those in opposition to the park, that one tack might be considered.

I feel in a way that, while Boy Scout executives, YMCA directors, clergymen, we are not land management people, but people who deal with human beings. We deal with the spiritual, with the character, and might humbly suggest to your committee, in its considerations, that prior to any final action, as many professional, business, and conservation and preservation groups have been consulted and had committees and advisory groups, would it be possible that those of us who actually work with the young people, the large numbers of them today, and our successors, who in the future, perhaps might, under the auspices of our committee or one of the agencies, be allowed to, with information supplied, make some study of the potential youth use of this area?

I think last year of our teen house, where 14 boys extracted from juvenile detention have stayed out of trouble for a whole year, and their one big vacation of a year, after hops were over, and after the apple harvest, and so on, they went up into the Forest Service land, and they had a terrific time.

It was a vacation period for 4 days, before school, and I hate to think what they would have been doing, running the streets of Yakima. I would ask you to consider the possibility of allowing the various church groups in the State, in the Northwest, the various youth agencies, such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, to perhaps have an advisory committee of some nature so that we might intelligently look at some of these suggestions.

We are not too well informed, Senator, as youth agencies and groups, and yet really, I think maybe in the long run, when we speak of the ascetic, we speak of the spiritual, we are really talking about the relevance of this to people.

I have a great deal of confidence in Congress, really. I don't think our country is going to the dogs. I really think that you are pretty capable of taking care of most of our problems. I like to think that

Congress can continue to be flexible, can continue to meet these needs, and maybe give a chance to some of us who work with the people to consider some of these areas intelligently, and with some professional knowhow from some of the trained agencies of our Government, and I want to thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, reverend, as you know, we will hold hearings in the State, probably in the latter part of May or early June. I would suggest that, in light of your comment, which I think is a very proper one, that the ministerial group get together and give us at that time the benefit of their views.

I think it is obvious to all of us that there is no finer place for the youth of our country than in the great outdoors. I happen to have been born in Everett. From the time I was a youngster, I hiked all over the North Cascades area we are talking about. I always found that it was a good thing for young boys growing to manhood to get out into the great outdoors, and especially in the Cascades.

Our Boy Scout camp was at Camp Ketsoma, right out of Silverton, in the heart of the Cascades. I always remember those days with great pleasure. We got up there in June when there was still ice in the lake. The man in charge made us break the ice the first day and start to paddle.

It was a great experience, and I have not forgotten it. I have been taking cold showers ever since.

Reverend JOHNSON. Senator, if you would, in conclusion, just consider—we realize the hearings, but because we are many agencies and many groups, and we do not have professional know-how, and we respect the sincerity of the pros and cons but sometimes other things are talked about primarily—that if this committee would consider, as they have with certain study teams of more professional nature, establishment of such a group, representing all the agencies, about 11 in number, that use the area—I am including churches as one group there——

The CHAIRMAN. Surely.

Reverend JOHNSON. We would certainly appreciate any consideration of this.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I hesitate to tell people what they ought to do. But there is an open invitation for any of the interested groups you have mentioned to come and testify. We would welcome such a group.

Reverend JOHNSON. We would like to.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the Boy Scouts, the various outdoor groups, the church groups, are all dedicated to the preservation of the most important resources that we have in this country: our young men and women.

Reverend JOHNSON. And our only concern is that this be flexible enough so that not just today, but a hundred years and 200 years from now, we can keep on enjoying it.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Right. We will welcome any testimony along that line.

Senator Bible, excuse me.

Senator BIBLE. I just want to commend the good Reverend for a very very fine statement. I am not clear exactly what Outdoors Unlimited is.

Reverend JOHNSON. We are some 18,100 people, as of last Thursday who had paid a dollar, and are organized to look at the various pieces of legislation that affect the State and Federal lands as they are related to the many, many uses of our citizenry.

Senator BIBLE. Is this within the State of Washington?

Reverend JOHNSON. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. I see.

Reverend JOHNSON. One member, for instance, belongs to the Episcopal Diocese of Spokane. We paid $5 for that. A number of our State senators belong. Our first State highway chairman, Fred Redman, also belongs. It is a very mixed group. Our Boy Scout executives, three of them belong to the group. Our purpose is to look at these lands, and try to consider the aspects of recreational potential, the possible uses, so that nothing becomes straitjacketed or locked up too tight, so that it is not flexible.

Senator BIBLE. Well, do you have a paid director in charge of Outdoors Unlimited?

Reverend JOHNSON. We have a girl in the office who gets $300 a month, and I have to go home and raise $20 to be sure she gets paid on the first of the month. Our total receipts have been in the neighborhood of $2,600, of which we used a large piece of it on the production of a small pamphlet, talking about this area, and trying to collect materials. Mrs. Macy's office has been very helpful.

Senator BIBLE. How many members did you say you had?

Reverend JOHNSON. 18,000, sir.

Senator BIBLE. I understood you to say you had 18,000 members and they each paid a dollar.

Reverend JOHNSON. They paid a dollar apiece, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is that for a lifetime?

Reverend JOHNSON. This is for a year. Most of our money has had to go back into mailings of the material and printing of it. We have only had this one small sale.

Senator BIBLE. It seems to me to be a very fine organization. It is the type of organization that you yourself suggest should evaluate this legislation, particularly its effect on youth groups, and the recreation advantages that come to youth.

Does Outdoors Unlimited, as such, have a position on this particular bill?

Reverend JOHNSON. There are, within the group, a number of different positions pro and con, sir, but we have agreed, rather than taking a violent position as an organization, that we leave the liberty of conscience and intellect to the different people involved in their own views.

We are not going to be a pressure group, in other words, one side or the other, but we did agree there needs to be a continuing advisory group of people who work with young people, because the problems keep coming up.

Senator BIBLE. But it seems to me that is exactly what the group you have organized, these 18,000 members, are set up to do.

Reverend JOHNSON. We are trying but we have no official status, of course. We have not had the opportunities, because a dollar a member, you know, does not go too far in promoting studies.

We need to have a chance to look at more of this, and if there were a means through the Government of doing this, it would be very helpful.

Senator BIBLE. Well, certainly the Government has plenty of studies on everything, including the North Cascades. I think they have enough documentation and volumes that they furnished here that you would certainly have enough studies available to you.

I can't quite see why you want to have more studies. I should think what you are saying makes a lot of sense. Recreation areas are very, very important for our young men and women as they grow up. I commend you for your work in this area, but I don't know why you have to have studies to prove that.

Reverend JOHNSON. We don't know what areas, because we are not professionals, Senator. It is a little complex for a clergyman, a YMCA director, and so on as we plot our numbers. We are guessing at the number of youngsters coming along, but because we do not have very much professional know-how, it is very hard to know which of these areas are which, and there is so much pro and con, the Government materials are quite complicated.

If you are not a land management person—the average clergyman, for instance, is not too good at interpreting some of the technical material—you need somebody to translate it from the technical to the ordinary man's language, so that we know what it is all about.

People talk about ranges and various watersheds, and some of this gets very, very confusing, because there are many sides to these questions, and we feel that the Government would be the least partial.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I suppose in the final analysis that is exactly why we are hearing this bill. We want to hear the pros and cons, but it seems to me that as the result of the hearings here today that you would need very little in the way of additional studies. You should discuss these with your groups, and then, as the Chairman suggests, testify when we come out to Washington for the field hearings. I should think, just based on the record produced here, you would be able to indicate your recommendations as to the area. Let us know then whether the area should be larger or smaller, or have other revisions.

I think you can do this without going to the professional land men. Sometimes I shudder at some of these professionals. I think your judgment, seeing a beautiful area, knowing that it helps for young boys and young girls to have recreation, should suffice. I think that judgment would be as good as that of the best land man in the world.

Reverend JOHNSON. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. I take it, then, Reverend Johnson, that Outdoors Unlimited is not taking a position, an official position, one way or the other?

Reverend JOHNSON. Each of our members would have the right to take their own position.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I meant as an organization.

Reverend JOHNSON. Officially, and as an organization, at this time, we have not taken a dogmatic position. Individuals have on various issues.

The CHAIRMAN. But not in the name of the organization?

Reverend JOHNSON. Not in the name of the organization.

The CHAIRMAN. We appreciate your coming, and we hope you are soon feeling better. We appreciate your testimony very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Reverend, we appreciate your testimony before the committee today.

Reverend JOHNSON. Thank you very much.

(Subsequent to the hearing the following policy statement was received:)

A POLICY STATEMENT OF OUTDOORS UNLIMITED, INC. AND THE REVEREND B. RILEY JOHNSON, PRESIDENT

(Adopted and approved May 3, 1967)

Re Federal Lands in the North Cascades

Recognizing the multitude of special concerns and interests represented in Outdoors Unlimited which includes hunting, fishing, skiing, rock collecting, and countless other outdoor recreational activities and the continuing growth of demands for natural resources and the unpredictable potential needs of future generations Outdoors Unlimited, Inc. makes the following statement of policy concerning the management, use and conservation of the North Cascades:

In compliance with the request of Senator Jackson that our organization after careful deliberation and study make firm proposals and suggestions to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for their use in and following the field hearings in the State of Washington, we urge the Congress of the United States to reject any legislation that would straitjacket, lock up, or restrict any sound and carefully supervised use of the Federal lands of the North Cascades. Recognizing that we live in a land based economy and that the recreational and economic potential of the Western United States is primarily based on land use we absolutely oppose any legislative action which would interfere with the multiple use concept of land management as now practiced by the United States Forest Service in the North Cascades. We oppose formation of restrictive or single use land management in the North Cascades. We endorse the multiple use conservation policy as now practiced in opposition to the proposed preservation theories as submitted in Senate Bill #1321. Washington State already has two large National Parks—we do not need or want a third park.

We have confidence in the Congress of the United States to formulate policy for the North Cascades under the present multiple use act. We object to Congress legislating away a wise conservation-oriented, flexible land management program and substituting a restrictive, limited and inflexible management policy for the North Cascades.

We feel the potential legislation presents a serious threat to the full recreational needs of our Nation's youth. Wilderness areas and National Parks deny full recreational opportunities for organized youth groups such as the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, YWCA, YMCA, and Church Groups who must have their needs fully considered. The present and future needs must be evaluated before any enactment of legislation.

We feel that this statement in essence represents the view of our organization arrived at after careful study and considerable investigation.

REVEREND R. RILEY JOHNSON,
President.

DIAN STOCKER,
Executive Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. We are going to try to hear the State of Washington people early today. Mr. Myers, are you in a big hurry?

Mr. MYERS. Whatever you wish, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let's hold for just a minute, then. Mr. William Lenihan, do you wish to be heard?

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes, I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Right now?

Mr. LENIHAN. Can you take somebody else first?

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Mr. Bill Cross, representing the Washington State Sportsmen's Council.

STATEMENT OF H. L. BILL CROSS, WASHINGTON STATE SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL

Mr. CROSS. I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cross, we are delighted to have you with us this morning, and we will look forward to your comments. You may either put the whole statement in the record, and then hit the high points, or if you wish you may read it.

Mr. CROSS. I am coming to that, Mr. Chairman. I am here representing or in behalf of Mr. LeRoy Wright, the president of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council, and I would like to submit for your records the statement by Mr. Wright, in which he deals specifically with our reasons for opposing Senate bill 1321, and then I would like to make a brief statement of my own.

The CHAIRMAN. His statement will be included in full at this point in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MR. LEROY WRIGHT, PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON STATE SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to present my views on Senate Bill 1321 which proposes to establish a third national park in the State of Washington.

The Washington State Sportsmen's Council consists of 103 affiliates and approximately 7800 members in the State of Washington. For many years the Council has been recognized as the spokesman for the sportsman-conservationist in this State.

The Washington State Sportsmen's Council is definitely opposed to the passage of Senate Bill 1321 which proposes the establishment of a third national park in the State of Washington.

The Sportsmen's Council has consistently contended that, with the rapidly increasing population of the State and Nation and with the constantly growing demands for greater opportunity to hunt and fish and engage in similarly wholesome outdoor activity, every attempt to encroach upon areas now available for such purposes should be combated vigorously and unrelentingly. This is particularly the policy when an effort is made to usurp extensive areas which include some of the Nation's choicest big game hunting lands and fishing streams.

The State of Washington now has two large national parks, Mount Rainier and Olympic, whose combined areas total more than one million acres. These give adequate national park area with sufficient variety of conditions to provide for the needs of the people of the State and for the visitors from the rest of the Country who may wish to enjoy park facilities in our State. To add nearly a million additional acres for park purposes would be an injustice to the majority of the population, which prefer to have such areas used for various other purposes.

In about a week's time the Council obtained over 20,000 petition signatures a year ago opposing a park. We feel this is a clear indication of the State's feeling about a new park in this State.

For decades the two existing national parks have struggled along with inadequate appropriations to provide desirable facilities and programs for the potential service they can and should provide. They currently have a financial struggle to maintain their present inadequate programs. What would requests for a third, and that an extremely expensive, national park do to the appropriations asked for Mount Rainier and the Olympic? What would happen to the desirable development and the improved programs for which appeals have been made over the last several decades? Would such requests continue to be deferred indefinitely? And would not the excessive demands for the new park continue to be deferred to a distant future?

There certainly can be little pride in boasting of three undeveloped national parks in the same State.

The claim is made by the National Park Service in its General Development Plan that the installation of three or four tramways would be a source of con-

siderable income. Such claims should be carefully reviewed. For example, the tramway proposed for Arctic Creek certainly cannot be seriously considered as a source of income with its devious accessibility and expensive installation. Obviously it would be a costly venture. For evidence in support of our point of view we refer to the Palm Springs, California, tramway and the problems arising to obtain adequate revenue to pay off investment bonds. The lack of income exists in spite of the fact that this tramway is located near Los Angeles and near Interstate Highway 10. The operation also has a year-round operating season.

The North Cascades has a very short summer season. Cloudy, foggy, weather with extended periods of precipitation usually begin in early autumn. Weather records for the area indicate an average of 30 days or less of clear or partly cloudy days (30 to 50 per cent cloud cover) during the operating season.

Dr. Joseph L. Fisher, President, Resources for the Future, Washington, D.C., who gave the keynote address at the Wenatchee Conservation Congress for the Pacific Northwest on March 6, 1967, referred to the short tourist season due to inclement weather and warned about the economic effects it would have to the proposed North Cascades National Park. He pointed out that eleven weeks would be the maximum summer season. The North Cascades Park season would be even more abbreviated than that at Mount Rainier.

The National Park Service also claims that it will enter the field of recreation service in the proposed North Cascades National Park to make the money to develop the park and to operate the proposed national recreation area encompassing Ross Lake. Possibly the purpose of the latter subject is to support the former.

The proposal to take over the administration of 700,000 acres means that the Park Service is really negating its traditional and legally established fundamentals of administration which date back to 1916. The undertaking involves concepts not in accord with national park philosophy. The national park project is predicated upon extensive development of areas for use by large masses of people. Except for the Picket Range area, the proposed national park falls into the pattern of a mass recreation area which is to be christened as a park. It is like pasting an old respected label upon a bottle whose contents do not fit the description.

The Sportsmen's Council endorses the emphatic statement made by Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, President, Wildlife Management Institute, Washington, D.C., at San Francisco on March 14, 1967, that provision for mass recreation is not and should not become a major objective of the National Park Service. He insists that such an assumption would be a serious mistake.

The Council herewith presents a number of other valid reasons why an extensive new national park should not be created in Washington and specifically not in the North Cascades:

1. The majority of the people of the State of Washington do not favor such action. This is shown by the action of the 1967 State Legislature in its overwhelming vote for Senate Joint Memorial 21. The Joint Memorial to the Congress officially and emphatically manifests the objection to establishment of another large national park in the State of Washington. Also, various important organizations other than the Washington State Sportsmen's Council representing large segments of the population have expressed their opposition to another park.
2. Importance of peripheral values of hunting and fishing.
3. Duplication of administration and management costs for park as opposed to National Recreation Area under Forest Service.
4. Need to retain wilderness values of Picket Range.
5. Forest Service has done a good job of management for 60 years. The lands are not to be lost to the bulldozer or timber cutter.
6. Statutory protection under National Recreation Area, as well as National Park.
7. The heart of the North Cascades is its wilderness as brought out by the United States Department of Agriculture team members' proposal.

Thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to express the views of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you have a statement of your own.

Mr. CROSS. I have a brief statement of my own, yes, sir.

On a recent Labor Day weekend, on one of my frequent trips into the Teanaway area in central Washington, I was dismayed and un-

happy to see a group of about 75 or so people with campers, trailers, and tents setting up camp in a meadow along the Teanaway River, near one of my favorite hunting spots. Since this is again not a designated campground and part of what I consider my own private domain, I decided to keep an eye on them, and then knowing this area well, I knew just the high vantage point from which to do it.

I stopped and talked to one fellow, a young aircraft engineer, who told me that they were trail bike riders, lived in the Puget Sound area, and were members of a Centaur club.

Well anyway, on my way up the road, I overtook several of them riding their bikes and they pulled over on a wide spot and let me pass and I assumed that they were more interested in their own safety than they were in my convenience, so I showed them a cloud of dust, and went on up to my high camp, where I spent most of the day watching their activities.

Some of these older people were sitting around in lawn chairs and on the grass, and blankets, in the sun, reading and talking and watching their young children, and some boys and men were fishing in the river, and some other boys were fishing in the beaver dam, but they soon gave this up in favor of skipping rocks.

Another group had brought along a couple of bales of straw or hay that they had attached targets to and were practicing archery and two women with several children were wandering down the valley, and they were watching some black angus cattle grazing, and one woman with a little boy and girl was picking berries and I noticed one boy got spanked for throwing rocks at a squirrel or a chipmunk that some other children were trying to coax up to eat out of their hand, and one fellow, this fellow had a gold pan and he was panning gold in the river, and another couple of fellows with a chain saw and ax and shovel and several little boys were helping them, they were clearing out an old trail that I knew went up to a pond where some geese had nested that summer.

But the largest group had organized a game that looked to me like donkey baseball. You remember the donkey baseball we used to have?

Only they were using their trail bikes instead of donkeys, and they seemed to make up in enthusiasm what they lacked in skill, and they were having a wonderful time. The game seemed to be played by people of both sexes, of all sizes and ages, and these people were riding their bikes in conjunction with their other activities, and some of them were just riding up and down the road, having a good time.

The next day, I saw two of them that had little pack hammers and folding shovels, they had ridden their bikes up to the end of the road, and they had dug up some rocks that they were putting in plastic bags and packing them on their trail bikes to take home.

And I saw several others with cameras that seemed to be following some fresh elk and deer tracks. I could not see just how they were going to sneak up on any animals on those nice bikes, but I did not think it was any of my business.

Well, that night, I could see that they had campfires, and they seemed to be engaged in some kind of group activity. I think they were singing. I could hear sounds that sounded that way, and I would like to have gone down and put in my bathtub tenor, but I still was not sure they were not going to set the woods afire, although their campfire did seem to be in a safe enough spot, and was quite small.

Well these people left a day before I did, and on my way out, I stopped by where they had been camped to see just what damage they had caused, and see if there was any chance of picking up the rubbish and straightening things up a bit, and I was surprised, a couple of cow elk with their half grown calves seemed to be on an inspection tour of their own.

Well, with the exception of a road going into each end of this little meadow that they had made getting in there and some carefully covered campsites, and a kid lost his shoe, and some wood stacked neatly along the riverbank, there was hardly any sign that these people had ever been there. Now this was not a designated site. It was either Forest Service or timber company land. There were no rangers or other officials around. I think I was possibly the only nonparticipating observer.

These people were not on their Sunday behavior. They do this all summer long. They had not harmed anyone or anything. They were just an ordinary group of Washington citizens, who enjoy the freedom of being out in the mountains and the woods. Now these are some of the people who would be locked out of the national park.

Out of land that rightfully belongs to them, as well as to you and me, and the various conservation clubs. And for what good reason? These people were mindful of the rights of others who might come after them.

They had left the woods as they found it, and they were educating their children to be the same way. Can't other people be taught these same good outdoor manners? Are we so lacking in intelligence and respect for one another that in this country that we have to spend our time and effort and money on outdoor legislation, rather than outdoor education?

This may be true in other States, where most of this pressure for a national park comes in, but in Washington, I don't think it is. Our North Cascades area is the way it was because we have kept it that way, with the help and protection of the Forest Service.

Why not spend the Federal money making evergreen Coney Islands out of the two parks we have already, if that is what the tourists want?

The idea that the North Cascades area is in danger of being destroyed and lost to future generations is utterly nonsense.

The same acre of land can be used for different things at the same time, without conflict. The Forest Service works with us to use, enjoy, and preserve our national heritage.

And we strongly oppose having a national park service authorized to use our money to set aside our lands just for people to look at, and say to the most of us in pursuit of our choice of recreational activity "keep out."

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you for your statement. I take it that the council is opposed to the national park. What is their position on wilderness?

Mr. CROSS. On wilderness, Senator, the Washington State Council supports it and is not opposed to wilderness, so long as we don't have too much of it.

Let's say that wilderness should be area that actually is wilderness. For example, you could call my backyard wilderness, if you wanted

to, if you wanted to attach that name to it, but it would not actually be wilderness.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what do you deem to be wilderness?

Mr. CROSS. Pardon?

The CHAIRMAN. So the committee will understand your position, what do you consider to be wilderness areas in the North Cascades?

Mr. CROSS. Yes, the areas that really are wilderness, let's say areas where if you were to harvest timber, the timber would not grow back. Areas where if you used your resources, you could not replace them.

The CHAIRMAN. No, but I meant for geographical purposes.

Mr. CROSS. Geographical purposes?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you support the establishment of the wilderness areas mentioned in the bill?

Mr. CROSS. Particularly the Picket Range.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the Pasayten?

Mr. CROSS. Pasayten; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You support that. You say you also support the Picket Range?

Mr. CROSS. The Picket Range, we would like very much to see left wilderness area.

The CHAIRMAN. Wilderness. And what about El Dorado?

Mr. CROSS. No, in El Dorado, you get into an area where the Forest Service already has plans for ski area development, and since you do not have development of this kind in a wilderness area, we would not—of course I am getting over into the skiiers domain, but the sportsmen go along with that, too; that is, in areas where a lot of people can enjoy the area, but you have to have certain facilities for them to do so—like to see this a wilderness management.

The CHAIRMAN. What I am trying to get at, Mr. Cross, is that I read and followed with interest your own personal statement. You gave us an illustration these campers who came over from Seattle, what they were doing, and so on. In a national park they would be prevented from doing this.

What would happen to them in the wilderness?

Mr. CROSS. In the wilderness area, of course, they would not be allowed to use their trail bikes, and I had merely used——

The CHAIRMAN. But what I am getting at, is the fact that the wilderness, other than the mining provisions, is more restrictive than a national park?

Mr. CROSS. In some respects, although in a wilderness area the sportsmen would be concerned with——

The CHAIRMAN. Well, isn't it restrictive in more than one respect? I mean it is in many respects. You can't have roads, you can't bring in more motorized vehicles, all of these things. You were giving the illustration of how restrictive national parks are. What I am getting at is that a wilderness area is far more restrictive than a national park.

Isn't that true?

Mr. CROSS. But with the exception that I was going to mention. In a wilderness area, game management is left in the hands of our own Washington State Department of Game.

The CHAIRMAN. It is hunting, then, that concerns you. You were not giving the illustration of a hunter. You were giving the illustra-

tion of these campers. You related it only to the national park situation.

What I was trying to bring out here is that the restrictions that are imposed in connection with the wilderness area, other than hunting, other than mining, are far more restrictive than those applying in a national park. Isn't that true?

Mr. CROSS. That is true. The reason I did not include hunting is because that is included in the other statement by LeRoy Wright that I turned in.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, I understand. I just want to make the record clear. Wilderness area requirements, other than for mining, and other than for hunting, are by law more restrictive than is a national park.

Mr. CROSS. We are well aware of that, Senator, and we are quite sure that the Forest Service, in administering or in having to do with setting aside wilderness areas, will put in wilderness the areas that really are wilderness, where this type of restriction would be suitable and where we could agree with it.

The CHAIRMAN. Right. You would rather have the Forest Service manage it?

Mr. CROSS. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we appreciate having your statement, and also the statement of your president, LeRoy Wright. Thank you.

Mr. CROSS. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. William Pearson, mayor of Sedro Wooley, Wash.

Mr. Pearson.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM PEARSON, MAYOR, SEDRO WOOLLEY, WASH.

Mr. PEARSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mayor Pearson, we are delighted to have you with us, yesterday and today. You have a prepared statement, and I assume that you wish to read it.

Mr. PEARSON. Yes, I have a prepared statement, but I would like to preface my prepared statement with a few remarks if I may go.

The CHAIRMAN. Fine.

Mr. PEARSON. I preface my remarks by stating that I was asked by a group of citizens from our city to appear before this committee in their behalf, and I believe that 90 percent of the people in the Skagit County would endorse the written statement I have handed to this committee, if they fully understood what Senate bill S. 1321 will deprive them of.

I would also like to state that within the proposed North Cascades National Park, nature has provided vast areas of scenic beauty that will remain that way forever. As far as industry is concerned, it is not economically feasible to do any mining or logging, and without industry to cause the building of roads, I doubt very much if any other form of activity will mar the beauty of this area.

Ample room is provided by nature for the small percentage of people who wish to serve our wilderness in its natural state, without locking up forever vast areas of fertile and easily accessible timberland and natural resources that are vital to our economy.

More than 43 percent of all our land in the State of Washington is owned or controlled by our State and Federal Governments. Therefore, I believe it is the responsibility and duty of this committee to see that as much of this land as possible is put to multiple use.

We can't afford to turn our back on the ill effect the proposed park will have on the economy of our community and State. Because, Mr. Chairman, despite the fact that you mentioned yesterday that new industry is coming to Skagit) and Whatcom Counties, the city of Sedro Woolley and the entire upper valley is dependent upon the forest industries for their livelihood.

I can't believe that this committee would have fertile timber rot and die while men go unemployed. Timber is a crop. In fact, much of the timber viewed by the study team was regrowth. Nature destroyed the forest by fire, but given enough time, the regrowth is quite as majestic again.

I ask that this committee consider all the possibilities of management of this area under the direction of the United States Forest Service, for their is ample room to serve all the programs of youth, recreation, game departments, industry, and conservation groups.

I will now read my prepared statement. My name is William O. Pearson. I am the mayor of the city of Sedro Woolley, Wash., and represent a large segment of the area and population nearest to and most directly concerned by the matter before this committee.

1. We are concerned because of the effects it will have on our economy.

2. We are concerned because of the effects it will have on our recreational potential.

3. And perhaps most important, we are concerned because we believe that vital and conclusive evidence has been withheld from this committee.

Let us consider each of these three phases briefly:

1. Three years ago, the Forest Service reduced the allowable annual timber cut in the Mount Baker National Forest from 225 million board feet a year to 164 million board feet a year in the interest of a comprehensive program for the development of the recreational potential of the Mount Baker National Forest. The proposed national park would withdraw another billion to 3 billion board feet of usable timber from the Forest Service sustained yield program—timber, which should be harvested as a sustained growth crop. Iowa grows corn, Kansas grows wheat, the South grows tobacco and cotton and harvests these crops. In the Pacific Northwest, we grow and harvest trees. Our economy depends on it. It certainly is not in the national interest to let vast stands of mature timber rot and become infested with disease and bugs when they can be managed and harvested as a crop.

2. We are concerned that the creation of a large national park would destroy the recreational value of the North Cascades area. We, in the immediate vicinity, see a much greater potential under the administration of the Forest Service. We are people who find our relaxation in hunting and fishing, in bridle trails and motor trails, in hiking and mountaineering, in skiing and sledding, in camping, just relaxing, yes, even in picking mountain blueberries. We are not content to accept the philosophy of I came, I saw, and I left. We want to develop

the potential of the North Cascades to their fullest as a recreational area with adequate restrictive rules and regulations and controlled wilderness areas. All of this we now have under the Forest Service management.

3. Several months ago, the Forest Service personnel of the Mount Baker National Forest presented to the people of the Pacific Northwest a comprehensive plan for multiple use and development of the recreational potential of the North Cascades area. This was a specific detailed program. Work already had been started to implement it. Suddenly, there was a "blackout of information." Projects already underway were stopped.

Gentlemen, I make this statement fully realizing the implications it contains. We can find no record that this comprehensive Forest Service plan has even been made available to your committee nor to the Congress of the United States despite the fact that it is the most vital of all evidence which should be placed before this committee.

Mr. Chairman, in behalf of the thousands of Pacific Northwest people whom I represent, I respectfully submit this brief summary:

1. We are almost unanimously opposed to the transfer of jurisdiction of a large area of the North Cascades from the Forest Service to the National Park Service.

2. If we must have a park, we urge that it be limited to the recommendations of the Governor and legislature of the State of Washington.

3. We petition, no, we demand, that this committee take whatever action is necessary to bring before it the comprehensive program for development of the North Cascades areas as proposed by the Forest Service personnel of the North Cascades region and that no final decisions be made until this committee and the Congress has had an ample opportunity to consider it in its entirety.

This we urge for the benefit of the people of our community, the State of Washington, and in the national interest.

I would like to add to this, in conclusion, for the record that the group I represent are vitally interested in the completion of the North Cross State highway, and that for most parts, we endorse the statement presented by W. D. Hagenstein of the Industrial Forestry Association.

I thank you for the opportunity to testify at this hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, Mr. Pearson, we certainly want to thank you for coming all this distance to testify. We are most anxious to make sure that you and your people out there understand fully what is involved here. I think the worst thing that can happen is a misunderstanding.

Now I was interested in your statement that if we must have a park, we urge that it will be limited to the recommendations of the Governor and the legislature of the State of Washington.

You are familiar with what is in that report; that is, the State report?

Mr. PEARSON. I am not fully informed.

The CHAIRMAN. Can I read it to you? I think you would be interested in this. As you know, the State proposal is an overall North Cascades National Recreation Area.

Mr. PEARSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Within it, there would be a national park, and there would be wilderness areas. But this is what the report says. This is the Governor's statement:

I recommend that other multiple uses, such as mining, grazing, power development, limited timber removal where necessary for road construction and recreational development or disease control, be permitted in the North Cascades National Recreation Area.

I think you will find that, under the State proposal there would be less timber available than under this proposal.

Were you aware of that provision in the Governor's report?

Mr. PEARSON. I have never actually read the report, except what I saw in the newspapers.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you should know what actually was recommended in the State proposal.

You see, they forbid all timber cutting in the whole national recreational area, except where it is necessary for road construction and recreational development or disease control.

Now the other point I wanted to make is that you say the proposed national park would withdraw another 1 billion to 3 billion board feet of usable timber from the Forest Service program; timber which should be harvested as a sustained yield crop. This figure comes as a surprise to me. Did you get this from the Forest Service?

Mr. PEARSON. Part of it. And we have a forester in our organization who viewed the area very closely, and these are his words. I have not traveled the area myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, from all the unofficial information I have received from the timber industry as a whole, the merchantable timber involved in this proposal is negligible. I am sure that large segments of the industry would be in here if it were different. My understanding, Mr. Pearson—if I am wrong I want to be corrected—is that even under the Forest Service management plans in existence and proposed by the Forest Service, the timber cutting that you have in mind would be denied.

This is my clear understanding.

You mentioned the Forest Service apparently has been denied an opportunity to present its plan for developing the recreational potential of the North Cascades.

I wondered if you had an opportunity to see—and if you have not, I want you to have it—the North Cascades study report? In it, you do have the Forest Service views. It is all in here. I just want you to know that this is a public document, and I don't think there has been any censorship of it.

Mr. PEARSON. I am referring to the showing of the color slides and the entire program, which was available early this year, and is not now available.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is something that we will have to speak to the Forest Service about. You recall that we had open hearings on the study report.

Mr. PEARSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. This has never been done before, to my knowledge, for the Congress have a hearing on a preliminary report for consideration by the executive branch. But in the North Cascades study report, we do have the complete views of the Forest Service as to how they would develop the area.

The point I want to emphasize because I know Sedro Woolley and you yourself have a keen interest in proper timber management, is that if you look at the Forest Service proposal and you look at the State proposal, I don't think you will find that either are going to realize additional timber.

If I am wrong, and I don't believe I am, I would like to be corrected. Some of these proposals go much further than others. As I pointed out, the State proposal would prohibit any timber cutting in this whole national recreation area except for the purposes previously stated.

In view of your statement, I felt you wanted to know. I take it your position is that some of these areas should be released for timber production. Do you have any specific recommendations regarding any of the areas proposed in the bill which should be revised?

Mr. PEARSON. I really don't have anything specific, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. If you do have, would you send me a letter or a supplemental statement, so that we do have the benefit of your views? We are honestly and sincerely, Mayor Pearson, trying to get all the facts, so that we will know what impact it will have on the economy locally. We are very desirous of doing this, and we want to get all the information.

I wonder, Dr. Crafts, if you could comment on this statement, because I am concerned about it? Mayor Pearson pointed out the proposed national park would withdraw another 1 billion to 3 billion board feet of usable timber from Forest Service sustained yield management. That is timber which should be harvested as a sustained yield crop. Would you comment on that at this point?

STATEMENT OF EDWARD CRAFTS, DIRECTOR, THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. CRAFTS. Yes, Senator Jackson. I was out of the room, and I did not hear the testimony, but in the two units that are proposed for a national park and including the national recreation area—some 670,000 acres—there are about 5,000 acres of commercial forest land, classified as such by the Forest Service.

This means that less than 1 percent of the proposed area is in commercial forest land. There are in existence at the present time, I believe, only two small timber sales in this entire area. These are both on the west side of the park, in the Skagit River Valley area.

There is substantial acreage of forested land in the proposed park, but this is deceiving. Most of this is classified as noncommercial. All but, I think it is 16,800 acres, is classified as noncommercial by the Forest Service, and has been so classified for many years because of inaccessability, because of the sparseness of the stand, or because of the erodable condition of the soils.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not now a part of the sustained yield program of the Forest Service?

Mr. CRAFTS. It is not really a part of the Forest Service working circle unit at all. It has never been so classified by the Forest Service. This is one of the benefits of this park, that it can be established with no disruption to the timber industry. So as you read the statement, and that is all I have heard, I do not understand it. I think it is incorrect.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area timber cutting is not precluded. It has to be coordinated with the overall recreation climate; is that right?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is right, and as a matter of fact, there are maps showing this in the Cascades report. Of the 5,000 acres of commercial timber in the proposed park and NRA there is a little patch of it up in here [indicating] which is in the proposed national recreation area.

There is a little stringer along Thunder Creek. As a matter of fact, by making a portion of the area a national recreation area, it would make available for potential utilization, if it were so decided, timber that has long been classified as commercial, but has not been available under the Forest Service administration, because it is in the North Cascade Primitive Area.

The CHAIRMAN. Right.

Mr. CRAFTS. And there are some stringers of timber along Granite Creek which were in the original park proposal, which are now outside and would be available. So there is no commercial timber of consequence in here at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Based on the current standards used by the Forest Service in defining commercial timber stands and including them as parts of the sustained yield cutting unit?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is right.

Mr. PEARSON. In the lower part of Glacier Peak Wilderness, I believe there is quite a lot of timber, and also in the Newhalem area there is quite a lot of timber.

Mr. CRAFTS. There is a lot of timber in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, and there is timber, as Mr. Greeley testified, yesterday, in these two proposed additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. But your question to me, Senator Jackson, went to the timber in the national park proposal, not in the wilderness area.

The CHAIRMAN. Right. The Forest Service, as you know, Mayor Pearson, recommended the Glacier Peak Wilderness unit, and it was set up by Executive order and confirmed in the passage of the Wilderness Act.

It is now protected by statute.

Mr. CRAFTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Crafts, I would welcome and would be delighted to have you supply for the record the areas that are being included, both in the recreation area, which is subject to timber cutting, and in the proposed park, which at this time are available for commercial cutting, but would be taken away.

Mr. CRAFTS. Could I do that at a later date, Senator?

The CHAIRMAN. Fine.

(The information requested is printed on pp. 225 and 551.)

The CHAIRMAN. We just want to be helpful, so that both of us fully understand what is in this bill and what is involved in the proposal. I know it gets a little complicated.

Mr. PEARSON. Yes, it does.

The CHAIRMAN. We appreciate your testimony.

Senator Bible?

Senator BIBLE. I have no questions, I am sorry I missed the witness' testimony. I shall read it in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Magnuson.

Senator MAGNUSON. I am sure he will do that. I apologize for coming in late. I had my own committee going upstairs but when you say it will withdraw a billion to 3 billion, that is a big spread. If you could furnish more exactly the figures that you have in mind, it would be very helpful.

Mr. PEARSON. May I explain my wording a little bit? The 2 billion additional from my first billion are this timber that is locked in, which could be called inaccessible.

Senator BIBLE. Yes.

Mr. PEARSON. But I have been instructed by professional foresters that there is 1 billion that is accessible, that I can't point out the areas at this time, and I will do so later.

Senator BIBLE. Well, we can get these figures in the record, because as the chairman points out, we are trying to get all of the facts. We want everybody to have a clear understanding of what we are trying to do, and of course, no piece of legislation is ever not subject to modification, change, or amendment.

Mr. PEARSON. All right. I will do so at a later date.

The CHAIRMAN. We appreciate your coming all this distance. We are delighted to have you, and say hello to everyone up in the valley.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lenihan.

By the way, Mr. Doug Mavor of the Anacortes Veneer Co., Anacortes, Wash., was not able to come, was he, Mr. Pearson?

Mr. PEARSON. That is right.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Without objection, his statement will appear immediately after your statement. Will you so advise him?

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF F. DOUGLAS MAVOR, LOGGING MANAGER, ANACORTES VENEER, INC.

The following statement outlines briefly the position of the small timber using mills and loggers of the Northern Puget Sound region regarding public land use in the North Cascades area. The names of firms subscribing to this position are shown below. All are dependent primarily or completely upon public timber as its only source of raw material.

Companies listed include plywood, lumber, and cedar manufacturers, and independent logging companies. The major pulp companies are still cutting privately owned stumpage as their main source of wood fiber, although all use substantial quantities of public timber. Our mills are located in Everett, Marysville, Anacortes and Bellingham and in various small communities within or adjacent to the Mount Baker National Forest.

Direct employment in these mills at the present time is about 3,000 men. Almost an equal number of loggers, another 2,500 men are employed in the woods, constructing roads, logging the timber and delivering the logs to the mills. Our approximate present annual cut totals 300 to 350 million board feet of logs Scribner scale.

This timber cut provides mill and logging payrolls of about 22 million dollars each year, and contributes direct support for more than 10,000 families, plus indirect remuneration to many thousands more. We produce forest products valued at more than 50 million dollars annually. It should be emphasized that in addition to our mills; Weyerhaeuser, Scott Paper, Georgia Pacific and Simpson operate large pulp and lumber operations in Everett, Anacortes and Bellingham and draw upon this same geographical area for timber supplies. Their statistics are not included in this presentation.

In short, the forest industry is the primary industry of the area and the principal tax support for our local, county, state, and federal governments.

Loss of these payrolls and loss of this tax revenue will be in direct proportion to the loss of the availability of public timber with which to sustain our mill operations.

Each year receipts for timber sold on the Mount Baker national forest amounts to more than three million dollars; and the counties of Whatcom, Skagit and

Snohomish received 25 per cent or more than $700,000.00 as their share to be used for schools and roads.

However, the present annual sustained yield cut of the Mount Baker forest is only 164 million board feet and even though combined with existing state and private timber, a shortage already exists. Also, the tremendous increase in the export of logs to Japan will create an additional heavy burden on this very limited supply.

Most of the remaining timber volume on the Mt. Baker forest, estimated at 16 billion board feet, consists of overmature and defective stands of old growth hemlock and silver fir. This timber is typical of most of the National Forests in western Washington and is deteriorating rapidly. Best silvicultural practices dictate that these stands be cut and the lands reforested with a new crop as soon as practicable. To delay orderly liquidation is to invite disaster through insect infestation, blow down, decay or forest fire.

Even more important, to withdraw commercial forest lands from the North Cascades region for any reason whatsoever, will only waste an important natural resource needed to sustain the communities and the people of the Pacific Northwest.

We believe that the Forest Service is managing the Mount Baker National Forest in an excellent manner, and in the best interests of the American people. The timber is being harvested as a crop on the basis of sustained yield, offering stability of employment and a regulated supply of forest products, now and in the future. We believe that the National Forests are for the use of all people and all interests, commercial and non-commercial, minority groups as well as majority.

Anything short of this view is not true conservation.

This statement has been prepared and submitted jointly by the following companies:

Plywood manufacturers:

Anacortes Veneer, Inc., Anacortes.
Everett Plywood & Door Corp., Everett.
Mount Baker Plywood Company, Bellingham.

Lumber manufacturers:

Buse Mill Company, Marysville.
Eclipse Lumber Company, Everett.
Everett Lumber Company, Everett.
Great Western Lumber Company, Sumas.
Goodyear Nelson Lumber Company, Sedro Woolley.
M & M Lumber Company, Arlington.
Northwestern Manufacturing Company, Everett.
Portage Creek Lumber Company, Arlington.
Priest Lumber Company, Hazel.
Robinson Lumber Company, Everett.
Seattle Snohomish Mill Co., Snohomish.
Skagit Veneer & Lumber Company, Concrete.
Summit Lumber Company, Darrington.
Washington Timber Products, Everett.
Welco Lumber Company, Marysville.
Willis, Rogers & Pearson Lumber Company, Sedro Woolley.
Wieser Lumber Company, Marysville.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lenihan, we are pleased to have you with us today, and look forward to your comments.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM F. LENIHAN, GENERAL COUNSEL, OUTDOORS UNLIMITED, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. LENIHAN. Well, thank you, Senator Jackson.

Mr. Chairman, and other Senators, I would ask that my statement be included in the record in its entirety, but I will try to highlight it in the interests of the conservation of your time.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Without objection, it will be included in the record at the end of your oral presentation.

Mr. LENIHAN. My name is William Lenihan, and I am the general counsel of Outdoors Unlimited, Inc., a nonprofit corporation of the State of Washington. Briefly stated, the purposes for which Outdoors Unilimited was formed were to sponsor educational programs designed to facilitate the maximum development for recreational facilities and resources within the national forests and other publicly owned land, for all people who are interested in traveling there by foot, horseback, vehicle, or airplanes, and for everybody who wishes to camp, hunt, fish ski and so forth. Also, to undertake research programs designed to better facilitate the more efficient recreational use of these lands and the next two, I think, are important. To seek to preserve in its natural state areas of significant and unique geological or scenic attraction, but these areas must bear a reasonable reltionship in size to the number of people who can be expected to use and enjoy them. And also to promote the sound management of all natural resources on public lands for their most appropriate use.

Now, I am here today, as I indicated, on behalf of Outdoors Unlimited, but also, specifically, I am authorized to speak on behalf of the Pacific Northwest Ski Association which is an organization of skiers. It is a division of the United States Ski Association, and is the official representative of skiers in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and also on behalf of the Ski Area Operators Association of the Pacific Northwest, which is a trade association consisting of the operators of ski areas in Washington, Oregon, western Idaho, Alberta, and British Columbia.

As you could see from the testimony of the Reverend Johnson, Outdoors Unlimited, is somewhat of a unique organization. We are attempting to provide an umbrella to represent many groups of divergent points of view, and because of this, we have groups within our organization such as the Cattlemen's Association, the Washington State Grange, the members of the Washington State Sportsmen's Councils, and their affiliated clubs, chambers of commerce, and just a lot of citizens, along with the skiers.

And, naturally, there are going to be some differences of viewpoint. It is really interesting to think of the possibility of getting farmers and hunters together, because in the past, in our State, they have had some broad differences of viewpont, but we are doing this.

Today I am going to primarily direct myself to the winter sports aspects of the North Cascades, because I feel qualified to cover this, because, first of all, I am the vice president of the Pacific Northwest Ski Instructors Association. I am a part-time or a weekend supervisor for the largest private ski school in the United States, and we spent 16 weekends every year teaching 1,100 kids how to ski, and it is very wholesome. And, also, I represent clients as a lawyer who are involved in the retail trade of winter sports equipment, and from this, I can see what type of expansion they have in their growth that they have enjoyed in the last few years, and what they project.

Now, in order to understand exactly what is involved, as far as skiers are concerned in the Puget Sound Basin, anyone of you gentlemen need only travel to one of four ski areas within an 80-mile radius of Seattle, these being Snoqualmie Summit, Ski Acres, Crystal Mountain, and Stevens Pass, and if you get up there, you are going to find around 130 charter buses and school buses parked. Each one of them

will disgorge 40 or more youthful students of anywhere from grade school through college age on a Saturday or Sunday, and they are all participating in ski instruction of from 1 to 4 hours a day.

These schools are sponsored by such organizations as Parent-Teachers' Associations, junior chambers of commerce, private businessmen, such as the ski school I am involved in, YMCA's, parochial schools. There is a very broad spectrum. What I am getting across is that in the Northwest, as you well know, Senator Magnuson, there are a great many skiers, and we are concentrating on the development of children and young people, and they are coming at a very rapid rate. Because of this, on any one of these weekends, through January, through March, you are going to find 5,000 kids in each one of these areas taking lessons, and as a result of that, the people who want to go in for a little less crowded skiing are forced to drive 140 miles to a new area, Mission Ridge, outside of Wenatchee, and 145 miles over two mountain passes to White Pass, which is near Yakima, or even up to Bellingham, which is about 140 miles, to Mount Baker, if you are coming from Seattle, originally.

Now, all of this, I think, just represents the worthwhileness of skiing as a winter sport, and I will personally testify to that myself. My wife and my five children and myself ski virtually every weekend from November through the end of April.

Skiing right now—the retailers are experiencing a 25 percent to 35 percent a year growth in their retail sales. The ski areas are experiencing about a 20-percent-per-year growth in the lift revenues, or more, and according to a Forest Service publication, recently issued, called Skiing Trends and Opportunities in the Western States, they have projected, or they have experienced skiing growth since 1960 at an average annual compound rate of 19.9 percent.

If this rate were to continue through 1976, it would mean that the 4.3 million skier visits that were experienced in the Western United States in 1964 would become 45.1 million skier visits in 1976.

The study also indicates that 17 percent of the total population of skiers reside in the State of Washington, that is, from the Western States, and they stated——

Senator BIBLE. Could I ask a question of Mr. Lenihan at this point, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; certainly.

Senator BIBLE. I simply want to get myself completely oriented. You are from Yakima?

Mr. LENIHAN. No, I am from Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Outdoors Unlimited is located in Yakima.

Senator BIBLE. The headquarters are in Yakima?

Mr. LENIHAN. That is correct, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Then how far is Yakima from North Cascades National Park; in the range of 175 or 200 miles?

Mr' LENIHAN. Oh, probably as the crow flies, it may be 125 or 150 miles, but I think by road it is quite a bit farther. I think you would have to come over to the Puget Sound side and then go north to Bellingham.

Senator BIBLE. If I am in Yakima, and I want to go skiing in this area of the North Cascades, approximately how long would it take me? Three hours?

Mr. LENIHAN. The ski area from Yakima to White Pass is about 60 miles. That is the nearest ski area. The White Pass is a ski area on the southernmost boundary of the entire North Cascade region that was under study.

Senator BIBLE. Now you are in Seattle, and you go from Seattle with your family to this area. How many miles is it, and how long does it take you?

Mr. LENIHAN. Well, Senator, there are about 12 areas on the west side of the Cascades.

Senator BIBLE. The closest one.

Mr. LENIHAN. The closest one would be 45 miles.

Senator BIBLE. Forty-five miles from Seattle?

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. And that is within the North Cascades?

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes, it is within the North Cascades area; that is, everything north of the Mount Rainier National Park. It is not within the area covered by this bill.

Senator BIBLE. Well, then, how long would it take you to go to a ski area that would be covered by this bill?

Mr. LENIHAN. Oh, 2 hours.

Senator BIBLE. Two hours. I see. Thank you. Pardon the interruption.

Mr. LENIHAN. Two to three hours, somewhere.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Mr. LENIHAN. Now, right now, reliable estimates indicate that there are over a hundred thousand skiers in the State of Washington, that is, as of today. We know that attendance figures that you see indicate 80,000 skiers at a half a dozen ski areas in the Puget Sound area each weekend in midwinter. We think we know that there are over a hundred thousand skiers in the State of Washington, but we are really not sure, because nobody has ever attempted to make an accurate census of the skier population, and to do this, you would not only have to evaluate the attendance, on any given day, but I would also have to sample the public in general, and find out: (1) "Are you a skier?" and, (2) "If you are, did you stay home on this day?" This is the only way that it can be done. It has not been done. There may be 150,000. But it all boils down to it is very, very crowded in our ski areas.

The skiers, as far as the North Cascade study team, and as far as this bill is concerned, have not been considered, because there has not been an evaluation of the winter sports potential lying within the northwest portion of our State. In order to do this you must study a given site from 3 to 5 years, you have to evaluate snow depths, temperatures, wind, climate, avalanche factors, paths and control requirements for slope grooming and other things. This has not been done in any of these phases. Until it is done we think that the establishment of a vast national park and vast wilderness areas is premature, because once it is done, you have got restrictive classifications of the use of land, and you then are in the position of having to virtually unring the bell.

Skiing is not allowed in a wilderness area, except for cross country touring. It has certainly been discouraged in national parks. In the State of Washington, we already have two parks, and they both permit skiing, but the type of skiing that is allowed is that that is on a portable rope tow, with a 200- or 300-foot vertical rise, whereas the

78-760—67——11

skier of today is looking for 2,000 feet or better of vertical rise, with long open slopes or trails.

I think that the disservice that you would do if you enacted S. 1321 at this time to skiers is easily demonstrated.

In San Gorgonio, a wilderness area outside of Los Angeles, they have a peak approaching 14,000 feet in elevation. It has the only reliable snow pack on a mountain within 330 miles of Los Angeles. It is in a wilderness area. The skiers down there for over 20 years have been trying to withdraw 3,500 acres from San Gorgonio Wilderness area so that a ski area could be developed. They haven't succeeded to date.

Another example of what is involved is Mount Hinman, which is within the boundaries of the proposed Alpine Lakes area, not under consideration as part of S. 1321. Now, Mount Hinman is a 7,500 foot peak. It is within 80 miles of Seattle. To get there, it requires about 3 miles of very easy roadbuilding, right up a valley. You would get at the valley floor at an elevation of 2,500 feet above sea level. What would be left is 5,000 feet of vertical rise, which has all of the capabilities of truly being developed into a super ski resort.

However, I can't say, nor can anybody else say at this time, whether or not Mount Hinman is feasible, is capable of being feasibly developed into a winter sports area, because the avalanche factors, the development costs, the wind, snow depths, weather conditions, have not been evaluated. Now, we don't want to ring this bell by enacting S. 1321 until winter sports has been evaluated in the North Cascades, is what we are saying.

Now, I think there is another reason, too. To advocate the continued multiple use administration of winter sports for winter sports purposes. The Forest Service has a great deal of expertise in this area. They have been conducting avalanche control and research for better than 20 years. The Park Service is relatively inexperienced in this area.

Senators, what we are really saying in this is I don't think the people in Outdoors Unlimited, are too much concerned with whether it is the Park Service or the Forest Service that administers the land, whether it is for winter sports purposes or hunting, or what. What we are concerned with is the policy under which it is administered.

The policy under which a national park is now administered is restricted in many respects. Hunting is not permitted, you can't pick huckleberries, if you happen to come across a berry patch in a park. You can't gather rocks, as Mr. Newkirk indicated earlier. There are a greater many thing of this type that are restricted, and I think——

Senator NELSON. May I interrupt?

Senator BIBLE. Is that true?

Senator NELSON. I see this is to be a national park and a national recreation area. Isn't it correct that in the national recreation areas we have been very flexible on what we permit and what we provide for in the legislation?

The CHAIRMAN. There is no question about that. In the national recreation areas you could have timber cutting, mining, and so on.

Senator NELSON. You could have hunting?

The CHAIRMAN. Everything. You were referring to the national parks.

Mr. LENIHAN. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't know. What about huckleberries? I like huckleberry pie.

Mr. LENIHAN. You can't pick them.

Mr. RUTTER. Senator, you can pick all you can consume on the property of Mount Rainier.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. John Rutter, who is the regional director of the National Park Service in San Francisco, Calif., immediate past director of Mount Rainier National Park.

Well, I am guilty, because I have sampled some, so if you want to prosecute me, you have a confession.

Mr. RUTTER. It is legal. On the property.

The CHAIRMAN. But what you can't do is to bring them out in pails?

Mr. RUTTER. That is right, Senator. You can't come in and harvest a crop and then take them home and can them. We like to have you eat them in the park and enjoy them as part of the park.

The CHAIRMAN. What if you make your pie in the park?

Mr. RUTTER. That is probably a moot point, but I am sure that pies have been made in campgrounds.

Senator BIBLE. I am curious. Is that a park regulation, or is that written into the law, the huckleberry problem?

We learn something on this committee every day. As I understand it, if you pick huckleberries and use them within the park, you are within the law, but if you pick the huckleberries and take them home to your wife, so she can make a huckleberry pie, you have violated the law. Is this true?

The CHAIRMAN. They have violated the law, or violated the policy.

Mr. RUTTER. There are two broad regulations that cover this. One is commercial use, Senator, and the other is the destroying of any natural feature in the park. And our interpretation is that as long as it is for the individual's enjoyment within the park, we don't object. If they take a pail or two home, we don't object; but if somebody came in and made a wholesale harvest——

Senator BIBLE. Well, I can understand that. That would seem to be a sound regulation. I mean, if they are going to destroy the foliage and the huckleberry bush, using it commercially, I should think that should be illegal. But if my wife and I go there, we get a pail of huckleberries and we take them home, and she cooks a huckleberry pie in our oven back in Seattle, Wash., I can't see anything wrong with that. Now, would it be OK if she took the pail of huckleberries to the home in Seattle?

Mr. RUTTER. OK.

Senator BIBLE. All right. I just wanted to know. This is all by way of recreation, because we may have a lot of huckleberry pie lovers in this audience. I want to know what we can do.

Mr. RUTTER. It would have to be a small pail.

Senator BIBLE. It would have to be a small pail. Well, I don't know. This business of Government——

The CHAIRMAN. Let's don't leave out wild blackberries, either. Senator Magnuson?

Senator MAGNUSON. You have to leave sufficient food for the bears.

Senator BIBLE. I am still not clear. If we take enough huckleberries for three pies, we may be in violation, but if we take them only for one pie, we may be OK?

The CHAIRMAN. That is per person.

Senator BIBLE. As I say, you learn something every day. You have opened a whole new vista to me, Mr. Lenihan.

Mr. LENIHAN. There is another aspect, and I must confess that I think I got a ticket at one time for it. In a national park, if you don't feel like back-packing, and you don't feel like carrying an air mattress with you, and you decide that you don't want to sleep on the hard rocks on the ground, the usual thing to do in the woods is to cut a few boughs for a bed, but this is also prohibited.

Now, I can see that there is some rationality for that, but it depends on where you are. I mean, this is again a restriction policy that sometimes is valid and on other times is invalid. If you are in a very thick patch of timber, where it isn't going to be noticeable, then why worry? If you are away out in the wilderness where it is not going to happen very often, why worry?

Senator BIBLE. I would think they could show more justification for that than they can for the huckleberries. You go ahead. I don't mean to divert you on a rather small matter.

Senator MAGNUSON. It may become a big one.

Mr. LENIHAN. We in Outdoors Unlimited are not against wilderness as such, but we also think that they involve, as Senator Jackson pointed out a little while ago, restrictions in use.

Now roads are prohibited. You can't do much in there except travel on foot. Much of this area that we are dealing with in the North Cascades is so rough anyway that you can't even get a horse into it. Some of it is some of the ruggedest terrain you have ever seen. It is going to stay wilderness whether you classify it as such or not.

But there are other areas that really don't fall into this category that I think should be developed to allow the broader-based recreational use, the people that simply want to drive up, and spend the day sightseeing.

Senator MAGNUSON. I am not disagreeing, sir, with your premise, but isn't one of the purposes of this so-called plan to have some trails? By expanding it as a national park area, we would be able to have trails, so that a horse or people could move around in it? You can do that in a national park, as I understand it.

Mr. LENIHAN. We can do that anywhere, Senator.

Senator MAGNUSON. You must have some jurisdiction; somebody to do it. The Forest Service has been pretty skimpy on the roads and trails and recreational facilities. Well, I should not say they are skimpy—Congress has been pretty skimpy in giving them sufficient funds to open up some of these national forest areas for the type of recreation which you are talking about.

Mr. LENIHAN. I think the Forest Service, based on their present operational policy, does a much better job in developing recreation.

Senator MAGNUSON. I am certain we will hear lots of testimony about that, I am sure.

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes. As I say, I am not quarreling about which agency is going to manage it. I could care less, but the policies under which it is managed are important. To date, the Forest Service has done a much better job.

I think something should be said about the proponents of the national parks in the wilderness areas. Now, they define themselves as conservationists, and we in Outdoors Unlimited also call ourselves

conservationists, and I would define conservation as the wise use of natural resources for the maximum benefit of man.

For example, a big game population has to be controlled at a level which can be supported by the available range and brouse. Hunting, which is recognized as one of the oldest and noblest sports of all outdoor sports, provides a means by which population levels can be controlled. And this, I think, is a wise use of a natural resource. The permission of hunting in a park is prohibited.

In a wilderness area of 600,000 acres, it is restricted, because it is difficult for that many people to get in there.

Skiing is another one. Now, skiing, I think, is probably one of the most invigorating and useful outdoor sports there is in terms of what it does for the individual, and if, in the course of developing a ski area, it is necessary to cut down a few trees, and clear some slopes, I would consider this to be a wise use of the natural resource.

Senator BIBLE. On that point, I think those who advocate national parks say that you can't have an operational ski lift by cutting down a few trees; that you have to cut a wide path for the chair lifts, or whatever type of a lift you are taking uphill. So you end up scarifying a wide cut in a mountainside. I think this is the reason they say that they are opposed to ski lifts and ski jumps within a national park.

Believe me, we have some very fine ski lifts in the Lake Tahoe area, with which I am familiar. Anyone that does not think that skiing is here to stay just has a second guess, because it is becoming more and more popular. We hear that in front of this committee all the time.

How do you meet the position of the park people, when they say, if you put in a ski lift, you ruin the natural beauty of the park? I think I understand their position correctly.

Mr. LENIHAN. It is just a matter of degree, Senator.

First of all, I think that in the course of—if the committee, as I understand it, is going west, to view this area—

Senator BIBLE. Yes, we are. I mean, I am personally going to go, whenever the chairman sets the date.

Mr. LENIHAN. You should by all means go to the White Pass ski area and see it. I hope the snow will be off it by the time you are out there, and see the job of slope grooming that has been done. It looks like an alpine meadow in the summertime. They have planted rye grass over this whole cleared area and I think it is quite acceptable.

Senator BIBLE. You don't make a hideous scar, then, on a mountainside?

Mr. LENIHAN. Not if it done under the proper controls, and I think the ski area operators are recognizing that they have an obligation to the public to make their areas sightly not only in winter but in the summer as well.

Senator BIBLE. I would hope they would realize that, whether they are in a national park or on Federal lands or private lands.

Mr. LENIHAN. I think they are working very hard in this direction at this time. However, there are some people who are purists, and the sight of a steel tower on a mountainside is going to offend them. There is no way that you can answer their objections; they are offended by it being there, and if that is the case, why, then, we should consider——

Senator BIBLE. I don't share quite the viewpoint of the purists. I think maybe they go a little too far. Maybe the developer goes a little

too far. It seems to me somewhere in between is the correct balance in the development of these areas.

Mr. LENIHAN. I anticipate some testimony from some of the proponents of the park who would be objecting very much to the proposed aerial tramway development. It is going to be interesting to me to see how Secretary Udall and his agency are going to be able to camouflage these things. They are going to be there to see. An aerial tram is a big thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, while we are on this ski point, it is my understanding that the Forest Service made a nationwide recreational survey that involved identifying ski areas, completed in 1961, and that this study has been updated. I am just wondering if there isn't already a lot of data available on potential ski sites in the area that we are discussing.

Mr. LENIHAN. To determine whether or not—I mean, I can fly over the Cascades on a plane, and look at a mountain, and say, this looks like useful terrain, and it may be very good, and that is the way Mount Hinman appears right now, as an example. But to say whether Mount Hinman——

Senator MAGNUSON. Excuse me. Is Mount Hinman in the——

Mr. LENIHAN. No; I am using it as an example, though. This is one that has been talked about.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in King County?

Senator MAGNUSON. That is that high slope.

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes; it is a 7,500-foot peak. It is capable of providing 12 months a year skiing on the upper 2,000 feet of it, and 5,000 feet of vertical skiing for 6 to 8 to 10 months a year. It is an example of an area that a lot of people are talking about as being, perhaps, one of the next ski areas to be developed. Right now, I can't say truthfully that it would be a good location for skiing. I have the feeling, for example, that Mount Hinman has very severe weather problems. There is a lot of fog there, and when you are skiing on open slopes, and you are in the fog, you don't know whether you are up or down. You get a situation called flat light, and you get vertigo, and you don't know which way is up or anything else. This is one of the problems that you have to consider.

Also, avalanches are a very critical factor in the North Cascades. We have to evaluate these. Wind is important, because wind is one of the things that contributes to avalanches. The snow pack, the type of weather, and everything else has to be evaluated in great detail for a substantial period of time before you can say this is a good ski area potential, or this isn't. And that has not been done.

The CHAIRMAN. I wonder, right on this point, Mr. Lenihan, if I might ask Dr. Crafts about this, because I think he is familiar with this problem.

Could you comment, Dr. Crafts?

Dr. CRAFTS. Well, I would simply say, Senator, that the study team, in its consideration, did not overlook the winter sports in its judgment, and the estimated winter sports use and study area, both present and projected, is thoroughly covered on page 52 of the report.

I would also like to say that, in connection with the development plans for both the Forest Service and the Park Service, the development plan which the Forest Service presented yesterday for major

winter sports development, Snowy Lakes and Granite Creek, and Liberty Bells and Rainy Pass, are two of the areas that came out of the recent updated study.

In its development proposal, the National Park Service provided for major winter sports development of Ruby Mountain, and this is one of the reasons that Ruby Mountain was included in the national recreation area. So I think that the winter sports matters have been very carefully considered, both by the study team and the subsequent drawing of the boundaries.

This is one of the reasons for leaving Granite Creek out of the park, the North Cross-State Highway which has been discussed yesterday, but one of the other reasons was to permit major winter sports development by the Forest Service in the Granite Creek Basin.

The CHAIRMAN. Some of the conservation groups yesterday—I think you were here, Mr. Lenihan—testified in favor of bringing Granite Creek into the park.

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And as I understand it from Dr. Crafts, it was left out because of the opportunities that the Forest Service felt would be there for skiing purposes. But I am wondering if we can't have, Dr. Crafts, for the record, at least from the Forest Service, data going back from 1961 or earlier covering the areas included in this bill showing the skiing potential?

Dr. CRAFTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand Mr. Lenihan's point, that detailed tests would be required. Of course, if we unwaveringly followed that rule, Mr. Lenihan, we would not be able to consider anything in the area for years.

Mr. LENIHAN. No; that is not what I am advocating at all.

The CHAIRMAN. No. I am sure you were not. But if we required all of the detailed studies, such as wind conditions, avalanche possibilities, and that sort of thing, it would not be possible for us to act on anything in this bill until all studies had been completed for each and every mountain.

What we want to find out is what has been done in connection with the study of the potential ski areas.

(The information requested appears on p. 225.)

Senator MAGNUSON. I must say this, Mr. Lenihan, if my colleague will permit me. We are both quite familiar with the development of all the areas you mentioned in the State of Washington. They have been developed with the cooperation, the finest cooperation, of the Forest Service. Senator Jackson and I have had fine cooperation in every case, maybe with the exceptions of Snoqualmie and Stevens Pass area, where we would have a road problem. Is Crystal Mountain, the one above Wenatchee, now operating?

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes; it is operating.

Senator MAGNUSON. We asked the Forest Service to help us out there, and they spent their own money to build roads. I think all of these areas have been developed with the finest cooperation. Up in Snoqualmie, now, there are further tests of the potential to go north of that area for some additional ski areas.

Mr. LENIHAN. There is a new area developing.

Senator MAGNUSON. The Forest Service has been more than helpful in the establishment of ski areas in our State. I am not talking

about the Park Service problem, because, ironically, the chairman and I have had some problems with the Park Service on Mount Rainier, with which you are familiar.

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes, I am.

What I am really trying to say, to boil it down to a very brief thought, is if you go ahead and establish or classify in excess of a million acres of land without a little additional evaluation of the winter sports potential you are putting all your eggs in one basket, so to speak. If it turns out that we can't keep the North Cross-State Highway open in the wintertime, as some experts or some people have suggested, and Ruby Mountain and Granite Creek become inaccessible to the west side people, where the population is, because of this, then we are dead in the water.

And the other thing I am saying is that we are not thinking about the short term, the next 5, 10 years. We are talking about the next 50 to 100 years, where you are going to have fantastic growth. It is just incomprehensible, and you can't be that shortsighted. You have got to think, as you always do in your decisions, ultimately, think ahead for many years to come.

But regarding these park proponents, I think they should be commended for their objectives, that is, attempting to preserve things in their natural state, but at the same time, I think they should be criticized for their viewpoint and the inherent restrictions they would have placed on recreational use, and rather than calling them conservationists, I think they should be called preservationists, because that is what they are advocating. And to adopt their viewpoint, I think it requires us to state that scenery per se is the most valuable resource in the North Cascades; it has more value than everything else combined, and it simply should be preserved as it is, regardless of the other impact it will have on other recreational or economic uses and these have to be totally incompatible.

Now the fallacy in this reasoning is readily apparent. First of all, it is detrimental to the great majority of the people who simply like to drive up in their cars and they aren't going to be able to get to many of these areas. Lots of people prefer to camp without the restrictions of being told where to park, where to put or pitch your tent, and so on, that many people are experiencing in the national parks now.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, isn't that also true in the national forests? You can't just pitch a tent anyplace, or start a fire anyplace.

Mr. LENIHAN. No; that is not so, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. It isn't?

Mr. LENIHAN. There is quite a bit of flexibility as to where you can go. Sure, there are prepared campsites, but if the people wish to get away to themselves, and there is a spur road available that they want to go out on, they aren't prohibited from camping there, building a fire, as long as they use reasonable care, unless there is an extreme fire hazard.

Senator BIBLE. I would like to have the Forest Service speak on that point of starting fires. I thought they regulated that very carefully, just the same as they do in national parks.

The CHAIRMAN. You can pitch a tent in the national parks without being in a specific campground.

Mr. LENIHAN. That is true. But in so much of it, it is highly regulated.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it is regulated, but the Forest Service seems to be laying down some pretty stringent rules, too. Anyway, that is a matter we can get for the record.

Mr. LENIHAN. Now the establishment of wilderness areas in a wilderness park involve primarily a caretaker type of management, which interferes with the natural forces that control and maintain the ecological balance in the forest or alpine areas. An example of this would be naturally caused fires, which are one of the things that controls the environment or allows the environment to change. For example, it causes Douglas-fir to reproduce. This is why we have big Douglas-fir forests, today, because there were some big forest fires many years ago. And deer, for example, could not survive in a virgin forest. They thrive in alpine meadows in the summertime, and cutover lands in the winter.

Senator MAGNUSON. Could I get something clear before we leave this skiing? As I understand, there is no restriction on the use of skis in a national park, is there?

Mr. LENIHAN. No

Senator MAGNUSON. If you wanted to cross the park on skis, or snowshoes, you could do that, couldn't you?

Mr. LENIHAN. That is correct.

Senator MAGNUSON. Doesn't the problem get down to the fact that much of modern skiing today requires the use of a lift or apparatus?

Mr. LENIHAN. That is right.

Senator MAGNUSON. And this is where you get the conflict; isn't that correct?

Mr. LENIHAN. One other area, Senator. In the Cascades, in Washington and Oregon, about two-thirds of our days in wintertime are overcast, and if you are skiing above timber line, you get involved with flat light. You can't see anything. You don't know where the bumps are, you don't know where the terrain variations are. So preferably the ski area should be below timber line, and this also requires clear cutting to some degree and slope grooming.

Senator MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. LENIHAN. This is prohibited in either park or wilderness area.

Senator MAGNUSON. Well, the restriction is on the type of skiing which is, of course, the most popular type of skiing. Is that correct?

Mr. LENIHAN. That is correct. There is probably a half——

Senator MAGNUSON. Probably 95 percent of it is the type of skiing you are talking about.

Mr. LENIHAN. I would say that 99.9 percent is the type that we are talking about. There are very few touring skiers, cross-country skiers.

Senator MAGNUSON. You can use snowshoes, can't you?

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes; that is not, of course, skiing. They are dangerous.

What I was getting back to was, for example, deer can't survive in a virgin forest, and this is another example of interference with the ecological relationship. In the summer, they thrive on cutover lands, or alpine meadows. In the winter, it is usually cutover land or the farmer's haystack, if nothing else is available, and there is quite a bit of that, too.

Now I think another thing you get into in the proposal for a park is the conservationists, in a sense, are self-defeating. They seek to preserve some things that are incapable of being preserved on the basis of a caretaker operation. I think in the Northwest we have our own monarch of the forest, the Douglas-fir tree, and it grows up to about 3,500 feet in elevation, and I am informed and believe——

The CHAIRMAN. You don't mean 3,500 feet—oh, go ahead. I thought you meant the tree.

Mr. LENIHAN. It grows to an elevation of about 3,500 feet above sea level.

As I understand it, the tallest tree in the world, perhaps, excluding some eucalyptus in Australia, was a tree near Darington that was some 440-odd feet tall, taller than any of the coast redwoods, but like all things of a species, it grew old and died and fell over.

In order to preserve the Douglas-fir, the land has to be actively managed. When you are going to cut land, you have got to clear-cut it, to create the unshaded condition and the mineral soil that it needs to regenerate.

Now some of this testimony, you are going to say, what the heck is an Outdoors Unlimited guy talking like this for? Well, I have to confess in my undergraduate education, I was in forestry, and I find, and because of this—and I am not apologizing for it—I look at the forest, perhaps, differently, and I have technical and scientific knowledge that makes me think a little differently than some of the proponents of the park.

I like to see a species preserved, such as the Douglas-fir. Caretaker operation will eliminate it from the forest eventually, if that is what you get to, because the forest reaches a climax and the species dies unless you have some fires, or something, to re-create the conditions that it requires.

What we do think in Outdoors Unlimited is that there should really be a true balancing of the interests. Based on present policy, a multiple use administration is probably the best way to accomplish this. I don't see anything wrong, for example, in allowing controlled grazing in some alpine regions, as long as the land isn't overgrazed. I don't think it is incompatible with recreational use.

I also recognize that things such as the Ross Lake hydroelectric development has provided a great many residual recreational facilities that would not be there except for this hydroelectric development. So I think that the recreationalist benefits directly from this type of development.

Now last summer I traveled with my children and my family into the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, which is one that is commercially exploited to a very intense degree. There are active logging operations in many cases, many clear-cut units. I never heard anybody, in all the time that we camped, complain about them as being unsightly. In fact, I took my children up and showed them a logging show, and they were fascinated with it, in the same fashion that you would be fascinated with watching the erection of an office building in downtown Washington, D.C., when they are moving the steel girders into place.

It is the same type of thing, and I thing maybe we are taking the wrong attitude. The logging industry is part of our national heritage and culture. Just like many other such aspects other than scenery, for

example, national heritage items is one of the things sought to be preserved in a national park.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, wouldn't you rather hike through a virgin timber area than hike through a logged-off area?

Mr. LENIHAN. Are you talking about going through virgin timber as such, or on a trail, Senator?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, as a Boy Scout, I must say we were all saddened when we came to a clear-cut area, if for no other reason than on the hot summer days there was no shade. I am only giving you my view. I can say that as a boy, too, one of the saddest things I ever witnessed was to see the area, all cut clean, between Salton and Index. This was an area that had some of the finest timber in the world. They cut right up to the highway, and if they had just saved enough along the highway it would have made a lot of scenic difference going over Stevens Pass.

Mr. LENIHAN. Well, I like——

The CHAIRMAN. I know this was the opinion, certainly, of most of the people in our area; saddened to see the beautiful area cut right down to the roadside. I understand the commercial need for timber, But I don't get any satisfaction hiking across logged-off land as compared with going through virgin growth.

Mr. LENIHAN. Well, first of all, if you go through a virgin forest, it is a dangerous place to be.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean; in what way?

Mr. LENIHAN. It is a darned dangerous place to be, if you are trying to climb over windfalls. I have been in virgin forest, and have been 50 or 60 feet above the ground, climbing over criss-crossed windfalls.

The CHAIRMAN. I would think in a logging area, an active logging operation is fairly risky.

Mr. LENIHAN. To be around one?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. LENIHAN. Oh, yes, it is.

The CHAIRMAN. But going into logged-off areas, you run into all kinds of problems.

Mr. LENIHAN. Why?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you have slashings, you have all sorts of obstacles. You don't know what you are getting into. Straight logged-off land——

Mr. LENIHAN. Modern practices are such that they are piled and burned, and they are restocked, some by hand and some by seeding. I find that an area that has been cut over, after 5 or 6 years—this is where the berries grow, for one thing. This is where you will see the deer. What we are talking about——

The CHAIRMAN. Well, obviously, we all have different points of view. I just say, I would rather hike through a virgin timbered area than I would through logged-off land. I used to go through logged-off land only to get wild blackberries, especially about 2 years after a logging operation. But that is just my own opinion.

Mr. LENIHAN. I find as much beauty in going through a stand of trees that are a hundred years old as I do in going through a stand of trees that are 500 years old. In fact, in many respects, I think there is more beauty in the vigorous growing, rather than the dying, rotting. The dying, rotting trees are rather a dangerous area. What it boils

down to, if you are talking in terms of caretaker versus active utilization of a lot, on the one, if I might read from my statement, you are going to turn to people, if you enact S. 1321, and you are going to say:

Here is 1 million acres of forest and mountains in their pristine glory. You can't get into it by car, because roads are prohibited. We have a few trails, but we should tell you that the forest is rotting and the trees may fall down and kill you. There is some superb mountain scenery to see, but you have to hike 12 miles over a very difficult trail in order to get above the timberline to a vantage point where you can see this scenery. Also, we can only let in a certain number of people each day because if more go, the trail will be damaged through compaction. If too many walk on the alpine meadows at the end of the trail, they will be destroyed. And one further warning—in going through the forest along this trail, be very careful that you do not wander off more than a hundred yards because you will then be in a virtually impenetrable jungle criss-crossed with wind thrown trees. It is very easy to get lost or injured.

Senator MAGNUSON. You won't have any billboards to tell you which way to go.

Mr. LENIHAN. You are not going to have the billboards either way, Senator.

Senator MAGNUSON. I was wondering how billboards were going to get into this. At least, there is one merit to this: there will be no billboards around.

Mr. LENIHAN. Amen. On the other hand, you could say:

Here are forests and mountains containing 1,000,000 acres that is being managed for the benefit of all mankind. Portions of it have been zoned to be preserved in its natural state. Access by road to vantage points have been provided so that you may see the alpine scenery in all of its glory. At the same time, you will notice that there are sheep and cattle grazing on portions of this land. This is controlled so that overgrazing is not allowed. We do this to feed animals who in turn feed us. Also, the mature and overmature trees are being harvested gradually on a sustained-yield basis, in a fashion that will guarantee us a continuous supply of mature trees to look at and to be harvested in perpetuity. You will also find areas that have been logged off in past years. There you will find vigorously growing trees, of various ages. From this you can see the various growth cycles of these trees from the seedling stage through maturity. You will also find this area resplendent with recreational activities. We have winter sports areas, the logged-over lands provide excellent opportunities for observing big game. This is where they feed. You will also see wildflowers there. You will find many places where you can gather rocks and mineral specimens. Campgrounds, along the lakes and rivers, are plentiful. You are allowed to engage in all recreational activities you may wish to pursue, because that is the way we are managing this area of land.

I think between the two alternatives you have to satisfy the majority of the people. And the pressure is there for that type of management.

Senator MAGNUSON (presiding). Are you through with your statement?

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes, I am. Thank you.

Senator MAGNUSON. I notice on page 12, that you have a positive recommendation, regarding Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes, I do.

Senator MAGNUSON. There are some amendments suggested to provide a loop highway that would go to Holden and then into Lucerne and then down into Lake Chelan.

Mr. LENIHAN. I do, sir. Mr. Hagenstein testified to this yesterday and I figured there was no point in mentioning it, although this is my sentiment exactly.

Senator MAGNUSON. This is beautiful country.

Mr. LENIHAN. We feel that in Outdoors Unlimited the thing that we are more interested in than anything else is opening some of this land for everybody to see, rather than restricting it to the very, very small group of wilderness travelers that now are the only ones who are able to enjoy it.

Senator MAGNUSON. Well, listening to the testimony, just yesterday, and partially today, it seems to me that the size of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area is subject to a great deal of comment from both sides. I am sure that this committee is going to take a good, long look at it when they get out there. It is a beautiful country. I was up there last summer. It is just beautiful.

Mr. LENIHAN. It is fantastic; that is right.

Senator MAGNUSON. It is fantastic.

Mr. LENIHAN. And I think we should provide means for all of the people to have an opportunity to see it, and this is the type of thing that would really be of benefit to the total public.

Senator MAGNUSON. Well, I am not a member of the committee, so I can't excuse you. You had better wait until the chairman comes.

The CHAIRMAN. Excuse me. I am sorry. I had an important telephone call.

Mr. LENIHAN. I have finished.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you completed your statement?

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes, I have. The only thing I wanted to add, Senator, is that if I or anybody in our organization can provide any assistance to this committee in terms of some specific research or something, we stand ready to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. We especially would like to have your advice and help in connection with the skiing problems. As I understand it, the other group that you are representing, namely, the Outdoors Unlimited, which you are not representing officially but as an individual, has not taken a stand on these matters.

Mr. LENIHAN. Well, there are going to be many viewpoints within our organization, as of the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. Reverend Johnson, who is the president of Outdoors Unlimited, said categorically that they had not taken a position on this.

Mr. LENIHAN. That is correct. Not on whether we are for or against this bill. But I think we have some very definite ideas, based on the statements of the purposes of our organization, on some of the things that are inherently involved in the bill. We are not against national parks. We are not against wilderness areas. But we are against wilderness areas that are unrealistically large.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, specifically, is the organization against national parks?

Mr. LENIHAN. I am against the policy——

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the organization. There are 18,000 members; we should like to know what their views are.

Mr. LENIHAN. We have not taken a position as yet.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the national recreation area?

Mr. LENIHAN. Well, I think the national recreation area is a very interesting concept.

The CHAIRMAN. Again, I mean, has the Outdoors Unlimited taken a position on it and on the wilderness?

Mr. LENIHAN. Well, in my statement, there is a positive recom-

mendation that was also made yesterday on the disposition of a portion of Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I must confess total ignorance as to what is in the Pasayten Wilderness Area. I have never been in that part of the country. I have a suspicion that portions of the east side of it are not de facto wilderness, that there would be true east slope pine forests, and not what I consider to be in fact wilderness. Now maybe in that respect, it is too large.

The CHAIRMAN. The problem we have before the committee, of course, is that the study teams from the Departments of Interior and Agriculture have come to the conclusion that it is wilderness. Now what do we do? I am not a wilderness expert. I think one could come to the conclusion, if he used standards that are applied generally throughout the country, that the whole North Cascades area is a wilderness. We have so much of everything when it comes to beauty and the outdoors, and nature as is, I think that one could make a finding that it is either all wilderness area, all a national park, or all a national recreation area.

Mr. LENIHAN. If wilderness is to be defined——

The CHAIRMAN. That's what makes the North Cascades great. It has all these possibilities, and this also makes it a big headache to manage.

Mr. LENIHAN. Senator, if wilderness is to be defined as the way one finds an area when man gets to it for the first time, then none of this is wilderness. I mean, that is one definition of the term. Raw territory in its natural state.

The CHAIRMAN. As soon as man goes into a wilderness then it is no longer wilderness.

Mr. LENIHAN. That is an extreme definition, but that is one way that it can be defined. If it is land that is virtually unaffected by man, then there is much of this up there that could meet that definition; but if wilderness is to be something that is unique and scenic, then there is much of this that doesn't fit that category, and much of it that does.

The CHAIRMAN. My guess is, Mr. Lenihan, if you ask someone from the East, though, they would find that areas in the West we don't consider scenic are truly scenic. Don't you think so?

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You ought to see some of the areas that we have been putting in national parks and in wilderness. If you followed the standards that apply in the North Cascades, they would never qualify. You see what I mean? It is relative.

Mr. LENIHAN. I wasn't advocating those. I was merely using them as illustrations.

The CHAIRMAN. Right. Well, we appreciate having your detailed statement. It will be included in the record as well as your comments.

Mr. LENIHAN. Thank you very much.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM F. LENIHAN, GENERAL COUNSEL FOR OUTDOORS UNLIMITED

My name is William F. Lenihan. I am the General Counsel for Outdoors Unlimited, Inc., a non-profit corporation of the State of Washington. Briefly stated, the purposes for which Outdoors Unlimited has been formed are:

(1) to sponsor educational programs designed to facilitate the maximum development and use of recreational facilities and resources within national

forests and other publicly owned lands for all people who may wish now, or in the future, to travel therein by foot, horseback, boat, airplane, or motor vehicle, and for all people who wish to camp, hunt, fish, ski, or participate in other recreational activities;

(2) to undertake research programs designed to foster better and more efficient recreational usage of publicly owned lands and to evaluate present and future recreational demands upon these lands;

(3) to seek to preserve, in its natural state, areas of significant and unique geological or scenic attraction, but these areas must bear a reasonable relationship in size to the number of people who must use them and enjoy them, now or in the future;

(4) to promote sound management of all natural resources on public lands for their most appropriate use; and

(5) generally to advocate the most appropriate development of access to and general use of these public lands consistent with the needs of all present and future users.

Outdoors Unlimited was incorporated on November 15, 1966 and since that time has sought the membership of individual citizens and organizations interested in accomplishing the above-stated objectives. A cross-section of its membership includes such groups as the Washington State Sportsmen's Council and affiliated member-fishing and hunting clubs, the Pacific Northwest Ski Association, the Pacific Northwest Ski Instructors Association, the Pacific Northwest Ski Area Operators Association, local Chambers of Commerce and their members; the Washington State Grange, the Washington State Cattlemen's Association; but for the most part, our members consist of individual citizens who are interested in seeing the multiple use management of National Forests within the State of Washington continued for the benefit of all present and future recreational users. While our organization has been in existence only a few months and we have made no general solicitation of members, the number of citizens belonging to Outdoors Unlimited exceed 7,000.

In the course of these hearings, Outdoors Unlimited will present witnesses, besides myself, to testify as to certain aspects of the views of our members, insofar as they pertain to Senate Bill 1321, the subject matter of this hearing. My remarks will be primarily directed to the impact of S–1321 on winter sports. I feel qualified to testify regarding skiing for several reasons. First, I am the Executive Vice President of the Pacific Northwest Ski Instructors Association, whose membership consists of 1,300 full and part-time ski instructors in the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Secondly, I am a week-end Supervisor in the largest private ski school in the United States. This ski school operates at Snoqualmie Summit in the Snoqualmie National Forest. During this year we taught over 1,100 children for a period of 16 weeks. Finally, as a lawyer, I represent clients in the retail ski business and am aware of the growth they have seen and expect to see in the future in terms of equipment sales and the like.

In order to understand that the ski areas in the Puget Sound Basin are already taxed to the maximum, one need only visit any one of the four ski areas I will use for illustrative purposes, each within 85 miles or less of downtown Seattle. On any Saturday or Sunday from January through the end of March, at any one of these areas, namely, Stevens Pass, Snoqualmie Summit, Ski Acres, or Crystal Mountain, you will find up to 130 charter buses or school buses parked, each carrying in excess of 40 youthful students from grade school through college age. These ski schools are sponsored by parent-teacher organizations, school districts, college and universities, Junior Chambers of Commerce, private business men, Catholic Youth Organizations, private and parochial schools, YMCA's and other similar organizations. On any Saturday or Sunday, you can expect to find in excess of 5,000 students enrolled in ski classes for periods of from one to four hours per day. The uphill lift capacity of these ski areas, the parking facilities and lodge and food service capabilities are taxed to the maximum.

Because of these over-crowded conditions in the ski areas near to Seattle, other skiers think nothing of driving 140 miles to the new ski area opened this year at Mission Ridge, adjacent to Wenatchee, or 105 miles to White Pass, which is near Yakima, or 140 miles to Mt. Baker, near Bellingham. All of this is attributable to recreational skiers as distinguished from ski schoolers, seeking somewhat less crowded conditions in which to pursue what I consider to be one of the most delightful and invigorating outdoor sports yet devised by man. I can make this statement also as a parent. My wife and I and our five children ski virtually every weekend from mid-November to late April. I can think of no better family sport than skiing.

There are many other factors that demonstrate the growth of skiing in the Puget Sound Basin. Retailers are experiencing 25 to 35% growth per year in their sales. Ski school enrollments increase at the rates of up to 20% per year. The main factor that limits ski school enrollments is the insufficient supply of buses to transport students to the ski areas. The North Cascades study team, in their report, identified winter sport users as the second largest group of visitors to the National Forest lands in the North Cascades. Lift revenues experienced by ski area operators are increasing at the rate of 20 to 30% per year. According to a recently released paper, entitled "Skiing Trends and Opportunities in the Western States", U.S. Forest Service Research Paper INT-34, skiing since 1960 has increased at the average annual compound rate of 19.9%. According to this same study, 4.3 million skiers visits were reported in 1964. If the percent rate of increase is reduced to 12.8% per year, this means there will be 20.4 million skier visits by the year 1976. If the 19.9% rate of increase continues, it means there will be 45.1 million visits by 1976. The study also indicates that 17% of the total population of skiers in the Western United States reside in Washington. This percentage is exceeded only by the State of California. The study also indicates that the skier population of the State of Washington in 1963–64 was 71,405.

From these figures, you will get some idea of the pressure upon existing ski areas in the State of Washington. The Pacific Northwest and the State of Washington in particular, is projected to be in for the most rapid increase in population of any region of the United States. I think that the 71,405 population for the 1963–64 season is an ultra-conservative figure. Reliable estimates as of today indicate that Washington's skier population exceeds 100,000. There are many weekends during this ski season in which the total attendance reported at a half dozen of the ski areas serving the Puget Sound Basin exceeded 80,000 per weekend. The reason it is difficult to project a skier population is because no one has made an attempt to ascertain on any given day, by sampling the general public, how many skiers stayed at home. We know from attendance figures and lift ticket sales how many skied on that day.

You must wonder when adults take ski lessons and avoid the crowds. Many adult ski schools operate on weekdays or on weeknights. Three ski areas within 50 miles of Seattle operate seven days per week and from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M. each day.

What I am saying is that skiers simply have not been taken into consideration by the Bill being evaluated by this Committee to establish a 570,000 acre national park, a 100,000 acre national recreation area, an enlargement of the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the establishment of the Pasayaten Wilderness Area of another 500,000 acres. The reasons for this are irrefutable. In order to determine whether a given site is suitable for development into the ski area, a study of from three to five years is required. Snow depths, temperatures, wind, climate and weather conditions, and avalanche hazard and patterns must all be evaluated along with the factors such as cost of road development, slope clearing and grooming and the other factors that go into determining feasibility. In order to study these former conditions, people must remain on the snow during the winter, living in the area. This has not been done any place in the North Cascades. Until it is done, the establishment of a National Park or vast Wilderness Area is premature. No one can reliably state whether or not there are winter sports sites that are feasible for development in the North Cascades to satisfy the present and future needs of the skier population.

Skiing is prohibited in a wilderness area. No roads can be developed in wilderness areas; the necessary slope clearing and grooming cannot be accomplished since all forms of timber removal are prohibited. The same is generally true with National Parks.

While skiing is permitted to some degree in National Parks, the two existing parks in the State of Washington, both permit only temporary portable rope tows. It is not really skiing in the sense usually understood. The skier of today is looking for substantial vertical rise in terms of 2000 feet or more, long open slopes or trail skiing, and this is not provided in either Paradise Valley or Hurricane Ridge where a few hundred feet of vertical is served by two to four temporary rope tows.

The disservice that you will be doing today's and tomorrow's skiers by enacting S–1321 is easily illustrated by two examples.

First the San Gorgonio Wilderness Area outside of Los Angeles contains a very high mountain, approaching 14,000 feet in elevation, with the only reliable snow pack within 300 miles of Los Angeles. San Gorgonio is approximately 85

miles from Los Angeles and skiers for years have been trying to have 3,500 acres of this area declassified so that a ski area can be developed in it. They have not been able to succeed.

The second example involved Mt. Hinman which is inside the boundaries of the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, not under consideration in S–1321, but part of the study team report recommendations concerning the North Cascades. Mt. Hinman is a 7,500 foot peak, less than 80 miles from downtown Seattle, and requiring about three miles of easy road building to provide access to the base of the mountain. Its valley floor is at 2,500 feet elevation. Gentlemen, this means that there is 5,000 feet of vertical rise available for skiers. It is the highest available in North America. 3,000 feet of this verticle rise is below timberline and is capable of providing excellent all-winter skiing. The upper 2,000 feet above timberline has permanent ice on it that is dormant; that is, not subject to crevasses or large cracking. Mt. Hinman could be developed into a truly super-ski area providing skiing 12 months a year. However, I, nor anyone else can say at this time whether or not Mt. Hinman is truly suitable for development into a ski area. No one has yet evaluated weather, climate, snow depth, avalanche hazards and the other factors that I previously mentioned.

What it all boils down to is that you cannot unring a bell—at least, that's historically the case. The passing of S. 1321 amounts to the ringing of a bell as far as skiers are concerned because we are certain that the North Cascades region contains many of the finest potential ski areas in the world. We also know that our growing Northwest population will require their development.

There is another reason why Outdoors Unlimited is advocating the retention of the status quo; that is, the multiple use and administration of the North Cascades region by the Forest Service as such pertains to winter sports. The Forest Service has demonstrated its expertise in winter sports development. Its personnel has been the leaders in the country in studying avalanche hazard and control. This work has been going on since the early 1940's. With 12 ski areas in the State of Washington being partially or totally on Forest Service land many of them in operation for more than 20 years, we know that the Forest Service is expert in ski area management and development. The National Park Service, on the other hand, does not have these qualifications. They are known for their negative position regarding skiing in National Parks and they have little knowledge or experience in the area of winter sports.

Other than skiers, Outdoors Unlimited also represents many other groups of recreationists. Summertime recreational opportunities in a National Forest allow people unrestricted opportunities to hike or just be there, as opposed to much supervision and regulation on the part of the National Park Service. In a National Forest, generally, you are not told where to park your car, where to pitch your tent, or where to go and what to do once you have done these things. A hiker in a National Forest coming upon a patch of huckleberries can pick them and eat them whereas in a National Park he is precluded from so doing. The rockhound traveling through a National Forest is permitted to gather mineral specimens; rockhounding is prohibited in a National Park. A back-packer wishing to cut fir bows for a bed may do so in the forest but not in a park.

Fishing opportunities in many national parks leaves much to be desired since reproduction is oftentimes left to natural spawning. In a National Forest, the Forest Service in cooperation with the State Fish and Game Departments engages in active stocking and fish management programs. In the North Cascades, many of the lakes are sterile, and would not have fish at all unless they were stocked. If stocking is not continued yearly to replenish the fish there will again be none. If the Park Service manages this area and relies upon natural spawning, there will soon be no fishing opportunities in many of them.

Portions of the North Cascades region under consideration provides some of the highest and best terrain for the early high Cascade deer and goat seasons and, of course, hunting is prohibited in a National Park. While I am not a wildlife biologist, I have discussed game management questions with professionals and they tell me that the Park Service policy for wildlife management is the subject of great criticism by their profession. Game populations are left to be controlled by predators. But predators are controlled by the host. Hunting or the active slaughter of big game animals now practiced in Yellowstone Park are the way population levels are controlled. Why shouldn't the hunter be given his opportunity to pursue his avocation? In a Park he will be denied it. Basically, what we are saying is that a National Park concept deprives too many people of too many recreational opportunities.

The Wilderness Area provisions of S. 1321 also restrict or limit recreational opportunities. Please don't misunderstand me. We are not against wilderness areas as such. Our basic tenet is that wilderness areas should be established to preserve unique geological and scenic features, but that the size of these areas should bear a reasonable relationship to the number of people who can use and enjoy them. Travel in wilderness areas is limited to foot and horseback. The North Cascades region is extremely rough and many areas are not even accessible by horseback. We think rather than establish wilderness areas in quarter and half million acre units, they should be set up on a smaller basis so that access can be provided to key vantage points for people to observe the scenic marvels of the North Cascades and also provide them with easier access to trail systems that have been and are to be developed in these wilderness areas. All of this can best be accomplished through a multiple use administration of the lands.

I think some comment should be made concerning the proponents of the National Park. They call themselves conservationists. We of Outdoors Unlimited also regard ourselves as conservationists. We would define conservation as the wise use of natural resources for the maximum benefit of man. For example, big game populations have to be controlled at a level which can be supported by the available range and browse. Hunting which is recognized to be one of the oldest and noblest of all outdoor sports provides a means to do this and at the same time provides a high degree of pleasure to those who participate in it. Thus, a wise use of the wildlife resource is hunting. Skiing is another case in point. Due to environmental and climatic conditions in the Cascade region, it is necessary to ski for the most part below timberline. The reason for this is that better than two-thirds of our ski days are overcast days. Skiing above timberline where you do not have trees to define and delineate the terrain means that you literally cannot tell up from down due to a condition called flat light. If we postulate that skiing is a desirable recreational use of our mountainous regions, then a wise use of one of the resources would be to cut down the trees that are necessary to provide cleared ski runs below timberline. This also is a form of conservation, as we define it.

The park and wilderness area proponents we believe should be commended for their objectives, but should also be criticized for their viewpoint and the inherent restrictions on recreational use that this viewpoint involves. Rather than call them conservationists, I would call them preservationists. They say that restrictions on use are the only way to preserve the scenic values contained in the North Cascades. This requires us to assume that the scenery per se is the most valuable resource of all and that any other use whether it be recreational or economic is totally incompatible.

The fallacy of this reasoning is readily apparent. First of all, it is detrimental to the majority of the people who have as much of a stake in the use of this land as the proponents of the Park themselves. If the great majority of the people prefer to camp with trailers or tents that cannot be back-packed and do not have the financial ability nor time to engage in camping with pack animals, then they should be allowed to do so. But, the establishment of a wilderness park and wilderness area preclude these activities because of limitations on access, forms of travel, and restrictions on use.

The establishment of wilderness areas and a wilderness park involves primarily a caretaker operation by which man interferes with certain natural forces that control the maintenance of the ecological balance in a forest or mountainous region. By this, I mean naturally caused fires are carefully controlled. The result of this type of management which is designed to preserve is self-defeating for it destroys some of the very things that are sought to be preserved.

Deer cannot survive in a virgin forest. They thrive on alpine meadows in the summer and cut over lands in the winter or on the farmers' hay stack if nothing else is available.

We in the Northwest have our own monarch of the forest. The Douglas fir tree. It grows up to an elevation of about 3,500 feet above sea level. In many aspects it is the equal of the California redwood. You may not know it but the tallest tree in the world until a few years ago was a Douglas fir and not a California redwood. This tree grew near Darrington, Washington and like all individuals of the specie, it finally grew too old and died. In order to preserve the specie of Douglas fir, a unique environmental requirement must be met. The specie is intolerant to shade and cannot grow without unobstructed sunlight. It cannot reseed unless it has bare mineral soil in which to do so. The lower slope forests of the Cascades, which were predominantly at one time Douglas fir stands, have understory of trees of other species, namely, Western hemlock, Western red cedar, and others.

These other species are tolerant to shade. If the forest is left to its own devices, you can predict very accurately when Douglas fir, as a specie, will be totally eliminated from this forest. Only a natural catastrophe such as a forest fire, or management by man, clear cutting, can reproduce the conditions which Douglas fir requires to grow. Thus, caretaking of this region, designed to preserve will actually eliminate some of the things that are sought to be preserved.

It is also the belief of Outdoors Unlimited that the national park proposed in S. 1321 is economically unrealistic. In June, much of the area within the boundaries of the proposed park is still under six to ten feet of snow. Many of the alpine lakes are still covered with a thick ice cap. It is only for a short period of time between mid-July and mid-September that the harsh climate of the North Cascades permits wilderness travel. According to the study team reports figures, the year 1962 showed 6,567,000 total visits into the North Cascades study area. Yet, of these, only 13,000 were engaged in wilderness travel. By the year 2000, they project 19 million total visits and of these, only 52,000 will be wilderness travel visits. If the purpose of the proponents of the park and vast wilderness areas is to preserve this land for wilderness travel, it is impossible to justify the classification of in excess of one million acres of land for the benefit of so few.

It appears that a true balancing of the interests should be made for all users of this forest and alpine land. It can only be accomplished through the multiple use management of it. I may be influenced in my thinking by my educational background. You see, I attended the College of Forestry at the University of Washington, as an undergraduate prior to entering law school, and the influence, if any, is a good one. It is factual and it is based on scientific and technical knowledge. Because of it, I believe that controlled grazing of cattle and sheep is not incompatible with recreational use of the land. I believe that the management of water sheds in a fashion to prevent soil erosion and at the same time provide domestic water supplies and irrigation water for the arid lowlands on the east side of the Cascade Range is absolutely necessary and totally compatible with all other uses of this land. A hydroelectric project, such as Seattle City Light's at Ross Lake, may be offensive to some wilderness purists, but look at the recreational opportunities that are the direct residual benefit—boating, water-skiing, swimming, fishing, lake shore camping, sightseeing, or just being there—all come directly as a result of a dam which was built to generate electricity for domestic and industrial consumption.

Last summer my family and I spent a week in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. We had the opportunity to travel over hundreds of miles of excellent roads that provided access to well-developed campgrounds on mountain lakes, along streams and rivers, and other points of scenic interest. In the course of this camping excusion, we met many people. I did not hear one adverse comment concerning the fact that there were active logging operations going on in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest or that many clear cut units in various states of regeneration were visible. These people, and my family and I, know that the roads, that gave us access to this magnificent recreation area, are the direct result of the removal of the timber. In looking at a clear-cut unit I saw many people picking berries because this is where they grow. I also know that this is the area where the deer and other forms of wildlife browse.

In the course of this camping trip my children and I observed an active logging operation. They were fascinated with it, just as all of us are also fascinated with the construction of a new office building in a big city. After all, isn't logging also part of our national heritage? If it is not, then authors such as Stuart Holbrook, who wrote many fine novels concerning logging, wasted his time and the myths concerning Paul Bunyan and other great woodsmen should be forgotten. Maybe everyone is taking the wrong approach concerning the harvesting of renewable resources. Might it not be far more interesting for visitors to a National Forest to be taken to an active logging operation where they can see what is involved in the felling and bucking of trees, the yarding of logs and the loading of logs on trucks for transport to a mill or storage area? This too is part of our national heritage and culture. If a lage park and additional wilderness areas are established we can say to the people that want to use them: "Here is one million acres of forest and mountains in their pristine glory. You can't get into it by car, because roads are prohibited." We have a few trails, but we should tell you that the forest is rotting and the trees may fall down and kill you. There is some superb mountain scenery to see, but you have to hike 12 miles over a very difficult trail in order to get above timberline to a vantage point where you can see this scenery. Also, we can only let in a

certain number of people each day because if more go, the trail will be damaged through compaction. If too many people walk on the alpine meadows at the end of the trail, they will be destroyed. And one further warning—in going through the forest along this trail, be very careful that you do not wander off more than a hundred yards because you will then be in a virtually impenetrable jungle criss-crossed with wind thrown trees. It is very easy to get lost or injured."

Would it not be better to say: "Here are forests and mountains containing 1,000,000 acres that is being managed for the benefit of all mankind. Portions of it have been zoned to be preserved in its natural state. Accesses by road to vantage points have been provided so that you may see the alpine scenery in all of its glory. At the same time, you will notice that there are sheep and cattle grazing on portions of this land. This is controlled so that over-grazing is not allowed. We do this to feed animals who in turn feed us. Also, the mature and over-mature trees are being harvested gradually on a sustained-yield basis, in a fashion that will guarantee us a continuous supply of mature trees to look at and to be harvested in perpetuity. You will also find areas that have been logged off in past years. There you will find vigorously growing trees, of various ages. From this you can see the various growth cycles of these trees from the seedling stage through maturity. You will also find this area resplendent with recreational activities. We have winter sports areas, the logged overlands provide excellent opportunities for observing big game. This is where they feed. You will also see wildflowers there. You will find many places where you can gather rocks and mineral specimens. Camp grounds, along the lakes and rivers, are plentiful. You are allowed to engage in all recreational activities you may wish to pursue, because that is the way we are managing this area of land."

I know that most of you gentlemen on this Committee come from Western states. You are well aware, I am sure, that the people in the Northwest are doers and not spectators, as are many of our Eastern friends. If you gathered one hundred people at random from downtown Seattle, I believe you would find the following: over 90 of them visit the National Forests to picnic, camp, hike, boat, or just go for a scenic drive. 67 of them probably fish at one time or another. 50 of them are hunters. Over 30 of them are skiers. More than 30 would own a boat of one form or another.

The enactment of S–1321 will have the effect of removing in excess of 1,100,000 acres of publicly owned land from availability for broad base recreational activities of a type that the residents of the State of Washington and neighboring Pacific Northwest states rely upon and actively use. Already in excess of 1,100,000 acres in the State of Washington are in National Parks. Glacier Peak Wilderness Area approaches 500,000 acres in sizes and other wilderness, primitive, and limited areas further cut into the availability of land for general recreational purposes. Add to this other Federally owned lands in the state that are wholly unavailable to the public, such as the Fort Lewis Military Reservation, the Hanford Atomic Reservation, the Yakima Firing Center, and it becomes readily apparent that the citizens of this State simply cannot afford the luxury of another million acres of land being classified for limited purposes and uses.

The views of Outdoors Unlimited are not negative. We have one very positive recommendation to make to this Committee. As we view S–1321, insofar as it pertains to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, its boundaries are up for review. We think that the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area is too large. We recommend that amendments to the S–1321 be considered to provide a scenic loop highway going from the end of the existing road in the Suiattle Valley continuing up the Suiattle Valley to the east, crossing Suiattle Pass, going down the Railroad Creek drainage and connecting with the existing road at Holden, then continuing on to Lucrene, crossing Lake Chelan by ferry and ultimately tying into the North with the cross-state Highway.

Gentlemen, I cannot think of a more unique scenic drive that is readily feasible. In the Suiattle Valley itself there are many drainages which provide excellent sites for camp grounds, climbing trails and other recreational pursuits. By getting up into Suiattle Pass, the Glaciar Peak will be readily visible as well as much of the alpine country to the North, including the El Dorado Peaks, Mt. Shucksan and Mt. Baker, and other major peaks or ranges, both north and south. This type of road may well provide access to another ski area or two for wintertime availability. It could well be some of this terrain is ideally suited for winter sports. To accomplish these goals, portions of the Glaciar Peak Wilderness Area would have to be declassified.

We believe this proposal is both constructive and in the best interest of the recreational oriented public. It is economically feasible and reflects our ap-

proach to the question under consideration. Do not limit the use of these magnificent lands to a few, rather manage them in the fashion that will benefit the entire public.

Thank you for your attention to my testimony. If I, or other persons in the organization on whose behalf I am testifying, can provide this Committee with further information or assistance, please call upon us.

The CHAIRMAN. We will resume at 2 o'clock. The first witness at 2 o'clock will be Mr. Sutton Myers.

(Whereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the hearing recessed to reconvene at 2 o'clock of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator ANDERSON (presiding). Mr. Sutton Myers, please?

STATEMENT OF J. SUTTON MYERS, DOVER, DEL.

Mr. MYERS. My name is J. Sutton Myers, Dover Del. My college training was in geology, physiography, and biology. I am a former resident of Seattle, and know this Cascades area quite well. My comments are as a person who is very interested in conservation. I am a member of seven conservation groups, but am speaking here as an individual.

Today, I hope to have a pleasant surprise for the committee, a different approach to this Cascades problem. This is to change the name of the proposed park, and to operate it in conjunction with the E. C. Manning Park across the border, as the Cascades Friendship Park. The possible locations for international parks along our boundaries are fast declining. Fortunately, several years ago British Columbia set aside some of the same beautiful Cascades mountains as a park, like we are now trying to do. Operation of these two parks as an international friendship park, similar to the Glacier-Waterton Parks would be an excellent method of publicizing these two parks. For us, it would be a very timely and worthwhile dedication of the word "friendship" to an international application, for this unique area of mountains, glaciers, and forests.

I have correspondence from several groups and individuals supporting this idea of a Cascades Friendship Park. Mr. Ken Kiernan, the British Columbia Minister of Recreation and Conservation, approves of this concept. Gov. Daniel J. Evans states "* * * I would not quarrel with any particular title so long as this area is preserved for future generations."

I also have this letter of February 9, 1967, from the Park Service stating:

We have explored several international park possibilities with the Canadian and Mexican Governments. In fact, this week two Canadian National Park officials are with us, and we will be discussing with them proposals of this type. Thus the subject of your letter is very timely and appropriate. Such cooperative programs will assist in demonstrating to the world that nations can live in peace and understanding with each other, and we pledge to continue our efforts to implement these objectives. The President appreciates your interest in the promotion of world peace and friendship.

The second main topic is the consideration for proper use of this land in the proposed park, both for today and 50 years from now, and this, by necessity, includes zoning. I consider the three major designa-

tions to be as follows: (1) true, unspoiled and fully protected wilderness; (2) parts in this normal, accepted concept of the national parks; (3) recreational areas, where certain hunting is permitted, and with greater emphasis on permanent facilities for this type of mass usage. There is a vital need for all three zones of activity. In fact, that is what we are trying to decide here today.

A true wilderness cannot be adequately protected as a wilderness without a buffer zone around it, a transition, in other words, from the pristine interior to the mad rush of civilization. Parks can provide this buffer zone around wilderness areas. This need is shown by the many areas within our national parks that are being considered for wilderness zoning for maximum protection. In this area the reverse is also true. We need the protection of an overall park status to protect the wilderness from mining-operation ruin. With the advent of the national recreation areas, we now have a third zone, where manmade, permanent facilities, such as ski lifts, aerial trams, boat docks, etc., which have not been normal to our parks, are now permitted—in fact, their use is encouraged.

To properly net up my proposal for this Cascades Friendship Park, a change in the proposed area, classification, and title would need to be made. Since the E. C. Manning Park is east of our Ross Lake, we would need to change the designation of part of the proposed Pasayten Wilderness to be of park classification, so that our proposed park and this existing Canadian one would be across the line from each other. Some of the Canadian land west of Ross Lake over to our Mount Baker area might later be added to their park, which would be even better. We should provide for a road in the Pasayten river area to connect E. C. Manning Park to Harts Pass area. The Ross Lake area should be kept free of a parallel road so that access would be similar to the boat ride on Waterton-Glacier Park Lake, a very interesting experience.

In this Cascades area, I feel that the best present and long-time use of the land can be made by making the entire area, as described by North Cascades Conservation Council, the "Wild Cascades" by Harvey Manning, and as I have listed herein, as a national park in order to gain national identification, status, protection, and unified management that this magnificent unique area deserves.

Within this broad coat of park protection there would be different zones of protection, use, and activity. The greatest protection would be to the innermost area, so fragile, yet rugged and classically scenic. This is the true unspoiled wilderness reached only on foot or by horseback. Next would be the park in the normal accepted concept—a bridge between the extremes of wilderness and mass recreation. Next, in a local area as in a corridor, and as a belt around the park and wilderness area, would be the recreation areas for the masses with ski lifts, gondolas, trams, boating, trails, chateaus, and all that is customarily considered for such areas. And a different, but needed classification would be for limited permit hunting, as required, to maintain the proper balance of game and available food.

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Mr. John S. Gottschalk, Director of Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, has shown that in some areas controlled hunting is the only way to maintain the proper balance of game to the available food supply. This has happened with the elk in the Yellowstone, Michigan, and in California, and to the big horn sheep in Arizona, the Rocky Mountain Sheep in Colorado, and to other game in various States. Mr. Selke also recommended that greater attention should be given to hunting within the boundaries of this proposed park. The problem should be anticipated now and properly planned for.

What could be better? Would not this concept for this park, protected against intrusions including open-pit mining, with adequate zones or regions of activity be a good compromise? It would, I believe, serve more people, please more people, make better use of the land, creates less disruption to the status quo, bring in more new revenue to the state, and at the same time protect and save the land unimpaired for future generations than any other method that I have read.

Keep in mind that just because an area is dedicated as a park, does not mean that it has to be developed overnight to serve the public. Is it not wise to gradually develop and use these areas to slowly fit in with the population increases, our changing needs, and greater knowledge? The undeveloped parts of our forests, parks, and wilderness system should be considered as reserve assets for future enjoyment, rather than areas of desire to be consumed for immediate pleasure or gain.

This park area, because of its quite varied topography road requirements, vegetation and in turn the different interests of the people who come to the Cascades, needs to be carefully zoned, perhaps more carefully than any other park we have. The Park Service should certainly seek the advice of experts who are well acquainted with the area, namely, Harvey Manning, members of the N.C.C.C., and other local conservation groups.

The Pasayten Wilderness Area is a beautiful companion to this park area, but if it is not changed to park status for protection, we will be just postponing the agony of a possible open-pit or other mining disfigurement until some future date. As it is now, in a wilderness area a person cannot take home a rock souvenir or a basket of berries, or use a .22 rifle to shoot a rabbit. However, a mining company can use dynamite every day of the year, for as many years as they wish to blow open a hole as deep as they desire, create new rock piles as high as they wish, build poisonous sludge ponds, pollute the air, create noisy mills, carve new roads into the area, haul away as many truckloads of material as they wish, and leave the debris as a perpetual cancerous scar on the face of one of nature's beautiful mountain areas. The same is true of the Glacier Peak area, but the problem is here, now, today, this hour, not some time in the future.

Quoting from the March 1961 National Geographic, page 367, "Washington Wilderness, the North Cascades," by Edward Park:

> Through soft grass and pirk heather patched with snow we had descended into a natural amphitheater. At its bottom, fringed with evergreens, spread a sparkling sheet of water, Image Lake. The amphitheater's open side faced the valley, an abrupt drop to the foaming Suiattle, 3,300 feet below. With a gasp we stopped in our tracks. The view had an impact that staggered us. Rising directly across the valley in all her majesty, the queen of the Cascades, Glacier Peak,

seemed to fill the sky. She towered breath-taking above her underlying peaks, wearing waterfalls like necklaces and robes of virgin snow and ice like ermines, facing us haughtily as if we were scarcely worthy of presentation at her court.

Now, unless conditions regarding Kennecott are changed, this is the end. Those who have not seen this virgin view of the lake will only be able to read about it. A modification of the above description of this scene from the same ridge might read: At its bottom, fringed with broken trees, upturned stumps, and a general melee of rubble spread a new vast hole, and in it extending before us were the machines of destruction—bulldozers, giant trucks, drilling machines, conveyor belts, rock crushers, and other excavation equipment. To the side of us, in what had been Image Lake, the only level area at hand, stood a machine shop, the metal sides of the building reflecting the glow of the morning sun. Over the side of the pit, stretching to the valley below lay a new tangle of mine waste, creating an unnatural series of steps to the smelly and polluted Suiattle River. Rising out of the valley was a black and ominous sulfur-tainted cloud, and in the distance, the shrill mill whistle indicated the start of another day. With a gasp we stopped in our tracks. The view of man's desecration in such a cathedral-like setting had an impact that staggered us. We could not believe that man was capable of dirtying his own environment in such a devastating manner.

To establish the zones and required protection, I propose, in a broad scope, these changes:

1. Consult with the proper officials and prepare the necessary documents to implement the enactment, dedication, and use of this area as the Cascades Friendship Park.
2. Change the name of the entire complex under discussion to be the Cascades Friendship Park, with the present named areas to be zones on subarea titles, but to continue with the present classifications of recreation, park, and wilderness area.
3. Include and extend the Mount Baker area and classify it as a park or recreation area.
4. Change the area immediately south of E. C. Manning Park from wilderness to park classification.
5. Extend the boundaries of Glacier Park Wilderness to be at least as inclusive as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.
6. Add a new buffer or recreational area as a protective belt around this fragile Glacier Peak Wilderness, and connect it with the Ross Lake and North Cross-State Highway corridor recreational areas.
7. Provide for the possibility of limited permit-hunting in parts of the area, if required, to maintain a proper balance between game and available food.

By adopting these proposals, we would:

1. Gain national recognition and international stature to this park by the use of the Cascades Friendship Park designation.
2. The area would be zoned for the various uses as we know them today, including a sizable recreation area for winter sports, hunting, boating, and so forth, a Park area for normal use, and an inner and more remote protected wilderness area.
3. The transition from the loss of temporary revenue from timber sales of Forest Service land to the Orient will soon be

overcome by recreation and tourist dollars. In perhaps only 10 years, recreation will change from No. 3 to second place as income producing for the State of Washington. This park, as proposed, will materially aid in this change.

A more lengthly report, together with correspondence and a map, in addition to these spoken words, is submitted for inclusion in the record of this hearing.

Should the committee care to recall me at some other time for any questions, I will be glad to oblige. And I thank you all for the privilege of presenting my feelings regarding this subject of conservation in the Cascades, one that is so dear to my heart, and what I anticipate and hope will be known as the Cascades Friendship Park. I hope to have your support.

(Following the hearing the following additional statement was received:)

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF J. SUTTON MYERS

I wish to thank you for the opportunity to appear before your committee on April 25th for the Cascades Hearings. This supplement is to clarify some points and to bring to better focus other items that we were somewhat overlooked.

You so ably stated the problem of your ultimate decision, by the true comment that, this entire Cascades area and most of the state is worthy of preserving as a park or wilderness, if scenic values only were to be considered. I do wish that you and Governor Evans could donate a few unwanted surplus mt. peaks, that are beneath the dignity of park or wilderness classification in your state, to form a park here in the East. We would treasure every inch of it.

This is one of the things that concerns us, especially those who have seen or lived in the west and are now out in the east where we do not have such excellent scenery to live and to relax in. The improper use of such land is indeed sad. Some of the people out west, being surrounded by such vast quantities of natural resources and scenery of an almost overpowering quality, feel that it is of an in-exhaustible quantity and can be consumed forever, as if the well will never run dry.

Those of us, like yourself, who know the problems and have seen the steady march of man's destruction over the landscape know that this is not true. We are only trying to zone these resources so that the best use for most of the people can be made of these resources which are not of an endless nature, knowing that some uses are of a destructive type and are not compatible with park, wilderness or even recreation uses. I do feel that if properly zoned, this park and wilderness area, with a larger recreation buffer zone around it will serve more people at the present time and at the same time give the required protection that is needed to this land for our children.

Concerning trams, and cable cars, I would prefer the cable car in that these protrude less than the trams or cog-wheel routes. The upper landing area must be carefully chosen. Will they be the scenic turn-around as at the Whistler's Mt. gondola at Jasper Park, or will they be the starting point for a massive attack upon a nearby wilderness? The National Geographic has shown pictures of the Alps with aerial cable cars as the only access to some of their high areas. I do not feel that the Alps have been ruined by them.

The sanitary problem that was only slightly touched upon Tuesday, is the human filth, debris, and manure from pack animals in the upper meadows, lake contamination, as well as the decreasing available natural food for horses near the upper camp sites. Perhaps the Park and Forest Services will have to consider disposal stations for this.

To aid in summarizing my oral and written comments, I would like to offer this outline of the salient features:

(*a.*) Name, establish, and operate this area as the Cascades Friendship Park in conjunction with that of E. C. Manning Provincial Park of British Columbia as an international park.

(*b.*) Reclassify and establish the entire area under discussion as a "Park" in order to give it national stature, patronage, unified management, and most important, the protection from mining operations in the Glacier Peak and pos-

sibly the Pasayten areas that are not now so protected. Some people, even congressmen, say in effect, "do not worry about Glacier Peak, it's not in the park." This Cascades Park without the queen of the mountains, Glacier Peak, included in park status would be similar to the false fronts of a Hollywood movie set. The protection of the front yard, while leaving the whole back yard exposed to open-pit mining destruction adjacent to lovely Glacier Peak is certainly not the intent of the Wilderness Act, the Park Service and the general public. The Forest Service is also concerned, but has little power against it.

(*c.*) Within the Park, maintain the zones of activity as noted in my earlier statements (the park, recreation, and wilderness), but with the name and protective status of "park" over the entire complex.

(*d.*) Add the Mt. Baker area to this complex for unified management, and classify it as a Recreation or perhaps as a Park zone.

(*e.*) Add a buffer zone of a recreation area completely around the east, south and west sides of the present park and Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

(*f.*) Change the area immediately south of Manning Park in B.C. from wilderness to park status so that the two parks would be in direct contact for better management as an International Park. The one view in the Study Team Report, page 89 (NPS photo, 4214–481), looking N.E. to Canada down the Pasayten river valley would appear to show much more "park" status area than a "wilderness" classification. The reverse would be true of the Picket range and the Eldorado Peaks. The literature does not stress this area east of Ross Lake as being nearly so dramatic and worthy of wilderness classification as many areas west of the divide.

(*g.*) Carefully consider the impact upon normal park functions if the presently proposed "park," S–1321, areas are classified as wilderness, and well they might be, according to all reports of their rugged nature. This is another strong reason for items *d*, *e*, *f*, above to give room for mass people-activity, such as skiing, boating, as well as the other uses for more individual or family pleasures.

(*h.*) Upon enactment of this legislation, of what ever scope it might finally evolve, consultation should be made with local area conservationists who are very familiar with the area. Their advice on localized use of areas, camping, cable car locations, trail and road extensions, etc., should be quite valuable and a time saver.

(*i.*) Consider the book, *The Wild Cascades*, by Harvey Manning; the N.C.C.C. report, *A North Cascades Park*, and the article by Paul Brooks, *The Fight for America's Alps*, in the February 1967 Atlantic Monthly, and reprinted in May 1967 Reader's Digest, as being submitted in entirety for the hearings report.

By following these stated, broad-scope objectives, I firmly believe that this Cascades Park complex can become a magnificent international park, dedicated to Friendship, with the preservation of these grand mountains and valleys becoming an everlasting symbol of man's determination to value that which is good and noble above that of immediate gain. Within the boundaries of this park would be zones of activity for all, from the skier on snowy slopes to that of the pack hiker in the solitude of the most remote true wilderness which is so revered. This would be a true symbol of friendship, and international good-will to all.

[From 4-Star News, Dover, Del.]

FAR OFF BUT DANDY DESIGNATION

(By Jack Smyth)

With so many problems right in our own backyard crying for solution, it gave me a moment of wonderment when J. Sutton Myers of South State St. in Dover sent me considerable material along with his letter to the editor about the North Cascades National Park.

But when I glanced at the copies of the four letters Myers had enclosed, I realized he has one heck of a good idea. He wants to name this wilderness area way out in the State of Washington the "Cascades Friendship Park". And he is getting some significant nationwide support for his idea.

The crux of the Myers concept is that it is international in scope. In fact, in the form letter he has been sending out to anyone who might be interested, he points out there is a similar area across the Canadian border in British Columbia.

And this is the argument he advances: "This country would be demonstrating to the world that we are a friendly people, can work intelligently with other countries, are willing to save beautful areas of our country for future generations

to enjoy, are willing to dedicate this particular area as a park and wilderness area with the word 'Friendship' in the name of the park for all the world to see".

The replies received by Myers, which he included as copies, are from the National Wildlife Federation, which calls the name idea "intriguing"; from Ed Dodd, creator of the wildlife strip "Mark Trail" who writes "your idea of 'Cascades Friendship Park' is a good one" and from the Sierra Club indicating its board would endorse the idea but pointing out that an open pit mine projected by Kennecott Copper must be stopped or the area will be destroyed.

So while the project is a bit far off from Delaware—I agreed that the name advanced by Myers is a dandy designation.

Senator ANDERSON. Thank you very much. I am glad you appeared. We like to balance all the organizations a little bit with some individuals.

Mr. MYERS. Thank you.

Senator ANDERSON. Thank you very much. Your full statement will be included as you requested.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF J. SUTTON MYERS, DOVER, DEL.

My name is J. Sutton Myers, Dover, Del. My college training was in geology, physiography, and biology. I am a former resident of Seattle, and know this Cacsades area quite well. My comments are as a person who is very interested in conservation. I have traveled in all 49 continental states and know a few of the problems of trying to preserve for future generations some of the wonderful land we now enjoy so carelessly. I am a member of 7 different conservation groups, but am speaking here as an individual.

Something different—a new but appropriate name for this beautiful area. I suggest that this proposed park and wilderness area should be renamed the "*Cascades Friendship Park*". This rugged, beautiful, quiet and peaceful mountain area could very well be used as the setting for the word "Friendship". We have International Peace Gardens and Parks, but no Friendship Parks. This park, to be most effective, should be administered jointly with British Columbia through their adjacent E. C. Manning Provincial Park, as an International "Friendship Park". This concept of a "Friendship Park" should be initiated now in the establishment, rather than after the park has been formed.

By naming and dedicating this area as a "Friendship Park", and operating it in conjunction with the one across the border in British Columbia as an International Park, I feel that a great amount of good can be accomplished. The advantages and benefits could be much more than the formal establishment of the park with some other name. This country would be demonstrating to the world that we are friendly people, can work intelligently with other countries, are willing to save beautiful areas of our country for future generations to enjoy, are willing to dedicate this particular area as a park and wilderness area with the word "Friendship" in the name of the park for all the world to see.

Favorable responses to this proposal have been received from several conservation groups and individuals. Governor Daniel J. Evans of Washington, and Mr. Ken Kiernam, Minister of Parks and Recreation of British Columbia have approved in principle this concept of an International Friendship Park.

Also, as a different approach to this Park-Wilderness-Recreation area situation, I have another suggestion. Wilderness areas are unique natural situations that are set aside for the public to use, but should not be destroyed as in the case of open-pit mines. The public has a false sense of security in the term "wilderness". I'm certain that most persons would be shocked to know that wilderness permits open-pit mining. Recreation areas are more for mass enjoyment, while parks are inbetween in the normal accepted use concept.

In this Cascades area, I feel that the best present and long-time use of the land can be made by making the *entire area*, as described by North Cascades Conservation Council, the "Wild Cascades" by Harvey Manning, and as I have listed herein, as a *National Park* in order to gain national identification, status, protection, and unified management that this magnificent unique area deserves.

Within this broad coat of park protection there would be different zones of protection, use, and activity. The greatest protection would be to the inner-most area, so fragile, yet rugged and classically scenic. This is the true unspoiled wilderness reached only on foot or by horseback. Next would be the "Park" in

the normal accepted concept—a bridge between the extremes of wilderness and mass recreation. Next, in a local area as in a corridor, *and* as a belt around the park and wilderness area would be the Recreation areas for the masses with ski-lifts, gondolas, trams, boating, trails, chateaus, and all that is customarily considered for such areas. And a different, but needed classification would be for limited permit-hunting, as required, to maintain the proper balance of game and available food.

With the continuing decrease of hunting areas outside national forest lands, the proper management of game in parks is becoming increasingly important. Permit-hunting on a limited basis may be needed to preclude the repetition of the unfortunate ranger hunting of elk in Yellowstone last winter.

Mr. John S. Gottshalk, Director of Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, has shown that in some areas controlled hunting is the only way to maintain the proper balance of game to the available food supply. This has happened with the elk in Yellowstone, Michigan, and in California, and to the big horn sheep in Arizona, the Rocky Mt. sheep in Colorado and to other game in various states. Mr. Selke also recommended that greater attention should be given to hunting within the boundaries of this proposed park. The problem should be anticipated now and properly planned for.

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This park area, because of its quite varied topography, road requirements, and vegetation and in turn the different interests of the people who come to the Cascades, needs to be carefully zoned, perhaps more carefully than any other park we have. The Park Service should certainly seek the advice of experts who are well acquainted with the area, namely Harvey Manning, members of the N.C.C.C., and other local conservation groups.

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Now, unless conditions regarding Kennecott are changed, this is the end. Those who have not seen this virgin view of the lake will only be able to read about it. A modification of the above description of this scene from the same ridge might

read: At its bottom, fringed with broken trees, up-turned stumps, and a general melee of rubble spread a new vast hole, and in it extending before us were the machines of destruction—bulldozers, giant trucks, drilling machines, conveyor belts, rock crushers, and other excavation equipment. To the side of us, in what had been Image Lake, the only level area at hand, stood a machine shop, the metal sides of the building reflecting the glow of the morning sun. Over the side of the pit, stretching to the valley below lay a new tangle of mine waste, creating an unnatural series of steps to the smelly and polluted Suiattle river. Rising out of the valley was a black and omnious sulfur-tainted cloud, and in the distance, the shrill mill whistle indicated the start of another day. With a gasp we stopped in our tracks. The view of man's desecration in such a cathedral-like setting had an impact that staggered us. We could not believe that man was capable of dirtying his own environment in such a devastating manner.

Let us hope that such a scene will never come true and that this and all other areas in the country having the wilderness classification will be changed to be free of mining exploitation. The two are just not compatible.

In spite of thousands of printed and spoken words regarding the establishment of this park, the present bill S–1321, does *not* follow the recommendations of the Study Team, the N.C.C.C., Justice Wm. O. Douglas, and many, many other qualified persons who know the area from personal experience.

The reserve assets of Federal land that are not now saved under the Park, Wilderness, and Recreation acts will not be there untouched 5 or 10, let alone 50 years from now when we would like to change our minds. We must plan ahead, not just for today. The public would not now be enjoying Yellowstone as a National Park, for example, if the early explorers had claimed this land for private use. The supply of public land available for new Parks, Wilderness and Recreation uses is fast decreasing. Our population and leisure time is fast increasing. In only 30 years our population will gain about 100 million people, about the same number as our total population as of 1930. In Washington State recreation provides about one third of the state income. This is why conservationists are so concerned with proper zoning of the land and setting aside areas for our children to use. Conservation is just as plain as the statement, "here today, and if not protected it will be gone tomorrow".

Specific recommendations to the Sections of the Bill:

Sec. 101. Modify the park boundary to include that land east of the Ross Lake Recreational area to the crest east of the Pasayten river, with accompanying decrease of the Pasayten Wilderness area. Provision should be made here or nearby for a road to connect from the Harts Pass area and rt. 20 to the E. C. Manning Park of B.C., rather than to parallel Ross Lake. The Ross Lake water route, trails, and this road would then tie the two parks together in a true International Friendship Park.

Sec. 201. Amend the requirements by deleting the car ferry, landings, and the road that runs approximately parallel to Ross Lake from the map.

Sec. 402.(b). Delete existing section (b) and substitute new section (b).: All lands classified, zoned, or designated as Wilderness, Park or Recreation shall be completely withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the existing U.S. mining laws, effective as of the date of establishment of this Park, Wilderness, and Recreation area. Relief from such existing claims shall be by donation, purchase and/or condemnation.

Sec. 601.(a). Amend to decrease the Wilderness area described in section 101, being east of Ross Lake to the crest east of Pasayten River to compensate for same area transfered under section 101.

Sec. 602. Amend the boundaries to Glacier Peak Wilderness to be as proposed by the N.C.C.C. The open and exposed corridors of streams into the Glacier Peak Wilderness should be removed by extending the wilderness boundary straight across these streams. This would be for the Cascade, Suiattle, Sauk, White Chuck, White, Chiwawa, Entiat, Railroad streams. The complete scenic values of full-growth timber is needed in order to have a full ecological balance from timber to alpine life zones. To illustrate, the beauty and reverence of the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial would be lost if the reflecting pool were not there, and if a hot dog stand shanty were on the front steps.

A close study of the Wilderness and Park boundaries, when placed on topographic sheets, reveals many areas where insufficient land is included in the park for proper protection of both slope and bottom land and to have a buffer against outside effects. A mere 5 miles distance from Glacier Peak to the ruins of man's so-called civilization is too small.

Sec. 604. Amend this section by inserting the words "and adjacent to" so that it will read—shall review the area within *and adjacent to* the North Cascades National Park and Glacier Peak Wilderness, . . . his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within *and adjacent to the Glacier Peak Wilderness* and the park for preservation as wilderness, . . .

Additional recommendations, following, for simplicity, the numerical listing of the study team:

I, II, III, VII, VIII, X. Comments reserved for a future date.

IV. Glacier Peak Wilderness: Concur, but the two small additions are not large enough. There is insufficient valley land and the boundaries are too close to Glacier Peak. See also reference to section 602 of the bill.

V. Okanogan Wilderness: Concur, except as earlier proposed for sections 101 and 601, (a). Would like the old name of Okanogan instead of Pasayten.

VI. North Cascades National Park. Concur in broad scope, but note that the actual normal park area would be rather small if the Picket Range and Eldorado Peaks, as noted in Section 604, are changed to Wilderness classification. Thus my proposal for a park zone east of Ross Lake Recreation area, as noted in my opening remarks, and for sections 101 and 601. (a) should merit careful consideration. Large power or storage reservoirs, as proposed for Thunder Creek should not be permitted.

IX. Mt. Baker. Disagree with the Study Team report. Concur in the N.P.S. recommendation that the Mt. Baker area should be included in this package, and to be identified as the Mt. Baker National Recreational sub area of this Cascades Park complex. This would be another of the various zones of activity. As mentioned earlier, for better management, all the land in this Park complex should be under one management, that of the N.P.S. The Mt. Baker area has been designated as a "Park" by the F.S. since 1926. It should be operated as a Recreational area, which it really is, being so accessible to the public. The Mt. Baker Recreational Area should be extended from west of Mt. Baker north across Nooksack river to the Canadian boundary. This would give greater flexibility of use to better serve the public and would be in keeping with the designated missions of the Forest and Park Services.

X. Cougar Lake and Monte Cristo. Comments on Cougar Lake reserved for the future. Monte Cristo area should be included in the Recreational Area perimeter belt around the Glacier Peak Wilderness and Park areas.

XI. Eldorado Peaks. Concur with Study Team.

XII. Planning for future demand in the area. Concur, but add that the present Park and Wilderness areas are too small to take care of the needs even 20 years from now. This is one of the reasons for the request that a larger Recreational buffer zone be included. Here in the fringes would be mass recreation and locations for motels, chalets, etc., so as not to radically change the complexion of the inner park and wilderness areas, but to give quick access to these zones.

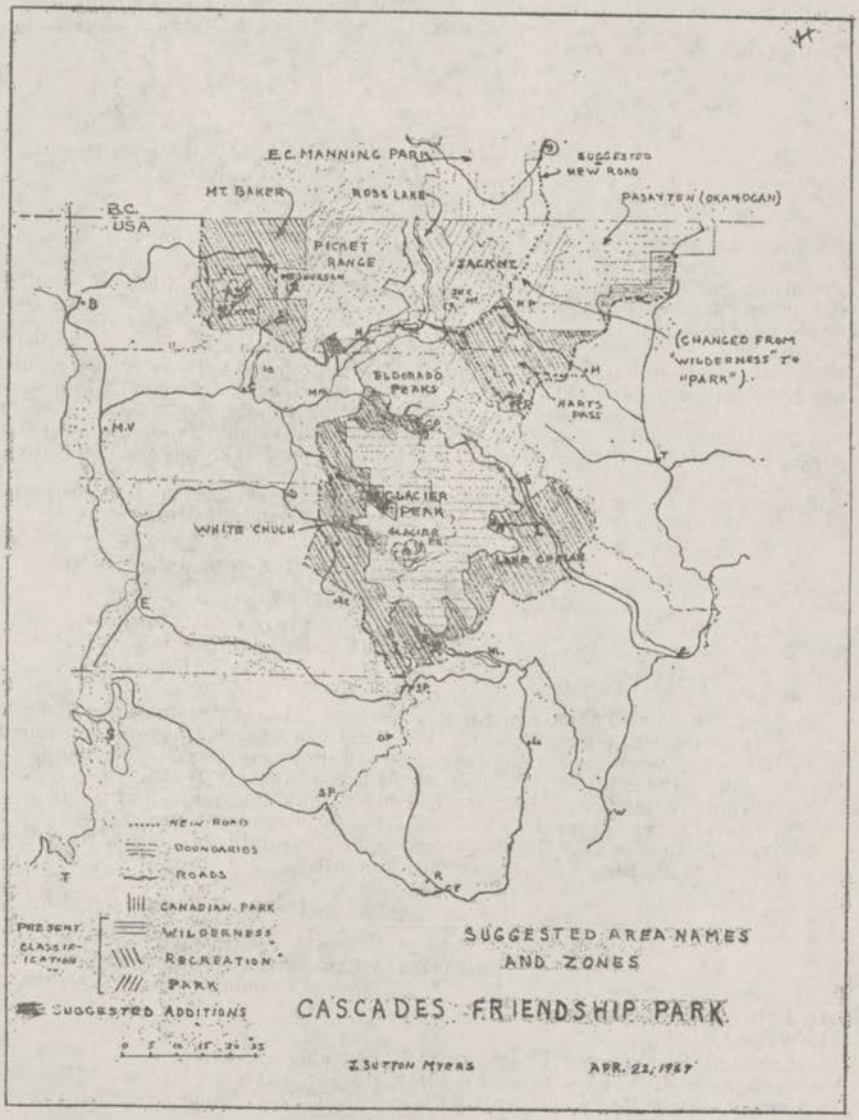
XIII. Scenic Roads and Trails. Road development should be very carefully planned with due consideration to the topography, effect upon the landscape, winter maintenance, and costs. Wherever possible roads should be made to blend into rather than to slash across the land. One-way scenic loops would be advisable in many cases. Widths should not necessarily be of the free-way style. Grades should not be limited to 6%, but modified to fit local conditions. Cuts and Fill slopes should be revegitated with plants of the same species as removed to make the road. The down slope of fills should not be just dumped over the slope to make the road bed. but the side should be built up with rock, as on the Blue Ridge Parkway, so that scars from road fills would be kept to a minimum. Ross Lake presents a very interesting situation to my proposal of making this area an International Friendship Park. Ross Lake on the north would make a water connection across the boundary, in a similar manner to the Waterton-Glacier park lake across the International boundary. See also reference in Section 101.

XIV, XV, XVI, XVIII–XXI, Concur. XVII, No comment.

SUMMARY

Here we have the story of what can perhaps be our best park, an International one. THE CASCADES FRIENDSHIP PARK, a park and recreational area that is zoned for different activity, from the solitude of a distant trail in a

true wilderness area to that of the skier or those who enjoy the thrill of a ride on an aerial cable car to see a distant icy slope, or those who will get their pleasure of the mountains from the flashing glimpse thru a car's window. It is all here and available, and best of all, protected for us to enjoy today and for our children tomorrow, providing we act with wisdom and foresight.



DOVER, DEL., *September 12, 1966.*

President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR PRESIDENT JOHNSON: In the state of Washington there is a bit of wonderful scenic America, some of which rivals that of Switzerland, that is being proposed for a North Cascades Park and adjacent wilderness areas.

I propose to you that this area be set aside and dedicated as the "*Cascades Friendship Park*". The management of this area would be in connection with the Ernest G. Manning Park of British Columbia, across the line

This could be a real and wonderful method to promote world friendship, the conservation of park and wilderness areas, and continued better understanding with Canada.

This would be a dramatic method of publicizing your fine thoughts on preserving our great park and wilderness areas, as you proposed in your address on Natural Beauty.

Sincerely yours,

J. SUTTON MYERS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., September 23, 1966.

Mr. J. SUTTON MYERS,
Dover, Del.

DEAR MR. MYERS: President Johnson has asked us to thank you for your thoughtful letter of September 12 proposing the establishment of a "Cascades Friedship Park" in connection with the Ernest G. Manning Park of British Columbia. This will also acknowledge copy of your letter sent to Secretary of the Interior Udall.

While there is considerable interest presently in the establishment of a North Cascades National Park in the State of Washington, no serious consideration has been given to the establishment of an international park such as you suggest. When and if a national park is established, there might then be some basis for the United States and Canada to consider the establishment of a park similar to the Glacier-Waterton International Peace Park, also on the United States-Canada border.

Your interest in the preservation of parks and wilderness areas is greatly appreciated. Please let us know if we may be of any further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

THEODOR R. SWEM, *Acting Director.*

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
Olympia, December 16, 1966.

Mr. J. SUTTON MYERS,
Dover, Del.

DEAR MR. MYERS: Thank you for your letter containing your suggestion for the proposed North Cascades Park. We certainly appreciate your continued interest in your former state and hope you will do whatever you can to support the position of the State Of Washington for the creation of the North Cascades Park. I would certainly feel that at this time I would not quarrel with any particular title so long as this area is preserved for future generations.

We extend you a warm Holiday Greeting and cordially invite you to return to your state to see the developments since you left.

Sincerely

DANIEL J. EVANS, *Governor.*

MINISTER OF RECREATION & CONSERVATION,
Victoria, January 3, 1967.

Mr. J. SUTTON MYERS,
Dover, Del.

DEAR MR. MYERS: Your letter to the Honourable the Premier, Mr. W. A. C. Bennett, has been directed to me for reply, since it is the Department of Recreation and Conservation which deals with Provincial Parks and non-urban recreation in British Columbia.

We wish to thank you for your suggestion of an International Friendship Park and Wilderness Area tied in with E. C. Manning Provincial Park. We have seen some of the reports on hearings and the recommendations of study groups on the proposed Glacier Peaks National Park and the new Mt. Baker Wilderness Area proposal. We must confess we are not familiar with the decision finally reached on the boundaries of these and the executive action to follow. It appears that the recreational enjoyment of Manning Park could readily be keyed with

use of recreation areas to the south. In fact, at the present time, hiking trails constructed in Manning Park extend to the International Boundary and either connect, or can be connected, with trails in the United States. For example, the U.S. Forest Service Lookout at Moument 83 of the Boundary has direct access connection through Manning Park to our Park Supervisor's headquarters on the Hope-Princeton Highway.

As you are doubtless aware, we already have a joint U.S.-Canadian Park at Blaine, Washington-Port Douglas, British Columbia. In Peace Arch Provincial Park, and an adjoining Washington State Park, the existence of more than 3,000 miles of undefended boundary is proclaimed. Many people pass through, and enjoy, this park each year.

In the south-east corner of British Columbia, adjacent to Waterton and Glacier National Parks, British Columbia is being urged to establish a park in the Wall Lake-Forum Lake,-Akamina Brook-Kishinena River area, which would make possible a circle drive in an "International Peace Park". Some lands have consequently been placed under reserve from alienation by British Columbia.

You can see that the idea of jointly-used "parks across the Border" is not entirely new. We are quite prepared to consider yet another proposal involving Manning Park. Your interest in matters pertaining to parks is appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

KEN KIERNAN, *Minister.*

LOST FOREST,
Sandy Springs, Ga., February 2, 1967.

Mr. J. SUTTON MYERS,
Dover, Del.

DEAR MR. MYERS: I have your appreciated letter of February 2nd and think thta your idea of Cascades Friendship Park is a good one. I have spent a great deal of time in Canada and I am convinced this idea of joining hands across the border in a great wilderness area is a good one.

As you know, I have always been a great advocate of wilderness areas and unless conservationists in both Canada and the United States work diligently to create and save these areas, future generations are doomed to live without their great beauty and recreational advantages.

Yours very truly,

ED DODD,
Creator of Mark Trail.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION,
Washington, D.C. February 6, 1967.

Mr. J. SUTTON MYERS,
Dover, Del.

DEAR MR. MYERS: Thank you for your letter of February 3. We are sincerely pleased that you approve of the Editorial on Grand Canyon which appeared in NATIONAL WILDLIFE and we are all reading your own comments on that subject with great interest.

Your proposal to call the North Cascades a "Friendship Park" is a most interesting and intriguing one. The idea will be given the utmost consideration when the National Wildlife Federation appears before committees of the Congress, if invited, to comment upon the North Cascades proposal.

Your interest is appreciated.

Sincerely,

THOMAS L. KIMBALL,
Executive Director.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION,
Washington, D.C., February 8, 1967.

Mr. J. SUTTON MYERS,
Dover, Del.

DEAR MR. MYERS: This will acknowledge receipt of your letters of January 26, addressed to Secretary Udall, Messrs. Hartzog, Freeman, and Davis, and Mrs. Sharon Francis, suggesting that the proposed "North Cascades Park" be renamed "Cascades Friendship Park (and Wilderness Area)."

We appreciate receiving this suggestion, and will give it consideration in our further study of the proposal. As you probably know, an area of the National Park System can only be established by a specific act of Congress. The Congress will also make the final determination of the name for any such area.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. SHANKLIN, *Assistant Director for Federal Coordination.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., February 9, 1967.

Mr. J. SUTTON MYERS,
Dover, Del.

DEAR MR. MYERS: On behalf of President Johnson thank you for your letter of January 24 suggesting the proposed North Cascades National Park be named the North Cascades Friendship Park and Wilderness area. This also acknowledges your letter of January 26 to this Department.

The proposal to designate a portion of the North Cascades as a national park has been given considerable study. In his message to Congress on January 30, the President recommended legislation be enacted to authorize the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. However, until such time as legislation is enacted that would approve and define the boundaries of this proposal, the relationship of the national park to the Manning Provincial Park in Canada cannot be determined.

We have explored several international park possibilities with the Canadian and Mexican Governments. In fact, this week two Canadian National Park officials are with us, and we will be discussing with them proposals of this type. Thus the subject of your letter is very timely and appropriate. Such cooperative programs will assist in demonstrating to the world that nations can live in peace and understanding with each other and we pledge to continue our efforts to implement these objectives.

The President appreciates your interest in the promotion of world peace and friendship.

Sincerely yours,

A. CLARK STRATTON, *Acting Director.*

Senator ANDERSON. Is Michael McCloskey here?

Mr. MCCLOSKEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. I understand you have to catch a plane so we had better get to you right now.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL McCLOSKEY, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. MCCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, my name is Michael McCloskey. I am the conservation director of the Sierra Club. It is a privilege to be able to appear before this committee again on the club's behalf.

As many of you know, the club has had a long historic interest in the North Cascades, stemming from the many trips it has conducted in the area. Since the mid-1950's, it has been deeply concerned with public policy for protecting the natural character of this superlative area. I might add that the club's membership has nearly quadrupled since that time, to reach approximately 50,000 now.

Senator ANDERSON. Excuse me. I have to attend a conference on the tax bill, and Senator Hatfield has kindly concented to preside. I am sorry I have to leave.

Senator HATFIELD (presiding). Please proceed.

Mr. MCCLOSKEY. As evidence of our interest, we have published a major book on the area, "The Wild Cascades—Forgotten Parkland," and have produced an award-winning film, "Wilderness Alps of Steheken." We have contributed to the continuing dialog over man-

agement of this area by testifying at public hearings in 1959, 1962, 1963, and 1966.

In view of this continuing interest, it is especially gratifying at last to have an administration bill before the Congress which accomplishes so many of our objectives. We are pleased to be able to support the general purposes of S. 1321. Though for a number of years we have advocated a much larger national park than this bill would establish—and we still believe such a park would be desirable, we recognize that the pending legislation would represent a major advance toward assuring that the wilderness and scenic values of the North Cascades are securely protected by law. If improved by a number of modest amendments which we and other conservation organizations have proposed, the legislation will substantially resolve two main policy problems in the North Cascades that have historically concerned us. The first has been the problem of designation and secure protection for the Eldorado Peaks-Stehekin area. The second has been protection for the west side forested valley corridors leading into the high country. This legislation proposes to solve the first problem through national park status, and the second through additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

National park status for the Eldorado Peaks-Stehekin area would provide protection to this unique American alpland against future dams, new mining claims, and commercial logging, all of which are possible under present law and have been actively proposed. That this area qualifies for national park status is acknowledged by almost all informed observers. While we have advocated that nearly all roadless portions of this area be protected as wilderness, some integral parts of this unit contain well established roads. The inherent qualifications of this area for national park status joined with the mixed pattern of roaded and wilderness zones, plus the fundamental need for secure legal designation and protection, all indicate that national park status is the only logical prescription for it. We endorse it unequivocally.

The inclusion of the Picket Range within the proposed national park to give it sufficient breadth and stature is acceptable if the wilderness character of that area is maintained. We oppose suggestions that only the Picket Range be designated as a national park. Limiting the park to this area would invite irresistible pressures to compromise its wilderness and would leave the area most needing national park protection without it.

We think it makes good sense to designate the areas along the Gorge, Diablo, and Ross Reservoirs and along the route of the North Cross-State highway as a national recreation area. These areas have the capacity to absorb heavy recreationl development, and they have already been burdened with highly artificial and unnatural facilities which are inappropriate within a national park. However, these developed areas have remaining scenic and recreational values that must be carefully safeguarded. Because of this need and the fact that the recreation area serves as connecting tissue, so to speak, between the two national park units, we think it essential that the National Park Service be given jurisdiction over the recreation area as S. 1321 proposes.

We fully concur in the desirability of the other provisions of the bill, which would reestablish the eastern segment of the North Cas-

cade Primitive Area as the Pasayten Wilderness to be administered by the Forest Service as part of the national wilderness preservation system. We also think it is vitally important that the Glacier Peak Wilderness be expanded on the west in the Suiattle and White Chuck drainages.

One of the reasons we have supported national park designation so strongly is that the National Park Service has been willing to commit itself to providing wilderness protection to a larger share of the Eldorado Peaks-Stehekin area than has the Forest Service. In its use of Bureau of Outdoor Recreation classifications and in its published development plans, the National Park Service has indicated a clear intent to maintain nearly all roadless portions of the park as permanent wilderness. Because the intent of the National Park Service on this critical issue has been so clear, we think it is important that congressional sanction be given to this intent by amending the bill to provide for immediate inclusion of the proposed wilderness study areas of the National Park Service (as shown on map NP–CAS 7200) within the National Wilderness Preservation System. We would also advocate that the wilderness boundaries include the Arctic Creek drainage west of Ross Lake, which is presently protected within the North Cascade Primitive Area. We firmly believe that this drainage should be retained in wilderness status, as it now is. The North Cascades National Park has been studied long enough now for Congress to set down a final and enduring pattern, without the need for further wilderness zoning legislation 2 years after the park is established. On questions both of park boundaries and the wilderness within it, the public ought to be able to know Congress's intent at the outset. The two questions are an inseparable part of the political and legislative history of this package of proposals now before Congress.

In addition to immediate wilderness designation within the park, we agree with the North Cascades Conservation Council that certain boundary modifications would improve the proposals in a number of important respects.

First, we believe that the Granite Creek drainage should be under the administration of the National Park Service. The 1966 North Cascades Study Report recommended that this great valley along the projected route of the North Cross-State highway be within the park, and both the Forest Service and the National Park Service recommended recreation area status for it. The important scenic values of what will become a major entryway into the park across Washington Pass should be protected under National Park Service mangement, which will be coordinated with htat of the rest of the park and recreation area.

Second, more of the Cascade River valley on the west should be included within the park, preferably from Marble Creek upstream. Under S. 1321 as now proposed, the Cascade River valley represents the only remaining unprotected major valley bottom running deep into the heartland of the area. As a spectacularly scenic access corridor on the west side, this valley deserves protection as part of the park. The North Cascades Study Report recommended that at least the middle fork of the Cascade River be included within the park. Certainly there is no reason to include less now.

Third, we endorse the judgment of the National Park Service in the study report that the Mount Baker area belongs in the park. The park values of this exceptional area have been widely recognized since the 1920's, and the Forest Service carries it on its records as a park division. The Mount Baker unit can sustain heavy visitation; it would enhance the interpretive opportunities within the park, particularly in the field of geology and the area needs improved protection.

Fourth, we believe that another look should be taken at choice of recreation area boundaries along Ross Lake to determine whether they cannot be drawn more closely along the future high water level of Ross Lake. In particular, we suggest that the Lightning Creek drainage be left within the Pasayten Wilderness, as it is valuable chiefly as wilderness.

Fifth, we believe that the Horseshoe Basin area, now within the North Cascade Primitive Area at its northeastern corner, be retained as wilderness within the Pasayten Wilderness. While its values were not readily appreciated in earlier studies, its appeal is not becoming more widely known.

Sixth, we believe that a larger addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness is essential along the Suiattle River. On the north side of the river, all of the roadless portions of the drainages of Buck, Downey, and Sulphur creeks should be included within the Glacier Peak Wilderness. These drainages all include classically beautiful western slope coniferous forests. Inclusion of all of these drainages would incorporate another 11,000 acres within the wilderness, bringing the total additions to 21,000 acres.

Finally, in the light of the fact that Kennecott Copper Corp., has announced its intention to construct an open pit mine soon on Miners Ridge within the Glacier Peak Wilderness, we want to remind Congress that conservationists have long held that this wilderness should be included within a national park. In a national park, the incompatibility of such a mine on this site would be abundantly evident to even those who do not know the area. If national park status is not to be accorded to the area, we hope public officials will be no less vigilant in using every available authority to protect publicly owned lands and resources within the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The adequacy of our laws, the wisdom of prior congressional decisions, and the dedication to wilderness values of our administrators are all on trial at Miners Ridge. So also is the sense of responsibility to the public of a private corportion. As now proposed, this open pit mine would be a tragic desecration of one of America's finest alpine scenes.

In concluding, we would like to express our appreciation to Senator Henry Jackson and Senator Warren Magnuson for steadily encouraging the progress of studies on the North Cascades and to Director George Hartzog of the Park Service and to Director Edward Crafts of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for developing a park proposal in the North Cascades which will constitute a major contribution to conservation and to the American people.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. McCloskey, for your testimony. The committee will be very pleased to read it, and make it part of the record.

I personally want to commend you on the outstanding publication to which you referred on the first page. I have a copy and enjoyed reading very much.

Mr. McCloskey. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Hatfield. Mr. Robert Dennis, the assistant conservation director of the Izaak Walton League of America.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT T. DENNIS, ASSISTANT CONSERVATION DIRECTOR, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. Dennis. Mr. Chairman, I am Robert T. Dennis, assistant conservation director of the Izaak Walton League of America. The league is a nationwide organization of citizens dedicated to the wise and proper management and use of the Nation's natural resource base.

We believe the North Cascades region constitutes one of the United States most outstanding natural areas—fully deserving and requiring the kind of overall planning outlined in the legislation under consideration here. The league greatly appreciates the opportunity to present its views today.

Mr. Chairman, we commend the chairman of the full committee for the close personal attention he has devoted to the North Cascades. We commend the executive branch for its interagency approach to the area—and we deeply appreciate the fact that the 1965 report has given the public a range of management alternatives to consider, a situation all too rare in Federal resource planning.

Finally, we wish to offer a special commendation to Governor Evans and the State of Washington for the planning role assumed by the State on its own initiative. We hope that our other 49 States will fully appreciate what Washington has done, and follow her leadership in seeking intergovernmental cooperation toward resolution of far-reaching natural resource problems.

In commenting by letter for the Seattle hearings of February 11–12, 1966, the Izaak Walton League emphasized two central points which continue to guide its thinking about the North Cascades:

(*a*) While there remain differences of opinion about details of North Cascades planning, it is extremely significant that all parties have reached fundamental agreement that the region's scenic and recreational values are paramount.

(*b*) The priority question therefore becomes one of how the various areas will be administered and managed—not who does the job.

It is our opinion that the State of Washington has done the better job with respect to point (*b*). It has identified three major regions for wilderness designation and management: the Mount Shuksan-Picket Range area, its proposed Okanogan Wilderness, and the Glacier Peak-Eldorado Peaks complex. And it has identified three major regions for recreation area designation and management: Mount Baker, the Diablo Lake-Ross Lake-North Cascades Highway area, and the area north and east of Lake Chelan. Governor Evans has asked that these regions be defined and management guidelines established by statute at this time.

The administration proposal is somewhat less precise—perhaps because the problem of how to divide the North Cascades bureaucratically has become a primary rather than secondary planning

issue. Even so, the administration and State proposals are generally similar, except that the administration seeks to postpone final decision as to what parts of the Picket Range and Eldorado Peaks ought to be classified as wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, the Izaak Walton League cannot at this time take a position on the question of establishing a new national park in the North Cascades—or on what agency should administer a recreation area embracing Diablo and Ross Lakes. We simply have not completed our policymaking process. Furthermore, as outlined below, we feel that, ideally, certain basic land management decisions should be made before administrative assignments are determined.

We do wish to support Governor Evans' recommendation that legislation currently before the subcommittee give statutory protection to the entire Cascades country, and particularly that wilderness boundary decisions be made now.

We have a number of specific comments:

(1) *Mount Shuksan-Picket Range region.*—The league urges that this area be immediately classified as wilderness in the legislation under consideration here. Governor Evans' committee recognized its paramount wilderness values. Recreation resource classifications of both the National Park Service and Forest Service, as mapped in the 1965 report, gave class IV and V rating to virtually the entire area. Wilderness study boundaries have been outlined as part of the present administration proposal.

We believe that definite wilderness boundaries can and should be drawn now in S. 1321.

(2) *Eldorado Peaks.*—We agree with Governor Evans that the Eldorado Peaks region should now be placed in the wilderness system. Further, we vigorously support the Governor's recommendation that this unit include an eastward extension incorporating the valley of Bridge Creek and adjacent ridges. Only through statutory action now can the to-us-undesirable possibility of a road link between Stehekin and the North Cascades Highway be precluded. We feel the Stehekin-Bridge Creek country should not be subjected to the intensive pressure such a road would produce.

We note that both the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service have also identified the Eldorado Peaks—and much of the Stehekin region; see point (3) below—as possessing prime natural and primitive values (October 1965 report, pp. 55 and 56).

We wish to go on record now as willing to support future revision of boundaries of an Eldorado Wilderness, should construction of Thunder Creek Dam be justified. The record should also show that the Izaak Walton League regards the valley of Thunder Creek to have outstanding value in its present condition, which is why we support its immediate inclusion in an Eldorado Wilderness.

(3) *Lake Chelan-Stehekin Valley.*—We agree with both Governor Evans and the administration that the head of Lake Chelan and the existing Stehekin Valley road offer opportunity for recreational use of a more intensive type than desirable in wilderness. We agree that the area provides good access to wilderness—and not that the National Park Service, judging from its suggested wilderness study boundaries, agrees with the State of Washington that most of the Stehekin high country is of wilderness caliber. We believe that intensive recreation

development ought to be restricted to the valley bottom adjacent to the road.

We agree with the administration that Stehekin should continue to be accessible only by boat or airplane. But, we seriously question the Park Service plan to "improve" present Lake Chelan boat service by conversion to hydrofoil craft. The present 3 or 4 hour trip up the lake is itself a pleasure, and permits a unique transition from modern bustle to the out of doors. Those who mush rush to their recreation can still get to Stehekin by air.

We point out that existing hunting opportunity in the Stehekin country would be lost were the area placed in the national park system. Though perhaps not of quantitative importance in terms of use, this certainly measures up as a high quality hunting area.

Finally, we question the need for Federal acquisition of existing private lands and facilities in the Stehekin area. With a few superficial exceptions current developments are not incompatible with natural values—indeed, they provide necessary visitor services at nonpublic expense. We gather that much of the $3.4 million estimated for land acquisition would be spent in this area. We suggest that some less-than-fee land use control ought to be adequate, and even desirable.

(4) *The national park question.*—Referring to land management positions set forth in points (1) to (3) above, the league has taken no stand on the proposed North Cascades National Park—we hope the alternatives involved can be more precisely defined. We recognize that the country is certainly of national park stature. On the other hand, if much of it is placed in the wilderness system—as we believe it should be—it ought to make no fundamental difference whether jurisdiction is given to the Park Service or the Forest Service. Recognizing that management techniques of the two agencies would be somewhat dissimilar, we find that the alternative choices would—on paper—be about equal. This leads to some detailed observations:

First, that new mineral claims and activities are prohibited in national parks, but, under the Wilderness Act, national forest wilderness units are subject to such development until the end of 1983. The mining problem could be removed as a factor governing choice of agency by giving the Forest Service the same mineral authorities in the North Cascades as the Park Service would have under S. 1321.

Second, section 504 of S. 1321 would permit expansion of impoundments within the recreation area. We do not object to this. As previously stated, however, we believe Thunder Creek Valley belongs in the wilderness system. Certainly, Thunder Creek Reservoir does not belong in a national park. Establishment of a park should definitely preclude construction of this project, and, conversely, retention of option for the project would probably leave little rationale for establishment of the "southern unit" of the park.

Third, will the National Park Service agree to immediate establishment of definite wilderness boundaries with a park? Judging from the Park Service 1965 resource classification, the Park Service currently proposed wilderness study boundary, and Governor Evans' recommendation, it appears to us these should be no problem here. (We do feel obliged to note that an Eldorado Peaks-Bridge Creek Wilderness, as suggested by Governor Evans and endorsed by us, would effectively constitute a simple extension of the existing Glacier

Peak Wilderness, and—no intervening zone of different management—it seems somewhat pointless and inefficient to divide the administrative responsibility.)

Finally, whoever is to manage the area proposed as a park, we would urge that private enterprise be given the change to own and operate visitor facilities in Stehekin.

(5) *Ross Lake-Diablo Lake region.*—We are happy to see that the administration agrees with Governor Evans that this region should have national recreation area status. We concur, the decision as to administering agency is, of course, tied closely to decisions about administration of adjacent areas.

(6) *Mount Baker.*—We agree with Governor Evans' recommendation that the North Cascades legislation include protection for Mount Baker, and that wilderness values of the mountain itself be protected. This is a policy decision that should not be held in uncertainty.

(7) *North Cascades Highway.*—We endorse Governor Evans' recommendation that a national recreation area be established along the Cross-State highway on the east side of Cascade range. We believe that completion of the highway will bring heavy recreation pressure to bear on Granite Creek Valley and the surrounding region—giving it high value for hunting and fishing, wilderness access both north and south, and roadside development for camping, skiing and other uses. Under recreation area management policy, such uses plus scenic protection would receive priority attention, but consumption of resources could continue under appropriate controls. Determination of the administering agency would again depend on what is done in surrounding areas.

(8) *Wilderness.*—We support establishment of the Okanogan (Pasayten) Wilderness under either name, preferring the State proposed boundaries. We support the additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness.

(9) *Skagit River.*—There seems to be some discrepancy between State and Federal boundary proposals in the Skagit Valley. We are hopeful that the State will ultimately adopt a scenic river program for the Skagit, and judge that the combined State plans would amply protect the area.

In review, Mr. Chairman, we strongly support the State of Washington in requesting definitive action at this time on wilderness area boundaries, and consideration of key areas in addition to those covered by the administration bill.

Concerning a subject not covered by either the Federal or State proposals, the league is most disturbed by the proposed copper operation on Miner's Ridge in the heart of the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness. We don't see how that operation can go ahead without destroying values critical to the whole North Cascades region, and therefore feel that the legislation now before you should be amended to authorize Forest Service acquisition of the properties involved.

Finally, we hope enactment of S. 1321 will not conclude congressional attention to North Cascades problems. There are proposals in other areas not covered by this bill; we are particularly interested in additions to Mount Rainier National Park and the future of the Cougar Lake-Bumping Lake, Alpine Lakes, and Mount Stuart-Enchantment Lake areas to the south.

Mr. Chairman, the Izaak Walton League thanks you for considering its suggestions.

Senator HATFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Dennis, for a very fine statement.

Before the next witness begins, it might be well to recess for a few moments. We have a vote on the floor on the Outer Space Treaty at 2:30. We would probably have to interrupt you in about 2 minutes into your presentation. I think this might be a better time to take a break. We will be in recess for about 10 minutes, and then we will resume these hearings at the time that the members of the committee return.

(Brief recess.)

Senator HANSEN (presiding). The committee will come to order.

I think the next witnesses are Mr. and Mrs. Avery. Are you to speak first, Mrs. Avery?

Mrs. AVERY. Yes.

Senator HANSEN. We will be very pleased to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ABBIGAIL AVERY, LINCOLN, MASS.

Mrs. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, my name is Mrs. Abbigail Avery, from Lincoln, Mass., and I speak here as a private citizen, but also as one who is hungry enough to be a landholder in the Stehekin River Valley in the North Cascades Area.

I first visited the North Cascades in 1939, 28 years ago, when I was one of those Easterners that was referred to this morning who hadn't seen anything in the way of mountains until they went west. Our party camped for a week in Park Creek Pass, 8 miles up from the Stehekin Road on the east, and at the head of the Thunder Creek Trail on the west.

We did some climbing, and spent other more leisurely days exploring the high meadows, and that trip, Senator, made a tremendous impression on me, and it was a revelation that such mountain scenery existed within the continental United States.

My husband and I have been back many times, some of those with our five children in various stages of their growth, from 1 year up, and sometimes we have been by ourselves.

In half a dozen years, we have approached the area as the climax of a family car-camping trip across the country from Massachusetts to Washington. And I would like to make the point that increasingly, I feel that Easterners with families are taking such educational, what we would call "fun trips," to the West, and I am convinced that as the wonders of this North Cascades Area become known, as they most certainly would, if it were made into a national park, that it will afford one of the high points of such trips.

In some years, we have made this trip back and forth by plane, and I particularly remember one summer when my husband, who was delayed by business from driving with us, spent one night in Lincoln, Mass., and the next camping with us in Cascade Pass, and we ate the steaks that he had bought that morning in Boston. It isn't as far across as it seems, if you use the plane.

We bought a little three-room cabin, because we were finding we were making so many trips out there. It is 7 miles up the Stehekin Road from the Lake, on the south side of the river, and we have used

it for headquarters for many trips. Some of these trips we have used horses, but mostly they have been backpacking trips, and we have also very much enjoyed the life in the valley, and have many friends among those who live in the valley, and I feel that perhaps I know both the wilderness and this particular approach to it fairly well, and I would like to speak about this proposed bill in the light of this experience.

First, I am delighted that a bill proposing a North Cascades National Park has finally been introduced into the Senate. I am in favor with Senate bill 1321, and feel that in the main it offers protection to the area that we are so fond of. However, I think that the bill should be strengthened.

First, let me address myself to the eight amendments offered by the North Cascades Conservation Counsel yesterday. In general, I support these amendments with certain changes, because I feel that the National Park Service offers the best protection of this superlative scenic area from exploitation and lumbering, and the best know-how on management for recreation of the kind that I think is appropriate.

I am glad to see that many of these amendments add to the size of the proposed park.

I will skip here and just mention a few of these. The second amendment, which had to do with including the Granite Creek Valley with the new North Cross-State Highway in the park is one that I feel is particularly important. Last summer we took a trip, a backpack trip, which brought us over Easy Pass, down into Granite Creek. This is about halfway down Granite Creek, from Rainy Pass to Rose Lake.

I noted as we came out of this trail to the main Granite Creek trail that we passed a pleasant, wooded, relatively flat area, which would be, of course, on the site of the new road, as it goes past that point. I feel that this would be an excellent spot for a park service camp ground development.

For one thing, it is an ideal day's hike, that could be taken up to Easy Pass, and at Easy Pass you have the high meadow and the wild flowers and the wonderful view, that in general is only available to those who take a long hiking trip. Such easily accessible high country points are very rare, I think, in the proposed national park area.

Also, I have looked down Granite Creek from a high heathered-overpass above Lake Ann, and noted that it was a relatively quiet wooded valley, and would offer many other good campground sites.

I understand that the Forest Service has withdrawn that valley from annual allowable timber cut plans, but of course, that classification could be reversed, and I feel that under the Park Service, that long green valley would be better protected.

I also look with apprehension at that spur road that points right down from the North Cross-State Highway toward Bridge Creek Valley, and I don't know whether it is shown on that map or not, but it has been referred to. It was put in, I gather, so that a campground could be included within the proposed park boundary, so that a spur road was planned down from the main cross-State road.

This, in the first place, seems to me a very contrived spot to put a national park campground, when one could be put right on or just off the main road if that road were in the park, and without building such an extra spur. It is a short enough distance anyway, by the present Bridge Creek trail, from the site of the new road down

to the Stehekin road, and this spur road would make that distance even shorter, and I feel that by making it shorter, it would constitute a constant temptation to future road builders to continue their efforts and join the North Cascades road with the Stehekin road. I feel this roadbuilding would be a great mistake, and I will go into that a little more later.

I would also like to add to the proposed Granite Creek area, add it to the park area, the Washington Pass section. This is a continuation, again on the North Cross-State Highway. I feel this would be an ideal spot for a visitors' center.

Again, it is high ground, it would give the car camper a chance to experience the high country, which is rare in other parts of the proposed national park.

Rainy Pass would be a very poor second choice. As a matter of fact, it is very well named, I have found, in my experience, and also, there is no view from it, whereas Washington Pass has a much better view.

I think that this addition of that corridor up there along the edge of the park would, in other words, add in a very real way to the recreational value of the park.

Skipping down to the No. 4 amendment, which has to do with the Cascade River Valley inclusion, I was frankly puzzled by studying the map which was available with the new bill, to note that it looked as if the park boundary were being put right at Cascade Pass, and not including any of the Cascade River Valley. I have been up there several times, and again, I think that we are losing an opportunity if we do not include the Cascade Valley from a recreational point of view.

For instance, you could put a camp ground at the foot of that trail, coming up from the west. You could develop a camp ground within the park which would serve as an excellent starting point for trips across into the Stehekin Valley. This is not a long distance. It is suitable for family trips. It would afford a really superb experience for such types of recreation. I feel we should plan for that now.

Nos. 6 and 7 have to do with adding areas to the proposed Paysayten Wilderness to the north and the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness on the south, both under the Forest Service. Frankly, I am an advocate of wilderness because I feel that it is all too small, what we have left, and these additions seem very logical ones to me to be included at this time, especially since the Sulphur, Downey, and Buck Creek omissions. It seems to me that the only reason for omitting them would be a planned lumbering, commercial lumbering, and, therefore, they should be most certainly included.

Now in the case of the eighth amendment, which transfers the Glacier Peak Wilderness to the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, I do not entirely agree with this amendment. I agree with its object, but not the amendment. I agree that something must be done to prevent the Kennecott open pit mine at that point. I have been drawing the analogy of an open pit mine in the country that I know up north, in the White Mountains, if we had an open pit mine under the nose of the "Old Man of the Mountain" in Franconia Notch. It would be just as scarifying to put this mine in front of Glacier Peak as it would be to put such a development in Franconia Notch. If we did in

the notch, there would be an uproar that would be heard around the world, but people don't know this area of the Glacier Peak, and that is why I think that more has not been said about it to date.

I am selfish, and I don't want—I feel that the fact that the Kennecott can consider this is a glaring weakness of the Wilderness Act, and I don't want the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area to demonstrate and dramatize the weakness of the wilderness bill. I feel that once this country is mined, it will not return. The experience over in Holden Valley, which is just across the mountain, where there was a mine or the only large mine, I believe, in the area that has been operated in recent years, the experience has been that even though it has not been mined for 10 years, it is not coming back. I flew over this area and looked down, and the tailings and the bare slopes stand out in hideous vividness. There is no sign that they are returning to the wilderness at all, and I should think that this particular area on the slope of Plummer Mountain, the return would be even slower, because it is more exposed, and it is at a higher elevation.

I feel that if the Forest Service can work out this problem and protect the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area from this mine, under its jurisdiction, then I would leave the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area under the Forest Service jurisdiction. However, if it can't do that, then I agree that it should be moved over, under the National Park Service.

Now I would like to make one or two points on my own.

As a landholder, I read with especial interest the proposed bill's section 303. This has to do with policies whenever private land is acquired. I note that single-family residences, such as ours, may be retained for 25 years, or for the owner's lifetime, or for his spouse's lifetime. We naturally approve of this, and I hope that it is left in the bill. We will be glad to use that cabin. We are very fond of it.

Also, I am glad that the few people who do live in the valley all year round would also not be ejected and have their land bought from them. Some of these are first-generation homesteaders, and I feel that they contribute a great deal to the valley and should not be bought out and evicted.

Frankly, also, I would enjoy knowing, during the 25 years that I have still got there, maybe longer, that our property would eventually come under national park management, and that our cabin would not be leveled to allow a lumbering road to be constructed, to get at the beautiful marketable timber which lies, I know, up the valley from us now on Forest Service land.

Just one or two remarks about the road construction in the Stehekin Valley. I feel that this is a real unique spot. The experiences which are rooted, which are offered there are rooted back to our pioner days. The present unimproved road, which allows for only one car width in many places, has huckleberry bushes, which we have heard about before, deer, the wild Stehekin River on one side, and a cliff on the other. It is quite a thrilling ride, just to go up that road, and I feel that with creative use planning, we can retain this road, while allowing more people to enjoy it. It will need to be thought about, but I think it should be done.

Above all, I feel this road, in the Stehekin Valley, should not be improved and extended up Bridge Creek, because this would allow cars, and especially those great big trailers, to descend into the Ste-

hekin Valley. This would horribly scar both the Bridge Creek and the Stehekin River Valley, it would destroy the Stehekin road's uniqueness and also, of course, it would necessitate large-scale development campgrounds, concessions, and utilities.

I feel that much can be done to accommodate many more visitors than go to Stehekin now, and I hope at some time to be able to make my suggestion made to whatever agency has jurisdiction over the valley, hopefully, the Park Service.

I think it could offer, it could become a hiker's mecca, and also, that it would be a high spot for family vacations for people coming in as they do now down the Lake Chelan corridor, by boat, or by foot and pack train, into the valley.

Finally, I would like to say that I feel now, as I have for many years, that the main planning should not be centered around what the governmental agencies control and administer, but what becomes of the country. I feel that not many people knew of its existence, and that there is not, of course, therefore as much interest in the park's creation in the rest of the country as there is in Washington State. I think we have to realize this.

But in the face of population pressures and mining pressures and lumbering pressure, I feel that this proposed bill, by creating a national park, a national recreation area, and adding to the wilderness area, would be a great step forward.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Avery, for a very knowledgeable presentation. It is obvious that you are intimately familiar with this area, and I suspect that the Federal agency which winds up with responsibility for its management will be grateful to you for your first-hand pertinent observations. You made an excellent statement.

Mrs. AVERY. Thank you. I think my husband has some remarks.

Senator HANSEN. Mr. Avery.

STATEMENT OF STUART B. AVERY, CIVIL ENGINEER, LINCOLN, MASS.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman and committee members: I am Stuart Avery of Lincoln, Mass., a civil engineer, and also Mrs. Avery's husband.

I wish to endorse the bill in its present form, together with the eight amendments offered by the Northern Cascades Conservation Council, and I also wish to endrose Mrs. Avery's comments that you have just heard.

I would also, in addition to this, like to make four or discuss four points.

One point is the national importance of this particular area. The second point is to do with time. The third, the area involved, and the fourth, development.

I revert to national importance. As Mrs. Avery has stated, on several occasions, in less than 24 hours, I have gone from Boston to the heart of this area. Every year, it is getting possible to go this distance and from other parts of this country to this area at a quicker rate. In addition to this, the highways are getting so that whole families will be able to go by automobile at greater speeds. And, therefore, I am

confident that as soon as this bill becomes further publicized and the area possibly becomes a park, the entire United States will know about it, and the pressure to go to this area will be enormous, so therefore it is of national importance to the entire Nation.

In addition to that, those of you who have been in the area know, or have heard the statements that have been made previously, that it is a unique area. It is the only area in the United States with both glaciers, glacier valleys, rocky peaks. It has been quoted that it is the Switzerland of the United States, and people that don't know about it soon will, and this will add to the pressure.

Now I would like to go to my next point, time. Time is rather late. This morning, when I came up by plane from Florida, I noticed, and it reminded me that between here and Florida, there is no wilderness left. The entire eastern seaboard is being developed, and if you price the land along this seaboard, you have realized that the entire area is new under development. This is also happening in the West, and all the area of the United States that is going to be preserved must be preserved soon, and it is now in the hands of Congress to take what steps it can to preserve these areas.

I feel this is very important, because what is preserved, if a mistake were made, could be developed tomorrow. But the reverse couldn't be done. Already, over the last 5 years, in the particular area we are referring to, we have noticed changes. The towboat has arrived on the trail. Cascade Pass now must be regulated in its tenting. I am sure that this summer there will be no tenting or camping allowed on the pass, and the only way to get to Cascade Pass is by backpacking. You can see what will happen when it is easier to get into the area.

We have also, as you know, within a very short time the Cross-State Highway that will be completed, and now we have the threat of a mine on Miner's Ridge.

I would like to go to my third point, area. These amendments that have been offered in many cases are to enlarge the area of the bill. I heartily endorse enlargement, because if this area is taken in, and then it is found it is a mistake, it can go the other way, but if it is not taken in, and allowed to develop, it is too late, tomorrow.

Lastly, I would like to go to development. This particular area is unique, because it is a wilderness, of a special nature. Many people think of wilderness as something that you can experience with your eyes. It is a scene. But is is more than this. In order to really experience wilderness, you must live it. You must get into it. At the present time there are a certain number of trails through the area, but some of the area is relatively inaccessible, because the vegetation is quite thick, and it takes a backpacker several hours to get a short distance.

If trails were developed into the area, people of our sedentary backgrounds could go into the area and enjoy a week or 2-week vacation. This would not destroy the wilderness.

So I urge this type of development. On the other hand, if the Stehekin Valley, which now contains approximately 22 miles of gravel road, which is not fit for the average American automobile—you must have a jeep or some old vehicle to use the road—if this area is developed into a high-speed paved road, the entire area will collapse, because it will not support this type of transportation or the number of people that would come in. And as Mrs. Avery has said, the develop-

ment of a road from down Bridge Creek from the State highway, across State highway would destroy the area also.

Coming in by boat is a wonderful experience, and should not be denied the future population of this country.

Thank you for the opportunity of making these remarks. I know Mrs. Avery and I would be glad to answer any questions the committee may have.

Senator HANSEN. The Park Service has proposed that several tramways might be built. How does this proposal strike you folks?

Mrs. AVERY. Well, in general I have seen these tramways. We have one up in the White Mountains, a sky tramway that takes people up. It does stand out, as was brought out this morning, because it is so placed that you see those towers. I was very much interested in the suggestions that were made, I believe, yesterday, that such a tramway could be constructed in a way in which it would not mar the topography, and would be very much interested in seeing more of this plan, but I think I would again say, Mr. Chairman, that the area just isn't suited for mass recreation, in general it is too fragile.

Now if you put in such a development, you could take care of quite a few people, but I would look at it very carefully and make sure that you weren't, by putting in a tramway, defacing the landscape.

Senator HANSEN. If I understand the proposal correctly, part of the thought behind the suggestion was that a tramway could take people back into areas that would be reached by substantial numbers of people only by that method, this would be a desirable alternative to building roads into those areas.

Mrs. AVERY. I think this is an interesting idea, you get two different parts here. I have friends who do not hike and I would like to have them see this area. Of course, if there were a tramway they could, at least, see a small section of it. In this way I would be pleased. Again, I feel the primary responsibility is not to destroy it.

Senator HANSEN. I was interested in your observation that the character of the country was rather fragile. Those are not your exact words, but do you feel that too many people might destroy or damage it?

Mrs. AVERY. One of the suggestions I wish would be explored by the agencies is the idea of having parallel trails, one to be used by pack trains. It is quite true a pack train can destroy the country, not only the trail it goes on, but also it has to be fed and put up for the night.

This can do a great deal of damage to the high meadows. I think this needs very careful thought and possibly you could have such a trail in one part, but then you could also have another trail which went along the power line. I have walked along those trails and it is not pleasant when you are up to your ankles in dust and manure.

Mr. AVERY. I would like to speak also to that. I think the backpackers recognize everyone has a right to enjoy and see this area. I do think, however, that a narrow section of the area cannot be developed both ways. I think in order to give the backpacker the experience I am referring to you, you must deny that area to the tramway and to the road.

The area is big enough, it seems to me, so that there could be some tramways in certain areas. I would say that these tramways should

not be put in the Stehekin Valley. In the first place, the bulk of the population is on the western slope and the pressures will come from the western slope. It is natural that the development should be on that side; it will get more use.

I do not know the western slope as well as I know the eastern slope but here again it seems to me that, if a tramway is to be put in, some judgment should be used as to its location and how much it scars the area because when you put a tramway in, you take something away from the area.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. and Mrs. Avery. We appreciate your testimony.

Next is Walter Boardman, consultant on conservation with the National Parks Association. We will be pleased to hear from you, Mr. Boardman.

STATEMENT OF WALTER S. BOARDMAN, CONSULTANT ON CONSERVATION WITH THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION; APPEARING FOR ANTHONY WAYNE SMITH, PRESIDENT

Mr. BOARDMAN. Mr. Chairman, my name is Walter S. Boardman. I am consultant on conservation to the National Parks Association, 1300 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D.C.

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you to present a statement submitted on invitation by the president of the association.

My name is Anthony Wayne Smith. I am president and general counsel of the National Parks Association, 1300 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D.C. I appreciate the invitation to submit this statement.

The National Parks Association is a private, nonprofit, educational and scientific association concerned primarily with the protection of the great national parks of America, but also with the protection and restoration of the natural environment generally. It publishes the monthly National Parks magazine, received by all members, about 35,000 persons.

The development and presentation of an integrated proposal for a North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreational Area, and Pasayten and Glacier Peak Wilderness Areas constitute an outstanding act of statesmanship.

I shall have comments to make in praise or in criticism of particular features of the proposal, but the fact that one inclusive plan has been offered by the administration for consideration is a commendable development.

Some 6 years ago I recommended the preparation and submission of such an integrated project. I brought the leaders of a number of conservation organizations together and discussed this approach with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

For a number of years there had been tension between the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service, and between the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, with respect to projects for a new national park in the North Cascades.

We suggested that the impasse be resolved by agreement between the Secretaries and, wanting such agreement, by the President. It is

78-760—67——14

gratifying that a resolution of the old differences which blocked good planning has at long last been achieved.

Any fruitful discussion of this project must be conducted against a background of knowledge as to the strong public sentiment in the Pacific Northwest and throughout America for the preservation of the North Cascades primarily as foot and horse trail country and as virgin forest. Recognizing, as we all do, the immense economic value of the productive forests of the Northwest for timber, lumber, and wood products, public opinion has insisted increasingly, nevertheless, on the protection of significant areas of the North Cascades as wilderness; that is, protection against logging and comparable commercial operations, in natural condition.

But the powerful sentiment which has developed in recent years and which has borne fruit in the present proposals represents an equal determination to protect this natural country against intrusion by roads and mechanical facilities.

There should be no mistake in appraising the fundamental attitudes of the great numbers of people who have been urging the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. These people, and I am closely in touch with this sentiment, have urged the establishment of a park because they believe the region should be preserved in natural condition for the enjoyment of the great numbers of Americans who are seeking escape from the pressures of ill-planned urban expansion.

Against this background, I recommended in earlier testimony, in company with other witnesses, that the entire North Cascades Primitive Area be incorporated in a new wilderness area. We urged that the Mount Baker Recreation Area be excluded from any new park by reason of the existing intensive recreational development; it is gratifying that this recommendation has been accepted.

By the same token I proposed, in company with many other conservationists, that the Mount Shuksan area be included in the proposed North Cascades Wilderness Area, whether under Forest Service or Park Service management; I note that Mount Shuksan is proposed for inclusion in the park; wilderness status should be conferred simultaneously.

One can have no great quarrel with the inclusion of the western portion of the old North Cascades Primitive Area in the proposed North Cascades National Park; I have suggested previously that it might be managed by either the Forest Service or the Park Service; however, it would be my thought that the area should be designated as wilderness by the legislation establishing the park; this goes to the unsatisfactory nature of the procedures now being followed in the establishment of wilderness areas in national parks, and the highly unsatisfactory criteria for the designation of wilderness in parks employed by the National Park Service at the present time.

This western portion of the protective area should have simultaneous designation as a national park and as a wilderness area within the national park.

The Park Service proposed originally that access to the high mountains in the Picket Range be afforded by helicopter. The conservation organizations were practically unanimous in their opposition to this proposal on the ground that these noisy contraptions would

shatter the wilderness environment of the area irretrievably; the Service withdrew these proposals.

But the Park Service has also advanced proposals for the construction of aerial tramways and other mechanical transportation facilities into this and other localities within the proposed park. These plans will have similar opposition from persons and organizations determined to protect natural conditions in the region for the enjoyment of the growing number of citizens who desire access of a type compatible with wilderness protection.

The prospect for the Picket Range, if its wilderness status is to be determined upon in subsequent decisions by the Park Service, is not good. We can expect that the Service will develop plans for a relatively small wilderness area, and for a large so-called natural environment area on the periphery, and that within this peripheral area there will be roads, tramways, and heavy-use facility development of all kinds. This was not what the public envisioned when the movement for a North Cascades Park began.

The boundaries of the Picket Range portion of the park and the Pasayten Wilderness Area should be pulled down to the shores of Ross Reservoir. The proposed highway between the new transmountain road and the Canadian border should be eliminated.

This highway will inevitably become a heavy-duty commercial route, destroying the present wilderness quality of the region completely; threatening, indeed, the recreational potentials of the country along the new transmountain highway.

Ross Reservoir is a preexisting facility; it might well be left outside the boundaries of the two wilderness areas, and provide water transportation to trail bases along the shores; modest access areas as trail bases might also be excluded from the wilderness areas as landings, for camping, supplies, and facilities; but the establishment of a large Ross Lake National Recreational Area along both sides of Ross Lake is unwanted.

There is much to be said for a national recreation area along both sides of the new transmountain highway. We have suggested in the past that this area might well be included in the proposed national park but excluded from park wilderness areas.

It represents the places within which the heavier duty facilities, the larger camping grounds, and the like, should be established.

There is no legal reason why the wilderness areas in the park and forests should not begin at the shoulders of the highway; but the reason for a recreation area here is its suitability for receiving the large numbers of people who will be passing through the area after the transmountain highway is built.

Pursuant to the same reasoning, however, this recreation area might well be extended into the national forest to the east on both sides of the new highway. It is gratifying to see that the highway route recommended appears to cross the mountains at Rainy Pass and not through the upper portions of Ruby Creek.

The road up the Methow River into the Ruby Creek should not be extended down Ruby Creek.

Our comments with regard to the establishment of a park and wilderness area in the Picket Range area are applicable to the portion of the proposed park south of the highway; or at least to most of that portion.

Heavy-duty recreation facilities based on the automobile in the North Cascades should cling closely to the new transmountain highway. This policy will make it possible to protect most of the new park as wilderness; this is what the public wanted when it organized to establish a park.

True, the existing roads from Stehekin and from Marblemount present minor problems in terms of the definition of wilderness as a roadless area. With respect to the upper and of the Marblemount road, the park wilderness area can begin at the roadside on the north; a relatively narrow strip of access or threshold area can be provided in the southern side which can be used as a trail base and for light camping facilities.

With respect to the Stehekin road a similar system can be used; wilderness can begin on the northern roadside; an access of threshold area can be established between the road and the Stehekin River; wilderness can begin again south from the river.

Except for these inclusions the entire southern portion of the proposed park should be protected simultaneously, as park wilderness.

The creation of these two major wilderness areas in the park, simultaneously with the creation of the park, should carry with it the exclusion of all uses customarily regarded as incompatible with national parks; that is, exclusion of all mining, logging, and grazing; and the exclusion of all mechanical transportation and facilities.

Access would be by trail, either foot trails or horse trails; very adequate access to this entire country by automobile would be afforded by the extensive recreation area proposed along the Skagit River, Diablo Reservoir, Lower Ruby Creek, Granite Creek, and Early Winters Creek.

Thus all the purposes of automobile access and trail access would be well served; this proposal should have the support of mass recreation and wilderness proponents.

The confirmation of the Glacier Park Wilderness Area as planned is highly desirable. The additions recommended are also excellent as far as they go. It is unfortunate that more extensive additions were not made; competent proposals were advanced for this purpose by reputable conservation organizations; it is suggested that these proposals be further reviewed and that the Glacier Park Wilderness Area be further enlarged accordingly.

It is also unfortunate that recommendations by conservationists for the establishment of an additional recreational area of substantial size around the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area have not been adopted.

I endorsed this feature in earlier testimony, and it has been advanced by conservationists for a long time; it was my suggestion that such a recreation area could serve as a buffer zone for the wilderness area; any logging would be restricted to methods which might be described as ecological; that is tree selection, or at the most very small patch cutting, on short cycle and long rotation, insuring the preservation of streams, water tables, wildlife, scenery, and the recreational quality of the country.

More and more the American people are going to be demanding that the harvesting of timber in our national forests, and indeed in the major privately owned holdings, be done by methods compatible with the environmental protection of the area. This is going to come

as a result of heavy population pressures, increasing demands for outdoor recreation, increasing demands for accessibility by automobile, and at the same time increasing demands for the protection of foot and horse trail country.

The multiple use areas of the national forests, and even of the big corporation-owned forests, will have to serve the heavier recreational purposes; this means that they must be harvested by methods compatible with those purposes.

We suggest the serious consideration be given to the creation of a large U-shaped recreational buffer zone around an enlarged Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, within which socioecological forestry would be practiced, of a kind compatible with the preservation of the outstanding scenic and environmental resources of the region. This buffer area would run roughly from Marblemount south, and east, and then north, to Lucerne.

It now becomes quite essential that the problem of mining in the proposed park, wilderness areas, and recreation areas, be firmly faced.

Senator HANSEN. I must interrupt. There is a vote being called and I will have to recess these hearings for a short time. I would suspect that we may resume in 15 or 20 minutes.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

Senator HANSEN. The hearing will come to order.

Doctor, if you would like to continue, we will be happy to hear from you.

Mr. BOARDMAN. Any very extensive commercial mining operations in any of these regions will destroy them; relatively small mining operations should be eliminated on the grounds of their unimportance to the Nation; fair and adequate compensation must necessarily be paid.

This new natural environmental region, which will be enjoyed by so many citizens throughout the generations to come, will cost the Nation little in monetary terms; it will have been hewn mainly out of existing Federal holdings; the Nation can well afford to spend substantial sums on the elimination of mining claims, patents, and facilities; the Nation can also forgo the development of the mineral resources of this region; they will make no great difference in the long pull.

The grand strategy for the management of a region of this kind lies in a twofold policy; for one thing, in plans to accord ample opportunity for heavy-duty recreational use in areas like the Mount Baker Recreation Area; in the proposed Transmountain Recreation Area, excluding the Ross Reservoir region; in the proposed buffer zone around the Glacier Park Wilderness; and perhaps even more importantly around communities like Concrete and privately owned areas outside the public lands; and in the next place, the resolute protection of the trail country in the proposed park and forest wilderness areas.

Both of these purposes can be served if we plan big enough; the plans of the administration, subject to the comments which have been made, would be a central core of such a regional project; the planning needs to be enlarged on an interdepartmental basis to encompass an even larger region.

We have pointed out that the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty, involving as it does representatives of many

Federal departments and agencies, ought to develop comprehensive regional plans of this kind; the Secretaries could execute them by the established procedure of signed interdepartmental agreements.

Adequate provision could be made in this manner for mass recreational facilities, served by automobile and highway; and on the other hand for the secure protection of roadless country, trail and campfire country, for the enjoyment of increasing numbers of people who desire this fine form of natural outdoor recreation.

It is along such lines as this that a national policy can and should emerge reconciling the otherwise seemingly irreconcilable pressures for different kinds of outdoor recreation throughout America.

I would like to throw out one further thought to the committee. Glacier National Park is part of an international peace park; the Quetico-Superior canoe country is also part of an international reservation; Canada and the United States have joined together by treaty in both instances to protect the natural quality of these regions and to memorialize 3,000 miles of unprotected common boundary.

We could easily do the same thing with the proposed North Cascades National Park; park and forest country north of the international boundary could be joined by treaty with the wild country to the south; the instrumentality of a treaty might well be employed to afford additional permanent protection to the natural scenic and recreation qualities of this region.

Beginning with a sound interagency and interdepartmental program, represented by the project before us today, we might complete the work by a protective international agreement which could have symbolic significance throughout the world.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you, Dr. Boardman.

As I understand it you have been reading from a statement prepared by Anthony Wayne Smith, president and general counsel of the National Park Association?

Mr. BOARDMAN. That is correct.

Senator HANSEN. Does he speak for the membership of that association, would you say?

Mr. BOARDMAN. I would say he does. This type of statement has been presented repeatedly. While this particular park has not been widely discussed, the principles have and I believe a year or two ago we printed an article along these general lines.

Senator HANSEN. Referring to page 4 of the statement which you just read, Dr. Smith has commented on the proposed area tramways, a suggestion made by the Park Service. I gather from Dr. Smith's statement that the National Park Association would be opposed to that proposition, am I right?

Mr. BOARDMAN. That is his statement here.

Senator HANSEN. I have no further questions, thank you very much.

The next witness is Mr. Harry F. Camper, of Dover, Del.

STATEMENT OF HARRY F. CAMPER, ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL PARKS AND NATIONAL FORESTS

Mr. CAMPER. My name is Harry F. Camper. I am here representing myself. I am speaking merely as one who has been fortunate to enjoy

the national parks and national forests as a camper over the past 17 years.

In this period of time many changes have become apparent. Most significant of these is the ever-increasing utilization of the available camping facilities concurrent with a vast increase in both public and private campgrounds. With this background of personal observation I would like to come to the issues which concern me, regarding the proposal for the future of the North Cascade Park and adjacent wilderness areas.

The North Cascade study team has contributed a very detailed report on the area, and I would not choose to go into the details of this now. The main concerns here are the early compromise in the area covered by the proposed park and limitations in the Wilderness Act which governs the utilization of the adjacent areas.

With ever-increasing utilization of the national parks and other recreational facilities, if any error should occur at this time, it should be on the side of caution. Destruction of primitive areas is not reversible. Any modification of the size of the areas allotted now can be corrected by future generations by releasing them at some later date.

However, a miserly allocation of land now may never be correctable. If encroachment upon these areas indicates that too little has been set aside, it will be too late to establish more adequate park and wilderness lands.

Another problem which needs immediate remedy is the matter of mineral rights and mining provided in the Wilderness Act. This particular exemption of destructive activity is a serious ambiguity. The stated purpose properly limits the beauty of areas to those willing to seek them out. Roads and motor vehicles are properly prohibited.

Vacationers are limited to horseback riding and hiking to appreciate these areas while leaving them unspoiled for the next group or generation. Maintaining the mining privilege for all time opens the areas to roadbuilding, truck traffic, potential air and water pollution, and huge earthmoving operations.

The 1983 limitation on claims and explorations leaves the door wide open for mining subsequent to that time. Carrying this to the obvious extension, while the public properly may not spoil the wilderness with auto and trailer over networks of roads, the miner, who has claims, could polka-dot the entire wilderness with open pit mines linked together with a spider web of access roads.

The wilderness area might then be without fish and wildlife and even trees. A farce would be made of the entire effort.

The wilderness areas provided in the North Cascades, as well as those set up for the protection of national parks and other areas, should be allowed to serve us and future generations. The decision to destroy the primitive areas remaining should be reserved for future Americans.

Potential mining in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness clearly brings home that this exception in the Wilderness Act must be corrected. Failing in this, greater consideration should be given to increasing the areas designated "national park" to include and protect some of the features now intended for wilderness classification.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Camper.

The next witness is Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Georgia-Pacific.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS F. MITCHELL, EXECUTIVE REPRESENTATIVE, GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP.

Senator HANSEN. I am sorry, Mr. Mitchell, that we have been sort of off and on most of the afternoon with the hearing. I hope it has not inconvenienced you.

Mr. MITCHELL. It has not inconvenienced me, every hour has been pleasant.

My name is Thomas F. Mitchell and I am executive representative in Washington, D.C., for the Georgia-Pacific Corp., one of the principal producers of forest products in the Nation. We have eight plants in Washington State, one producing plywood, three producing chemicals (some based on wood residue) and four making paper and paper products.

Of these, six are located at Bellingham, Wash., just west of the North Cascades area.

This Bellingham complex heavily depends on timber from U.S. Forest Service land in that area. Our operations at Bellingham support 1,320 employees and their families—over 4,000 people.

We strongly object to S. 1321. It locks up for all time huge volumes of valuable commercial timber conservatively estimated to be over 5 billion board feet—to give you some idea how much that is, it would supply lumber for about 500,000 homes.

This is being proposed in the face of rapidly escalating demand for forest products at home and abroad. Another more than 4 billion feet of commercial timber is already locked up nearly in the Glacier Peak Wilderness. These are very conservative estimates.

We were encouraged this morning by Senator Magnuson's remark that he hoped by the time the committee held hearings out in the area they would look into the whole subject of the boundaries of this whole Glacier Park Wilderness and consider this part of the situation.

We know some portion of this huge volume of timber are not economically operable today—but when you consider that the Japanese are now importing low-grade logs and wood chips from our west coast, a distance of over 7,000 miles, few trees in that area will long remain inoperable.

Increasing domestic demand and limited merchantable timber supply continuously cause a reevaluation of the operability of every board foot of timber in this country. And our experience just in the past 10 years in greater forest utilization and productivity shows no limits whatsoever should be placed on future operability.

We believe all this "locking up" is promoted on the false premise that sound forest management is not compatible with recreation and scenic beauty. For example, just a week ago before members of this committee, Interior Secretary Udall made the shocking statement that "cutover land, I am told, is practically valueless—just worth a few dollars an acre."

He and other well-meaning people fail or refuse to realize that under modern management forests are renewable and useful on a multiple use basis. In just a few years after harvest, a new crop of trees dominate the landscape and become a source of beauty and inspiration.

Even during this period, the land performs many vital functions including providing forage for deer and other forest animals not

available once the forest canopy is formed. At the same time it should be kept in mind that the roads built to take out forest products remain to provide access to these areas for the recreationists.

We urge your committee to study this legislative proposal very carefully and very critically. The mere fact that the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior reached a so-called compromise is no proof the compromise is in the overall public interest.

Actually, the existence of a compromise between two major executive agencies should spur the Congress to delve even more deeply into this issue and decide itself (1) what is the public need and, (2) how should it be met?

We believe Congress should carefully review the separate though conflicting views of these agencies. This is not to say that the views of either are in anyway binding—they do not speak for the general public.

We urge the committee to conduct a comprehensive study to ascertain the economic impact of this legislation before taking action. This has never ben measured even though most people think "economic impact" is a major factor to be considered.

Nor has consideration been given to the alarming effect of rapidly increasing log and chip exports to Japan which, when combined with huge timber lockup effected by this bill, could severely cripple the forest products industry in this region.

Certainly the Congress and the people should know the economic price tag on this package. They have a right to know whether it is potentially worth over a billion dollars of payroll and products. They are entitled to know why it is not possible to preserve these economic values along with recreation values.

Those who insist on lockup must bear the burden of showing exactly, clearly that recreation uses require such drastic action—many contend this legislation actually would restrict recreation use. Proponents must also clearly show need in view of the fact that Washington State already has vast acreages set aside in national parks, wilderness, and other public recreation status.

I understand almost 18 million acres—over 28,000 square miles of land is now open to public recreation in that State.

I understand, Senator, that is equal to about a quarter of the whole State of Wyoming. It is also over a third of the State of Washington and is equal to the combined States of New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. And if you add the huge, beautiful Puget Sound as a recreation resource you will find an unbelievable recreation base already in that State.

In closing we urge field hearings be held in the West. We know many who can be heard only if hearings are held locally, according to Senator Jackson in May or June of this year.

Our local management people will be prepared to present a more detailed statement at that time. In the meantime, we will be happy to cooperative with the committee in furnishing any information you may desire.

Senator HANSEN. I want to thank you for an excellent statement, Mr. Mitchell. I have had occasion to gain an appreciation for the edge that is afforded game in an area where wise timber management procedures are in effect. I know, as you have implied in your statement, that a multiple number of public benefits can accrue.

I certainly am not unmindful of the contribution that is made to game environment with logging practices as now characterized by the more progressive companies, of which yours is certainly one.

I would like to say that to hold hearings out in the field seems to me to be a worthwhile objective, one that will give the members of the committee an opportunity to view firsthand the public benefits that I think are involved in the consideration of how best to use this resource.

Mr. MITCHELL. I know our people in Washington will look forward to these hearings and will be there in strength.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you, sir.

We will now hear from Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources of Washington, D.C.

STATEMENT OF DR. SPENCER M. SMITH, JR., SECRETARY OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Dr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, a national conservation organization with offices in Washington, D.C.

We are pleased to have the opportunity of commending those who labored so hard, for so long, in behalf of a plan for the North Cascades area. While our own preferences may differ in particular detail and often the expression of such detail is more lengthy than the stated commendations, we wish to emphasize our great appreciation of the careful workmanship evidenced in the bill.

Certainly, the merits involved in S. 1321 far outweigh the suggested changes which we will offer.

There is no secret that there have been considerable negotiations and discussions between the National Park Service and the Forest Service. May we say at the outset that it is not our principal concern which Gureau is charged with the administration of this and other areas.

It is very much our concern, however, as to how particular areas our administered. To Forest Service is to be very much commended for their diligence of the past. Were it not for the concern evidenced by Forest Service policy, the decision which we are able to face today would have been academic.

Prior to any discussion of the specific provisions of this measure before the committee, we urge an exploration in greater breadth and depth of the integration of much of our recreation areas and their relationship to other uses. We are not going to be able to have the luxury of certain errors of planning, which may not have been crucial in the past but which will bulk in ever increasing importance in the future.

Recreation, in and of itself, embodies a significant variety of types. The task of arriving at a balance, which offers opportunity for mass recreation, often automobile oriented, as well as wilderness sojourns, which require the preservation of natural beauty, can be accomplished to a far greater extent than our present planning envisages.

It appears to us that there is often a false dichotomy between development of areas for the mass recreationist and the preservation of wilderness or scenic type areas. Part of the difficulty has been that the

individual bureaus carrying out their primary responsibilities in land management may not be able to solve certain overall problems. We must find more effective ways of integrating their planning if we are to achieve the balance that our society will require.

A major concern of conservationists for sometime has been the creation of wilderness areas in the national parks. At the time of the passage of the Wilderness Act the legislative history appeared to us complete to the effect that the passage of the Wilderness Act and its impact upon the national parks would in no way provide less protection for the wilderness and scenic values that are now provided for by the National Parks Act of 1916.

It has occurred to a number of us that the declaration of certain areas in the parks as wilderness should not carry with it the connotation that all other areas outside the wilderness designated area should be developed for heavy and mass recreation. We are aware of the pressures for great numbers of people to enjoy our national parks.

Our task has been to urge, that in the process of providing for such numbers, that they not destroy the very values, which are the attractions of the park.

As a result, we would hope that the provision in S. 1321, which provides that a study be made by the Secretary of the Interior and the reporting thereof within 2 years as to the suitability of the areas for inclusion into the wilderness system, be amended to provide for the immediate inclusion of these areas.

These areas have been studied and restudied, and the argument among those concerned with the Cascades area was never to the question as to whether these areas should be designated as wilderness areas but rather to the question of which was the most efficient means of carrying out this program.

The Pasayten Wilderness as proposed in the bill should, in our judgment, include the Horseshoe Basin country. This would be an increase from 7,000 to 12,000 acres. Also, we have suggested in the past that the majority of the southern portion of the park should also be included in a wilderness designated area.

There are some problems of designation because of the existing roads from Stehekin and from Mablemouth, but we would urge the appropriate designation around these areas to be such that the bulk of the area be designated as wilderness.

We feel there is a definite place for significant development for mass recreational uses such as accommodations and automobile based facilities. This has been provided by the national recreation area which would occur along both sides of the new Trans-Mountain Highway.

It appears appropriate to develop and designate this area inasmuch as it will be the most heavily trafficked area of the park and suitable provisions within this corridor should be made available for purposes of accommodation. The development of this area would appear to accomplish a needed balance in terms of the recreation advantages sought by the legislation.

We feel that the framers of the legislation have been very wise in leaving outside the park the Mount Baker Recreation Area, because of the heavy and intensified recreation development. A number of recreation activities are involved in this area and are receiving inten-

sive use and thus meeting a significant need. There is much to be gained by leaving it in this State and not including it in the present park proposal.

It would be our suggestion that in the extension of the Pasayten Wilderness Area that the Ross Reservoir should represent a possible waterway to trail bases along the shore. We would hope that wilderness areas on each side would be established to the shoreline, thus deleting the proposed road.

It is our judgment that a significant area of the wilderness sections would be under serious pressures, if the road were constructed because of the subsequent demand for more facilities and intensive use. This area is an integral part of the existing wilderness area and will contribute significantly to the overall preservation.

We are aware that the decisions made by the authors of the legislation and by the various executive branches are the result of considerable care and analysis. Our own recommendations are offered as suggestions, which we feel will aid and abet the major philosophy of the legislation, which is to establish a park to maintain the unique and outstanding features of the area, with the careful provision for individuals to witness these phenomena without destroying them in the process.

A major concern is the Kennecott Copper Mining operation. We understand, at least in part, and are sympathetic to the difficulties faced by these drafting the legislation but we hope that the committee will give every consideration to the possibility of authorizing the necessary appropriations to purchase the company's mineral rights.

Mr. Chairman, we reiterate our thanks for the opportunity to comment on this legislation and to congratulate those who are responsible for its introduction. We hope the committee will consider seriously our own suggestions and act favorably upon the legislation at an early date.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you, Dr. Smith. Your statement was, as always, very ably presented.

The next witness will be Mr. Thomas L. Kimball, the National Wildlife Federation.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS L. KIMBALL ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. KIMBALL. Mr. Chairman, I am Thomas L. Kimball, executive director of the National Wildlife Federation, which has national headquarters at 1412 Sixteenth Street NW., here in Washington, D.C.

The National Wildlife Federation is a private, nonprofit organization which seeks to attain conservation goals through educational means. The federation has affiliates in 49 States. These affiliates, in turn, are made up of local groups and individuals who, when combined with associate members and other supporters of the National Wildlife Federation, number an estimated 2 million persons.

Mr. Chairman, as we read the bill, S. 1321 would do these things:

1. Establish a two-unit North Cascades National Park of 57,000 acres to be administered by the National Park Service;

2. Establish a Ross Lake National Recreation Area of 100,000 acres, also to be administered by the National Park Service;

3. Assign wilderness status to a portion of the North Cascades Primitive Area to be known as the Pasayten Wilderness Area;

4. Add certain lands to the existing Glacier Park Wilderness Area; and,

5. Provide for a review of the North Cascades National Park, within 2 years, for the suitability of lands for designation as wilderness.

I now should like to comment briefly upon these principal features:

1. The National Wildlife Federation thus far does not have a position on the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. Our affiliate, the Washington State Sportsmen's Council, Inc., and the Washington Game Commission, are opposed to the designation of any of the North Cascades area as a national park. This position, I believe, is predicated upon three principal considerations:

(a) The State of Washington already has two national parks (Olympic and Mount Rainier) with a total area of more than 1 million acres; and,

(b) That there should be no reduction in the overall hunting area, both from the viewpoint of proper wildlife management and for recreation.

(c) Park management means no wildlife management. There is a preponderance of technical scientific research which has proved that the removal of surplus wildlife populations, particularly ungulates, is essential if both plant and animal ecological systems are to remain relatively unchanged.

Wildlife populations within the proposed park boundaries are healthy and vigorous and likely to remain so as long as they are managed under State regulations.

Mr. Chairman, I am fairly confident that the National Wildlife Federation will be able to clarify its position on a park within a relatively short time. Therefore, I should like permission to file a supplemental statement with the committee, probably at the field hearings to be held in the State of Washington later this spring.

If the Federation does endorse a national park, it will undoubtedly recommend only a one-unit installation in the alpine areas of the Picket Range. As Mr. John Biggs indicated in his testimony, the losses of hunting and fishing opportunities would be minimal if the park was restricted to this region.

2. We see no reason, then, why the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area should not be continued under the able management of the Forest Service. There is no essential difference in criteria by which national recreation areas are managed and Forest Service personnel have the benefit of extensive experience in the area concerned.

3. We are in accord with recommendations that wilderness status be given to the Pasayten area and that the Suiattle and White Chuck River corridors be added to the Glacier Park Wilderness Area. In fact, we would hope that the act itself could set up the wilderness boundaries in order that maximum protection would be afforded to the areas concerned.

We vigorously and enthusiastically recommend that all of the wilderness areas, except any which may be designated within a national park if established, will be administered by the Forest Service. This

principally is because the Forest Service wilderness policy is to manage wildlife, including the harvest of surplus animals by hunting, which would not be permitted within park wilderness.

We also would hope that the act could specifically suspend the mineral exploration provisions in the Wilderness Act, as applied to the wilderness areas concerned in the bill.

In the same context, Mr. Chairman, the National Wildlife Federation argues that the committee take whatever action is necessary to eliminate the threat of an open pit copper mining operation in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

We recognize that section 50.4 of S. 1321 would permit expansion of impoundments within the National Recreation Area, thereby adding to the potential opportunities for intensive recreational uses. However, we do not endorse a Thunder Creek reservoir.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, we are pleased that the Skagit River is one of these streams specifically proposed for intensive study for possible addition to the wild or scenic river system, and hope that it will be protected by either this bill or by S. 119.

Thank you for the opportunity of making these remarks.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Kimball.

The next witness will be Stewart Brandborg from the Wilderness Society.

STATEMENT OF STEWART M. BRANDBORG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. BRANDBORG. Mr. Chairman, I am Stewart M. Brandborg, executive director of The Wilderness Society, a national nonprofit conservation organization with 36,000 members throughout the country, maintaining headquarters at 729 15th Street, NW., in Washington, D.C. The broad purpose of the society is to increase knowledge and appreciation of wilderness and to support measures for its protection and appropriate use.

The Wilderness Society has been actively concerned over a period of more than 10 years with the preservation of wilderness within the areas which are now being proposed for inclusion in the proposed North Cascades National Park, the Pasayten Wilderness Area, and as additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. In 1958 the governing council of the Wilderness Society, in cooperation with conservation groups of the Pacific Northwest, held its annual meeting at the Golden West Lodge on the north end of Lake Chelan to study the Forest Service administrative reclassification of Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the then new proposals for establishment of a North Cascades National Park. Subsequent to its meetings the society's council and staff made an extended field study of wilderness lands within the North Cascades unit. It returned to the North Cascades in August 1961, when these studies were resumed during its annual meeting and an extensive field trip into the North Cascades Primitive Area. In a more recent period, the society has offered testimony at hearings held by the joint North Cascades Study Team of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. We also presented testimony and submitted detailed comments on the 1965 report of the study team at the public

hearings held by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in February 1966.

The Wilderness Society supports S. 1321 as a means of providing enduring protection for wilderness lands encompassed within the proposals for a North Cascades National Park, the Pasayten Wilderness Area and additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. We heartily commend Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman for their leadership in the development and advocacy of this bill. It represents a significant step forward following public discussions and study over the past 10 years of various proposals for protection of wilderness lands within the North Cascades region.

The involvement of conservation leaders and citizen organizations over a period of many years has resulted in the careful study and development of proposals for the protection of the wilderness of the North Cascades. In a more recent period this interest has been shared by conservation organizations over the Nation who have been identified with efforts to protect the North Cascades. This measure reflects the public's concern for these wilderness lands.

In offering comments in support of this legislation on behalf of the Wilderness Society, I wish to recommend amendments, developed in cooperation with conservation groups in the State of Washington, for the purpose of strengthening its wilderness protective provisions. Of primary importance to the Wilderness Society and those citizens who are advocating the establishment of the Pasayten Wilderness Area and a North Cascades National Park, is the clear delineation of these wilderness lands and the needed extensions of boundaries of these units to provide protection for wilderness lands outside of the boundaries called for in S. 1321.

THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

The Wilderness Society, in its endorsement of proposals for a North Cascades National Park, strongly recommends the immediate designation, in accordance with the 1964 Wilderness Act, of all presently roadless areas within the proposed park for inclusion within the National Wilderness Preservation System. There are few areas in the United States in which more complete and exhaustive studies of wilderness resources have been conducted and on which more detailed knowledge and planning information is available to provide for the designation of wilderness areas. Postponement of wilderness designations for a 2-year period, as provided in section 604 of this measure, could result in the deterioration of wilderness lands through construction of tramway and road facilities. Any such invasions of the core wilderness of the proposed national park within either the Picket Range area or the Eldorado Peaks area would directly interfere with the wilderness preservation purposes of this legislation. It should be emphasized that this national park proposal has been developed and advocated by conservationists as a means of providing the best protection of these wilderness lands and preventing their destruction.

The society urges the committee to consider the addition of the Granite Creek drainage and portions of the Cascade River Valley to the proposed North Cascades National Park. It is important that the

unique features of the Granite Creek watershed as described in the report of the 1965 North Cascades Study Team, be given protection from logging and attendant road construction. Such intrusions would greatly impair the scenic resources of this unit, which has neither park nor recreation area protection now. Similarly, the Cascade River Valley could provide attractive roadside outdoor-use facilities for automobile visitors and campers if it were protected from clear-cut logging within the proposed national park. Inclusion of these two units within the national park, where primitive roadside camping facilities can be provided, will relieve pressure on the Eldorado Peaks and the Picket Range Wilderness Areas. Ross Lake Recreation Area would also provide similar outlets for vehicle-based recreation in those areas lying immediately adjacent to the North Cross-State Highway.

The society is greatly concerned that proposals for tramway facilities and intensive recreational development within the proposed North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake National Recreation Area would result in excessive penetrations of development into wilderness lands. An example is the Arctic Creek tramway site which is now protected as wilderness within an established National Forest Primitive Area. This area should not be developed for construction of a tramway facility but rather, should be given continuing protection as wilderness within the Picket Range Wilderness of the proposed North Cascades National Park.

As an alternative to further road construction and proposed tramways within wilderness lands of the proposed national park, we strongly urge the development of an appropriate system of back country trails for use of the public from convenient access points along existing roads and small craft landings on the shores of Lake Chelan and Ross Lake.

We believe that the recreation area on both sides of Ross Lake and Diablo Lake Reservoirs and the North Cross-State Highway should be reduced in size to allow for the expansion of the Pasayten Wilderness Area on the east and the inclusion within its boundaries of the Desolation Peak area and the extension of boundaries of the Picket Range Wilderness Area and the national park boundaries on the west shore of the lake. The society suggests that the wilderness areas on each side of Ross Lake be extended to the high water mark of the lake except for small exclusions at appropriate intervals, to accommodate primitive lakeside wilderness-edge camping facilities. If the recreation area were established along Ross Lake in the width proposed, it would inevitably suggest the feasibility of a road from the lower end of the lake to the Canadian border. Such a road would be unnecessary for noncommercial park purposes in view of the availability of water access to the unusual scenic and wild country along the shores of the lake. The society also urges that the Ruby Creek area, north of the North Cross-State Highway route through Rainy Pass, be left roadless. This unit should be added to the adjacent Pasayten Wilderness Area to form a southern extension of it.

Visitor facilities within the recreation area and the North Cascades National Park should be confined to the corridor of the North Cross-State Highway. As indicated above, tramways, heliports, and chalets should not be allowed in the wilderness land portions of the proposed North Cascades National Park. Specifically, we oppose the sugges-

tion that a rapid transit facility be installed at Stehekin on Lake Chelan within the park. Interpretive facilities at Twin Lakes in Mount Baker Recreation Area and at Upper Bridge Creek Road in the Ross Lake Recreation Area should be carefully planned to avoid congestion or intrusion upon the adjacent wilderness area by automobiles. Designation of wilderness areas at this time within both the Picket Range and Eldorado Peaks units of the park would prevent future intrusion of such facilities upon lands that are now essentially wilderness in their character.

Through provision of interpretive facilities in the portions of the national recreation area which are on the approaches to the park, and carefully developed guidelines and maps to encourage public use of wilderness units of the national park, the real values of this wilderness park will be realized by a substantially larger number of visitors than can now make use of its unique wilderness assets. The National Park Service and the Forest Service should be given every encouragement in their effort to follow through on some of the preliminary planning and development of programs for the proper wilderness use of this great wilderness park, the Glacier Peak and the Pasayten Wilderness Areas. Only through such wilderness management efforts can these areas of wild country be used by the public in a way that will avoid destruction of natural environments and the wilderness setting.

GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AREA

The society strongly endorses the section 602 provisions of this measure to extend the boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area through addition of portions of the Suiattle River Corridor and the White Chuck River Corridor. We strongly recommend that boundaries within the Suiattle River drainage be further extended to include the entire drainages of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek. The boundary presently proposed provides for the protection of only one-half of the Downey Creek watershed while leaving about a mile of Sulphur Creek and all of the Buck Creek drainage unprotected and subject to future logging.

THE PASAYTEN WILDERNESS AREA

The Wilderness Society strongly supports the provisions of this measure which calls for the placement of the Pasayten Wilderness Area in the national wilderness preservation system and under the wilderness protective provisions of the 1964 wildnerness law. It is very important that the 12,000-acre Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak unit on the northeastern corner of the Pasayten Wilderness Area be protected through replacement within the boundaries of this unit. As in the case of the additions in the Suiattle and White Chuck River Valleys in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, the removal of the limited volumes of commercial timber in this unit from cutting circles through their inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system would not inflict significant losses upon commercial logging operations.

In its sponsorship of this legislation, the administration has placed emphasis on the need for preserving the wilderness lands of the North Cascades intact. To fully protect and complement these unusual wilderness and wild land values, the loggable areas of the Horseshoe Basin

78-760—67——15

Windy Peak unit and the Suiattle and White Chuck River Valleys should be given wilderness area protection to gain a better representation of lower forested areas.

In conclusion, I wish to commend the committee for its consideration of this important measure, a proposal which with favorable action will bring firm protection for some of the most significant and outstandingly spectacular units of wild land remaining in our Nation today. The deliberations of this committee come as a culmination of an effort of conservation-minded citizens that has extended back through a period of many years. In considering the strengthening changes, offered hereby the Wilderness Society, I believe that the committee will recognize the strong support among people in Washington and over the Nation for these proposals to provide the wilderness of the North Cascades statutory protection through establishment of the North Cascades National Park and the proposed wilderness areas within both the national park and national forest lands.

The people of the entire Nation have a special opportunity in the hearings of this committee on S. 1321. We can realize the establishment of what will become one of America's largest and most important national parks combining the grandeur of rugged, glacier-covered peaks and high mountain valleys, alpine basins, and lower valleys with their dense coniferous forests. Through this measure we can gain the dedication of these wilderness lands within the national wilderness preservation system to assure their preservation in a wilderness state and to make certain that we at this time, in the face of exploding human populations, succeed in providing a complete representation of those ecological systems that should be preserved for use of future generations, who in their lifetimes, will certainly face a much greater demand for wilderness than we can foresee today. In offering additions to the proposed national park, the Pasayten Wilderness Area, and the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, we recognize that these dedications of wilderness lands today can be considered in the future in the light of future national needs and that lands which are at any time required for their commodity-producing potentials can be removed from such protection if this is in the best long-range public interest.

Recreation needs of the future, although they may not attain the urgency of commodity scarcities, will also play a large part in the development of this area. Once a core of wild country is dedicated as wilderness, and a pattern of limited, noncommercial development established in surrounding public lands, the public can rest assured that there will be elbowroom somewhere, and in the case of the North Cascades, it will be ample.

We consider that the requirements of the Wilderness Act have been met or are being met for public participation in the agencies' planning for the designation of these lands. As the committee has noted, there remain some technical requirements (Federal Register notice and the submission of the record of agency hearings to the Congress through the department heads and the President). These deviations should be compensated for so as to conform with the procedures of the Wilderness Act.

I wish to thank the committee for its prompt consideration of this measure and urge that it be reported favorably as further hearings are completed and consideration is given to the amendments suggested

by the society and other conservationists who seek to provide enduring protection for the wilderness within these units of the North Cascades.

Thank you very much for the privilege of appearing here today.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Brandborg.

Mr. C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wilderness Management Institute.

STATEMENT OF C. R. GUTERMUTH, VICE PRESIDENT, WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE, HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. GUTERMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I am C. R. Gutermuth, vice president of the Wildlife Management Institute, with headquarters in Washington, D.C. The institute is one of the older national conservation organizations, and its program has been devoted to the improved management of natural resources in the public interest for more than 50 years.

Like conservationists everywhere, we are pleased that the committee has scheduled this early hearing on S. 1321. We are deeply concerned about the North Cascades and the permanent maintenance of wilderness conditions there. Without question, the North Cascades comprise about the finest remaining great wilderness and scenic area of the contiguous United States.

Few serious inroads have been made there, although a number of projects have been suggested that could alter the wilderness character of large sections of the country. The entire area is being pressed by peripheral development, however, which will continue.

The Congress, therefore, has an excellent opportunity to designate a large portion of the North Cascades for permanent wilderness protection. Never again will there be a better opportunity to preserve as much wilderness as there is now.

The overriding detriment in the institute's reaction to S. 1321, Mr. Chairman, is the preservation of wilderness. It is believed that much of the North Cascades should stay as they are, as wilderness, and that there should be a minimum of development of any kind. Here again, this development should be done only in designted areas, and the vast bulk of the pristine country should not be roaded or invaded by trams, funiculars, heliports, and anything of that kind. The area should be dedicated mostly to wilderness preservation.

Both the U.S. Forest Service, the agency that long has had administrative and managerial responsibility for much of the North Cascades, and the National Park Service are capable wilderness managers.

Neither agency, it is believed, has such superior ability for wilderness management that would warrant the shifting of primary responsibility from one to the other. The most important question facing the Congress is the designation of the maximum amount of wilderness in the North Cascades, from the existing Glacier Park Wilderness, north to the Canadian border, and to the west and east so that all worthy areas are marked for protection.

In any action that Congress takes, and conservationists hope that it will do so promptly, we strongly urge that maximum protection be given to wilderness, and that no opportunities are overlooked to eliminate and to minimize future potential sources of friction with that objective.

Congress has the opportunity to resolve many of the most pressing threats against the North Cascades Wilderness, including mining, which is the most serious in the Glacier Park Wilderness at this time.

With this background, Mr. Chairman, the institute wishes to express support for the establishment of a new wilderness national park to the west of Ross Lake in the Picket Range, providing for an appropriate setback from the lake for a national recreation area, and including Mount Shuksan, but not the Mount Baker Recreation Area.

Such a park would cover about 330,000 acres. This land would, of course, be transferred from the Forest Service. While the Mount Baker area contains superb scenery, Mr. Chairman, it is developed too much to be included in a wilderness national park. Its principal purpose for many years has been for outdoor recreation, and we see no need to change that now. The area services a long-established outdoor recreation need.

We wish to support the several recommendations that have been made for the creation of a new national recreation area, embracing both sides of Ross Lake, extending westward along the new Cross-Mountain Highway to the approximate vicinity of Newhalem, and to the east to the approximate boundary recommended by the Forest Service in the North Cascades Report for the proposed Eldorado Peaks High Country.

We would suggest further that the southern boundary of the national recreation area be along the line of a new Eldorado Wilderness Area to be created north of and adjoining the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Administration of the national recreation area, roughly extending along the Cross-Mountain Highway could be by either the Forest Service or the National Park Service.

Under this suggestion, Mr. Chairman, it is contemplated that the Eldorado Wilderness Area would be administered by the Forest Service. As stated earlier, the institute's interest is in the preservation of wilderness, and if the Congress creates the new wilderness area that has been suggested, then we see no need to transfer the land to the National Park Service.

Should it not be the desire of Congress to expand the wilderness as suggested, then we would strongly urge as an alternative that the area under discussion be placed in a southern unit of a new wilderness national park as suggested by the administration.

But as long as the area is designated for permanent wilderness protection, we see little need for transferring it to the National Park Service. As stated earlier, both the Park Service and the Forest Service, are capable wilderness managers, and there is little to be gained, in our view, by shifting administrative responsibility for the land from one agency to another when the preservation of wilderness is the primary management objective for the land.

I wish to make a few comments about the Glacier Peak Wilderness, Mr. Chairman. It is hoped that the Congress will extend the boundary westward to close off the damaging White Chuck and Suiattle Rivers corridors. Additionally, there are some other needed westward boundary adjustments, north of the Suiattle River.

These, I am sure, will be described in the statements of the Sierra Club and others, and the institute fully supports them. Further, we would like to see the Glacier Peak Wilderness extended to the north-

east across the Stehekein River—even further than was suggested by the Forest Service in the North Cascades report.

The existing low-grade road up the Stehekin River should be abandoned and naturalized.

Announced plans of the Kennecott Copper Corp. to develop an open pit mine on the claims it holds on 3,000 acres of the Glacier Peak Wilderness are not in the public interest. We hope that the company officials are aware of the adverse national reaction that such a development would stimulate.

The Forest Service is powerless to halt this development should the corporation decide to proceed, and we urge the Congress to explore every step possible to prevent mining in the incomparable Glacier Peak Wilderness as well as elsewhere in the designated wilderness of the North Cascades.

We support establishment of the recommended Okanogan Wilderness east of Ross Lake to be administered by the Forest Service. Various groups have recommended certain minor boundary refinements, particularly the inclusion of the Horseshoe Basin on the eastern extremity of the wilderness. We hope that this will be done.

Before concluding, Mr. Chairman, I want to acknowledge that the North Cascades report covered considerably more area than the bill before the committee. It is believed that the needed expansion of Mount Ranier National Park should have early priority.

The desirability for this expansion has been emphasized by the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. We hope that this will be considered. Unlike the Cascades further to the north, this area is under much greater population pressure, and any delay in making the boundary refinements will serve to make such action more difficult in the future.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, we also urge the committee to consider the establishment of wilderness areas recommended in the North Cascades report in the vicinity of the Alpine Lakes-Mount Stuart and Mount Aix regions.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I wish to acknowledge that all of this sounds like a big order. But it is an order in keeping with the magnificent expanse of the North Cascades country, a fragile country of superb natural character that man has the power to destroy or to preserve. Conservationists hope that the decision is to preserve the wilderness of that incomparable country.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Gutermuth. I will next call on Mr. Anson O. Courter, National Capital Wilderness Study Committee.

STATEMENT OF ANSON O. COURTER, NATIONAL CAPITAL WILDERNESS STUDY COMMITTEE

Mr. COURTER. I believe I am the last one and I will try to be brief. I will tell one incident not in my statement.

About 5 or 6 years ago when we had very heavy snow in Washington, while hiking in Rock Creek Park, we met a quite blond family—of a man, a woman and two little girls, I would say possibly 5 and 7. One of my friends asked the mother if the children got tired. She said, "No, we are Norwegians, they learned to hike the first winter after they learned to walk."

The people who have done most skiing do not find that all the fun of skiing comes from being pulled up hill and sliding down. They enjoy going through the forest. I know it doesn't require much commercial equipment. It doesn't require much more than a pair of skis and a pack, but it is just as enjoyable.

My name is Anson O. Courter. I am a member of the above-named study group, composed of individuals belonging to organizations supporting natural environment of park, forest, recreation, and wilderness quality.

We wholeheartedly commend the combination in S. 1321 of the proposals for a North Cascades Park and recreation and wilderness areas. We suggest amendments incorporating the following ideas:

(1) That the Horseshoe Basin country be included in the Paysaten Wilderness.

(2) That the western boundary of the Ross Lake Recreation Area be the prospective high-water line of the lake.

(3) That Buck, Downey, and Sulphur Creek drainages be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

(4) That Cascade River Valley be added to the park.

(5) That the proposed park wilderness be set with the creation of the park, or if this is not procedurally correct, that no development be made in the area during the 2 years devoted to study of the proposed wilderness.

(6) That mining not be permitted in the Glacier Peaks Wilderness Area unless a public hearing is held to determine if the minerals to be mined are vital to national security. Profitability to the mining corporation should not govern.

(7) That logging in recreation areas, if not forbidden altogether, should be conducted to improve the forest, with short-term yield a byproduct. Improvement should be delineated conclusively before logging.

(8) That building of access roads, trams, and trails be permitted only after the designers have proved that they will not injure the environment. We are delighted to hear the Park Service oppose roads for bringing all of the park to people who apparently only enjoy sitting above it, and not happy to see and hear what they can't ride over. We hope the Park Service attitude will not change from one mountain park to another.

(9) That wilderness boundaries approach closely the edges of through roads suitable for roadside camping and well designed and kept commercial facilities, even if wilderness edges become a bit tattered, lest what is now a threshold become in some future decade a developed area solely by administrative action not subject to public review.

People who can't wash clothes in a basin, and do without movies or TV for a week, end by grumbling about natural park features, such as noisy owls and wandering skunks.

Actually, whether you call the wilderness a buffer or threshold doesn't make much difference to us, but we are anxious that we don't wake up some week when we come back from vacation and find that some area under section 3 of the wilderness classification has been diverted to an intensive recreation area.

When that happens the wilderness is going to get the frayed appearance anyhow.

Statements have been made about the deadening effect of a national park on an area and about the comparative superiority of central European forest management, proving, I suppose, since they are the better forest managers and don't ask for wilderness areas we should not ask for wilderness areas.

Whether any particular national park builds up in the short run greater commercial benefits than those replaced is not easily determined. A brief run through the "Statistical Abstract of the United States" will disclose how rural population as a whole has been practically stationery for the last three decades, and rural production has increased.

Statistical examination of park effects in any one area requires comparison with similar areas where all influences except that of the park are constant during the period studied.

The excellence of forest management in central European countries, often compared to U.S. practices, is applauded. So are the farming practices of Denmark and The Netherlands. It must be pointed out, however, that population density has made production per acre their controlling economic factor, while the drift of rural population to higher paying jobs near cities has made production per man-year ours.

They do not court low production per man, and we welcome high production per acre; but they must have food and forest security, as Denmark proved during the war.

I was told by a Danish woman that the Germans took 85 percent of their food and they lived high on the rest of it because they ordinarily export so much.

We must avoid substandard incomes because the ratio of prospective value to total cost—man-hours, taxes, economic rent and marginal return for alternate use of capital invested—may be lower here than in conservation requirements as governed by laws, taxes and subsidies.

If this is true, and if our saw timber in terms of annual use is declining, a reexamination of our conservation laws is in order.

In southern Illinois and Indiana—Wabash County, Ill., that is my home county—many early 19th century houses were built partly of sugar maple, or, as in the case of those trees were abundant where house building was easiest. A number of those old houses have been "harvested." We can, I hope, avoid harvesting our houses and our areas of park character as well.

Thank you.

Senator HANSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Courter, we appreciate your statement.

Statements have been filed by the Washington Forest Practice Committee of the Western Wood Products Association and the National Audubon Society which will be included at this point.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON FOREST PRACTICE COMMITTEE OF THE WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

The Washington Forest Practice Committee, at its meeting on April 28, 1967, in Portland, Oregon, reviewed S. 1321, a Bill to establish a North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area in the Senate of Washington. We unanimously adopted the following statement to present to the Senate's Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation.

The Washington Forest Practice Committee of the Western Wood Products Association, composed of representatives of the timber industry who live and work in the State of Washington, is deeply concerned over continued proposals to lock up huge acreages of forest land without full evaluation of the economic impact that this may have on local communities and the State.

The North Cascade region has for many years been under multiple use management with most of the high country managed for recreational use for which it is best fitted. As such it has provided the timber which enables many small communities to exist and their residents to earn a living. At the same time, multiple use management has retained the true wilderness areas which abound in the North Cascades so that those who seek this type of country may have it available. More important, the multiple use program gives opportunity for development of family-type recreation and provides the places for hunting and skiing.

In considering the multiple use concept, we are appreciative that the Committee has agreed to hold Hearings in the West. Western Hearings are needed because the feelings of the vast majority of the residents of the State of Washington have not been heard to date. The local people who live adjacent to and use these areas want to tell the Committee how this proposed legislation would affect their lives and occupations.

An economic appraisal of the several proposals for the North Cascades has been discussed for some time, but to our knowledge has not been made. Without an economic appraisal it is impossible to weigh the alternatives to be considered in arriving at a decision and in protecting the public interest involved. Tied in with an appraisal, there would need to be known the up-to-date volume of commercial, and potentially commercial, timber involved in this proposed withdrawal. It is our understanding that past timber surveys are overly conservative and were on a most generalized basis. We believe that they greatly understate the true facts on timber values.

Further study has to be done to evaluate the road needs for the mass or family recreation that this area has the potential of supporting and which is not served in Wilderness Areas. To date road development in the low lands has been progressing in an orderly manner, and current with recreation demands, through roads built by private industry in timber sale areas. Under Forest Service rules these roads are designed to serve recreational needs also. On existing roads the purchaser of the timber sale is required to improve the roads so all can use them safely and comfortably. Forest Service administration allows no one single use to dominate an area or facility to the detriment of others who wish to use it.

We of the Washington Forest Practice Committee look forward to your Western Hearing as an opportunity to present more detailed information on the North Cascades.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT C. BOARDMAN FOR THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

The National Audubon Society, as a national conservation organization, is firmly dedicated to preserving the scenic qualities of the North Cascades of Washington State. There can be no question, as Senator Jackson has said, that this is "a unique area of incomparable beauty."

Generally, we support the North Cascades bill, but we believe that it could be considerably strengthened and improved.

First and foremost, we are deeply disturbed by the prospect of possible strip mining near Glacier Peak, in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area, under claims held by the Kennecott Copper Corporation. We urge an amendment to authorize purchase of Kennecott's claims, by condemnation if necessary, to prevent wholesale desecration of this scenic heritage.

We also urge immediate designation of areas within the proposed park to be considered for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. With the amount of recent study that has already gone into this proposal, we see no need for two years more to consider possible wilderness proposals.

We would like to see other changes, including addition of park land to cover more of the Granite Creek drainage, and addition of the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak sections of the present primitive area into the Pasayten Wilderness.

On the positive side, we find much to commend in the proposal. We welcome this opportunity to urge the committee members to strengthen its park and wilderness provisions and to give the bill a favorable report.

The hearing will now be adjourned until further call by the chairman. The record will remain open for 10 days for the submission of other statements.

The hearing is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 4:45 p.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)

THE NORTH CASCADES

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Seattle, Wash.

The subcommittee met at 8 a.m., pursuant to call, in the Spanish Ballroom of the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash., Senator Henry M. Jackson presiding.

Present: Senators Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, Quentin N. Burdick, of North Dakota, and Paul J. Fannin, of Arizona.

Also present: William Van Ness, special counsel, and R. K. Griswold, professional staff member.

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order.

This subcommittee is meeting here in Seattle today to receive testimony on S. 1321, the bill to create a North Cascades National Park, a Ross Lake National Recreation Area, establish the Pasayten Wilderness Area, and make two adjustments in the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. A 2-day hearing was held in Washington, D.C., on April 24 and 25. Today's meeting is primarily to allow people here in the immediate vicinity of the proposed areas to voice their opinions.

There is no reason for me to recount the marvels of this fabulous North Cascades area. It has been justly called the American Alps. The area became a part of the public domain in 1846 when the United States established title to the Oregon Territory. In 1905 it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture as a part of the national forest system.

One year later, in 1906, the first suggestion for a national park was made by the Mazamas Club, with particular emphasis on the Lake Chelan area. The first primitive area in the North Cascades was the Whatcom Primitive Area, dedicated in 1931.

I will skip mention of the many park and wilderness proposals in the years after, except to mention that they all pointed up the truly unique quality of the scenery in the area.

In 1963 a study team was established to determine the management and administration of these lands which would best serve the public interest. I think it is most fitting to note at this time that three of the five members of that team are here today, Mr. Hartzog, Mr. Crafts, and Mr. Greeley. This study resulted in a report of findings and recommendations, the subject of a hearing in Seattle, February 11 and 12 of 1966.

That was the first time we have ever held a hearing on a report submitted by the executive branch of the Government of this Nation. We listened to over 200 witnesses in those 2 days of hearings. I men-

tion this so that we can keep in mind that we have quite a backlog of testimony. I will mention later ways in which the witnesses today can help and assist the committee.

The administration, using both the study report and the hearing record as guides, drafted the language of the bill before us now. This bill has received a great deal of notice by the people in this State and across the Nation. It is difficult for people to form opinions without being influenced to some degree by misunderstandings which are bound to occur. Just this last week I received an irate letter from a well-intentioned lady in Oregon. She thought I had introduced legislation designed to convert the Glacier Peak Wilderness into a strip mine.

Now a great number of you wish to be heard today and our present list runs about 81 or 82. I would hope that we can move through this hearing efficiently so that you can all speak. I hope that by the time you are called to testify you have already turned in your prepared statement to the staff; either to Mr. Griswold or Mr. Van Ness. The statement will appear in the hearing record in full. If time allows, you might read your prepared statement, but we could save a lot of time for the people near the end of the list if, instead of reading the statement, you would merely highlight it or emphasize the main points. In any event, I again assure you that your entire statement will appear in the record.

I think it is well to keep two things in mind as you listen to the testimony here. First of all, you want to get your full statement in the record, that is, the written record. I should like to suggest, however, that in your verbal presentation if you can avoid going over the same ground that you have already covered in your statement, it will help everyone concerned. I want to emphasize that if you put your whole statement in the record, in your verbal presentation endeavor to cover other areas. You will be rendering a great service to this committee.

Bear in mind that we are holding hearings all day today and tomorrow we will view the area. On Saturday we will be in Mount Vernon where we will hold hearings all day. On Sunday we will see some more of the area, and on Monday we will hold hearings all day in Wenatchee. We want to hear people. We do welcome ideas. I don't think that anyone should get the idea that your testimony will not be helpful. It will be especially helpful if you do identify new areas and make new suggestions that we have not covered heretofore.

Now before we proceed, I want to express my appreciation to my colleagues who are here today. You should know that the Senate is in recess until May 31. These gentlemen are giving their own time. They have commitments elsewhere, but as a personal favor they have come out here to participate in these hearings.

First, I would like to introduce Senator Quentin Burdick, of North Dakota.

Senator BURDICK. Senator Jackson, I am very pleased to come out here. I am fascinated by this area you call the American Alps, and I will certainly be interested in hearing every facet of the problem. I want to underscore what the chairman has said. We get more out of the oral presentations than we do the written presentations, and yet we do hope you will be succinct and brief. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Burdick.

Last year we had the privilege of having Senator Paul Fannin with us during the study team report hearings. Paul, we are most appreciative of the fact that you have come again and will be with us during this portion of the hearings, as will Senator Burdick. I am delighted and pleased that you are able to make this trip.

Senator Paul Fannin, of the great State of Arizona.

Senator FANNIN. Thank you very much, Senator Jackson. Ladies and gentlemen, it is a pleasure to have this opportunity to be with you again. I was extremely impressed with the presentations that many of you made last year. I am looking forward to hearing from all of you.

This very impressive area, under consideration for a national park, is, as we all know, one of the beauties of the universe. It is very unique and I feel that it is very deserving of the consideration that is being given.

When I was here last year, we heard from a great number of people. They even brought the Grand Canyon into the hearings, not from the standpoint that you are trying to displace the grandeur in my State. After I heard the many witnesses dedicated to your State of Washington, I was just a little skeptical as to whether we could keep the prestige of the great park that we have, but it is a pleasure to be with all of you today.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Fannin.

Our first witness this morning is Mr. Edgar Bauch, conservation chairman, Washington Alpine Club?

VOICE. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Bauch didn't know that he was going to be the first on the list and so he won't be here for about a half an hour.

Senator JACKSON. All right, we will go straight down through the list.

Mr. Marion Newkirk, Washington State Grange.

We will find out who gets up early in the morning.

Well we will skip around here a minute. Mr. Daivd Sprague, member of the Washington State Legislature.

Mr. Sprague, we are delighted to have you with us this morning and to be the first witness.

STATEMENT OF DAVID SPRAGUE, WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE

Mr. SPRAGUE. Thank you Senator Jackson and Senators Burdick and Fannin.

My name is David Sprague and I represent the 37th District. I want to welcome all the Senators in the name of the 37th District because you are sitting in it right now. Indeed, this place where you are now has been the longtime residence of a very good precinct committeeman of the 37th District named Senator Warren Magnuson, who has done his task well over the many years.

Our 37th Legislative District, where you are now, represents the central downtown area of Seattle. We probably have the largest number of minorities from any district, any legislative district of the State of Washington. We probably have more noise and smog and the least elbow room of any district in the State. I think perhaps, however,

that this kind of district, with all of its apartment houses and with all of its other kinds of problems and different kinds of people, represents the kind of district which we are going to have in the future more and more as this State becomes more and more urban. In a sense we are not separate from the State of Washington, from the rest of Washington. We are part of it, and we as citizens here in this district, hemmed in as we are by the large buildings, by all of the enterprises that seem to congregate in a downtown area, would like to think that the North Cascades National Park is part of our backyard and we would like to have this preserved. The need for open space recreation areas, of course, is epitomized by the problem which is before us.

I guess the main problem here is the multiple use of this park versus the single use and I will only dwell on this very briefly. Years ago it was my privilege to live in the Middle East. I remember there what had been done to the great Cedars of Lebanon, I remember what had been done to the entire area, making it into a desert. This may sound incredible, but I am sure that several hundred years ago, or, indeed, 2,000 years ago, it sounded incredible to them too, that forests would be taken away from them, that they would have no place to go, that their land would be turned into the kind of wilderness that it is now. So we would feel and urge here again in this district that the report of the North Cascades be adopted and that hopefully we could keep it as pure and as preserved as possible for the long-term recreational uses of the people of this State and of the people of this Nation.

We are building airplanes here, the 747 and others which are going to put every place in the world next to one's house. Very shortly we are going to ride 500 and 600 people on an airplane back and forth across the country in minutes, so that this is not only part of the backyard of my district but a part of the backyard of everyone in this country and in the world.

One point, and this is mainly why I am here, gentlemen, the Legislature of the State of Washington passed a memorial in the past session declaring itself to be basically in favor of the multiple-use concept for the North Cascades and in favor of a recreation area where logging, mining, and dam building would all be permitted. We now have, of course, this Kennecott problem up there which is going to be a very serious desecration it seems to me and many others of the area. Apparently the present controls do not prevent strip mining of the nature contemplated by this one enterprise. The one thing I do want to say about that memorial in the legislature. A few of us fought it, it came out surprisingly the day after the announcement was made in Washington, D.C. on the Federal policy, it was popped out in the Senate, it came over to the House, there was very little chance for debate, there was very little chance for any understanding of it, it passed as I remember rather well, but my point would be that this does not represent either the considered opinion of the legislature nor does it indeed represent the considered opinion of the people of the State of Washington, so I would urge that you as members of the subcommittee of the Senate of the United States consider carefully the preservation from further cutting and the preservation for recreation and enjoyment of this great area which exists in our State for all the people in this district, in this State, and in the country.

Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Sprague, I take it you support in general the bill before the committee, S. 1321?

Mr. SPRAGUE. Yes, that is right.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much for your comments. Your full statement will be included.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DAVID G. SPRAGUE, STATE REPRESENTATIVE, 37TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, my name is David Sprague. As the State Representative for the 37th Legislative District, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before you on the subject of S. 1321.

The 37th Legislative District is located in the very heart of the City of Seattle. I think it is safe to say that it is the most heavily populated and urban district in the entire state. It has the highest concentration of minority groups in the state. Probably we have more noise and smog and less elbowroom than any other legislative district in the state.

In many of these respects, Mr. Chairman, the 37th District perhaps represents a prototype of the future for much of the state, and especially the Puget Sound region adjacent to the North Cascades. Already, Washington is an urban industrial state; 70 per cent of our population lives in urban areas. And it is growing in population at a tremendous rate, particularly in the Puget Sound area, as our senators so well know. All the projections show that our population will more than double in the next 30 years, accentuating the present crowded conditions and urban problems with which a great majority of our citizens will have to live.

All of this, in my opinion, means that we will need all the open space and recreation areas we still have a chance to preserve and protect. We in the crowded 37th District already feel the need for open spaces, sparkling mountain streams and virgin forests for recreation and scenic enjoyment. We are very fortunate to have in the North Cascades still an abundance of such places for recreation, but we are very much concerned with whether we will continue to have them in the future. I believe that the need for such places can only increase all over the state.

It is because of all this that I appear before you to testify on behalf of S. 1321. Because there are so many people living so close to the North Cascades, the recreation, scenic and wilderness values of these mountains far outweigh that timber and mining values they may contain. We must provide our urban population now and in our crowded future with adequate places to escape the city from time to time, to enjoy the quiet and stillness of a wilderness forest, to savor the magnificent mountain scenery at our backdoor, unspoiled. We can obtain timber and minerals from other, more remote places; let logging and mining have no place in the scenic and wilderness portions of the North Cascades. They must be protected for all the people to enjoy.

It is for this reason that I support S. 1321, because it provides recognition of the fact that the North Cascades must be much better protected for their scenic and recreation values than they are at the present time under the present management. We need a large national park in the North Cascades, because this is by far the best statutory means of protection of both wilderness and scenery. Where, for various reasons, it may be infeasible to create a national park, we at least need additional protection for wilderness portions of the North Cascades as well. Indeed, I would like to see much more of the North Cascades protected in these forms than is proposed by S. 1321. For these reasons I support wholeheartedly the additions to the park and to the proposed wilderness areas as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council and other conservation groups in this area. For too long we have permitted the Forest Service to continue logging activities in prime wilderness and scenic valleys which should never have been cut; and that agency, as exemplified by the Kennecott situation, is apparently unable to prevent mining. We must have the highest degree of statu-

tory protection possible for our North Cascades, in order that they may be enjoyed as they are today by all the generations of our crowded future.

Mr. Chairman, this committee should be advised that the Legislature of the State of Washington passed a memorial at the past session declaring itself to be basically in favor of the multiple-use concept for the North Cascades, and in favor of a recreation area where logging, mining, and dam-building will all be permitted. The Committee should know that this memorial was brought to the floor of the House very quickly and with very little chance for discussion or debate. In my opinion many members of the House of Representatives knew very little about the import of this memorial, and did not realize that they were voting for a continuation of the present logging and mining activities in the North Cascades. I do not believe that this memorial represents the opinion of the majority of the people in the State of Washington, especially of those who live in our urban areas and value these mountains for their wilderness and recreation opportunities.

The pioneer days are gone, Mr. Chairman. The vast majority of the people in the state no longer depend upon the timber or mining industries for their sources of livelihood. What small amounts of virgin forest that are still left in the North Cascades should be reserved from further cutting and preserved for the recreation and enjoyment of that 70 per cent of our population living in urban areas. I am certain that prompt and wise action by the Senate in behalf of S. 1321 and the amendments proposed by conservation groups is by far in the best interests of the entire state.

Thank you for the opportunity of appearing before you today.

Senator JACKSON. Is there a representative here from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce?

State your name for the record.

STATEMENT OF SAM BINNIAN, REPRESENTING THE SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. BINNIAN. Honorable Chairman and honorable Senators, I am Sam Binnian, speaking for the Seattle Chamber of Commerce. While I am chairman of the outdoor recreation committee, I am authorized to speak for the full chamber membership. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce is the largest chamber north of San Francisco and west of Chicago. Our chamber is a regional organization of business leaders. We are devoted to creating the best possible climate for fine communities and a quality way of life for this and future generations.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce recommends a national recreation area in the North Cascades as opposed to any new national park. The chamber has repeatedly gone on record to this effect.

We reason that a national recreation area would provide great flexibility in management of land areas, subject to any specific controls which Congress may designate in the present or later bills. Without jeopardy to scenic beauty and enjoyment, we also believe that a national recreation area would allow more people to benefit from use of the land than would a national park.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce believes that a North Cascades National Recreation Area can be tailor made to combine most of the special benefits of a national park with the many additional advantages of a national recreation area.

According to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's excellent current recreation and land recreation terminology, national recreation areas are spacious areas selected, developed, marked, and conserved to provide broad public recreation opportunities which can best be provided by the Federal Government or where there is a Federal responsibility to conserve and develop recreation opportunities.

National recreation areas are relatively new. Northern California has one at Shasta, and Wyoming and Montana share one at Big Horn Canyon. For each, Congress established special controls.

Senate bill 1321 proposes a two-area North Cascades National Park of some 570,000 acres to be managed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Seattle Chamber recommends that these areas be national recreation areas under the Secretary of Agriculture.

Subject to some flexibility as to provision within the national recreation area concept to provide protection to special natural features, the Seattle Chamber has adhered substantially to the position reported by the Department of Agriculture members of the North Cascades Study Team.

Our national parks and forest areas are used primarily by people who live nearby. For example, more than 75 percent of the people who used Mount Rainier National Park come from the central Puget Sound region. More than 90 percent of these visitors are there for 1 day only. Most people who benefit from outdoor recreation require facilities which in national parks are strictly limited or are not found according to Federal and other studies.

We are proud that the tourist industry is growing so fast in the State of Washington; however, presently over half the economic output of the State is based on our natural resources, our raw materials.

We really don't know yet what economic values are in the North Cascades. Even the Park Service agrees. The Seattle Chamber feels that no final decision should be made to add the proposed park acreage until a comprehensive study has been made of the effect upon the economy of the State of Washington of the proposed park. Until we have a more complete inventory of recreation and other assets in the North Cascades, we need the flexibility of a national recreation area.

Obvious economies of Government management and expense should result from control of the entire North Cascades area by one Government department under one secretary.

The chamber gives special thanks to Larry Barrett of the National Forest Service, Fred Overly of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and John Rutter of the National Park Service for their help to us in providing resource information.

In summary, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce supports a national recreation area instead of a national park as the more moderate position. Our proposal would preserve the North Cascades' scenic wonders, allow full but proper access, and would avoid costly duplication of management services. A national recreation area would be the most beneficial to the great majority of the people in the State of Washington and the United States.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee and official guests, on behalf of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce I thank you for this opportunity to contribute these views.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your statement. I just have a question or two. I take it that you favor—the chamber favors—a national recreation area to the exclusion of a wilderness area or a national park, is that it?

Mr. BINNIAN. No, I think they are speaking of the areas that have been designated in the bill as national park. We are not trying to affect the other parts of the bill.

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Senator JACKSON. You favor wilderness?

Mr. BINNIAN. That is right. We have not actually taken a specific position on that, but we are letting that stand as it is.

Senator JACKSON. You have not passed on that particular question, in other words?

Mr. BINNIAN. Right.

Senator JACKSON. What you oppose is the national park provision?

Mr. BINNIAN. We would prefer that be a national recreation area.

Senator JACKSON. What uses would you permit in the area under the chamber's version, which would exclude a national park concept and have in lieu thereof a national recreation area.

Mr. BINNIAN. Such uses as are permitted in national recreation areas subject however to any controls the Congress would like to place in the specific area.

Senator JACKSON. Well, what controls should be put in?

Mr. BINNIAN. Well, for example if there were some particular mountains that had special vantages for scenic areas, those should be preserved——

Senator JACKSON. You would permit timber cutting?

Mr. BINNIAN. In such places as it would not interfere with preservation of the scenery.

Senator JACKSON. I take it you are aware that the Forest Service has prohibited timber cutting in most of this area, that is, the bulk of the area involved in the northern portion that is to be included in the park, since 1931.

Mr. BINNIAN. Well, I don't happen to personally know that.

Senator JACKSON. Well, this is very important because this is where confusion comes in. Since 1931, this area was set aside as a primitive area and a primitive area imposes very stringent rules. I want to emphasize this. I think people start off on a false premise that we are locking up something that is not already locked up. You see what I mean?

Mr. BINNIAN. Well, I don't think we are proposing to open it up. I think management can be continued under the recreation area.

Senator JACKSON. Well, a recreation area, sir, opens it to mining, and it opens it to timber cutting. What is the chamber's stand on the mining business?

Mr. BINNIAN. Well, we have tried to find out from one of the mining companies just what can be done in a technical way with respect to mining without disturbing the scenery or other natural features, and we haven't been able to find out exactly what can be done, but it would seem that if for example mining could be accomplished without detriment to scenic appearance, then perhaps that should be permitted, but that the Congress of course can——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Including open pit mining?

Mr. BINNIAN. No; I didn't say that.

Senator JACKSON. I just asked that.

Mr. BINNIAN. No. Well, that is depending, of course, upon where it is done. But a lot of open pit mining could be very, very destructive of the appearance and certainly the chamber is not proposing to destroy the appearance.

Senator JACKSON. What is the chamber's position on open pit mining, to be specific, in the Miner's Ridge area?

Mr. BINNIAN. Well, we have not taken a position. We have tried to get the Kennecott Copper Co. to come and tell us what they plan to do or what they can do, and we endeavor to do this. We are still studying the technical aspects of the mining——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Assuming that you have an open pit mine in that area, what is the chamber's position on an open pit mine?

Mr. BINNIAN. I can't tell you that, because we haven't taken one.

Senator JACKSON. They don't have any position?

Mr. BINNIAN. That is correct. We tried to get one but—we do believe that the Congress, in the bill related to a national recreation area, can establish special area controls which may be necessary to preserve any particular features.

Senator JACKSON. Yes; but you see we need your advice. If we are to write controls into the bill we want to know your position. We can't be vague and pass a vague law, you know.

Mr. BINNIAN. Well, we would be interested to give you that, but I don't have any authority to do so at this time.

Senator JACKSON. I see.

Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Binnian, you made the statement that the national parks are visited primarily by people from the surrounding area, is that right?

Mr. BINNIAN. That is very correct, and particularly so of Mount Rainier National Park.

Senator FANNIN. I was very interested in your statement because I was under the impression that, as a rule, national parks receive more publicity than State parks. I know in my own State, Arizona, that our national park is the Grand Canyon, and it receives worldwide publicity and is visited perhaps by more people than any other national park in the country.

Mr. BINNIAN. Well, I am not certain where our figures come from, but I presume they come from the local park service, as we have been in contact with them.

Senator FANNIN. As I understand it, you are for selective utilization; multiple use on a selective basis is what you are talking about?

Mr. BINNIAN. Yes, sir.

Senator FANNIN. Well, I know that there are places where this has been accomplished. At the same time I also know some of the problems that occur, too. When you talk about mining, I know that open pit mining has been very successful in many instances, yet destructive from the standpoint of looking at it from the air. I also know of cases where there have been arrangements and programs worked out with mining people; where they have rehabilitated the areas from the standpoint of observation of the grounds. We have an instance in one of the large mines in my State not too far from one of our most important cities where they have had replanting and leveling—not leveling of the pit, but of the surrounding area so that it is not objectionable at all from the ground.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. Mr. Binnian, at the beginning of your statement you stated you preferred a national recreational area to a national park for one or two reasons, one of which was that you wanted to avoid

duplication of effort. Why would there be more duplication under the park system than there would be under a national recreation system?

Mr. BINNIAN. We are speaking of a fairly large area in that respect. The bill proposes to assign to the Secretary of Agriculture certain areas as wilderness areas and certain other areas for a national park, under the Secretary of Interior. To some extent the park is enclaved in the Forest Service or Department of Agriculture area. There would be certain problems relating to access, provision of supplies, forest fire fighting and administrative matters, and we think that one department could handle this just as well as two and without possible conflict in operation.

Senator BURDICK. Do you know of any case where there is a duplication of these two agencies? They work side by side in other areas of the country quite successfully.

Mr. BINNIAN. Well, in our area, they have been very friendly and we like them both. They wear a different cap, you know, it can happen both ways.

Senator BURDICK. Well the Park Service has had a lot of experience, background, and expertise in public recreation. However, it is your testimony that you think Secretary Freeman will probably handle it better than Secretary Udall; is that it?

Mr. BINNIAN. I don't think our testimony is specific as to personalities at all.

Senator BURDICK. I am just referring to the departments.

Mr. BINNIAN. We think they are both very able men.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. A very adroit statement. Thank you very much. We appreciate having you come.

The Chair wishes to ask the individuals who will be testifying to bring their statements up and leave them on this table. It will be very helpful to the staff.

Mrs. Haig, we are delighted to have you with us again. We look forward to having your statement.

STATEMENT OF MRS. NEIL HAIG, VICE CHAIRMAN, PACIFIC NORTHWEST CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB

Mrs. HAIG. Thank you.

Senator Henry M. Jackson—Senator Warren Magnuson is not here—members of the hearing committee, I am Mrs. Neil Haig, vice chairman of the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club and conservation chairman of the Seattle Audubon Society, 2216 Federal Avenue East, Seattle, Wash. 98102.

First I would like to thank Senators Jackson and Magnuson for sponsoring and cosponsoring S. 1321, the administration bill to establish a North Cascades National Park in Washington State, and also the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture for their cooperation in making this possible.

It is an excellent bill but I would like to see several amendments made to make it a perfect one. I would respectfully request the committee to seriously consider the proposed changes as suggested in full by the North Cascades Conservation Council after many years of careful and thorough study of the whole Cascade area, together with other large groups of interested citizens.

If these changes are made it would make this national park an outstanding one in the United States in the field of recreation, science, and preservation of our natural resources. Briefly they include the following:

(1) That since the Federal study team and others have studied the area for its potential use as a national park and the wilderness character within the proposed boundary, the wilderness section should be designated when the park is established by including it in the wilderness system rather than wait another 2 years.

(2) That the Mount Baker region, because of its outstanding beauty and scientific qualifications, be added to the park as proposed by the National Park Service when the Federal study team report was made.

(3) That serious consideration should be given now for an area that will be very much needed in the future for campsites and roadside recreation. The Cascade River Valley would provide ample space that would solve urgent needs and prevent overcrowding at a future time.

(4) That the wild Horseshoe Basin in the northeast section of the Pasayten proposed wilderness be again added as originally stated in the study team report. This 12,000-acre section should be a part of this area.

(5) That Buck, Downey, and Sulphur Creeks be added to the proposed additions already planned in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Their entire drainages should be included.

(6) That the Granite Creek drainage, a unique area needing protection, be made a part of the park.

(7) That a reduction be made in the size of the Ross Lake Recreation Area that has been set aside for high-density recreation along Diablo and Ross Lake Reservoirs. The Lightning Creek area should be in the wilderness section of the park.

(8) Last but not least, the threat of the Kennecott Co. proposed open pit copper mine in the heart of the majestic Glacier Peak wilderness should be resolved either by including this area in the proposed park or by Federal purchase.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. Haig, for your very fine statement.

Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. Do you want this area administered by the Park Service under the Department of Interior or the Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture?

Mrs. HAIG. By the Department of Interior, under the Park Service.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

The next witness is Mr. Brock Evans, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.

STATEMENT OF BROCK EVANS, FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Mr. EVANS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the privilege of appearing on behalf of the federation. I would like to add that I am also presenting the statement of the Sierra Club. As you know, Mr. Chairman, in hearings in Washington, D.C., last month, we appeared before you

to testify in favor of Senate bill 1321 and we urged some modifications at that time. I know the committee is well aware of our longstanding historic position in favor of the national parks in the North Cascades as well as more wilderness area protection for certain other portions of the North Cascades. I think you are familiar with our sincere conviction that only a change in jurisdiction over at least some of the most scenic portions of the North Cascades will assure that these parts of our natural heritage will receive the highest possible degree of protection which they deserve.

We have had as you know an unfortunate history with the present management of the North Cascades in certain places, and since I have returned from the Washington, D.C., hearings, I regret to report that the Forest Service, or the regional foresters rejected our protest of the timber sale in the 8-Mile Creek drainage of the Wenatchee National Forest. This is inside the area that we proposed for an Alpine Lake Wilderness which I know is not under consideration today, but we had hoped that Congress would be able to take it up and the timber sale is apparently going to go ahead, so that is just one more area eliminated from the wilderness. Now this, Mr. Chairman, I think, highlights the example, or is an example of why we feel a change in jurisdiction is necessary to give us a philosophy of management which is much better insofar as protection and preservation of wilderness and scenic values are concerned.

Now the rest of my statement, Mr. Chairman, is to present new data and information pertaining to the proposed park and wilderness areas, and to the additions which conservationists have urged. I believe that this data will be helpful to the committee in its deliberations as it arrives at a decision on the legislation.

I have further examined several categories, and the first category that I talk about are the gross acreages and distances, and as you know, we proposed three specific additions to the national park as proposed in Senate bill 1321. The first area that we proposed be added to the park is the Mount Baker area. We urge the inclusion of this area into the national park to provide a needed buffer space for the wilderness beyond in the Picket country, as well as affording an opportunity for a unique geological exhibit. You have the Mount Reese-Mount Baker Volcano right across the valley from Mount Shuksan which is a metamorphic mass, and is an outstanding place to interpret the area which is about the only place where we could do this in the proposed park. The gross acreage of this particular addition is 135,580 acres.

Then we have proposed the addition of the Granite Creek drainage also to the park, that is on the northeast side of the southern unit of the park, and this area is regarded by the study team as unique, and we believe here that with the Cascade River drainage which we are also urging for addition, that one of the prime reasons we want this addition is to provide living space and campground space for people who will be driving into the area.

The proposed park has been criticized by certain quarters because it will be a wilderness park and you won't be able to get in. We are glad it is a wilderness park, and we feel that the people should be able to get in, too. We think that the best way to do this is to add areas on the fringe which do have roads to them and which are just as scenic

and are just as much deserving of park protection. The acreage in the Cascade and especially the Granite Creek drainage, would be about 45,000 acres, and my comment regarding the Cascade River drainage into the park eastward from the confluence of Marble Creek with the Cascade River would total 32,880 acres. Thus, the sum total of these three additions to the proposed national park is 213,460 acres, which added to the present acreage of the proposed park would make a national park of 783,460 acres as contrasted with the present 570,000 acres.

We urge the committee's careful consideration of these additions to the park and we think it is necessary to make a viable and logical park to provide all kinds of recreation opportunities for people visiting there.

We have also proposed certain additions to the wilderness areas proposed to be created by Senate bill 1321, specifically we propose the addition or the inclusion of the Horseshoe Basin country in the Pasayten Wilderness, that is on the far northeast corner of the Pasayten Wilderness, it is an area presently in the North Cascades Primitive Area and we strenuously object to its removal from it. The acreage of this addition would be about 24,000 acres. Then we have urged two additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. We commend the administration for its forward thinking in proposing the removal somewhat of the Suiattle and White Chuck corridors, on the west side of the range, but we feel that the corridors can be completely eliminated and we propose doing this by, No. 1. taking the western boundary of the White Chuck corridor completely out to the present road end and the addition of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages in their entirety to the Suiattle portion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The total acreage with these two additions which we propose would be 15,500 acres.

The next category under which I provided my data, Mr. Chairman, is the impact on the timber industry. We think it is important to note the exact impact and effect of Senate bill 1321 and the additions to it proposed by the timber industry in view of the fact that some industry spokesmen have asserted that from 3 to 6 billion board feet of timber which could be utilized by the industry will be locked up by this legislation. Insofar as the impact of the national park and recreation area proposed by Senate bill 1321 on the timber industry is concerned, I think it is sufficient to note for the record the statement in Washington, D.C., of the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to the effect that about 5,000 acres of commercial timberland presently available for cutting will be included in these two areas, with a total volume of approximately 14 million board feet. Other areas of commercial timberland within the proposed park are not now a part of the allowable cut of the Mount Baker National Forest for a variety of reasons. The Pasayten Wilderness is being created out of the North Cascades Primitive Area, which was set aside over 30 years ago and, I think it is highly misleading to suggest that this area, the timber of which has never been included in any allowable cut and upon which industry has ever relied, would ever be open to cutting even if its timberlands were somehow accessible. According to the latest Forest Service inventory and timber cutting plan maps, rela-

tively small volumes of commercial timber would be cut even if they remained outside of the wilderness. This is in the area proposed by the bill for additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

The addition proposed to the White Chuck corridor by Senate bill 1321 contains 2,150,000 board feet of commercial timber which could be cut for an annual allowable cut of 13,000 board feet; the addition proposed to the Suiattle corridor by Senate bill 1321 contains a commercial timber volume of 6,450,000 board feet which might be cut for an annual allowable cut of 43,000 board feet. The two areas together contain a total commercial timber volume of 8,600,000 board feet for an annual allowable cut of 56,000 board feet.

The following data on the impact of the additions proposed by conservation groups to Senate bill 1321 was obtained with the cooperation of the Mount Baker Forest and by the use of that agency's most up-to-date inventory and timber sale plan maps. Out of several hundred thousand acres we have about 22,000 acres of commercial timberland for a total volume of 941 million board feet which comes to an allowable annual cut of 6,500,000 board feet. The Granite Creek drainage proposed by us for addition to the national park does contain a quantity of commercial timber but this timberland had not been included by the Forest Service in the annual allowable cut and has been reserved by it from harvest. Therefore it was not included in this total. The Horseshoe Basin area contains some 12,000 acres of commercial timber with a volume stated in the North Cascades study team report of 96 million board feet. If removed from the wilderness, this area is assumed to be managed under landscape management principles, which would result in an annual cut of 643,000 board feet. This area was not included in the above totals because it has never been a part of the annual allowable cut. Thus we see that the total effect of all the additions proposed by the conservation groups to Senate bill 1321 would be a commercial timber acreage of 22,510; a total volume of 941,930 board feet and an effect on the annual allowable cut of 6,432,000 board feet. The 6.4 million board feet to be removed from the annual cut contrast with the present Mount Baker National Forest cut of 160 million board feet per year. In other words, we are talking about a 4-percent reduction in the annual cut of that forest. This figure is about 1 percent of the annual allowable cut of the four national forests of the North Cascades. And finally in this section, 941 million board feet to be withdrawn which is presently available compares with the 65 billion board feet presently available and open for cutting in the North Cascades.

Now in this next area, the impact on hunting, information obtained very recently from the State game department is to the effect that a total of 600 to 750 deer now taken in the area would be affected by the creation of the North Cascades National Park proposed in Senate bill 1321. An additional 100 to 200 deer are taken from the proposed Ross Lake Recreation Area which would still be open to hunting. A total of 40 mountain goats would be affected by the creation of this park. The game department has also informed us that less than 100 deer would be affected by the addition of the Granite Creek and Cascade River drainages to the national park, and it is doubtful that any goats would be affected. Twenty mountain goats and approximately

300 deer would be affected by the addition of the Mount Baker area as proposed by conservation groups to the national park. Thus, a total of perhaps 1,150 deer and 60 mountain goats would be affected if conservationists' proposed additions to the North Cascades National Park are accepted by this committee. These harvest figures contrast with an overall deer harvest figure of approximately 70,000 animals killed annually in the State and approximately 320 mountain goats killed each year. Thus, a fraction of 1 percent of all the deer harvested in the State would be affected by Senate bill 1321 together with the conservationists' additions and a little less than one-fifth of the mountain goats killed would be affected.

Even though the above figures and percentages are quite small in comparison with the total deer harvest, it is asserted that what is important is the effect on the high hunt. The State of Washington Game Department has set up boundaries for two high deer units and permits an earlier high hunt there each year. Hunters are permitted also to return to those areas during the later hunting season and take more animals if they choose. The State game department keeps no figures on animals actually killed within these geographical boundaries of these units, but estimates that approxmately 4,500 to 5,500 deer are killed there in the two units each year. Nearly all of the southern unit of the proposed national park is in high-hunt area No. 1, and the State game department has estimated that this area now permits the harvest of 500 to 600 deer each year. Thus about 12 percent of the high deer hunt each year would be forgone by the creation of the North Cascades National Park.

Now the next area of my statement pertains to the proposed Thunder Creek Dam. At the recent Washington, D.C., hearings officials of Seattle City Light requested that any legislation to establish a North Cascades National Park include a provision to permit their revised Thunder Creek project. This project calls for construction of a 170-foot-high dam, 500 feet long, approximately 4 miles from the end of the road in Thunder Creek Valley. The reservoir thus created would cover approximately 1 square mile and would be connected by a 6-mile tunnel with the Ross Lake Reservoir. Approximately 92 percent of the streamflow of Thunder Creek would be diverted. According to information received from Seattle City Light officials, 20 percent of the time there will be no water in the streambed immediately below the dam as far as the point where the next tributary comes in to meet it. The purpose of this project is to divert the waters of the Thunder Creek drainage into the upper Skagit Reservoir, that is Ross Lake, first, so that that water which is now used only twice as it passes through the lower Diablo and Gorge Reservoirs now may be used three times by passing also through the Ross Reservoir Dam. The sole purpose of the project is to generate hydropower and we are informed that this would raise the output of the Seattle City Light system by 30,000 kilowatts.

Because this project is somewhat different from the earlier project proposed on Thunder Creek by Seattle City Light we informed the committee at the hearings in Washington, D.C., that we would consider this matter further before we took a definitive position on it. We now have taken a definitive position and feel impelled to state

that we are in opposition to any legislation permitting this project within the proposed national park for essentially the same reasons that we were in opposition to the prior Seattle City Light project. We have the greatest respect for the sincerity and integrity of the officials of Seattle City Light and for the excellent job which they have done in providing electricity for the citizens of Seattle however, we do believe that in Thunder Creek the scenic and wilderness resources are of such a great value and that the electricity production to be received of such a minimal value that there is no justification for permission of this project.

Seattle City Light already has more than ample sources of hydropower for present and future use. Its six existing hydropower sites have been a nameplate rating of 1,306,000 kilowatts. These ratings are broken down as follows: Ross Dam, 400,000; Diablo Dam, 159,000; Gorge Dam, 175,000; Boundary Dam, 600,000; Cedar Falls, 30,000; Newhalem 2,000. When the Ross Lake Reservoir is raised, an extra 200,000 kilowatts will be added, and if the Copper Creek project is constructed a project not opposed by conservationists at this time, another 80,000 kilowatts will be added for a grand total of 1,586,000 kilowatts. This contrasts with a peak demand in Seattle on a dark winter day of 1.2 million kilowatts. The 30,000 kilowatts to be added by the Thunder Creek project is a mere 2.3 percent of the present generating capacity of the Seattle City Light system and about 1.9 percent of that system's capacity when all its other projects are completed. In short it is a drop in the bucket.

The essence of our position with regard to this project is that we believe that there are alternative sources of power but there are no alternatives to a prime scenic wilderness valley. Such places are found only where they exist and cannot be created. While it sometimes may be more costly, it is quite possible to construct certain power projects near the centers of demand and in alternative places. In due course, we in the Northwest will soon run out of good hydropower sites and will have to turn to other sources for power supply. We believe that in the case of Thunder Creek this decision can be made now, especially since it is such a small project. We believe that this decision is one for the Nation as a whole to make, since Federal lands are involved and a national park is being considered. We believe that not only can the Nation forgo developing this small part of the theoretical hydropower potential of the North Cascades National Park but that the citizens of Seattle who presently pay one of the lowest electric rates in the United States can also forgo this small addition to its system.

To summarize then, I wish to thank the committee again for permitting me this opportunity to appear again to present this new information. We believe it affirmatively demonstrates that not only do the provisions of Senate bill 1321 itself have an absolutely minimal impact upon either hunting or the timber industry but also that the additions believed by conservationists to be absolutely necessary to create a truly viable park and wilderness complex will have a very minor impact upon these two other uses of the national forest. We urge your careful consideration of all the points we have raised here. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Evans. The Chair wishes to state that at the Washington, D.C., hearing you requested of the Forest

Service a statement regarding the commercial timber situation in the area affected by the pending legislation. I should state that this letter of May 22 from Mr. A. W. Greeley, Associate Chief, will be included in the record at this point. Mr. Greeley advises that in connection with the pending legislation, areas now classed as reserved from cutting by the Forest Service constitutes 103,000 commercial forest acres out of a total of 1,260,326. The timber volume is 2,000,000,697 feet with an annual allowable cut of 31 million a year. The additions under S. 1321 brings in 27,518 acres, timber volume 734 million, and the annual allowable cut affected would be 10 million. That entire letter will be in the record at this point. I thought it would be pertinent to have it.

(The letter referred to follows; see, also, p. 551.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1967.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is information concerning timber volumes and potential ski areas requested for the record in connection with S. 1321, a bill "To establish a North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness in the States of Washington, and for other purposes."

About 80% of the timber volume on lands covered by S. 1321 has never been included in Forest Service allowable cut determinations. This is because the land on which this timber volume occurs has been classed by the Forest Service, by a series of designations made between 1931 and 1940, as primitive area or as land to be studied for possible future designation as either a primitive area or as some other type of area for recreation use in which timber would not be harvested, or the harvesting would be substantially curtailed.

The present North Cascades Primitive Area was established in two classification actions, one in 1931 and the other in 1935. Major portions of the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness were made a part of the Glacier Peak Limited Area in 1940 under a plan that contemplated deferral of road building and timber harvest until the area was reviewed for possible wilderness classification. When it was classified as wilderness in 1960, these areas remained outside of the allowable cut calculations.

Within the area covered by S. 1321, there are slightly over 130,000 acres that meet the definition of commercial forest land. Of this total, about 104,000 acres have never been included in allowable cut determinations for the reasons discussed above. The allowable annual cut that would probably be sustained by the timber on the total area of commercial forest land is about 41 million board feet. Thirty-one million of this is on land that has never been included in allowable cut determinations.

The following table, Table 1, summarizes the figures for total area, commercial forest land, timber volume, and allowable annual cut for the areas now classed as "Reserved From Cutting", for the areas that would be added to this class under S. 1321, and for the total area.

TABLE 1

	Total acres	Commercial forest acres	Timber volume (millions)	Allowable annual cut (millions)
Areas now classed as "reserved from cutting"	1,260,326	103,731	2,697	[1] 31
Additions under S. 1321	373,522	27,518	734	10
Total	1,633,848	131,249	3,431	[1] 41

[1] Actual allowable cut was never calculated for some of these acres because they have been continuously carried as "reserved from cutting."

Questions were raised at the Washington, D.C. hearings about the comparable figures for the proposed additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, the area estimated at about 10,000 acres in the so-called Suiattle and White Chuck River Corridors. The following table, Table 2, shows similar information for the area in this proposed addition. A more refined determination of acreage shows this area to be about 12,350 acres rather than the 10,000 acres earlier estimated.

TABLE 2

	Total acres	Commercial forest acres	Timber volume (millions)	Allowable annual cut (millions)
Proposed additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness	12,350	3,078	126	2

In the valley of Granite Creek, which lies immediately to the east of the proposed North Cascades National Park, the Forest Service proposes two winter sports-summer sports recreation developments and other facilities for recreation users. This is part of the vicinity in which the kinds of developments and the kinds of use are governed by the Forest Service "High Mountain Policy." We propose to omit this area from the allowable cut calculations, but to authorize removal of timber which it is necessary to cut in carrying out the recreation program or to salvage other than incidental occurrence of damage and tree killing by fire, insects and disease.

You also requested that we supply other information relating to potential ski sites in the North Cascades area. You asked about the extent of data we have on sites within the proposed management units of the North Cascades.

Attached is a map indicating the sites discussed herein.

Much of the information we have on ski sites in the North Cascades area was obtained in 1959 as a part of our recent National Forest Recreation survey. Four potential sites were identified through this survey. These are: (1) Sandy Butte, (2) Black Butte, (3) Snowy Lake and (4) Schribers Meadow.

In 1940 the Forest Service identified and studied the Squire Creek site.

During 1965 and 1966, two potential sites were identified in connection with development planning along the North Cross State Highway. These are: (1) Liberty Bell and (2) Gabriel Horn.

Two additional sites have been identified as a part of the continuing planning for recreation on the National Forests of the region. These are: (1) Twin Sisters and (2) Tiffany Mountain.

Of the nine sites listed above, seven have been studied or are under further study. These include the four sites along the North Cross State Highway (Gabriel Horn, Snowy Lake, Liberty Bell, Sandy Butte), Squire Creek, Tiffany Mountain and Twin Sisters. These studies consist primarily of preliminary feasibility determinations. Factors considered are land status, access, weather conditions, terrain, snow conditions, suitability for developments, and impacts on other National Forest resources.

We are aware of several other potential sites within National Forest in the region which have been identified by other groups or agencies. However, we have not studied those sites and do not have detailed information on them. They include: 1. Boulder Creek, 2. Blue Lake, 3. Harts Pass, 4. Snowking, 5. Hagan Mountain, 6. T-Bone Ridge, and 7. Snowfield Colonial.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY, *Associate Chief.*

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, I request permission to transmit an additional letter for the record by way of appendage to indicate the methodology by which I arrived at my figures, my own data and my figures in the Mount Baker National Forest. If I can do that, I would like to do that for the record.

Senator JACKSON. Certainly.

Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. Mr. Evans, don't you think your broad recommendations may result in greater opposition to this legislation?

Mr. EVANS. Well, I would answer that in two counts, Mr. Senator. First, there has been a good deal of opposition from other groups on the grounds that it is a wilderness park and not enough people will be able to enjoy the recreational opportunities there. We have felt as I indicated earlier that many people will be able or should be able to see the area without putting roads into wilderness areas already in the park. There are many areas on the fringes of the proposed park which are outstanding, and fully deserve national park status and therefore by adding these areas to the fringes more people would get into it and enjoy it.

Senator FANNING. Speaking of roads, do you feel that the mileage involved in these roads would be greater by your recommendation than they would be if the present plan is followed?

Mr. EVANS. Quite a bit, because the present plans provide for, as I understand, a park group study proposal and very little opportunity of roads. For example the North Cross-State Highway going entirely across the north half of the southern unit of the park would not be in the park and there would be no chance to drive to the park as such. It is one of our proposals that this would give an opportunity for out-of-State visitors to see this area. The Mount Baker area also has a developed road system which, to answer your question, would be quite a bit more road mileage in the park if it were added as proposed.

Senator FANNIN. Would this financing be a problem?

Mr. EVANS. I think it is all Federal land.

Senator FANNIN. I realize that. It would still cost money.

Mr. EVANS. I don't understand.

Senator FANNIN. I am discussing whether or not you feel this would place a further barrier on the proposed legislation?

Mr. EVANS. We don't believe so. We think it would make a larger park unit than we have. We feel these additions are not only scenically necessary but also help provide additional recreational facilities. I don't think it would be a barrier, because it is Federal land.

Senator FANNIN. I realize that, but I feel in several instances you have not considered the economic considerations fairly. For instance, in cutting the percentage you have not necessarily indicated the impact on certain businesses or individuals. You are giving ratios or overall percentages but I am afraid you are not considering the impact that might come about.

Mr. EVANS. I see the question now. Perhaps I can also submit as a part of my appendix a little monetary breakdown on that. We have done figuring on that and I estimated that aboue 50 jobs might be affected by this proposal but if it is all right with the chairman to submit additional information on that, maybe I can define it more clearly in my letter.

Senator FANNIN. I think this would be very wise. I think that this is true with some of the other percentages because it can be quite misleading.

Senator JACKSON. Thank, you, Senator Fannin.

Senator BURDICK. Nothing.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much Mr. Evans. We appreciate having your statement. Your complete statement will be included at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF BROCK EVANS, NORTHWEST CONSERVATION REPRESENTATIVE, SIERRA CLUB, FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you and the Committee for the privilege of appearing again on behalf of the Sierra Club and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs to testify further on S. 1321.

As you know, in the hearings in Washington, D.C., last month, we appeared before you to testify in favor of S. 1321, together with some modifications and amendments which we urged at that time. This Committee is by now well aware of the long-standing historic position of our organizations in favor of a National Park in the North Cascades as well as more wilderness area protection for certain other portions of the North Cascades. You are familiar with our sincere conviction that only a change in jurisdiction over at least some of the most scenic portions of the North Cascades will assure that these magnificent parts of our natural heritage will receive the highest possible degree of protection which they so much deserve. Our unfortunate history with the present management agency of the North Cascades, the Forest Service, has unfortunately been a long one of logging sale after logging sale in prime scenic and wilderness areas which should have never been cut and an apparent conviction that areas which contain stands of commercial timber do not deserve protection for scenery or wilderness, even though they may logically be a part of a wilderness complex, or a scenic area. I regret to report to this Committee that this philosophy has apparently not changed, at least in certain quarters within that agency.

As I stated in my testimony in Washington, D.C., we are currently protesting a timber sale of the Snoqualmie National Forest in the Deception Creek drainage, and of the Nenatchee National Forest in the Eight Mile Creek drainage—both timber sales conducted at least in whole or in part inside the boundaries of an area proposed for an Alpine Lake Wilderness by conservation groups in 1963. We have repeatedly written officials of the Forest Service requesting them to defer these sales pending action by Congress on the establishment of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, and have been rejected just as repeatedly. Since I have returned here from Washington, D.C., the Regional Forester has rejected our appeal on the Eight Mile Creek drainage. This, Mr. Chairman, is an example of why we feel that a change in jurisdiction over certain parts of the North Cascades means a change of a philosophy of management which is much for the better insofar as protection and preservation of wilderness and scenic values are concerned.

The rest of this statement will be for the purpose of presenting new data and information pertaining to the proposed park and wilderness areas, and to the additions which conservationists propose to these areas. We believe that this data will be useful to this Committee in its process of arriving at a decision on the legislation now before us.

ACREAGE ADDITIONS

S. 1321 proposes a North Cascades National Park of some 570,000 acres, separated by a Ross Lake Recreation Area of 100,000 acres. It also proposes the creation of the Pasayten Wilderness of 500,000 acres, and two small additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, totalling 10,000 acres. As this Committee knows, we have proposed certain acreage additions to all these areas. What follows will be our tabulation of the acreages of our proposed additions involved.

a. Additions to National Park

Mount Baker Area.—Conservationists urge the inclusion of this area into the National Park to provide needed buffer space for the wilderness beyond, as well as affording an opportunity for a unique geological exhibit. This addition is the same as that proposed by the Park Service in the Study Team Report of 1966: 135,580 acres.

Granite Creek Drainage.—Conservationists urge the inclusion of this area, regarded by the Study Team as "unique," because it provides needed campground and living space for visitors to the Park and takes the pressure off the wilderness.

which will be the bulk of the Park. The total acreage of this addition is about 45,000 acres.

Cascade River Area.—Conservationists urge the addition of this magnificent scenic area, again for the reason that it provides a needed foreground setting for the high mountains beyond, and living space for visitors to the Park. This is essentially a high country park now, and there is little or no opportunity for visitors to enjoy it without the pushing of damaging and unwanted roads and tramways into its wilderness portions. We urge the inclusion of the Cascade River drainage into the Park eastward from the confluence of Marble Creek with the Cascade River. The total acreage of this addition would be 32,880 acres.

The sum total of these three additions to the National Park is 213,460 acres, which added to the present acreage of the proposed park would make a National Park of 783,460 acres.

b. Additions to Wilderness

Conservationists propose certain additions to the Pasayten Wilderness, and to the so-called Suiattle and White Chuck corridors of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Pasayten Wilderness Addition.—We urge the inclusion of the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak country in the Pasayten Wilderness, and strenuously object to its removal from the present North Cascades Primitive Area. The acreage of this addition is approximately 24,000 acres.

Glacier Peak Wilderness Addition.—We are very much in favor of the two small additions proposed to the Suiattle and White Chuck corridors of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area by S. 1321, but note that they do not go far enough towards removing these corridors which have been such a center of dispute for so long. We urge the complete elimination of these corridors, by: (1) taking the western boundary of the White Chuck corridor completely out of the present road end; and (2) the addition of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages in their entirety to the Suiattle portion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The acreage involved in the proposed White Chuck addition is 2,120 acres, and the acreage involved in the Suiattle addition is 13,380 acres, for a total addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness of 15,500 acres.

IMPACT ON THE TIMBER INDUSTRY

It is important to note the exact impact and effect of S. 1321 and the additions to it proposed by conservation groups on the timber industry, in view of the fact that some industry spokesmen have asserted that from three to six billion board feet of timber which could be utilized by the industry will be "locked up" by this legislation. Insofar as the impact of the National Park and Recreation Area proposed by S. 1321 on the timber industry is concerned, it is sufficient to note for the record the statement in Washington, D.C. of the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, to the effect that 5,000 acres of commercial timberland presently available for cutting will be included in these two areas, with a total volume of approximately 14 million board feet. Other areas of commercial timberland within the proposed park are not now a part of the allowable cut of the Mount Baker National Forest, for a variety of reasons. The Pasayten Wilderness is being created out of the North Cascades Primitive Area, which was set aside over thirty years ago; and it is highly misleading to suggest that this area, the timber of which has never been included in any allowable cut, and upon which no industry has ever relied, would ever be open to cutting, even if its timberlands were somehow accessible.

The small additions proposed to the Glacier Peak Wilderness by S. 1321 have, according to latest Forest Service inventory and timber cutting plan maps, relatively small volumes of commercial timber which would be cut even if they remained outside of the Wilderness. The addition proposed to the White Chuck corridor by S. 1321 contains 2,150,000 board feet of commercial timber which could be cut, for an annual allowable cut of 13,000 board feet; the addition proposed to the Suiattle corridor by S. 1321 contains a commercial timber volume of 6,450,000 board feet of lands which might be cut, for an annual allowable cut of 43,000 board feet. The two areas together contain a total commercial timber volume of 8,600,000 board feet, for an annual allowable cut of 56,000 board feet.

The following data on the impact of the additions proposed by conservation groups to S. 1321 was obtained with the cooperation of the Mount Baker Forest, and by the use of that agency's most up-to-date inventory and timber sale plan maps. The data is broken down as follows:

Unit addition	Commercial timberland (acres)	Volume (thousands)	Annual allowable cut (thousands)
Cascade River	6,440	276,920	1,969
Suiattle corridor	6,360	272,480	1,833
White Chuck corridor	340	14,620	98
Mount Baker	9,370	377,910	2,532
Total	22,510	951,930	6,432

The Granite Creek drainage, proposed by us for addition to the National Park, does contain a quantity of commercial timber, but this timberland had not been included by the Forest Service in the annual allowable cut, and has been reserved by it from harvest. Therefore, it was not included in this total. The Horseshoe Basin Area contains some 12,000 acres of commercial timber with a volume stated in the North Cascades Study Team Report of 96 million board feet. If removed from the wilderness, this area is assumed to be managed under landscape management principles, which would result in an annual cut of 643,000 board feet. This area was not included in the above totals because it has never been a part of the annual allowable cut.

Thus, we see that the total effect of all the additions proposed by the conservation groups to S. 1321 would be a commercial timber acreage of 22,510; a total volume of 941,930,000 board feet, and an effect on the annual allowable cut of 6,432,000 board feet. The 6.4 million board feet to be removed from the annual cut contrast with the present Mount Baker National Forest cut of 160 million board feet per year. In other words, we are talking about a four per cent reduction in the annual cut of that forest. This figure is about one per cent of the annual allowable cut of the four National Forests of the North Cascades. Finally, the 941 million board feet to be withdrawn which is presently available compares with the 65 *billion* board feet presently available and open for cutting in the North Cascades.

IMPACT ON HUNTING

Information obtained very recently from the State Game Department is to the effect that a total of 600 to 750 deer now taken in the area would be affected by the creation of the North Cascades National Park proposed in S. 1321. An additional 100 to 200 deer are taken from the proposed Ross Lake Recreation Area, which would still be open to hunting. A total of 40 mountain goat would be affected by the creation of this park.

The Game Department has also informed us that less than 100 deer would be affected by the addition of the Granite Creek and Cascade River drainages to the National Park, and "It is doubtful" that any goats would be affected. Twenty mountain goats and approximately 300 deer would be affected by the addition of the Mount Baker area as proposed by conservation groups to the National Park. Thus, a total of perhaps 1,150 deer and 60 mountain goats would be affected if conservationists proposed additions to the North Cascades National Park are accepted by this Committee. These harvest figures contrast with an overall deer harvest figure of approximately 70,000 animals killed annually in the state, and approximately 320 mountain goats killed each year. Thus, a fraction over one per cent of all the deer harvested in the state would be affected by S. 1321 together with the conservationist additions; and a little less than one-fifth of the mountain goat killed would be affected.

Even though the above figures and percentages are quite small in comparison with the total deer harvest, it is asserted that what is important is the effect on the "High hunt". The State of Washington Game Department has set up boundaries for two "High Deer Units", and permits an earlier high hunt there each year. Hunters are permitted also to return to those areas during the later hunting season and take more animals if they choose. The State Game Department keeps no figures on animals actually killed within these geographical boundaries of these units, but estimates that approximately 4,500 to 5,500 deer are killed there in the two units each year. Nearly all of the southern unit of the proposed National Park is in the High Hunt Area No. 1; and the State Game Department has estimated that this area now permits the harvest of 500 to 600 deer each year. Thus, about twelve per cent of the high deer hunt each year would be foregone by the creation of the North Cascades National Park.

PROPOSED THUNDER CREEK DAM

At the recent Washington, D.C. hearings, officials of Seattle City Light requested that any legislation to establish a North Cascades National Park include a provision to permit their revised Thunder Creek project. This project calls for construction of a 170 foot high dam, 500 feet long, approximately four miles from the end of the road in Thunder Creek Valley. The reservoir thus created would cover approximately one square mile, and would be connected by a six-mile tunnel with the Ross Lake Reservoir. Approximately 92 per cent of the stream flow of Thunder Creek would be diverted. According to information received from Seattle City Light officials, 20 per cent of the time there will be no water in the stream bed immediately below the dam as far as the point where the next tributary comes in to meet it. The purpose of this project is to divert the waters of the Thunder Creek drainage into the upper Skagit Reservoir, that is Ross Lake, first, so that that water which is now used only twice as it passes through the lower Diablo and Gorge Reservoirs, now may be used three times by passing also through the Ross Reservoir Dam. The sole purpose of the project is to generate hydropower, and we are informed that this would raise the output of the Seattle City Light system by 30,000 kilowatts.

Because this project is somewhat different from the earlier project proposed on Thunder Creek by Seattle City Light, we informed the Committee at the hearings in Washington, D.C. that we would consider this matter further before we took a definitive position on it. We have now taken a definitive position, and feel impelled to state that we are in opposition to any legislation permitting this project within the proposed National Park, for essentially the same reasons that we were in opposition to the prior Seattle City Light project. We have the greatest respect for the sincerity and integrity of the officials of Seattle City Light, and for the excellent job which they have done in providing electricity for the citizens of Seattle. However, we do believe that in Thunder Creek, the scenic and wilderness resources are of such a great value, and that the electricity production to be received of such a minimal value that there is no justification for permission of this project.

Seattle City Light already has more than ample sources of hydropower for present and future use. Its six existing hydropower sites have a name-plate rating of 1,306,000 kilowatts (assuming full reservoirs). These ratings are broken down as follows: Ross Dam, 400,000; Diablo Dam, 159,000; Gorge Dam, 175,000; Boundary Dam, 600,000; Cedar Falls, 30,000; and Newhalem, 2,000. When the Ross Lake Reservoir is raised, an extra 200,000 kilowatts will be added, and if the Copper Creek project is constructed—a project not opposed by conservationists at this time—another 80,000 kilowatts will be added, for a grand total of 1,586,000 kilowatts. This contrasts with a peak demand in Seattle on a dark winter day of 1.2 million kilowatts. The 30,000 kilowatts to be added by the Thunder Creek project is a mere 2.3 percent of the present generating capacity of the Seattle City Light system, and about 1.9 per cent of that system's capacity when all its other projects are completed. In short, it is a drop in the bucket.

The essence of our position with regard to this project is that we believe that there are alternative sources of power, but there are no alternatives to a prime scenic wilderness valley. Such places are found only where they exist and cannot be created. While it sometimes may be more costly, it is quite possible to construct power projects near the centers of demand and in alternative places. In due course, we in the Northwest will soon run out of good hydropower sites and will have to turn to other sources for power supply. We believe that in the case of Thunder Creek, this decision can be made now, especially since it is such a small project. We believe that this decision is one for the nation as a whole to make, since federal lands are involved and a national park is being considered. We believe that not only can the nation forego developing this small part of the theoretical hydropower potential of the North Cascades National Park, but that the citizens of Seattle, who presently pay one of the lowest electric rates in the United States, can also forego this small addition to its system.

In summary then, I wish to again thank the Committee for permitting me this opportunity to appear again to present this new information. We believe it affirmatively demonstrates that not only do the provisions of S. 1321 itself have an absolutely minimal impact upon either hunting or the timber industry, but also that the additions believed by conservationists to be absolutely

necessary to create a truly viable park and wilderness complex will have a very minor impact upon these two other uses of the National Forest. We urge your careful consideration of all the points we have raised here.

Thank you very much.

(The additional information, previously mentioned, is as follows:)

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS,
Seattle, Wash., June 14, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
137 Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: When I submitted my testimony at the North Cascades hearing held here in Seattle last May 25, Senator Fannin suggested that I clarify certain points relating to the impact of our proposed additions to S. 1321 on the timber industry. You granted me permission at that time to submit a further statement on the subject, together with some explanation of the methodology which I used in obtaining the figures which I submitted to the Committee. What follows is by way of an appendix to my statement of May 25. I request that this letter also be made a part of the record of the North Cascades hearings.

IMPACT OF S. 1321 ON THE TIMBER INDUSTRY

In my May 25 statement on this subject, I cited the statement of Dr. Crafts at the Washington, D.C., hearings to the effect that 5,000 acres of commercial timberland presently available for cutting would be included in the National Park and National Recreation Area. I also stated that this amounted to a total volume of fourteen million board feet. The volume figure was meant to refer to the annual allowable cut and not a total volume figure. Both of these figures were based upon my notes taken at that Washington, D.C., hearing which I attended.

My notes from the Mount Vernon hearing, again taken from Dr. Crafts' comments, are to the effect that 31,000 acres of the proposed park and recreation area are classified as commercial timberland, with a total volume of 800 million board feet. Dr. Crafts broke these figures down into 400 million board feet in the park itself, and 400 million board feet in the recreation area. This is a significant breakdown, because the timber in the recreation area, under the provisions of S. 1321, is still available for cutting. To be noted also is the fact that a large portion of this volume had already been reserved from cutting by the U.S. Forest Service, and was not available to the timber industry in any case. Thus, as far as I can tell, there is no real dichotomy between the 5,000 acre figure of land now available for cutting mentioned in Washington, D.C., and the 31,000 acre figure *total* of commercial land in the S. 1321 proposal. Assuming an average per acre volume of 43,000 board feet, standard throughout the Mt. Baker National Forest, and assuming further that all of these lands would be managed under landscape management principles, (thus cut at a lower rate—two-thirds of one percent) the annual cut for the 5,000 acres presently available for cutting comes to about 14.4 million board feet per year. This was the basis on which I arrived at my conclusion of the impact of S. 1321 on the timber industry.

IMPACT OF CONSERVATIONISTS' PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO PARK AND WILDERNESS

A. Recap of Conservationists' Proposal.—As you know, we have proposed certain acreage additions to the areas proposed for protection by S. 1321. We have proposed the addition of the Granite Creek drainage, a part of the Cascade River Valley, and the Mt. Baker Area to the National Park; the Horseshoe Basin area to the Pasayten Wilderness, and additional extensions in the Suiattle and Whitechuck River valleys to be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Because the Horseshoe Basin area is now a part of the North Cascades Primitive Area, and has never been included in the annual allowable cut of the Okanogan Forest, it is not discussed here. I refer to my testimony of May 25 for an estimate of its impact. All the other areas have, at one time or another, been included in the annual cut of the Mt. Baker National Forest and therefore the impact of their removal from timber harvest is discussed in more detail here.

That portion of the Cascade River Valley which we have proposed for addition to the National Park contains according to our calculations some 6,440 acres of commercial timber with an annual cut of 1.9 million board feet; the Mt. Baker

proposed addition contains some 9,370 acres of commercial timberland, for an annual allowable cut of some 2.5 million board feet. We have also proposed the addition of the Granite Creek drainage, and its commercial timber acreage and volume will be discussed later, since it is a somewhat special category. We have also proposed the addition of portions of Buck, Downey and Sulphur Creeks to the Glacier Peaks Wilderness, containing an acreage of commercial timber of about 6,360 acres, with an annual allowable cut of 1.8 million board feet; and an addition along the Whitechuck River to the Wilderness containing some 340 acres of commercial timber with an annual allowable cut of 98,000 board feet.

B. Methodology used in Calculations.—All of the information pertaining to commercial timber acreages and allowable cuts was obtained by me with the cooperation of the Mt. Baker National Forest. The maps used are called "Multiple Use Maps" and were just prepared by the Mt. Baker National Forest in the last few months. These maps are categorization of all land within the Mt. Baker National Forest, and represent a very detailed division of precise areas to be managed for specific purposes. It is indeed the most sophisticated multiple use plan I have ever seen, and the Forest Service deserves much praise for it, if it is followed. Not only is the area of the Forest broken down into Principal Forest, Upper Forest and Alpine Resource Zones, but the areas within each category are also broken down into such categories as Critical Soils, Primary Foreground, Immediate Foreground, Timber Key Value, Campground, etc. What is necessary to be emphasized here is that even within the Principal Forest Zones, where almost all of the cutting in the Mt. Baker Forest is done, much of the timber there will remain uncut. The primary reason for this is the steepness of the terrain of much of the forest, resulting in the placement of large acreages of otherwise commercial forest into the "Critical Soils—No Cutting" zone. For example, that portion of the Cascade River Valley which we propose to add to the National Park contains a total of about 21,280 acres of Principal Forest, of which over 15,000 acres are in the Critical Soils category and therefore will not be cut. In other words, less than one-third of the commercial timber in this area could be cut in any case.

With the aid of these Multiple Use Plan Maps, overlays, tracing paper, and dot counters, we were therefore able to calculate acreages of commercial timberland involved in our proposed addition. The Mt. Baker National Forest calculates its timber volume by using an average figure of 43,000 board feet per acre on all its lands. Then, in calculating the annual allowable cut, it uses a figure of 1% of volume categories where timber is marked as the key value, and a figure of two-thirds of one percent (.067%) for other areas. In the areas concerned, the great bulk of timberland marked for harvest is cut at the two-thirds of one percent rate. The timber is cut on a 160 year rotation.

It is recognized that there may be some dispute in the total volumes and acreages ultimately calculated here, and we suggest that persons who wish verification of these figures contact the Mt. Baker National Forest directly and make use of their most up-to-date maps. These maps have not been in circulation very long, and it may be that the Regional or National Office of the Forest Service do not yet possess them.

C. Impact of Additions on the Timber Industry.—In my statement on May 25 I calculated a total commercial timber acreage involved in our additions at 22,000 acres; a total volume involved of about 941 million board feet, and an effect on the annual allowable cut of 6.4 million board feet. I then contrasted the 6.4 million board feet to be removed with the present Mt. Baker National Forest annual cut of 160 million board feet per year—a 4% reduction; and I further contrasted this figure with the annual allowable cut of the four North Cascades National Forests, and noted that it amounted to about a 1% reduction of this annual cut. Finally, I noted that the 941 million board feet to be withdrawn compares with the 65 billion board feet presently available and open for cutting in the North Cascades.

It is still our belief that it is appropriate to consider the impact of timber withdrawals in the North Cascades on the basis of the economy of all the North Cascades counties. However, it was suggested at the Seattle hearing that we furnish more explicit and exact information in terms of dollars and jobs lost on the local timber industry in the three counties affected. The following table shows a breakdown by counties of the area, volume, and annual cut affected by our proposed additions. The Granite Creek drainage, as noted above, is a special case and will be discussed later. Most of this drainage is in the remote back country of Skagit County.

County	Area	Acres	Volume (thousands)	Annual allowable cut (thousands)
Snohomish	Suiattle and Whitechuck	6,700	286,000	1,930
Skagit	Cascade River	6,400	276,000	1,960
Whatcom	Mount Baker	9,300	377,000	2,500

Gross business income from logging is estimated by multiplying the board footage of lost annual allowable cut by an expected pond value per 1,000 board feet ($60 per 1,000) and by then multiplying the result by a business multiplyer of 2.5 for a stimulated business income. The 2.5 figure is derived from Forest Service studies; and the pond valuation is derived from industry figures.

Employment estimates are based upon prevailing ratios of employment to board footage cut (.2 MMBF/employee, from Forest Service studies) with adjustments of −33% for shrinkage of employment due to automation over the next twenty years or so. This 33% reduction in employment due to automation is suggested by employment projections in the Wood Products Industry found in the Economic Base of the Puget Sound Region, Present and Future, Washington State Department of Commerce and Economic Development (1960). A multiplyer for stimulated secondary employment has been applied.

The following table is a statement of the impact of foregone jobs and business income on each of the three counties affected:

County	Foregone annual cut	Business income loss	Jobs lost
Snohomish	1,930	$289,500	16
Skagit	1,960	294,000	16
Whatcom	2,530	379,500	21

It is then instructive to compare the figures on jobs lost and business income lost with the figures for the affected counties as a whole. The following table will illustrate this:

County	Total county employment	Total wood products employment	Jobs lost	Percent of total employment
Snohomish	28,850	4,151	16	0.055
Skagit	9,763	1,395	16	.16
Whatcom	13,696	1,017	21	.15

The figures upon which each of these tables were based were taken from a publication of the State of Washington Employment Security Department "Employment Payrolls in Washington State by County and by Industry" and of the year 1965, the last year for which complete figures are available as of the date of this writing.

I was not able, in the time available, to translate the foregone business income figures into terms of wages only. However, the following table can serve as a guide and an indication of what dollar economic impact is involved:

[In thousands]

County	Total wages	Wood products wages	Foregone wood products income
Snohomish	$161,000	$25,000	$289
Skagit	54,000	9,000	294
Whatcom	73,000	6,000	379

D. Other Comparisons.—It is advisable to keep the entire impact on the timber industry question in the North Cascades in a proper frame of reference and perspective. King County is also a North Cascades County and its residents are probably the greatest body of users of the North Cascades, almost entirely for recreation purposes. The total employment of King County in 1965 was over 300,000 people, and the total number of wages paid was over $2 billion. It is important to consider these figures, too; because what we are dealing with is, at the very least, a regional economy.

To be noted also is the potential availability of employment in the timber industry by those persons perhaps affected by park or wilderness proposals, in other places in the state. The timber industry is by no means the most important industry in this state; but it is large. The great producing timber areas are on the Olympic Peninsula and in Southwest Washington; and in 1965, the industry employed 46,926. This contrasts with a total of 53 individuals who might be affected by implementations of the additions sought by conservation groups.

Also not mentioned in any of this analysis of economic impact on the local economies is some estimate of the business stimulative effect of the tourist industry on the local economies by reason of the creation of a National Park. This phenomenon is well known and has been discussed elsewhere. It is our belief that, even considered only on a local economic basis, the advantages to be derived from protection are far greater than any disadvantages incurred by the effect on the timber industry.

DECLINE OF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY

It should also be noted that in each of the three counties affected here there has been a steady decline in employment in the timber industry, including all of its categories, over the past fifteen years or so. This reflects not only automation, but also the fact that the industry is slowly but surely running out of the big old-growth timber needed to sustain large employment. It is only a matter of time until all of this timber not protected is gone—one prime reason why conservationists seek protection of what little is left. The following table illustrates the decline in the industry employment in the three counties since 1951:

County	1951 timber employment	1965 timber employment	Percent decline
Snohomish	5,463	4,151	24
Skagit	2,324	1,395	40
Whatcom	2,076	1,017	51

GRANITE CREEK; A SPECIAL CASE

The Granite Creek drainage, and the impact of removal of its timber from cut, was not discussed above, nor in my Seattle testimony, because it is not now included in the Forest Service allowable cut, and presumably they do not intend to cut it at this time. No Forest Service map has this drainage divided up into any other categories than Principal Forest, Upper Forest, and Alpine Resource. Thus, detailed figures on what timber might be cut, if it were so decided by the administrator, are not available. However, by use of dot counters, overlays, a principal forest acreage of 13,080 acres was calculated for this drainage, which we propose to include in the National Park. Assuming that the same conditions as steep soils, primary foreground, etc. that applied in the Cascade River drainage, apply here also, this would mean that approximately one-third of this principal forest acreage might be cut (about the same as in the Cascade River Valley); in other words, approximately 4,000 acres of this principal forest might be harvested at some time even if it is not available now. Again assuming the standard volume of 43,000 board feet per acre, total volume then is 172 million board feet. It is safe to assume that all of this area would be managed under landscape management principles, and thus the approximate allowable cut would be 1.15 million board feet per year. Applying the same methodology as above, this translates into about $172,500 of income foregone annually or about 12 jobs. Almost all of this would be added to the total for Skagit County.

Enclosed also for the Committee's information is a marked and colored map indicating the exact boundaries of the additions we proposed to S. 1321.

I appreciate this opportunity to submit further information and I hope it will be of some assistance to the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

M. BROCK EVANS.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Bauch? I believe he is here?

Mr. Mason will be speaking for Mr. Bauch, I am advised, representing the Washington Alpine Club.

State your name for the record please.

STATEMENT OF JAMES MASON, REPRESENTING THE WASHINGTON ALPINE CLUB

Mr. MASON. My name is James Mason.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Mason, we are pleased to have you. Go right ahead.

Mr. MASON. My name is James Mason. I am a fishery research biologist and the president of the Washington Alpine Club. Our organization has over 400 members from all walks of life. The primary object of this club, and I quote from our preamble is:

To encourage the healthful enjoyment of the great outdoors, to preserve its natural beauty and to promote good fellowship among all lovers of nature.

While we are an active participating club with the greatest majority of the membership from the Puget Sound area, we have members all over the United States and in several foreign countries. These latter members are those persons who were once active but have moved from the Puget Sound area.

The Washington Alpine Club was founded in 1916 as the result of a summer outing on the upper slopes of Mount Rainier. It is fitting to note that 1916 was also the year that Congress authorized the national park system. The club and park system grew together.

The club sponsors mountain climbing trips, ski touring, hikes, family outings, and nature walks. These activities take its members into all the areas of western Washington and many places of Western United States. Its members, as individuals, are also hunters, fishermen, boaters, rock hounds, and outdoor enthusiasts.

The club also conducts skiing, winter touring, and mountain climbing classes for the general public to encourage a safe and meaninful experience in the great Pacific Northwest.

The position of the Washington Alpine Club then is based on a longstanding association with the North Cascades by people who know the area and know how things can change. Our members have climbed to summits of peaks to look out over a vast panorama of nature. What we have seen has not always been pleasing; vast clear-cut areas with logging roads slashed across the thin soil, soil erosion in advanced stages, and streams laden with silt. When our oldtimers get together they tell of the wild state of nature where now exist only bare slopes covered with stumps and slash.

As the population is growing in the United States, and at the same time the amount of leisure time available to the average American is also increasing, the areas available for him to experience a

"re-creation" of his inner spirit is shrinking. With the advent of the jumbo jet airliner and its resultant lower fares, the North Cascades will be a park for all America and not an area for commercial enterprise for a few local residents. With these things in mind the Washington Alpine Club feels that a national park should be established in the North Cascades.

The club feels that Senate bill 1321 is a good starting point for getting the task done, however several changes are recommended for your consideration which are:

A. NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

1. Mining should be prohibited in the area and any existing patents acquired.

2. Logging should be limited by law, to those areas needed to establish roads, ski areas, or other recreation use, or to control fire or disease infestation.

3. The development of a road along the east side of Ross Lake should be excluded by law.

4. Section 504 should be deleted from the bill. With the advent of nuclear-generated power and what little this area has to offer in relation to overall power needs, it is best that the area be left free of manmade lakes. We refer especially to the project planned on Thunder Creek by Seattle City Light.

B. WILDERNESS

The determination of the wilderness area inside the designated national park should be now while it is fresh in the minds of all concerned. Many, many man-hours are spent by Federal agencies and by interested and concerned citizens trying to satisfy the Wilderness Act. With the information now at hand the wilderness areas should be established.

C. GLACIER PEAK AREA

1. Provisions should be provided to stop the proposed mining by Kennecott Copper Co. by any means deemed necessary. This area should be protected from one of the most devastating practices known to man—open pit mining.

2. *Wilderness additions.*—Section 602 which would add approximately 10,000 acres to the disputed Suiattle and White Chuck River corridors is highly commendable. However the Washington Alpine Club feels that additional areas are still unprotected in the corridors and should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

SUMMARY

In summary, the Washington Alpine Club is in favor of the North Cascades National Park and the administration of the area, in principle, as proposed in the administration bill 1321, and we urge that the bill, together with the amendments as proposed above, receive careful consideration by the Congress. However, time is fast running out in the North Cascades; the logging and mining threats are real and fore-

boding and the last chance to save this area is now. We urge Congress to act promptly to pass such legislation.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you Mr. Mason. Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. We appreciate having your statement.

Has Mr. Newkirk arrived, Marion Newkirk, Washington State Grange?

(No response.)

Mr. Douglas R. Cook, Bear Creek Mining Co., Spokane? Mr. Cook? Is Mr. Cook here?

(No response.)

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Jonathan Whetzel, member of the Washington State House of Representatives?

Mr. Whetzel, we want to welcome you to the committee and we look forward to having your statement.

STATEMENT OF JONATHAN WHETZEL, WASHINGTON STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WHETZEL. Thank you, Senator. You have my written statement. I am just going to summarize some points. Representative Sprague took part of my speech because I also live close to the center of Seattle and here as in other areas of Washington there are more people who are spending their lives crowded together in larger and higher apartments and commuting to work in congested traffic. The spiritual refreshment and spiritual well-being and recreational opportunities still available in the Cascades are becoming an increasingly important and valuable part of the lives of these urban dwellers and for this reason I think that we should take steps as proposed in this bill and I am speaking in support of the bill as it is.

One of the things that can happen in this country in the days ahead of us is due to the rather easy access, and today the North Cascades are extremely accessible. A reasonably active person can on the weekend almost reach any point in the North Cascades. This is a situation that 10 or 15 years ago was not true. The highways—we have improved the highways and it is just simply a matter of—such as the freeway going through western Washington makes access so much more regularly available, and we have the North Cross-State Highway and constantly we are improving the highways so we may reach the situation where simply by providing such excellent access we are not offering any choice to people to really get away from the urban environment to get, so to speak, off by themselves and I think it is almost impossible to go over into the North Cascades and really be alone any more, but once we establish this park we really are not offering any choice. I want to speak on one point on the Thunder Creek area. Here is something I think you should bear in mind in considering whether the boundaries should be changed or to allow City Light to build a dam, not only whether we in Seattle need the additional power as much as we need the park area and the preservation of the wilderness, but in the area of the park south of the Skagit River, there are only

two really roadless valleys, one on the west side of the crest, that is Thunder Creek and Bridge Creek on the other side of the crest. When you consider almost all of the others, there are roads and relatively easy access, so we only have these two really wilderness valleys of any considerable extent and one is on one side of the crest and one is on the other and if we allow a dam on Thunder Creek with attendant road building and other access, we will be losing a good deal of that one wilderness valley.

Some of the other points that I would like to make is that I think—there is considerable concern about the fact that the Ross Lake Recreation Area is on the east side of Ross Lake so far from the lake, there is considerable concern that a road might some day be constructed there, I think that was considered by the Federal Study Team and I think they did not actually make up a recommendation. I was a member of the State committee on studying the North Cascades, and I know it was considered by our group and it was the unanimous opinion, I don't think there was ever a formal vote taken, but that a road should not be built and I think it is remarkable that the people that live closest in that area were the people who were the strongest in opposition to it and we can avoid that by bringing the boundaries of the Pasayten Wilderness Area to Ross Lake without changing the proposed kind of management there and still not interfere with City Light's operations on Ross Lake.

I favor the park over the various proposals for recreation areas and this has been the consistent position of mine for some time. After the Federal Study Team met and made its recommendations and after the State made them, we were faced rather clearly and directly with a threat of mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness. I think this indicates how effective the Wilderness Act is and how defective this recreation area proposal would be. For this particular area which is included in the bill as proposed for the park which is of such outstanding scenic values, the only way that we can really accomplish effectively under our laws as they presently exist is with a national park and even in this regard I recommend that in the bill to permit the Secretary of Interior's condemnation of mining interests where they would interfere with the scenic preservation of the area there are several fairly extensive mining areas in the Cascade Pass area which have not been of any particular concern, but they might be in the future, and I think that there should be concern from the management part.

I also urge that you do move with speed because the crisis will continue to rise, and I think the problem will become more and more difficult as time goes on as the pressures of competing interests arise in this area, and speed, I think, will help preserve the area in the high quality that it is now.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your statement. What do you think we ought to do though about the situations that now exist and will exist elsewhere in the wilderness where exploratory operations are permitted until 1983 and patents can be obtained during this period? Once a patent is obtained, property rights accrue and of course the Government may find itself confronted with many problems. If you are going to use the condemnation approach, with astronomical judgment, I am sure you agree with me that would be most difficult.

Mr. WHETZEL. Yes, I testified some years ago at the wilderness hearing in opposition to the Wilderness Act. I don't think it was in your bill. It was limited much more severely.

Senator JACKSON. In the Senate version this procedure was prohibited. It was put in by the House, and the House wouldn't budge and, in order to get a wilderness bill passed, it has had to stay. This is what troubles many of us. In other words, we have the problem where they have a patent and are entitled to have in-holdings in the wilderness and of course, if the Government is going to take it, it has to pay, under the Constitution, a just compensation. Now what I am concerned about is that between now and 1983 anyone can go out and locate a claim, prove up on it, and obtain a patent. The moment a patent is obtained, then property rights accrue, do they not?

Mr. WHETZEL. I believe you are correct, and I believe in that case that paying for the value of the patent is the only approach that is really open. I think this points out one of the advantages of a park because when the park is established in the area it is generally closed for further location and entry, and maybe there ought to be—that is one of the reasons why I supported the park in this area, and maybe we should modify the Wilderness Act, also.

Senator JACKSON. Suppose it is provided that the Secretary of Interior, or the Secretary of Agricultulture, as the case may be, would have final authority to determine what claims could be patented in these areas in order to make certain that there is no conflict with the wilderness concept?

Mr. WHETZEL. Well, that would be an intermediate approach between that and the——

Senator JACKSON. Assuming a compromise, of course. You can't stop it all; we have tried that and we have failed.

Mr. WHETZEL. Well I also felt that if you would impose restrictions on the particular mining operation that it would protect the area and do that by nature of a bond or something posted at the time the operator went in, you might have some assurance and give, perhaps the Secretary, the power to determine that. There might be some way in some of these operations, if you have a lode mine, it might not be particularly offensive or objectionable. You have more serious problems with the open pit and strip mine or course.

Senator JACKSON. The Forest Service can apparently issue certain regulations, but while they might be in accordance with the Wilderness Act, the mining is still incompatible with wilderness values. Now of course the State does have authority to regulate in this area from a zoning point of view. You are aware of that?

Mr. WHETZEL. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. I mean, this is an area which can be subjected to State regulation. In addition, zoning organizations, planning commissions and so on have authority now in the counties concerned.

Mr. WHETZEL. I am a member of the Seattle Planning Commission and I am familiar with the zoning process. I suspect that it would not be very effective in this area because you cannot zone to a degree that a private person can; you get back into the compensation problem again.

Senator JACKSON. Certainly, you have constitutional problems; if you try to go retroactively, of course you run into trouble, but I am re-

ferring to other situations that would apply as claims are developed and——

Mr. WHETZEL. Well, I think there are some land-use controls, but I think probably one of the things of great concern, particularly in the Kennecott proposal on Miner's Ridge is not merely the mine itself, but the development of access by roads and railroads into the heart of the wilderness area and leading to overuse and a change really in ecology and the whole atmosphere of the wilderness.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. Mr. Whetzel, on your comment about the Ross Lake National Recreational Area, you talk about access roads on one side. What is the present access to Ross Lake?

Mr. WHETZEL. At the present time there is no road access, the North Cross-State Highway will come in at the south end of the lake. There is, I believe, planned along the south portion of the lake a road into some camping areas, boat launching ramps and such. On the north end of the lake, there is a road on the Canadian border, and there is at present access by automobile to the lake. This is where you have a price on the boat, you launch it up in Canada. There is no road presently planned east of the west side of the lake. It is rather precipitous there and it would be rather expensive and difficult to build a road.

Senator FANNIN. But in this particular instance where they have planned a road, you say that it would be acceptable?

Mr. WHETZEL. No, I don't think we should say that. I don't mean to say that there is a road proposed on the east side of Ross Lake by anyone at this stage. I think the concern is that if that is left open in a recreational area, this may come along and at least the feeling of most people concerned with this has been not to have a road but simply to use water access into the area very much as the other areas of the park. The only way of geting to the north end of Lake Chelan is by boat, there is no vehicular access to Stehekin at the present time.

Senator FANNIN. And you do not feel that that is too limiting?

Mr. WHETZEL. It apparently hasn't been. I haven't heard of any proposals to put automobile access into Stehekin. I think it is one of the great charms of Lake Chelan and the Stehekin area that everyone does come in by boat. I think one of the valuable things about Ross Lake is that you will have boat access up and down the lake, and you will have to change from your automobile, from one mode of transportation to another, and I think this is something that people enjoy.

Senator FANNIN. You say you have boat access up and down the lake?

Mr. WHETZEL. I think that when the North Cross-State Highway comes in at the south end, there probably will be access by boat from the south end to the north end.

Senator FANNIN. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. Nothing.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much Mr. Whetzel.

We appreciate your appearance here this morning. Your full statement will be included.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. JONATHAN WHETZEL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

I congratulate the sponsors of this needed legislation. I am sure that when this bill is finally law they will have the deep satisfaction of having originated this important legislation.

I live close to the center of Seattle. Here as in other urban areas in Washington and the rest of the states more and more people are spending their daily lives crowded together in larger and higher apartments, office buildings, factories and in congested traffic commuting to work. The spiritual refreshment, physical well-being and recreational opportunities that come from close contact with nature as still found in distant parts of the Cascades are becoming increasingly valuable parts of the lives of urban dwellers. The value of the North Cascades wilderness to such persons has been well stated in the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commisison:

"But this does not mean that the more distant areas are the less valuable. They can provide a qualitative element that may be only rarely experienced but which can be very important to people, to people who live in cities most of all . . . the ability to anticipate a trip to such an area is itself important, and even one visit can have an emotional impact that will be remembered for a lifetime."—Outdoor Recreation for America, 1962, p. 27.

The number of people living in urban areas is increasing with rapidity. Not only are there more urban dwellers but they are earning higher incomes and enjoying more leisure time. In addition more persons are retiring earlier and looking forward to a longer and healthier life. Here is the vast growing market for the North Cascades National Park.

The North Cascades are becoming extremely accessible to this market as a result of the improved highways including construction of the North Cross State Highway. Very few areas remain that cannot now be reached by a reasonably active person on a weekend. Many areas that were remote a few years ago are now available for one day visits.

It must be obvious that legislation such as S. 1321 is needed to preserve the values still present in the North Cascades and to provide for the orderly use of the area. A national park as proposed by S. 1321 is the most effective way in my opinion to preserve the North Cascades from the greatest threats:

1. excessive road building,
2. mining operations,
3. additional dam construction,
4. logging,
5. overuse from mass recreation facilities.

To accomplish the objective of preserving the North Cascades for recreational opportunities of the same high quality for the future as are available now I suggest the following amendments to S. 1321.

1. *Management powers.*—In addition to those powers granted by the bill the Secretary of the Interior should have the power to acquire by eminent domain, if necessary, mining claims and patents. These are non-conforming uses and, as in the case of Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, may give rise to serious problems in the park and recreation area.

I also urge that the park be managed as a traditional National Park. Such management would not permit aerial tramways within the park boundaries.

2. *Establishment of wilderness.*—The bill establishing the park should designate the roadless areas as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. This area has been carefully studied so that no reason to delay defining the wilderness boundaries seems evident.

3. *Ross Lake National Recreation Area.*—I support the establishment of this recreation area provided the eastern boundary is moved closer to Ross Lake and, certainly, west of Lightning Creek and Hozomeen Lake. This revised boundary will eliminate the possibility of a road on the east side of Ross Lake which was strongly opposed by members of the Federal and State Study Teams. The boundary of the recreation area should not be extended south along Thunder Creek to enable the City of Seattle to construct one or more dams on Thunder Creek. In the portion of the park south of the Skagit River there are only two significant wilderness valleys. These are Thunder Creek and Bridge Creek. Once the Thunder Creek Wilderness has been violated by dam construction with attendant roads and other improvements the wilderness can never be restored. The value

to us as citizens of Seattle of this slight additional increase in power is considerably less than the value from preservation of this wilderness valley for Seattle residents to enjoy for generations to come.

4. *Ruth Creek.*—The northwest boundary of the park should be extended to Ruth Creek which is a more logical entry for the park than Price Lake.

5. *Cascade Pass.*—The park boundary should be extended west to the junction of the north and south forks of the Cascade River. The Forest Service, the Federal and State Study Teams recommended that boundaries of the respective proposals for scenic preservation and recreation extend further west than the proposed park boundary.

6. *Granite Creek.*—On the east side of the park it is desirable that the park extend to the North Cross State Highway particularly at Rainy Lake and Washington Pass Meadows. It would avoid a senseless invasion of the Bridge Creek Wilderness by an access road from the highway to the park. Accommodation could still be made for the Liberty Bell ski area under the Forest Service.

7. *Pasayten Wilderness.*—I support the proposal in the bill establishing the Pasayten Wilderness. However, Horseshoe Basin as recommended by the State of Washington should be included in the wilderness and the western boundary should be extended closer to Ross Lake as discussed in paragraph three.

8. *Omissions from Senate Bill 1321.*—The bill makes no provision for certain areas that were covered by recommendations of the State of Washington made by Governor Evans. It would seem desirable to establish these by legislation in this bill. These include the Mount Baker Recreation Area including Twin Lakes, the North Cross State Highway Recreational Area east of the Cascade Crest and the recommendations for recreational management in the Monte Cristo and Twisp areas. I would also like to see the supplemental recommendations by Governor Evans in his letter to Senator Jackson of October 11, 1966, in regard to the Skagit Wild River, included in the bill.

Since the recommendations of the Federal Study Team and the State of Washington were made, there has been concern both in our state and nationally over the potential development of strip mining operations in the Glacier Peak Wilderness including a smelter and road or railroad facilities. In light of these developments and in view of the inability of the Forest Service to do anything effective about them under the Wilderness Act, I recommend that the Glacier Peak Wilderness be included in the park as a wilderness area.

The mining and dam proposals in the North Cascades are but the most recent indications that time and space are running out for us. S. 1321 is an auspicious beginning for the job that is needed to be done to protect this area. I urge that you move promptly in your deliberations on the bill before further crises develop which will make the task even more difficult.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. William F. Parke, Pacific Northwest Ski Association, Corvallis, Oreg. Mr. Parke, we are pleased to have you with us. You may proceed in your own way.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM F. PARKE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, PACIFIC NORTHWEST SKI AREAS ASSOCIATION

Mr. PARKE. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is William Parke. I am the executive secretary of the Pacific Northwest Ski Areas Association. We are an association of nearly all of the major ski areas in the Pacific Northwest and two western Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. Our membership totals some 39 ski areas of which 11 are here in the State of Washington, nine in Oregon, two in Idaho, 11 in British Columbia, and six in Alberta.

Now we are very happy, Mr. Chairman, to have as chairman of this committee a skier of long standing, and I am sure your committee members are appreciative of this fact that you have had experience in skiing. We look to you for leadership in this important activity here in the Pacific Northwest.

My association is interested in the commercial aspects of expanding the ski resort business in an area which is fertile for development. We are all interested in seeing that subsidiary enterprises such as hotels, motels, ski shops, gas stations, and many others can be stabilized or expanded within or tributary to the North Cascades. Also important is our desire to see that the public is given the opportunity of enjoying skiing and other winter sports activities in this land of suitable terrain and abundant snow. The public is entitled to this. Senate 1321 does not provide this opportunity so my association opposes it. We oppose it for the following specific reasons:

First, the U.S. Forest Service has always been sympathetic toward winter sports development and use of the national forests, particularly in the Pacific Northwest. Its employees are experienced in this important recreation activity. The skiing public is happy with Forest Service winter sports policies. Nineteen of our 22 member areas in the American sector of our association operate wholly, or partially on national forest lands. None are within the national parks, though some of our members have operated facilities within national parks. We can see no advantage to the skiing public in changing the administration of the proposed park and recreation area from the Forest Service to the Park Service.

Second, the National Park Service has a poor record in the development and management of ski areas within the national park system. What are the facts about the National Park Service in its winter sport program? I wish to repeat statements that were made a year ago at the hearing here in Seattle.

Mount Rainier is known as the birthplace of skiing in the Pacific Northwest, yet there has been little, if any, improvement in the rope-tow capacity in Mount Rainier, and as a result the skier use today is practically the same as it was 25 years ago. This, gentlemen, is not proper.

In the Olympic National Park, the picture is much the same. Before the Olympic Park was established, the Forest Service developed a small winter sports area at Deer Park. About 15 years ago, you, Senator Jackson, were instrumental in getting an appropriation for the construction of a highway and development of skiing accommodations at Hurricane Ridge. Deer Park Ski Area was closed, and skiing for residents of Port Angeles and vicinity and Vancouver Island was centered at Hurricane Ridge, where three rope tows are all of the uphill facilities available. Skiing use at Hurricane Ridge has dropped constantly from 8,100 skier-day visits in 1958 to 5,300 in 1965.

Down in Oregon at Crater Lake National Park, residents of Medford and Ashland, and so forth, have been trying for a number of years to get the Park Service to permit ski development within Crater Lake without success. In desperation a few years ago they attempted to develop the Mount Ashland Ski Area within the Rogue River National Forest at considerable cost for access.

In Lassen National Park in California, a small ski area development offers a short disk-type tow, and two rope tows.

Glacier National Park, in Montant, has no uphill skiing facilities, and the same situation exists in the Grand Teton National Park. Yellowstone Park reports the existence of one mere rope tow.

Rocky Mountain National Park has a ski area developed at Hidden Valley which offers two T-bars and two rope tows.

The above appears to be the total effort of the Park Service to provide skiing enjoyment in the national parks of our country. This is a miserable showing, especially when contrasted with the Canadian national parks where four of our member areas of PNSAA have at least a hundred times the uphill capacity and overnight accommodations than are found in the winter operation of all the U.S. national parks combined.

Third, Senate bill 1321 has no teeth in it regarding winter sports. Title IV, section 401 states that "The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the act of August 15, 1916", and section 402(a) states "The Secretary shall administer the recreation area in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for public outdoor recreation benefits", et cetera.

Gentlemen, we are thinking in terms of multiple recreation, and this has not been provided. Now this is the same sort of directive under which the Secretary administers Mount Rainier, the Olympic National Park, and other parks, and look what the public gets in the way of skiing developments. Neither of these blanket congressional directives satisfy my association for they give the Secretary too much leeway to deny to curtail realistic ski developments in the proposed park and recreation area.

Senator Jackson should recall the noble efforts he has repeatedly made to develop skiing in Mount Rainier and the Olympic Park, and people here in the Northwest have been highly appreciative I know, Senator, of your efforts, however the Park Service has dropped the ball and let you down. If the pitiful skiing situations at Mount Rainier and Hurricane Ridge are all that can be expected through Park Service administration of the North Cascades, then Northwest skiers will soon know their skiing interests have been sold down the river and they will forever be deprived of the opportunity to fully enjoy their favorite sport in the North Cascades.

To overcome this situation, the least that could be done would be to have a congressional directive to the Secretary to specifically develop adequate skiing in the North Cascades.

Fourth, S. 1321 is untimely. Though the North Cascades study team spent about 3 years preparing its report, there is no concrete evidence that professional planners were used to study and evaluate the winter sports opportunities. It would be unfortunate to permanently establish a park, recreation area, and wilderness areas in the North Cascades without fully considering the winter sports potentials.

Of increasing importance in the years ahead will be the need to use hitherto unused portions of wilderness areas for ski touring. This calls for the use of helicopters to transport skiing groups to backcountry spots from where miles of downhill skiing can be enjoyed. The use of motorized equipment is prohibited in wilderness areas but provision should be made for ski touring. Let us remember that wilderness areas now lie dormant for 9 months each year. Ski touring parties delivered by helicopter could make use of portions of some wilderness areas without conflicting in any way with other wilderness users because there would be none, and they would leave no evidence

of their presence on summer wilderness users. Ski touring by helicopter is being enjoyed in Rocky Mountain areas, and in Canada. To ignore the future possibilities of this activity in planning for the recreation use of the North Cascades would be unrealistic.

Frankly the PNSAA is the backbone of the ski industry in the Pacific Northwest. Without developing ski areas there would be little if any skiing.

Some members of our association have been operating ski areas in Washington State for over 30 years. Some have operated ski facilities in Mount Rainier National Park. Some of our members have exceptional talent in ski area planning, development, and management and are unexcelled as ski area consultants here in the Pacific Northwest. Our industry in cooperation with organized public skiing groups and Government agencies wishes to participate in the orderly planning and development of skiing in the North Cascades, and unless ample time is provided for this then a basic recreation resource will have been neglected.

Gentlemen, I appreciate the opportunity to present this statement.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Parke. I appreciate what you had to say, regarding what we have tried to do in the way of furthering skiing opportunities in the Northwest.

I would like to observe that I don't think this problem of getting adequate facilities and the other problems that have arisen should be all put at the door of the Park Service. I represented the Second Congressional District for a long time, and we had a lot of trouble at Mount Baker which is under the Forest Service. I used to ski up there myself, and I enjoyed it. In many instances it is an appropriation problem. The Forest Service has very fine people, as does the Park Service. I personally want to make the observation that I have never been able to understand why we can't have permanent total facilities in a national park the same as we have in the national forests. Now I like to look at the matter with an open mind. If there is a real reason for it, I would like to better understand why. The Park Service permits the building of roads, which gouge out mountains, yet prohibits putting up a ski tow, which should be fixed but which also could be removed if there is some problem. It seems to me that there are areas within national parks in which you would not have to mar the environment or the landscape to permit skiing and fixed facilities. I am sure I will get a response from some of the other witnesses later, but there is nothing in the statute that prohibits it, and it seems to me that this should be done. Now I am not going out to cut down a bunch of trees and desecrating the landscape to establish a ski area in a national park, but there is no reason, why at Mount Rainier and the Olympics why we can't have a permanent type of ski lift which will not interfere with the landscape and the environment.

Mr. PARKE. That is true Mr. Chairman, and since, as I mentioned four of our member areas operating within the Canadian national parks, the contrast is quite appalling, we have these four areas, two of them in and near Banff, one at Lake Louise, one at Jasper, and these areas are set apart from the highway, from the general housing community, but they don't conflict with anything and the same can be said with the national parks down here. Gee whiz, millions of Americans

go out to the Canadian national parks every year and come back aghast with the memory of the wonderful experience in the national parks; you can have your wilderness and you can have these other developments too and there are two tramways within the Canadian national parks operating very successfully. You don't here. All we are asking is that this bill, if this is the way it is intended to be certainly reflect a directive to the Secretary of the Interior, because I know that you are not going to outlive the Department of Interior, Mr. Chairman, and as long as we have a skier in here fighting for our cause, this is fine, but unfortunately secretaries come and go and you can't do anything other than admit them by legislation, this is what we ask.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I am for maintaining the rules where the rules are based on logical reasons, but when the rules are not related to sound reasoning I think we ought to take a good look at it.

Senator Fannin.

Senator FANNIN. Yes Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Parke, I am fairly sympathetic to your problem, but this goes beyond this legislation. To have a directive to the Secretary, specifically providing for what you have requested, would be a little irregular because I think you soon would hear from many other areas that would want the same stipulation in regard to their particular problems. I don't know that it would be wise to do as you have requested.

Mr. PARKE. Would it not be possible to enumerate and specify winter sports areas in the middle? I think it would be.

Senator JACKSON. I think what Senator Fannin means is that to change national policy in this regard would be going beyond the scope of the pending matter. We can, of course, draft our own legislation as it affects the area under consideration, and I assume that that is maybe what you had in mind.

Senator FANNIN. No further questions.

Senator JACKSON. All right. Did you have anything?

Senator BURDICK. No.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Parke.

The Chair will declare a brief recess. We will have a 5-minute recess and resume very shortly thereafter.

(Brief recess at 9:30 a.m.)

Senator JACKSON. The next witness will be Mr. Harvey Manning of Issaquah. Is Mr. Manning here?

(No response.)

Senator JACKSON. Hu Blonk?

STATEMENT OF HU BLONK, PRESIDENT, NORTH CROSS-STATE HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

Mr. BLONK. My name is Hu Blonk, Wenatchee, Wash., I am president of the North Cross-State Highway Association.

Within a few months it will have been three-quarters of a century since the people of Washington will have waited for a transmountain road through the beautiful North Cascades and it is about a half century since the first highway organization was formed in this State to push for this road, and during those years the organization I now represent died from discouragement but today it is very much alive

and we are seeing bulldozers at each end of the road getting closer and closer together. They will be only about 8 miles apart at the end of the present contract and those about to be let at the end of the year, and we hope that we can count on the fingers of one hand the years required to complete the road.

Regardless of whether you favor opening the North Cascades to thousands of automobiles or whether you belong to the select group that feels that the presence of a horse is an invasion of privacy in the high country, the North Cross-State Highway is vital in serving both interests as an access to grandeur.

At a hearing here last year, this association urged that a corridor be established through which the road might pass so that it would not be included in a national park. I want to thank Senator Jackson and Senator Magnuson, Representative Tom Foley, Representative Lloyd Meeds, and others of the Washington congressional delegation, and the Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture for so having written legislation that creates this corridor and suggesting legislation that, if strengthened, will assure maximum use of the North Cross-State Highway and its assets. At a board meeting in Wenatchee Sunday, the board decided to ask for these things I am about to list:

1. Administration and maintenance of the completed highway shall remain in the control of the State of Washington. We feel that Senate bill 1321 does not spell out in clear-cut fashion that control of the highway should be retained by the State highway department, and to assure that this is done, we have proposed language which I shall not read.

2. There shall be no restriction on commercial use of the road. Again we feel that legislation needs strengthening to make sure that large trucks use this and that there may be no charge made for the use of the highway.

3. We urge that there shall be no restriction on development of recreational facilities along the road, passing as it does through the most spectacular mountain scenery on the American Continent.

4. There shall be no obstacles created by this or any other legislation or by administrative fiat by any agency involved in construction of the road because of a jurisdictional dispute, that will prevent earliest possible completion of the highway.

5. There shall be no change made in Senate bill 1321 that will place within the North Cascades National Park the Granite Creek stretch of the highway, running from Rainy Pass to the vicinity of Ross Lake, as is being sought by some organizations, and we feel the same way about Washington Pass and vicinity should not be included in a national park.

This association feels that it is in the public interest to have as few restrictions on any area associated with the North Cross-State Highway as is possible, and the last point we wish to make is that the association supports Senate Joint Memorial 21 passed by the Legislature of the State of Washington, which says that we must have a national park, and that would be one of smaller size as recommended by the Governor.

That's all I have to say.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Blonk, for a very fine statement.

I take it from point No. 5 that the association feels very strongly that the Granite Creek stretch of the highway, running from Rainy Pass to the vicinity of Ross Lake, should not be included within the park.

Mr. BLONK. Yes, we do.

Senator JACKSON. And you believe that they would prefer it to remain outside so that the recreational opportunities discussed by previous witnesses could be carried out?

Mr. BLONK. Yes, Senator, we have recently included that at the Senate hearing in Washington, which as you know I attended, and some people wanted that change made, and it is so scenic that people should not feel that they are passing through an area and not be in the park until sometime later.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am curious about one statement you made, and then followed it up that "There shall be no restriction on development of recreational facilities along the road, passing as it does through the most spectacular mountain scenery on the American continent." Does this refer to the special corridor that would be involved?

Mr. BLONK. Any place like where the road would pass through, including the corridor, including mention of the Granite Creek area which is not in any area now, you understand, Senator, part of the road remains status quo, it isn't in the park or corridor, and we refer in this instance to all parts of the park.

Senator FANNIN. Is this a connecting road?

Mr. BLONK. Well, the summit of the road is at Washington Pass where the east and west meet, and down beyond that point on the east side we have the Granite Creek section of the road which is not included in the corridor you refer to. From that point on, some distance in the corridor, we hope not to have restriction on recreation in any part of it.

Senator FANNIN. Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Excuse me, I may have to ask some elementary questions, because I am not familiar with the area. I presume this is State Highway 20?

Mr. BLONK. Yes.

Senator BURDICK. And it is your testimony that you would want operation and maintenance in the State of Washington, regardless of what we do with the park?

Mr. BLONK. Yes, that really isn't an argument, Senator, because everyone I have talked to agrees that this should be that way, and we are just stating our position over here.

Senator BURDICK. Oh, I see. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Blonk.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HU BLONK, PRESIDENT OF NORTH CROSS-STATE HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

Within a few months the people of Washington will have waited three-quarters of a century for a trans-mountain road through the breathtakingly beautiful North Cascades Mountains.

It was in 1893 that the first appropriation for a highway through the high country in the northern part of Washington was made. The State Legislature that year voted $20,000 to build 200 miles of road from Bellingham Bay to Marcus on the Columbia River by way of Ruby Creek.

It is more than a half century since the first highway association ever formed in this state began pushing for a road through what is justly called "The American Alps" and described as "An array of alpine scenery unmatched in the United States." The organization died of discouragement some years, only to spring up with renewed vigor.

Today the very-much-alive North Cross-State Highway Association is seeing bulldozers at each end of the road coming closer and closer together. Only some eight miles will separate the east and west construction scenes when current and soon-to-be advertised contracts are let. And the years to completion can be counted on one hand.

Because of the far-too-long a wait for completion of the highway, this association urges this committee to do all within its power to protect the road from delay in its completion and to prevent interference with the widest possible use of the great recreational potentialities that lie along its route.

Regardless of whether one favors opening the North Cascades to thousands traveling in automobiles or whether one belongs to the select group that feels that even the presence of a horse in the mountains is an invasion of their privacy, the North Cross State Highway is vital in serving both interests as an access to scenic grandeur.

This association is pleased and proud to note that there was no testimony against the highway at the April hearings of this subcommittee on SB 1321 in Washington, D.C. Such universal support for this significant link in the northern half of the state between the upper Puget Sound Area and the vast region of Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho and other areas to the east, is justly warranted, our association believes.

The association recommended in a resolution presented at the hearing of the Federal Study Team Report on the Cascades held in Seattle last year, that the highway be placed in a special corridor to remove it from within the prospective boundaries of a national park.

The association wishes to express its thanks to Senator Henry Jackson and Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Representatives Thomas Foley and Lloyd Meeds and others of the Washington Congressional Delegation, and to the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture for having brought forth legislation that creates this corridor and that, strengthened in a few places, will assure optimum use of the road and its vast recreational assets.

The establishment of a corridor through which the road shall pass—named the Lake Ross Recreational Area—is a constructive gesture towards assuring that the scenic North Cross-State Highway shall be completed expeditiously under the State Highways Department and Federal Bureau of Public Roads, and that it shall provide maximum benefits for a maximum number of uses.

This legislation recognizes that the road is a vital commercial artery that has some national defense implications, and is a spectacular forest-lined avenue that will open up for the ever-growing number of people seeking recreation in a turbulent world. What the North Cascades Study report calls "Unique and unparalleled mountain masses," of "Such grandeur and magnificence," as found "In no place else in the United States."

It will provide for those who travel by motorized vehicle unforgettable enjoyment in restful mountain valleys and panoramic views of a magnificent array of peaks that give the Cascades their striking beauty. At the same time the road will provide ready access to those who wish, afoot or on horseback, to go into the wilderness vastness of one of the world's great mountain ranges.

Time will prove that few investments in road construction in the Northwest will have been as worthwhile as that allotted to the North Cross-State Highway. To date 8½ million dollars has been authorized for contracts completed or in progress. This leaves just 10½ million yet to be spent, and some of this already has been approved in current budgets.

Focusing down on the bill at issue today: The North Cross State Highway Association urges that the legislation finally adopted by the Congress contain the following stipulations:

1. Administration and maintenance of the completed highway shall remain in the control of the State of Washington.

SB 1321, the association feels, does not spell out, in clear-cut fashion, that control of the highway should be retained by the State Highway Department. To assure that this is done, we offer the following wording change in the bill.

"Administration of State Route 20—the North Cross-State Highway—now provided by the State of Washington—shall be retained by the State regardless of which federal agency administers the Lake Ross Recreation Area, in which part of the highway is situated."

"Sufficient area shall be reserved to permit the State Highway Department efficiently to construct, maintain, improve, or change the road as required to meet future needs."

2. There shall be no restriction on commercial use of the road.

As written SB 1321 needs strengthening to provide that there be no curtailment at any time on the use of the road by trucks or other large vehicles.

We urge the following wording:

"No restriction shall be imposed on use of the road by commercial traffic and no fee charged for use of the road."

3. There shall be no restriction on development of recreational facilities along the road, passing as it does through the most spectacular mountain scenery on the American continent.

4. There shall be no obstacles created by this or any other legislation, or by administrative fiat by any agency involved in construction of the road because of a jurisdictional dispute, that will prevent earliest possible completion of the highway.

5. There shall be no change made in SB 1321 that will place within the North Cascades National Park the Granite Creek stretch of the highway, running from Rainy Pass to the vicinity of Ross Lake, as is being sought by some organizations.

Nor shall Washington Pass and vicinity be included in a national park.

This association believes that it is in the public interest to have as few restrictions on any area associated with the North Cross State Highway as possible.

6. The association supports Senate Joint Memorial number 21, passed by the Legislature of the State of Washington. Pertinent sections of it read:

"Whereas, the future management of the North Cascades national resource has been amply studied by many groups with diverse interests; and

"Whereas, the Congress now has the findings, conclusions and recommendations of responsible groups, agencies and individuals;

"Now, therefore, your memorialists respectfully petition the Congress to enact legislation in accord with the concept of multiple use and in accord with the State of Washington North Cascade Study Committee's recommendations wherein an Advisory Board would be established to serve as policy counsel, and wherein outdoor recreation and natural preservation would be established as prime uses of the area;

"Be it further resolved, that the Congress follow the specific recommendations of the State of Washington North Cascades Study Group in allocation, promotion and development of multiple purpose recreation areas and wilderness areas under the manageemnt of the U.S. Forest Service, subject to the qualification that if, in the judgment of the Congress the national interest will not be preserved by the establishment of a wilderness preserve in the Pickett Range Area, then we respectfully petition the Congress to establish a national park of not to exceed three hundred twenty thousand acres in said area; and

"Be it further resolved, that copies of this memorial be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Committee Chairmen of the Senate and House Standing Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, and to each member of Congress from the State of Washington."

In conclusion, this association wishes to thank Senator Jackson and other members of the committee for having set aside their valuable time to conduct these hearings in the state so that people may express themselves in regard to this important legislation.

Senator JACKSON. The next witness is Mr. Philip B. Kern, Washington Cattlemen's Association.

Before you proceed, I want to announce that there are 30 students from the Washington State history class at Nathan Eckstine Junior High School here with their teacher, Mr. George Abbey. We are delighted that you are here to watch the legislative process in action.

Maybe one of these days you will be coming around to a hearing to offer some noble advice for those of us who have kind of messed things up from time to time. Any statements you wish to send in will be printed at this point.

And my colleague reminds me that one of you may well be presiding here.

STATEMENT OF JAMES K. RICHARDS

I am one person representing many people. Most of these people are students from my school, Nathan Eckstein. I feel a North Cascades National Park should be established. I would like to add, because I am a skier, that I feel Mt. Shukson should be left out of the park. Many of my friends and I have skied at Mt. Shukson and feel there should be an area left near the park for this form of recreation.

I believe a tramway would be most appropriate to the beauty of the park. It would provide a safe, easy way for people to visit this area. Thank you for your time.

STATEMENT OF DESMOND SKUBI

As has been stated, the North Cascades are of exceptional beauty and grandeur, but unfortunately much of this rugged area is unapproachable. There are few good roads, at present, into this area. In much of this area trails are not maintained or developed. I hope that if a North Cascades National Park is developed, it will provide the tourist with an opportunity to visit this area. The development of this area would be welcome to the hiker and mountaineer also. Development would be a welcome and constructive achievement.

STATEMENT OF BECKY VIGGERS

I know that I'm not an authority on this subject, but I am what Mr. Kern might call a mountain goat, and I've hiked in the proposed area before. I've seen how ugly the scars left from mining and logging are, and how they mar the beauty of a virgin forest. I would like this area to became a national park with a few ski areas and a few shelters by the lakes for hikers. The ski areas should be as close as possible to the highways and the edge of the park, so that the center is left for hiking. Hunting should not be allowed because it is too dangerous to the hikers.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF STEVE AHERN

This is one of the more abundant areas of the United States. There are many national forests now but most are commercialized. I think this area should be left as it is so that future people, including the people of today, can have an easily accessible wilderness area to hike, fish, and camp in. In a world where apartments and buildings dominate the cities, there should be a place to get away from it all. Copper mining shouldn't be allowed because it would ruin large areas of land. Besides, there are many mines in other areas of the state and country where enough mining is already being done.

STATEMENT OF ANN HABEGGER

I don't think that the Northern Cascades area should be allowed to be bought by the Kennecott Copper Company because in fifteen or twenty years, there will be nothing left of the area but a big pit and a mess from the blasting, whereas if it is made into a National Park, it will be something worthwhile that everyone can enjoy, and it will be something worthwhile that we can leave behind for our children to enjoy. There are other places where they can get copper, and we don't need it *that* desperately.

I'm only fifteen, and not a voting citizen yet, but my Washington State Government class is my favorite one, and I'm very interested in State affairs, and try to be aware of them.

STATEMENT OF CAROLYN WOOD

I agree with Governor Evans' proposal for the North Cascades Park. I feel tht if the idea is not carried out (by that I mean if it is used as an open pit mine) that the people and the officials of the State would never forgive themselves. This winter spent 1½ weeks in the Canadian Rockies, and I think we should take this area for our example to follow. This is a perfect example of what would happen if it was left as a wilderness. The Canadian area does have skiing, but the lifts are put up so they are few and far apart which gives a large area for skiing, but the beauty of the country is not marred. In this area there is no hunting, which is the one limitation that there should always be. Having this one rules makes it possible for the hikers to actually see these animals up close. When no shots are fired, the animals do not become afraid.

Today we must always be thinking of the future, and if it were decided that this virgin wilderness was to be used for a mine that the State of Washington and even the U.S. would never again be able to say that there is a real wilderness left in their country.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP B. KERN, REPRESENTING THE WASHINGTON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. KERN. Thank you, Senator. My name is Phil Kern. I live in Ellensburg and I make my living by raising sheep and cattle. I am here representing the Washington Wool Growers, the Washington Cattlemen's Association, and the Port of Kittitas County. By now you have no doubt listed my testimony as being pro-multiple-use and anti-park. You are absolutely correct if you assume this to be true.

In fact, on our ranch we have a rather long chute with a dodge gate at the end of it. It is too bad you don't have a dodge chute at this hearing—they're quite efficient and we are able to handle several thousand head in a relatively short time with them. I imagine you would welcome the use of it if it weren't for one thing. The use of the North Cascades is vital to the future of this State.

Every prediction on the growth of this State is too conservative. Our whole economy is being reshaped, and we are finding that all of us are many years behind in developments to handle this State's citizens' needs without considering those from outside who wish to visit our area and enjoy our scenery.

Before we rush to the conclusion that we must establish a park in order to protect the North Cascades, let's take a long look at the consequences. For one thing, the North Cascades is only one of the beauty spots in this State. Many of us prefer areas in the Central Cascades—areas which have had multiple-use management, and which host thousands upon thousands of vacation days. To lock up one area of the Cascades and permit only one use would mean that those individuals who preferred any one of several other uses would be forced to overrun one another in order to enjoy that use. This ultimately would destroy the enjoyment of the mountains for many of us.

As landowners and managers, we are asked repeatedly to allow hunters, rock hounds, recreationists, and others, the use of our private land. It doesn't begin to make sense for us to provide a use for our

land free when the Federal Government denies the same use in an area which is controlled by the Park Service.

There is a bit of ranching philosophy in the question: "Why trade a good horse off when there is no profit to be made in the deal?"

Why then should we trade good Forest Service multiple-use management to satisfy one selfish use?

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Kern, thank you for your statement. Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. Mr. Kern, do you have any specific areas that you think could be put in a North Cascades National Park; areas not conducive to cattle raising and sheep raising?

Mr. KERN. I am not talking only cattle and sheep raising. I am also representing the Port of Kittitas County, which is supported naturally by the taxpayers of that county, and all of us love our part of the Cascades. We may go into one area that is not in any of the Alpine areas necessarily with our sheep, but we also camp in other areas and during hunting season and other times, when people are excluded from some areas and they come down and they ruin it completely for hikers, campers and the like by just having too much of a concentration of use on that area. We are going to have enough use of that area as it is, but if you close out a whole area such as is proposed by this park to this use of hunting or to the use of rock-hounding or something like this, why then you are going to concentrate this use and it is going to be worse than we are even thinking it is going to be.

Senator FANNIN. In other words, you feel that by multiple utilization, as you express, the usage is greater?

Mr. KERN. Yes. I think with the growth of the region being so tremendous, we are going to need the whole area for all use, and I am talking about all recreation uses now.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. I think I know what you mean, but do you really want to characterize recreation as a selfish use?

Mr. KERN. No, no, just one part of recreation. I call hunting recreation, I call rock-hounding recreation.

Senator BURDICK. Well, when you say to satisfy one selfish use, to what are you referring?

Mr. KERN. I am talking about satisfying the mountain goats only. Our prime use, of course, is raising sheep and cattle, but we allow hunters and we allow these rock-hound people to come in, the lapidarians, and we welcome them, we don't restrict the use of our land at all. We find that it is spread out and we have no damage whatsoever, we never have had an instance of it, but when you concentrate upon a given area, we are thinking that they are going to concentrate on our private lands, and we pay taxes on them as well as the forest land.

Senator BURDICK. If this were placed in an organized park, wouldn't there be better control of the area so this wouldn't happen?

Mr. KERN. Well, you can control the park for certain uses, but not for all recreational needs and as long as the State game department, and justifiably so, sells as many permits to hunt as they do, you are going to accelerate the problem.

Senator BURDICK. Well, we will have to see what the Park Service people say as to what uses they can put it to.

I want to thank you for your testimony.

Senator JACKSON. I didn't get your comment on wilderness. As you are aware, wilderness in many ways is far more restrictive in usage than the park. You are aware of that?

Mr. KERN. Yes; but you can graze in wilderness areas.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, and you can mine it, but you can't build roads in, right?

Mr. KERN. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Is it because grazing and mining are permitted that you favor wilderness?

Mr. KERN. Oh no, no, no. You can hunt in wilderness, can't you?

Senator JACKSON. That is right, you can fish in parks and fish in wilderness. You see what I am getting at? Though there are restrictions, it depends on how each of us are affected, isn't that a fact? I fully understand your position, but I didn't want the record to stand that wilderness areas are not restricted and parks are. This is something that the public must fully understand. You can't use, in wilderness areas, automated devices; I mean you can't come in with airplanes. You are aware of that?

Mr. KERN. Right.

Senator JACKSON. Why do you not object to those restrictions, when you object to park restrictions? This is what I am curious about.

Mr. KERN. Well, I just object to the fact that they are going to exclude certain uses of it on a recreational basis and you have this need to open it up for hunting, to open it up for rock hounding and the like, maybe you are not as conscious of it as we are when we have to live through this thing every fall and every summer on these rock hounders, they are fine people, I haven't any objection to them.

Senator JACKSON. What you are concerned about is if they are excluded from the proposed national park, they will come over and inundate your area?

Mr. KERN. Right, they certainly will.

Senator JACKSON. Well, that is an interesting point. They are doing it now, aren't they?

Mr. KERN. Yes, but with all the projections, why it is just going to be——

Senator JACKSON. We have a population problem too, but we don't want to get into that.

Thanks, Mr. Kern, we appreciate having your statement.

Senator JACKSON. Next is a representative of the Conservation Education and Action Council, from the University of Washington. I don't know who.

Would you state your name for the record?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT PYLE, PRESIDENT, CONSERVATION EDUCATION AND ACTION COUNCIL, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Mr. PYLE. My name is Robert Pyle.

I am president of the Conservation Education and Action Council of the University of Washington. I have also been authorized to speak for Active Conservation Tactics which is a group similar to our own at the University of California at Berkeley.

Honorable Senators, gentlemen of the committee, the Conservation Education and Action Council at the University of Washington is a student, faculty, and staff organization with over 100 members and is interested in promoting the wise use of the Nation's natural resources and in preserving a rich natural environment.

The Conservation Education and Action Council supports the proposal of S. 1321 to establish a national park, recreation area, and additional national forest wilderness in the North Cascades area of Washington State. The spectacular and unique geological features of the region, which are set in a superb wilderness setting, desire special protection and recognition. The council supports the designation of the northern unit of the proposed national park north of the Skagit River either as a national forest wilderness or as part of a national park. The council strongly urges that the southern unit of the proposed national park south of the Skagit River be designated as part of a national park.

Although the council is in general agreement with S. 1321, they have arrived at a considered study which is at several points, which if possible we would strongly recommend being included in the legislation on the issue.

(1) That the boundary of the national park be moved eastward to encompass the Granite Creek and upper Bridge Creek drainage basins,

(2) That the Ross Lake Recreation Area boundary be moved to within one-quarter mile of the high water mark of Ross Lake and that the Beaver Creek arm of the lake be included within the national park or national forest wilderness,

(3) That the boundary of the national park in the drainage of the Cascade River be moved 3 to 5 miles westward,

(4) That the boundary of the national park or national forest wilderness north of Mount Shuksan be moved 3 to 5 miles westward,

(5) That all of the presently roadless area within the proposed national park and all of the drainage of the Stehekin River above the mouth of Bridge Creek be placed within the national wilderness preservation system at the time of the establishment of the park,

(6) The Horseshoe Basin be added to the proposed Pasayten Wilderness,

(7) That further additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness in the Suiattle, White Chuck, White, Chiwawa, and Entiat River Basins be considered,

(8) That no tramways be built at Arctic Creek or Price Lake.

Our position on the Kennecott issue will be further elaborated by other representatives of our organization.

I have one further comment, Senators, which is not in my written statement and I would like to direct it to Senator Fannin, if I may in regard to the question of will these inclusions, these recommendations, make this legislation more difficult to pass; and I think this may indeed be true, or it may not on the grounds that Mr. Evans showed or will show, but I would also like to say in conjunction with this that Senator Jackson, when he received the Wilderness Act bill in his committee got it through his committee certainly possessing the knowledge that if he wished to exclude mining from the wilderness area and Wilderness Act this would definitely make the legislation more diffi-

cult. It could not help but do otherwise with the fantastically huge mining lobby, but this didn't stop him from putting the quality of the act above the idea of the difficulty of passing the legislation and I believe we should not sit over the highest possible quality of the act in this instance in order to alleviate difficulty of passage although I know that isn't appropriate consideration in a session in which you have probably many bills. This is part of the element of President Johnson's new conservation, when he speaks of the prime consideration being the quality of the environment and I think we must corroborate this by saying the quality of our legislation must be as great as possible.

Gentlemen, the optimism and dedication of my generation of conservationists will be justified and reinforced to the degree that the legislators and administrators demonstrate their land ethic, by preserving the prime character of the land.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you Mr. Pyle. Are you a student at the university?

Mr. PYLE. Yes, sir, I am.

Senator JACKSON. What year?

Mr. PYLE. I am a sophomore.

Senator JACKSON. What is your discipline, what——

Mr. PYLE (interrupting). Biology and education.

Senator JACKSON. Well, thank you for your statement.

Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. Mr. Pyle, different groups are entitled to their opinions, and I wouldn't say that you are always going against the best interests of a particular project by considering the recommendations of the people who are becoming involved. In some of the cases there may be the standpoint of economics and other standpoints of particular surroundings, so there are many elements of consideration. When I brought out a balance, I was talking about what could be done that would give the type of legislation that would be desirable. I think that is the objective that we have.

Mr. PYLE. I see. The only point I wish to make was not a criticism of your idea of a balance, which I think is absolutely essential, but only that we must have the courage to support the highest quality of legislation that we possibly can.

Senator FANNIN. Well, I certainly agree with you, but it is a matter of opinion as to what is the highest quality of legislation.

Mr. PYLE. That is definitely true.

Senator JACKSON. And there is the problem, too, Mr. Pyle, of legislative judgment, keeping in mind that legislation sometimes is the art of the possible, and all legislation is the result of compromise.

Mr. PYLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. In other words, if we are to follow any other rules, we wouldn't get anything passed—we would have legislative anarchy. I understand your point, that we ought to make a maximum effort on the assumption that when we get over to the House we will have problems. Isn't that what you are saying?

Mr. PYLE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. I am just trying to say what I don't think you quite said, but were getting around to.

Mr. PYLE. Yes, sir, the type of thing that you are pushing for when you got it through the committee.

Senator FANNIN. But you do want legislation?

Mr. PYLE. I want legislation.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. When I was at the University of Minnesota, we liked recreation too, but you have got it organized now, haven't you? You have a hundred members. Is the interest growing?

Mr. PYLE. It is growing, yes, it is 2 years old, and as of now we have a hundred dues-paying members and quite a few more that come to the programs.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. We enjoyed having you.

Senator JACKSON. The Chair previously called Mr. Newkirk. Is he here?

(No response.)

Senator JACKSON. Is Mr. Douglas Cook, Bear Creek Mining Co., and Mr. Harvey Manning of Issaquah here?

(No response.)

Senator JACKSON. We now turn to Mr. William Lenihan, Seattle.

Mr. Lenihan, we are delighted to have you again before the committee. I trust that you will endeavor in your verbal remarks to avoid repetitious remarks. Your whole statement will go into the record, but to the extent that you can avoid duplicaion on the verbal presentation, we will appreciate it.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM F. LENIHAN, GENERAL COUNSEL, OUTDOORS UNLIMITED, INC.

Mr. LENIHAN. Thank you. I will try to highlight it very briefly.

It is a pleasure to be back with you. My name is William F. Lenihan, general counsel of Outdoors Unlimited, Inc., a nonprofit Washington corporation. I am also, as you know, the executive vice president of the Pacific Northwest Ski Instructors' Association. This I think is my first love.

Since the time of the last hearing, our membership has grown from in excess of 17,000 to now in excess of 20,000, primarily residents of the State of Washington. I think I would like to direct my remarks primarily to the brochure that has been prepared by the Secretary of the Interior and the Park Service concerning proposed developments of the North Cascades Park.

A perusal of these plans indicates that it is not going to be a park for very many people. There are too many restrictions on the use.

The entire area of the proposed park, except for three small portions at Trail Creek, Arctic Creek, and Stehekin Valley, are proposed for wilderness study, and of course many of the park proponents wish to have as part of this legislation that the wilderness be established in all of these areas, concurrently with the enactment of the legislation. This means no hunting in places like the Stehekin Valley, for example.

Now, getting into the proposed development plan insofar as they concern these aerial tramways, the one at Price Lake is going to transport people to the north face of Mount Shuksan, a picture of which is contained in the brochure. It is going to also provide these people with foot access to the area, high impact and avalanches, icefalls, and other

extreme hazards connected with these active glacial systems on the north face. I believe this proposal is imprudent at least because it is going to expose many potential visitors to an extreme hazard and some unnecessary deaths are likely to result from it.

The Price Creek tram, along with the Arctic Creek tram are unique, I think. They are all going to cost more than a million dollars per unit and the only thing they are going to provide is access to observation points and trail systems 3 or 4 months a year. It seem ridiculous to me that you can afford to spend that type of money without having any residual winter sports use at all, because they aren't located in the areas where the terrain, the snow conditions and the exposures are proper for the winter sports development that should go along with the use of these trams.

Now I think the Government could probably afford to do this anyway, but I don't think private capital would ever want to hazard the kind of investment that you are talking about in these tram systems with the very limited use that they are going to avail.

These trams should be built where the full winter sports potential 8 or 9 months a year can be realized along with the summertime sightseeing uses they will provide.

Now, further with regard to winter sports, there is one thing I should mention in my testimony and that is with regard to the advent of the Buddy Werner League, the Little Leagues of skiing that are coming up. They are named of course after Buddy Werner, one of our Olympic competitors who was killed in an avalanche a few years ago and they are going to provide keen skiing competition for us up to youths 13 years of age, and they expect to have over 100,000 children around the United States engaged in this form of regulated ski competition. The hope is of course that they will develop many world champions from it. We haven't got any place to put these kids, the ones that are going to come from these States, Senators, because our ski areas are already taxed to the maximum.

Now also, during the course of my former testimony at Washington, D.C., Dr. Crafts pointed out that the vicinity of Granite Creek has been deleted from the park because three potential ski areas are under study in that vicinity. I have got to respectfully disagree with Dr. Crafts' opinion in several respects. First of all, I don't think there has been an intensive study done at Liberty Bell and these other areas that they have under consideration, the only thing that they know is that there is possible terrain there close to the vicinity of the Cross-State Highway, but the best evidence indicates that they would be marginal at best, I think one further consideration that you should have is that they are on the wrong side of the Cascade crest, not from the standpoint of the quality of the snow, but from the standpoint of the people, the population centers are on the west side, not the east side.

I would like to make one very sincere request of the committee, and that is that we have an evaluation of the entire North Cascade region, the proposed wilderness area, the existing wilderness areas, the proposed park, but with independent experts outside both the Forest Service and Interior Department so that we can get an objective evaluation and we can all put our mind to rest as to what is there and what isn't there and why and how we go about it. Then we don't have to worry about locking up a bunch of bills, and I think the key to the

whole thing Senators is that the North Cascades are referred to often as the American alps.

Well, if these are the American alps, let's develop them like the European alps, because they, the people in Europe use their alps. The people of the State of Washington and the United States, if we have a park in the North Cascades in these vast wilderness areas with their present restrictions aren't going to be able to use these alps, and I think that is what it all boils down to. Now I would like to propose a couple of other things, if you will go back to my other testimony, and I am referring primarily to your discussion with Mr. Parke of the Ski Areas Association, I think the only way that we are going to preserve winter sports uses and many of the other uses is for congressional changes in the policies upon which national parks and wilderness areas are established and managed. You heard him talk about helicopter skiing. You can't land a helicopter in a wilderness area or in a wilderness park, and it is ridiculous and you can't fly an airplane in there, and if they are going to land on a snowfield nothing is going to be hurt, it is going to be up to you gentlemen to specifically—maybe it is going to require an amendment not only to the original national park legislation, but also the Wilderness Act in order to be sure that a realistic logical sensible policy of utilization of these lands can be insured for the protection of all the people and not just a few.

Now I would like to quote from Mr. Blain Freer's article that appeared in yesterday's P.I. because I think it is very appropriate. He says:

> The most vocal proponents for a National Park are the mountaineering groups, for whom we have great admiration and feel a strong bond of fellowship. We have applauded their vigorous stands in the cause of conservation.
>
> However, in this case, we feel that they are wrong, both morally and tactically, in alienating the sportsmen, skiers, and the countless others who can enjoy the North Cascades without ruining its wilderness character, by striving to deny them its use.

I think that is what it boils down to and if you go back to my testimony in Washington, Senators, you are going to have to have some legislation that authorizes the picking of huckleberries; huckleberries can't be picked now because of administrative regulations. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you Mr. Lenihan. We appreciate having your additional statement.

We have a letter from Mr. Greeley, which I referred to earlier this morning, in response to certain questions I have raised at the last hearing. In referring to the various ski areas, he mentions this:

> These included the four sites along the North Cross-State—

well let me just go back a bit further:

> Of the nine sites listed above, seven have been studied or are under further study. These include the four sites along the North Cross-State Highway. Gabriel Horn, Norway, Liberty Bell, Sandy Butte, Squire Creek, Tiffany Mountain and Twin Sisters.
>
> These studies consist primarily of preliminary feasibility determination. Factors considered are land status, access, weather conditions, snow conditions, suitability for development, and impact on other national forest resources.

What is your comment on that?

Mr. LENIHAN. Well some of these areas I am not familiar with by name, Senator. I think if you will go back to Skip Voorhees' testimony

before this committee in February of last year, prior to the introduction of S. 1321, you will recall he, through the evaluation of two other experts, identified 15 ski areas in the North Cascades region and the ones that the Forest Service had marked—Liberty Bell, Gabriel Peak is another one, I've forgotten the third—are all marginal at best. They also identified a potential ski area in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Komo-Kulshan in the vicinity of Mount Baker, and several others that have much better potential. The big thing is that we are talking about different types of access to ski areas now, and all these in the heartland haven't been evaluated, they haven't even had people in there at the right time of year to look at the avalanche, passes, and things of this type that have to be done right now.

Senator JACKSON. He mentioned seven others that have not been evaluated as yet; that is, Boulder Creek, Blue Lake, Harts Pass, Snow King, Hagen Mountain, T-bone Ridge, and Snow Field Colonial. Are you familiar with some of those?

Mr. LENIHAN. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much Mr. Lenihan.

Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. No questions.

Senator BURDICK. No questions.

Mr. LENIHAN. One other think I would like to make a specific proposal on, Mount Shuksan should be deleted. It is quite adjacent to the existing ski area; Shuksan Arm would be inside the proposed park and that is intensively used right now by touring skiers. With the advent of the helicopter, it is a very logical thing to expect that people are going to want to be lifted onto Shuksan Arm. If that is the type of transportation to be used it would be absolutely prohibitive with these unrealistic policies that now govern the management of the national parks.

Senator JACKSON. You say that Shuksan Arm should be eliminated?

Mr. LENIHAN. The whole Mount Shuksan should be eliminated so as to permit skiing on portions of it that are skiable, and that is something very specific.

Senator JACKSON. Are there any ski lifts on that part of it now?

Mr. LENIHAN. No, not on Shuksan Arm. But people climb up there every weekend, touring skiers, and all they have to do is ride up to the top of the existing chair lift and ski down a little way and get onto the ridge line that goes right up Shuksan Arm.

Senator FANNIN. Well, that wouldn't be prohibited, would it?

Mr. LENIHAN. That wouldn't be prohibited, but if you want to take them there by helicopter it would. You see my point?

Senator FANNIN. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF WILLIAM F. LENIHAN, GENERAL COUNSEL, OUTDOORS UNLIMITED, INC.

My name is William F. Lenihan and I am the General Counsel for Outdoors Unlimited, Inc., a nonprofit Washington corporation. This testimony is intended to supplement my previous statement given before this Committee in Washington, D.C., on April 25, 1967. I wish to express my appreciation to this Committee for this opportunity to supplement my earlier remarks.

I wish to address my remarks primarily to the matters contained in the proposed North Cascades National Park brochure prepared by the U.S. Department of Interior and the National Park Service in March of this year.

As you gentlemen know, Outdoors Unlimited is an organization dedicated to conservation principles applied in a fashion to permit all forms of outdoor recreation to the maximum reasonable extent possible upon the publicly owned lands of this nation. The membership within our group reflects a wise diversity of avocations for outdoor recreation—hunters, skiers, rockhounds, fishermen, hikers, campers, scenic drivers, and many others. A perusal of the proposed development plans for the National Park and national recreation area amply demonstrates to me that the proposed park is not one designed for people. The entire area of the proposed park, except for three small portions at Trail Creek, Arctic Creek and in the Stehekin Valley are proposed for Wilderness study. Further, the organizations and people in favor of the National Park are urging that the wilderness classification be granted co-extensively with the creation of the park to all of these areas. This means that the hunting available in the Stehekin Valley will be foreclosed and that reasonable access to and facilities within the National Park will be denied.

Specifically, I would like to direct my remarks to the proposed aerial tramways in the park. The one at Price Creek will transport people to a point where they have a magnificent view of the north face of Mount Shuksan. It will also provide them with foot access to all of the paths of known avalanches, ice falls, and the other extreme hazards connected with the active glacial systems on the north side. I believe this proposal is imprudent, to say the least, because it is going to expose many potential visitors to extreme hazard and unnecessary deaths will likely be the catastrophic result.

The Price Lake tram, along with the Arctic Creek tram, and the Ruby Mountain tram, are each unique. They are geared to transport people to observation points for a limited period of three to four months during the summer. They are located where they have no potential residual winter sports value. This equipment is extremely expensive, each tram system costing a million dollars or more. It is wholly unrealistic, both economically and otherwise, but I guess the Government is the only entity that can afford to engage in a business on a loss basis of the proportion envisioned in these proposals. I am certain that no private capital will be forthcoming to finance trams like those proposed by the Secretary of the Interior.

If these trams are going to be built, they should be built in an area where the full winter sports potential can also be realized along with the summer sightseeing use.

With regard to winter sports, there is a new type of skiing and a new uphill lift facility that is rapidly coming on, as the skiing opportunity is sought away from the untracted slopes of developed ski areas. The form of access is the helicopter.

Helicopters are prohibited from landing in a wilderness area. The landing of a helicopter in a snow field cannot possibly harm anything in the landing area. The noise cannot possibly bother the hiker because during the periods of the year when this type of skiing is best, there will be no hikers in the North Cascades. We are talking about a time when the North Cascades are submerged in many feet of snow. Either Wilderness Area or National Park would preclude this type of activity and it is an unreasonable restriction.

Mount Shuksan should be deleted in any event from this North Cascade Park proposal. On the very edge of the park is an existing ski area with two chair lifts and many base facilities. It is natural to expect this form of helicopter skiing I have been discussing to blossom here since it is a short hop from the top of the existing chair lift to the top of Shuksan Arm, a place now already intensely utilized by touring skiers.

One other matter of severe impact which you should be made aware of concerns the formulation of the Little League for competitive skiing. Buddy Werner leagues are being formed all over the country to develop team skiing competition for youths up to 13 years of age. It is anticipated that there may be in excess of 100,000 children engaged in Buddy Werner League competition in the United States within the next year or so. It is logical to expect that many of these will actively be participating in the State of Washington. We have to have areas in which to place these skiers. They don't exist at the present time.

During the course of my former testimony in Washington, Dr. Kraft pointed out that the vicinity in Granite Creek had been deleted from the proposed park because of three suitable winter sports sites presently under study by the Forest Service. I respectfully disagree with Dr. Kraft in several respects. To my knowledge these areas have not been under any intensive study. They seem to be reasonably appropriate because they are near an existing or proposed road. The best evidence that I have been able to gather is that they are rather marginal for ski area development and further, they are on the wrong side of the Cascade Divide, not from the standpoint of the quality of the snow but from the standpoint of the nearness to the population centers and this is what insures a ski area's success. The ability to get people to it.

I would like to make one sincere request. That is that this Committee direct the appropriate Government agency to obtain a thorough winter sports development evaluation of the entire North Cascade region by a group of independent experts rather than employees of either the Department of Interior or the Forest Service. By obtaining such a study, which could be accomplished hopefully it is commenced immediately in a year's time or less, you should then be in a position to put to rest the doubts that I am sure lurk in your minds regarding whether or not you are locking up many needed winter sports resort sites through enacting S. 1321.

The North Cascades has been referred to as the American Alps. If these are the American Alps, then let's develop them like the European Alps so all the people can enjoy them. There is a true basis to the balancing of all of the interests of all of the people affected by any land classification in the North Cascades.

In closing, I would like to quote briefly from an article written by Blain Freer, a columnist for the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, that appeared in the May 24th edition. Mr. Freer says:

"The most vocal proponents for a national park are the mountaineering groups, for whom we have great admiration and feel a strong bond of fellowship. We have applauded their vigorous stands in the cause of conservation.

However, in this case, we feel that they are wrong, both morally and tactically, in alienating the sportsmen, skiers, and the countless others who can enjoy the North Cascades without ruining its wilderness character, by striving to deny them its use."

This is the way Outdoors Unlimited feels about this park and wilderness area proposal contained in Senate Bill 1321.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Michael Bishop, Redmond?

I take it you do not have a prepared statement?

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL BISHOP, REDMOND, WASH.

Mr. BISHOP. No, I do not have a statement. I am not a member of any group, I am just representing my family.

Senator JACKSON. Just your family?

Mr. BISHOP. Yes, which isn't too big.

I feel, in my own opinion, that too much emphasis has been put on developing the park right now, without looking into the future, as to what the recreational ideas of the park should be. I think that it should be more of a long-range plan and that all of these recreational facilities should not be put in if the proposal is accepted, I mean, not put in immediately. I think it should be over a period of years and possibly a couple of generations so as to fit the needs of the people. I do support the park proposal except for this point.

Senator JACKSON. What do you mean "recreational facilities," if you can be specific?

Mr. BISHOP. Such as helicopter service, and tramways.

Senator JACKSON. Well, a helicopter service is not proposed by the Park Service; the tramway is proposed.

Mr. BISHOP. There was some mention of helicopter service in there.

Senator JACKSON. I think that this was suggested as an amendment to the proposal.

Mr. BISHOP. Yes, but I think that, being that this is the only particular area of its kind in the United States, we ought to be a little slower in our amendments and other things to the proposal if it is adopted. But I do agree with the proposal. There probably will be amendments made; I haven't had enough time to look into it myself as far as boundaries are concerned. I have looked into the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Two weekends ago I was to the end of the White Chuck River Road and I don't know exactly where the boundary is as of now, but I think that it shouldn't go any farther. It should be extended to the end of the White Chuck River Road and also I don't think there should be any more penetration as far as the other areas are concerned where they have stated that the boundaries should be moved out. I think that it should be more or less a progressive measure though, instead of a definite action right away. I would like your comment on that.

Senator JACKSON. What was the question?

Mr. BISHOP. I think that the whole area should be, instead of definite action taken, a progressive movement as to the development of the park area and anything concerning the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Senator JACKSON. I still don't quite understand—you were asking me a question?

Mr. BISHOP. Yes; I wanted your comment on this fact; what do you think about more of a progressive movement instead of a definite action right away if the proposal is accepted?

Senator JACKSON. On which?

Mr. BISHOP. All forms of recreation in the North Cascades National Park.

Senator JACKSON. You are suggesting, in other words, that there ought to be a further study of this whole area that is under discussion here?

Mr. BISHOP. As to the progress of recreation in the area.

Senator JACKSON. Well, have you had an opportunity to study the bill and the proposals that relate to the wilderness of the proposed national park and the national recreation area?

Mr. BISHOP. I have read over parts of this study report by the committee.

Senator JACKSON. Well, why don't you do this: Why don't you go over the bill and go over the study report and write us a letter giving us your comments? I think that would be helpful because we would have to take each item up one at a time. Are you attending school here?

Mr. BISHOP. No, not yet. I plan to go to school this fall in Bellevue Community College.

Senator JACKSON. Community College; you have finished high school here?

Mr. BISHOP. No, not here.

Senator JACKSON. Outside the State?

Mr. BISHOP. Yes. I have only been in the State 2 years and that is why I haven't had too much time to get around through the area.

Senator JACKSON. What is your home State previously?

Mr. BISHOP. Idaho.

Senator JACKSON. We appreciate having your comments. Thank you.

Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. I do want to advise you that there are many dedicated people in this audience who studied this program for a great number of years. In fact, I had one gentleman approach me during the recess who said that he had gone over this area and, with his father, formulated some planning back as far as 1908. So I assure you studies have been made by the State, different groups, and the Federal Government, and that sincere consideration is being given to what will be included in the legislation.

Mr. BISHOP. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. Nothing.

Senator JACKSON. Fine.

Morris Moen, the Mountaineers, Seattle. Mr. Moen, we are pleased to have you and you may proceed in your own way.

STATEMENT OF MORRIS MOEN, PRESIDENT, THE MOUNTAINEERS

Mr. MOEN. I am Morris Moen, president of the Mountaineers, an organization which has grown to over 5,000 members since its formation in 1906. While we support S. 1321, we believe it should be amended to provide additional national park protection for the Mount Baker, Glacier Peak, and Lake Chelan regions.

The purposes of the Mountaineers are: To explore and study mountains, forests, and watercourses of the Northwest, to gather into permanent form the history and traditions of this region, to preserve, by encouragement of protective legislation or otherwise the beauty of Northwest America, to make expeditions into these regions in fullfillment of the above purposes; to encourage a spirit of good fellowship among all lovers of outdoor life.

Through the 60 years of its existence, the Mountaineers has been exploring, studying, and encouraging the protection of the North Cascades. We proposed in 1957 a larger Glacier Peak wilderness than than exists today and in 1960, recommended that essentially the entire North Cascades primitive area be classified as wilderness. We gave our full support to the North Cascades Conservation Council's 1963 proposals for a North Cascades National Park and a Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area. (Prospectus for a North Cascades National Park—1963.)

Present trends indicate that in the future our society will become more and more mechanized. This means that more people with more leisure will want to see samples of nature unspoiled. Furthermore, man's loss of the sense of relationship between himself and nature

would be disastrous, not only to the spirit that is America, but also to the ability of the individual to obtain a true perspective of himself, his problems, and the problems of society. The areas in which one can observe and identify himself with nature are already too few. We need to preserve a fair share of the remaining areas. The North Cascades is America's most outstanding example of such an area.

Why do we say that this represents an area that should be saved as an example of wilderness? Probably the shortest summation is "variety." In this area recommended by the mountaineers one can find rain forest and open, dry pine forest, giant trees and stunted timberline growth, growing glaciers and ice fields, alpine meadows and spectacular concentration of rugged peaks.

We believe that the Cascade north of Steven Pass, shown on attached map should be managed as follows and that S. 1321 should be amended to accomplish this:

A. A North Cascades National Park to be established such that:

1. South of the Skagit River the park would include the 1963 proposal of the North Cascades Conservation Council. While S. 1321 is a commendable step in the direction of preserving some of the outstanding scenic resources of the North Cascades, we are extremely concerned with the extensive compromise between scenery and logging which is so apparent in the bill. This bill and the North Cascades Study Team Report, from which it stems, have both ignored the necessity of protecting critical, threatened forested entrances to the Cascades: These are the Cascade, Suiattle, White Chuck, Shiwawa, White, Sauk, and Entiat River Valleys which together constituted the very basis for the 1963 North Cascades National Park proposal. Also no safeguard against the disastrous Kennecott open-pit copper mine appears possible within the Forest Service-administered Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. By contrast, the 1963 park proposal would enable condemnation proceedings to be employed by the National Park Service. The Granite Creek Valley, including the North Cross-State Highway, should be within the park. As much of this highway as is possible should be included to avoid the public pressures to build other roads into this "wilderness park." Placement of this highway inside the park will permit interpretive facilities to be located there rather than forced to be at the end of a highly undesirable spur road down Bridge Creek. The highway environment of Granite Creek and the scenic climax at Washington Pass are undeniably of national park caliber and as much need maximum scenic protection.

2. North of the Skagit River the park would include the North Cascades study team—Crafts' park proposal combined with the National Park Service's proposal for a park in the Mount Baker region. The proposal includes the only sector of the entire Cascade Range illustrating all chapters of its geological story, from the succession of ancestral mountains of pretertiary times to the present. Therefore, Mount Baker and its immediate vicinity provide a geologic record upon which a complete geological story of the Cascade Range can be illustrated and interpreted.

Extensive contacts occur between the volcanic and nonvolcanic and between the very oldest and the youngest rocks of the Cascade Range, particularly in the Mount Baker-Mount Shuksan-Picket Range area. Here are the choicest localities, unique to this particular portion of

the Northern Cascades, for seeing conclusive geologic proof that long before the present Cascade Range was formed a succession of great mountain ranges ancestral to the range of today existed. This is the significance of the great unconformity, or time gap in the geologic record, between the very old underlying rocks and the types of formations widely prevalent in the Cascade Range. The unconformity indicates that the present Cascade Range lies upon the eroded remnants of these ancestral mountain ranges.

Mount Baker is the northernmost volcano of the Cascade Range and a superlative example of the world-famed fire mountains of the North American portion of the "circle of fire." Beneath Mount Baker's base the very young volcanic deposits of the peak are in direct contact with the very old eroded surface of the ancestral mountains. Elsewhere these young volcanics rest upon the volcanic flow formations prevalent throughout the Cascades. In no other portion of the Cascade Range are these relationships exhibited so clearly, nor on such a large scale. The relationships occurring at the fringes of Mount Baker's base and beneath the great volcano itself are unique.

Room to accommodate park visitation for summer and winter at Heather Meadows and to develop the opportunity for a panoramic view of Mount Baker and Mount Shuksan from near Twin Lakes is badly needed.

B. A Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area to be established which would include the 1963 proposal of the North Cascades Conservation Council and the eastern portion of the Forest Service proposal for an Eldorado Peaks High Country Recreation Area of the North Cascades Study Team Report (1965). This is a region of national park caliber, so firmly established as a traditional hunting ground that impending closure of hunting by a park did not seem practicable.

C. A Pasayten Wilderness to be established as in S. 1321 but extended to include the easternmost 2,500 acres of the North Cascades Primitive Area known as the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region. This is the major eastern entrance into this wilderness.

We appreciate this opportunity to present our views on this important matter.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Moen. We are delighted to have your testimony again today, as we were at our hearings on the study team report. We appreciate having your statement.

Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. No questions.

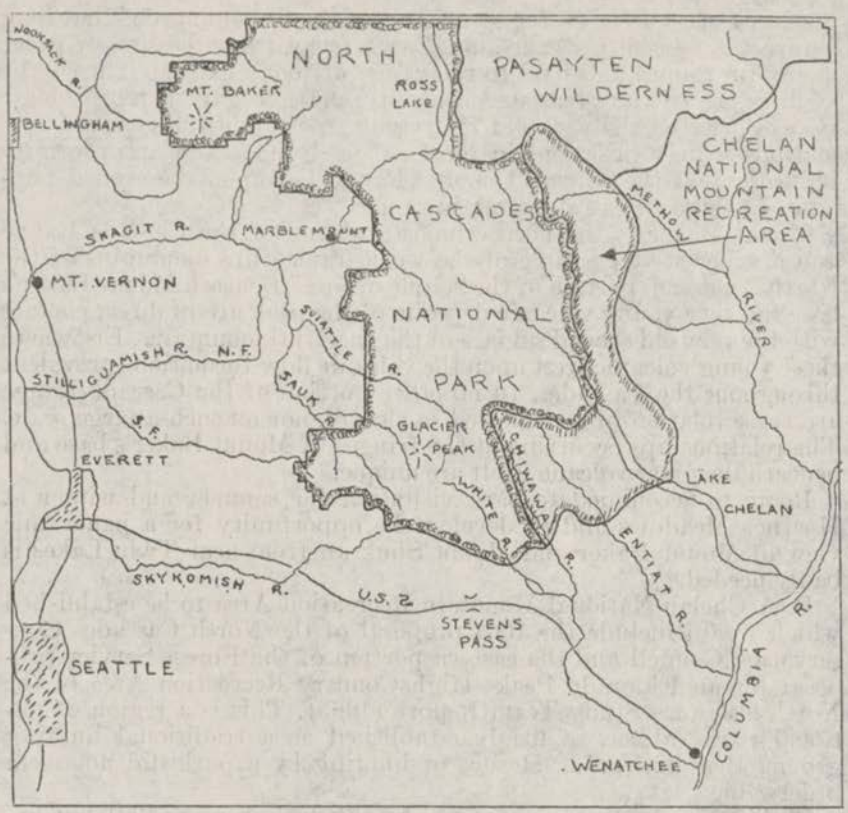
Mr. MOEN. Do you have copies of our studies in western Washington? I have some for the committee.

Senator JACKSON. I have one personally, but if you could leave three copies or whatever number you have we would appreciate it.

Thank you, Mr. Moen.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Marion Newkirk, representing the Washington Grange.

Mr. Newkirk, we are delighted to have you before us again. If you can cover matters not covered previously, we would appreciate it. You can put your whole statement in the record.



THE MOUNTAINEERS' PROPOSAL FOR AMENDING S. 1321

A. NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK incorporating:

1. 1963 North Cascades National Park proposal of the North Cascades Conservation Council

2. The Mt. Baker National Park proposal of the National Park Service in the North Cascades Study Team Report of 1965

B. CHELAN NATIONAL MOUNTAIN RECREATION AREA including:

1. 1963 Recreation Area proposal of the North Cascades Conservation Council

2. The eastern portion of the Forest Service proposal for an Eldorado Peaks High Country Recreation Area of the North Cascades Study Team Report

C. PASAYTEN WILDERNESS including the easternmost portion of the North Cascades Primitive Area known as Horseshoe Basin region

STATEMENT OF MARION NEWKIRK, WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE

Mr. NEWKIRK. Well, this will be short, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, and it is a supplemental statement to the one that I made before.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Marion W. Newkirk, and I represent the Washington State Grange.

I want to thank this committee for the opportunity to again express our opposition to the new national park in the North Cascades of Washington State, and to the specific objectives as set forth in Senate bill 1321.

Our firm belief and traditional policy that the best interests of all our people can only be served by continued multipurpose use of all of our natural resources. We believe that all real wealth, food, clothing, and shelter comes from the soil in its original form, and that setting aside vast areas for single or very limited use takes away a large percentage of the real wealth of our country.

At first we were amazed at the lack of concern for the welfare of the whole country exhibited by the proponents of the new North Cascades Park, but we are now convinced that they are completely selfish in their desire to set up another vast area as a private club for their own personal enjoyment.

Incidentally, I wonder where these hardy exponents of the wild existence obtained the necessary funds to pursue their hobby. I suspect that most of them inherited it from ancestors who originally wrested it from the soil and which opportunity they now want to deny us to others.

Their appetite is insatiable. Since the hearing on Senate bill 1321 in Washington, D.C., last month, I have received a copy of "Comments on Congressional Legislation, Senate Bill 1321," issued by the North Cascades Conservation Council, who modestly admit to local and national leadership for establishing a national park in the North Cascades of Washington.

I have included a copy of these comments for the information of this committee.

This statement seems to be a kind of blueprint for immediate and future action by the Conservation Council and the eight amendments which they propose for Senate bill 1321 would make it truly a formidable barrier to continued multipurpose use if accepted and made into law.

One of the key phrases of the park proponents is that they want to preserve all of this area for future generations. The one constant thing about nature is constant change. In a very short period of time nature changes the entire complexion of the renewable resources and one earth tremor of a few seconds' duration can alter the entire landscape more than any operation of man could do in many years. However, by some strange alchemy in the minds of the preservationists, this alteration by nature is a thing of awe-inspiring beauty, while any man-made change is a vile depredation of nature.

We believe that there is altogether too much haste in trying to act on Senate bill 1321 at this session of Congress. The wilderness bill provided for a complete analysis of land managed by both the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture and gave these departments until 1972 to complete their work and to make the recommendations asked for in the bill. We think that undue haste in passing this legislation would negate, to a large extent, the work of these agencies and deny the Members of Congress the very necessary information that they should have before making this decision.

We again urge this committee to reject Senate bill 1321 at this time and to recommend continued multipurpose use of all of our resources.

I thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Newkirk. We appreciate having your statement. Now are there any questions gentlemen?

Senator FANNIN. No questions.

Senator BURDICK. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

(The "Comments on Congressional Legislation" follow:)

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL COMMENTS ON CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION, S. 1321

The North Cascades Conservation Council, since its organization ten years ago, has provided local and national leadership for establishing a national park in the North Cascades of Washington. The Council published its detailed "Prospectus for a North Cascades National Park" in 1963. This was immediately followed by the White House appointment of a North Cascades Study Team representing the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. Our objectives, supported by many of the Nation's leading conservationists, have now culminated in legislation (S. 1321) before the 90th Congress.

While S. 1321 is a positive bill, which is a step in the right direction, it is also a compromise bill and as such needs a number of important amendments to correct it. We support S 1321 with the following amendments:

1. Statutory Wilderness Boundaries should be immediately designated within the park at the time the park is established.
2. Granite Creek Valley should be added to the east side of the park (includes the North Cross State Highway under construction).
3. Mt. Baker region should be added to the park on the west side.
4. Cascade River Valley should be added to the west side of the park.
5. Big Beaver Creek boundary should be moved eastward to include more in the park at this point.
6. Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area on the east and Lightning Creek on the west side should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.
7. Sulphur, Downey, and Buck Creeks, each in their entirety, should be added to the Suiattle portion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.
8. Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be added to the park to forestall Kennecott open-pit mine and facilitate purchase of the property.

The Council's 1963 draft bill for a North Cascades National Park will be introduced in Congress soon. It is non-compromising legislation, providing superior preservation for the scenic climax of the North Cascades. It would afford needed protection for the approach valleys to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (Cascade, Suiattle, Whitechuck, Sauk, White, Chiwawa, Entiat and Stohekin Rivers) and prevent the Kennecott copper mine.

We urge your support of S. 1321 now, with the above amendments as well as our 1963 bill if introduced. The final bill may be a synthesis of the two.

Senator JACKSON. Our next witness is the Governor of the State of Washington, the Honorable Daniel J. Evans.

I know that the Governor has a plane to catch and we want to make sure he has ample time to present his statement.

Governor Evans, we are delighted to welcome you back once again to the committee. May I say, as the chairman here today, that we all appreciate the report of your advisory group. We feel that it is made up of very able people and you yourself have put a lot of time on this particular problem. The report, previously submitted, was gone into very carefully by the representatives of the executive branch of the Government. We wish to express our appreciation to you for your cooperation and assistance. We are delighted now to have your statement.

STATEMENT OF HON. DANIEL J. EVANS, GOVERNOR, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Governor EVANS. Thank you Mr. Chairman. I believe the written statement is before you that was presented to the Senate Interior Committee in the hearings in Washington, D.C., and if I may this morning, rather than reiterate another or present another written statement expand somewhat on that and to emphasize the philosophy that went behind the report that came from the State of Washington.

Senator JACKSON. Certainly.

Governor EVANS. We believe, and I heartily concur, that the Federal bill as it now exists insufficiently covers the area in the North Cascades that ought to be contemplated for recreational use. The study team at the State level talked about an area of some 1,800,000 acres and it was interesting to note that although there was a wide variety of background on the committees represented, there was little if any disagreement as to the uses of the land within this 1,800,000 acres. Now the difference of opinion comes when we talk about Federal jurisdiction, whether under the Department of Interior or under the Department of Agriculture, and we feel somewhat distressed that we are kind of in the position of helping to resolve Federal jurisdictional disputes.

Senator JACKSON. Well, if you can help, even at the State level, we will be most appreciative.

Governor EVANS. We do want to emphasize, if we can, however, some things that we feel ought to be included that were not included in the bill as proposed to the Senate. The map that has been attached with the red and black boundary lines represents the two proposals, the black boundary, the outer proposals of the 1,800,000 acres we had studied and suggested, the red lines, the various parts of the Federal proposal. In the upper left-hand corner, there has been no inclusion of the Mount Baker region in any respect. We feel that this ought to be included as a multipurpose recreational area as part of the entire comprehensive North Cascade package.

The areas extend roughly from Rainy Lake to Ruby Creek and bordering on Granite Creek. This is the eastern part of the North Cross-State Highway, and perhaps—if one of our State people could be up there to point at it.

Senator JACKSON. John Bach?

Governor EVANS. Or Mr. Pratt can do it.

The area that we are talking about is that large area in there which is not covered at all by the Federal Act which we think should be encompassed in a multipurpose recreational area. The Horseshoe Basin area in the far northeast corner has been eliminated in the Federal Act. We think it should be covered as part of the Pasayten Wilderness Area.

The Federal act calls for a study and perhaps ultimate designation of the Eldorado and Picket areas as wilderness. Now we think that should be prompt and done as immediately as possible.

One other specific instance that the committee at the State level did bring up, and wishes to most strongly indicate, is the proposition of the Kennecott Copper Corp. to engage in open-pit mining close

to the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Now the committee recommmends that Congress, in this legislation, authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to be given the same general powers of purchase or condemnation as the Secretary of the Interior I understand now has. It is my understanding, I believe it is correct, that the mere designation of this areas as a national park does not, in itself, handle the particular problem in this instance, and we think rather than that being a reason for that particular area being made a national park or a national wildernesss area, should not be the distinguishing point, and that both agencies should be given the same power and thus the problem decided on its own merits and not on the basis of whether it is a park or wilderness area.

Now this concept that we have tried to bring in, is one of a total area of 1,800,000 acres devoted to prime protection and preservation as an outdoor recreation and wilderness area. Certain parts of it are best suited to intensive recreational use, other parts are best suited to preservation as wilderness areas. In the proposal we made, the area immediately surrounding the North Cross-State Highway from one end to the other, and the area surrounding the Ross Lake area were to be included as intensive recreational-use areas. The same is true of the Mount Baker area and the entrance to the Cascade Pass area.

The Eldorado area and the Pasayten area and Glacier Peak areas we suggested be held as wilderness areas and that the Picket Range be submitted as a wilderness national park.

Two other things of importance that the Congress' suggestion was made, and I think it is a highly desirable suggestion, may be unique, but in this case it is extremely desirable that the Congress establish a North Cascades Advisory Board composed of the Secretary of Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Governor of the State or their representatives to work on the future planning of the area to review and help to coordinate the planning to insure that we at least have some knowledge of future activity and future proposals of the two Federal agencies and the management of this entire area, and let me add one other thing that represents a new factor in this field, and a concern of ours as to the Federal proposal itself. We notice that the Department of Interior, through the Park Service, is given the authority over a recreation area encompassing the west half of the North Cross-State Highway as well as Ross Lake. The east half would remain presumably under the Forest Service as just its normal jurisdiction. Now we strongly feel that this entire stretch of highway represents a unit that we would like to help manage and help to develop as a recreational unit and there is some concern that two Federal agencies encompassing that length of highway would add to its complications, and enclosed in the packet of material we will leave with you is a copy of Senate bill No. 424 of our last State legislature which establishes a system of scenic and recreational highways. The thing contemplated here is not just billboard control, which I understand is a Federal interest also, but this is much more comprehensive. The concept is that our State parks department and our State highway department ought to work cooperatively in an attempt to develop certain highways in our State that are useful for more than just transportation. Part of this act, in detailing its provisions and what this system of scenic

highways might include, would be such things as hiking, bicycle, and bridle trails, campsites and shelters, and boat launching sites, access trails to lakes, rivers and streams, safety rest areas, historic and geologic interpretative facilities, scenic observation facilities and others. Now we would like to work closely with the Federal agencies in the development of this type of scenic recreation highway along the North Cross-State Highway system. We believe it would work better and that we could provide a substantial boost to this effort if we could deal with one Federal agency and that the full length of this highway be under the leadership of one Federal agency.

Senator JACKSON. You are not recommending any particular agency, except you suggested it would be easier for the State to deal with only one, in any event?

Governor EVANS. Yes, although we have found in some other instances that if we are talking about a national park as such, that there are some restrictions on highway use that have been somewhat troublesome.

I think that concludes the additions to the statement I wish to make. I would be happy to answer any questions or clarify anything that you might wish.

Senator JACKSON. Governor, as you know, under existing law in the wilderness areas the right to do exploratory work, prospecting and so on for mining is permitted until 1983. One of the problems we face is that, as time goes on, individuals will make new discoveries, get their patents, and start mining—either by open pit or by conventional means. What is your general attitude about dealing with this problem? I might point out that we in the Senate opposed this provision. As you know, it was written into the House bill, and in order to get a wilderness bill enacted we had to finally go along. I would like to have your general comments on this problem. It seems to me that if we resolve the Kennecott problem, we may find it is just the beginning of other problems that are going to arise in the wilderness areas and national recreation areas in which mining is permitted.

Governor EVANS. Well it seems to me that what we are faced with here is the priority of need in trying to distinguish some best use, not just for the immediate period of time, but for as long as we can look ahead. The wilderness areas of our Nation are set aside for a particular purpose and to retain, insofar as we can, their wilderness character we ought to apply to those wilderness areas the same authority we now give to the national park system that would offer some control to the exploration and ultimate production in mining areas. In other words, right now there is no way, apparently, in which the Federal Government could, even if it wished to, stop mining of any kind in these wilderness areas for this period of time. What we are suggesting is that the Secretary of Agriculture be given the same authority for purchase or condemnation that the Secretary of the Interior has for national parks, and that would give the Federal Government the opportunity to determine in each case the best priority of need, what best serves the needs of our country and our individual citizens, now, whether it be the need for mining or the need for preservation.

Senator JACKSON. In other words, I assume you would go along with an amendment to the Wilderness Act which would leave to the

Secretary of the Interior the authority to issue a patent or not to issue a patent where an application is pending, in order to determine whether or not the issuance of that patent would be irreconcilable with the stated objectives of the wilderness system. Would that be a defensive approach?

Governor EVANS. This is one approach that can be utilized. The thing that we must do is to give ourselves the ability at least to measure or to balance the conflicting needs and then to make a decision based upon the desirability of one thing or the other, and not trap ourselves or deny to ourselves the opportunity even to make this decision.

Senator JACKSON. The States have the police power to enact legislation dealing with zoning in these areas. I don't know whether the State of Washington has given consideration to this possibility. Planning authorities in the various counties now have that authority in general. I am not sure as to the extent of their capability in the Kennecott Copper problem. Do you have any comment on that?

Governor EVANS. Well, at the present time the State does not have or retain to itself any zoning authority. This resides in the various counties and in Snohomish County, I presume, although I have not looked at it in detail, I presume it does have some authority over the lands within its borders, and its various use and zoning. I don't envy them that decision, however.

Senator JACKSON. There is no State law at the present time? I gather the State does not entertain this particular approach to deal with problems that might involve more than one county, so that there would be some kind of a State zoning authority?

Governor EVANS. No, not at this time. We have passed at this last session of the legislature, however, an act which I think will be of real value to us in the future, the establishment within the Governor's office of an agency of planning and community affairs. Part of its responsibility will be to help encourage and develop an area or regional planning operation to give ourselves a better chance to look at these problems in a reasonable fashion and cover areas that sometimes are a lot more responsible than those just encompassed by political boundaries.

Senator JACKSON. In other words, to encourage by cooperation the pulling together by more than one county in an effort to work out areawide arrangements.

Governor EVANS. Yes, very much so. We do have, of course, not specifically in the zoning or planning field, but in this last session again, at my request, did pass some comprehensive acts strengthening our air and water pollution control measures, giving us some better authority in these fields, so at least we have the opportunity to require a first-rate compliance with State law in this field.

Senator JACKSON. This one last observation: This business of multiple agencies is a real headache at the Federal level, and I think you probably have a little bit of this problem at the State level, too.

Governor EVANS. More than a little.

Senator JACKSON. The reason I mention this is in connection with the highway problem. You not only have the State highway problem but you also have the parks and recreation commission to concern itself with this matter, and the game commission, so that the Federal

agencies would be involved in dealing with more than one agency, too, wouldn't they?

Governor EVANS. Yes, although in our development of this North Cascades Committee all of those agencies as well as several others at the State level were involved in development of the program and we do not think we can pull together the interests of the State highway department and the State parks and recreation commission insofar as the scenic recreation of the highway is concerned with the bill I mentioned earlier. The State game commission, of course, has its specific responsibility that, I think, are quite clear and we have some pretty positive thoughts on those that will be expressed by the chairman of the State game commission a little later.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. I want to thank you again for the time you have put into this, as well as your very able advisory group. It has been very helpful to us.

Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. Well, Governor, it is a pleasure to be back in your State again and to have the opportunity of participating in these hearings. Your inspired citizens have certainly covered the beauty of the great area. Although they are not all in agreement as to what should be done, I would say that they are certainly in agreement that you have a great State and one that is well deserving of so many visits to the State.

I would just comment briefly on some of the problems that are existing as far as mining is concerned. As you know, the State of Arizona is one of the principal mining States in our country, producing over 50 percent of all the copper. But we are in the nuclear age, and though I would not want to be tied to these exact figures, as I remember, of 77 strategic metals needed in manufacturing today, especially in your aircraft industry, the principal source of 66 of these metals is from foreign sources. So I think we all recognize the great problem which exists in having comprehensive legislation in regard to mining. I have seen studies that have been made up under your jurisdiction, but I also know that we have some serious problems in this regard.

Governor EVANS. I fully recognize that there are problems, and let me reiterate my feeling that we ought to give ourselves comprehensive enough legislation so that at least we have the opportunity to balance the needs on the one hand for the strategic materials with the growing needs—and I am convinced it is a growing need—for preservation and protection of our great wilderness and recreational areas in this Nation, and after we have balanced those two needs, then at least be able to go one way or the other, based on our feeling rather than to be denied going in one direction, as I think we are today.

Senator FANNIN. I heartily agree that that is certainly a position that is wise to assume, and I am sure that you will follow that decision.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. No questions. Thank you, Governor.

Senator JACKSON. Governor, we will include the previous statements as well as the appropriate reference to the report at the conclusion of your remarks so they will appear in an orderly fashion.

Again we express our appreciation to you for your appearance here this morning.

Governor EVANS. Thank you, gentlemen.

(The North Cascades National Recreation Area report and recommendations of Governor Evans appears on p. 45; the data referred to follow:

STATEMENT OF HON. DANIEL J. EVANS, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

I appear as Governor of the State of Washington to express to you the official view of the State of Washington and the reasoning of many thousands of people in the state as they relate to Senate Bill number 1321 and the total question of the future best use of the great North Cascades region.

As a citizen, my own involvement in the area goes back over many years. I have hiked and climbed over a great portion of it, including Glacier Peak. Last summer, along with members of the Highway Commission of the State, and a number of our legislators, I traversed the North Cascades area on foot, on horseback, and by helicopter. These mountains, lands, lakes and waters are a great national asset. The manner in which they will be preserved and the uses to which they will be put is a subject of major interest to the citizens of Washington and to other parts of the nation as well.

In the year of 1963, President Kennedy directed the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to conduct a survey of the federal lands embraced in the North Cascades and to make a report to the Congress as to their future use. A part of the charge given the study team by the Secretaries was that recommendations were to be sought and considered, which were expressive of the interest of the people of the area, the State of Washington, the region and the United States, in that order, and to invite from the Governor of the State of Washington an official recommendation from the people of the State of Washington.

I have undertaken this responsibility conscientiously. To assist me, I formed an Advisory Committee on the North Cascades. This Committee consisted of a representative group of citizens of the State having an expressed interest in the future of the North Cascades and included Directors of State Departments having official responsibilities for the natural resources involved. The Committee consisted of sixteen persons. It was purposely developed to represent the diverse interests involved and to bring them to the conference table for reasoned discussions.

The Committee held a number of meetings, and on each occasion, I met with them so that I could benefit from their reasoning. It was early evident that while the group included strong proponents and strong opponents of a National Park in the North Cascades, that a clear majority favored no National Park. Thus, if only a majority view had been sought, it could have easily and quickly been achieved and it would have been one of opposition to a third National Park in our State.

That this was not done, is a credit to the farsightedness and reasoning of the Committee members: rather, from these deliverations came a growing conviction that a position in opposition to, or in favor of, a North Cascades National Park, left almost totally unanswered the real question: How could this great natural wonderland be preserved and retained intact and in perpetuity, and how could it best be made available, not just for groups of people, but truly for the outdoor recreational interests of all of the people of America.

There began to develop in the minds of the Committee a new and different concept of preservation and use, one which had not previously been offered or considered—a plan which eventually captured the interest and support of all of the diverse groups represented on the Committee with but one dissenting vote.

This concept is presented in the attached report of the Governor's Committee. While the entire area of 1,800,000 acres is termed a national recreation area, perhaps the terminology is confusing. The Committee selected the term not as it is defined by national standards but rather to describe an entire area that should be set aside for primary recreational use and within its outside boundaries be further zoned into high intensity recreational use areas, wilderness areas, and perhaps a national park.

The Governor's Committee was called back into session last week to review the Senate Bill and as a result of that meeting, reiterated its endorsement of its original proposal as being more comprehensive than the federal proposal. Our Committee had virtually no difference of opinion in zoning the wilderness and the high

intensity recreational use areas but did disagree on the extent of a wilderness national park.

Specifically, the Committee feels that the following omissions in the federal proposal should be corrected:

1. Include the Mount Baker region as a multi-purpose recreation area.
2. The area extending roughly from Rainy Lake to Ruby Creek and bordering on Granite Creek should be included in a multi-purpose recreation area.
3. Horseshoe Basin should be included in the Pasayten Wilderness area.
4. Designate the El Dorado and Pickett areas as wilderness areas immediately.

The Committee feels strongly opposed to the prospective plans of Kennecott Copper Corporation to engage in an open-pit mining operation on Miner's Ridge in the vicinity of Glacier Peak. The Committee recommends that Congress pass legislation giving the Secretary of Agriculture for the North Cascades area the same power of purchase or condemnation by law for lands under his jurisdiction as that possessed by the Secretary of Interior in areas which have been designated as national parks.

The Committee respectfully requests that Congress give serious thought to amending the proposed federal legislation to follow the broader concept of management and preservation which is outlined in the publication entitled, "North Cascades National Recreation Area, Report and Recommendations."

1. That the Congress of the United States by a specific act create, designate and define the boundaries of a new North Cascades National Recreation Area, of approximately one million, eight hundred thousand acres, and specifically set aside this great scenic wonderland of mountains, forests and waters, permanently and in perpetuity, for purposes of natural preservation and outdoor recreation with other compatible uses being permitted where they are desirable and do not conflict with this primary and basic usage.

2. That within the North Cascades National Recreational Area, Congress create and define the boundaries of a component wilderness National Park, and define and delineate other wilderness and multiple-purpose recreational areas, with provision that the National Park be administered by the National Parks Service and that the wilderness areas and the multiple-purpose areas be managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

3. That the Congress establish a North Cascades Advisory Board, which we suggest should consist of the Secretary of the Interior, or his representative, the Secretary of Agriculture, or his representative, and the Governor of the State of Washington, or his representative. It would be the purpose and function of this board to review and coordinate planning for the total North Cascades National recreational area and to assure the general public interest in carrying out the Congressional mandates of natural preservation and outdoor recreational usage.

I urge that this concept and that this plan be incorporated with, and made a part of, Senate Bill number 1321. This can be done, and in doing it, the Congress would have well served the interest of all this Nation's people.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, FORTIETH LEGISLATURE, FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

ENGROSSED SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL NO. 424, BY COMMITTEE ON HIGHWAYS

Read first time March 16, 1967, and passed to second reading

AN ACT Relating to public highways; establishing a scenic and recreational highway system; and adding a new chapter to Title 47 RCW.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a scenic and recreational highway system. Highways in this system shall be developed and maintained in accordance with general standards for state highways of comparable classification and usage.

SEC. 2. The following portions of highways are designated as part of the scenic and recreational highway system:

(1) Primary state highway No. 2, or the Sunset highway, beginning at the CMSTPP Railroad overcrossing, highway department designation 2/609.5S, approximately 2.3 miles southeast of North Bend, thence in an easterly direction by the most feasible route by way of Snoqualmie Pass to the Cle Elum River

bridge, highway department designation 2/510N, approximately 2.6 miles west of Cle Elum.

(2) Primary state highway No. 3, or the Inland Empire Highway, beginning at the upper Wilson Creek bridge, highway department designation 3/1003, approximately 33.4 miles north of Yakima, thence southerly by the most feasible route to the Selah-Moxee Canal bridge, highway department designation 3/910, approximately 5.4 miles north of Yakima.

(3) Primary state highway No. 1, or the Pacific highway beginning at Nugent's bridge over the Nooksack river, highway department designation 1AP/24, approximately 7.7 miles northeast of Bellingham, thence in an easterly direction to a point in the vicinity of Austin Pass in Whatcom County;

(4) Primary state highway No. 3, or the Inland Empire highway, beginning at the Northern Pacific Railroad bridge, highway department designation 3/606, approximately 3.4 miles west of Dixie, thence in a northerly direction by the most feasible route by way of Dayton to a junction with primary state highway No. 3 in the vicinity of Dodge; also beginning at a junction with primary state highway No. 3, as herein described, in the vicinity of Dodge, thence in an easterly direction by the most feasible route by way of Pomeroy to a junction with a county road 2.38 miles west of a junction with primary state highway No. 3 in Clarkston; also beginning at the north end of the Mill Creek bridge, highway department designation 3/103, in the vicinity of Colville on primary highway No. 3, then to a junction with secondary state highway No. 3P in the vicinity of the Kettle Falls bridge; also beginning at the upper Wilson bridge, highway department designation 3/1003, approximately 33.4 miles north of Yakima, thence southerly by the most feasible route to the Selah-Moxee Canal bridge, highway department designation 3/910, approximately 5.4 miles north of Yakima;

(5) Primary state highway No. 4, or the Tonasket-San Poil highway, beginning at the Keller Ferry slip on the north side of Roosevelt Lake, thence in a northerly direction by the most feasible route to the Granite Creek bridge, highway department designation 4/9.75, approximately fifty-four miles north of the Keller Ferry;

(6) Primary state highway No. 6, or the Newport highway, beginning at Newport, thence in a northerly direction to a junction with secondary state highway No. 6A in the vicinity of Tiger;

(7) Primary state highway No. 7, or the North Central highway beginning at the ponit on primary state highway No. 7, as described in RCW 47.16.070, in the vicinity of Soap Lake, thence in a northerly direction by the most feasible route to a junction with primary state highway No. 2 west of Coulee City;

(8) Primary state highway No. 8, or the Evergreen highway, beginning at the Gibbons Creek bridge, highway department designation 8/302, approximately 0.9 mile east of Washougal, thence in an easterly direction by way of Stevenson to a junction with primary state highway No. 8 in the vicinity of Maryhill; also beginning at a junction with primary state highway No. 8, in the vicinity of Maryhill, thence in a southerly direction to connect with the approach to the Biggs Rapid toll bridge across the Columbia river; also beginning in the vicinity of Maryhill, running easterly along the north bank of the Columbia river to a point in the vicinity of Plymouth;

(9) Primary state highway No. 9, or the Olympic highway, beginning at the west end of the Black Lake road overcrossing in the vicinity of Olympia, thence in a westerly direction by way of Elma and Montesano to a junction with a county road approximately 2.82 miles west of the west end of the Wynoochee River bridge, highway department designation 9/435, approximately 1.2 miles west of Montesano; also beginning at a junction with secondary state highway No. 9C, in the vicinity of Queets, thence in a northeasterly direction by way of Forks to the west boundary of the Olympic National Park in the vicinity of Lake Crescent; also beginning at Sequim Bay State Park, thence in a southerly direction to a junction with Airport Road north of Shelton; also beginning at a junction with a county road 2.64 miles south of the junction of primary state highway No. 9 with secondary state highway 14A in Shelton; thence in a southerly direction to a junction with primary state highway No. 9 in the vicinity west of Olympia;

(10) Primary state highway No. 11, or the Columbia Basin highway, beginning at a junction with secondary state highway No. 11G in the vicinity of Eltopia, thence in a southerly direction to the Northern Pacific Railroad over-

crossing, highway department designation 11/301, approximately 2.6 miles north of Pasco;

(11) Primary state highway No. 16, or the North Cross State highway, beginning in the vicinity of Pateros on primary state highway No. 10, thence in a northerly and westerly direction by the most feasible route by way of Twisp, Diablo Dam, Marblemount and Concrete to the Hansen Creek bridge, highway department designation 16/271, approximately 6.0 miles west of Lyman.

(12) Secondary state highway No. 1D, beginning at a junction with primary state highway No. 1 in the vicinity southeast of Anacortes, thence southerly by way of Deception Pass, to a junction with Torpedo Road in the vicinity northeast of Oak Harbor; also beginning at a junction with Miller Road in the vicinity southwest of Oak Harbor, thence southeasterly to a junction with Sherman Road in the vicinity west of Coupeville; also beginning at a junction with Rhododendron Road in the vicinity east of Coupeville, thence southeasterly to a junction with Maxwellton Road in the southern portion of Whidbey Island; also beginning at a junction with secondary state highway No. 1D, as herein described, in the vicinity easterly of the Keystone ferry slip, thence westerly to the Keystone ferry slip;

(13) Secondary state highway No. 1R, beginning at a junction with primary state highway No. 1 in the vicinity north of Castle Rock, thence in an easterly direction by way of St. Helens and Spirit Lake to Mt. St. Helens;

(14) Secondary state highway No. 2F, beginning at a junction with primary state highway No. 2 in the vicinity north of Coulee city, thence in a northeasterly direction to the boundary of the federal reservation at the Grand Coulee Dam;

(15) Secondary state highway No. 3P, beginning at a junction with primary state highway No. 3 at the west end of the Kettle Falls bridge over the Columbia river, highway department designation 3/5, thence in a westerly direction to a junction with secondary state highway No. 4A east of Republic;

(16) Secondary state highway No. 6A, beginning at Tiger on primary state highway No. 6, thence in a southwesterly direction by the most feasible route to a junction with a county road 2.76 miles east of a junction with primary state highway No. 3 in Colville;

(17) Secondary state highway No. 9A, beginning in the vicinity of Laird's Corner on highway No. 9, thence in a westerly direction to Neah Bay.

(18) Secondary state highway 9C, beginning at a junction with a county road 3.01 miles northwest of the junction with primary state highway No. 9 in Hoquiam, thence in a northwesterly direction by way of Ocean City, Copalis, Pacific Beach, and Moclips to a junction with primary state highway No. 9 in the vicinity of Queets;

(19) Secondary state highway No. 9E, beginning at a junction with primary state highway No. 9 in the vicinity south of Discovery Bay, thence in a southeasterly direction to the vicinity of Shine on Hood Canal.

(20) Secondary state highway No. 11G, beginning in the vicinity of Eltopia on primary state highway No. 11, thence in a northwesterly direction to the south end of the overcrossing of primary state highway No. 18 in the vicinity of Moses Lake; also beginning at a junction with Grape Drive in the vicinity of Moses Lake, then northwesterly to a junction with primary state highway No. 7 in the vicinity of Soap Lake;

(21) Secondary state highway No. 12B, beginning at Point Ellice on primary state highway No. 12, thence in an easterly and northerly direction to a junction with primary state highway No. 12 in the vicinity north of Naselle;

(22) Secondary state highway No. 13A, beginning at Raymond on primary state highway No. 13, thence in a westerly direction by the most feassible route by way of Tokeland, North Cove to the shore of Grays Harbor north of Westport; also beginning at Aberdeen on primary state highway No. 13, thence in a southwesterly direction by the most feasible route to a junction with secondary state highway No. 13A in the vicinity south of Westport.

(23) Secondary state highway 10A beginning at a junction with a county road 2.07 miles north of the junction with 12th street in Elmer city; thence in a northwesterly direction to the west end of the Omak Creek bridge east of Omak.

(24) Secondary state highway 3L, beginning at a junction with primary state highway 3 in the vicinity of Dayton, thence in a northeasterly direction by way of Whetstone and Marengo to a junction with primary state highway 3 west of Pomeroy.

(25) Primary state highway No. 21 on the Kitsap Peninsula highway beginning with a junction with primary state highway No. 9 in the vicinity of Union;

78-760—67——20

thence northeasterly to a junction with Arsenal Way south of Bremerton; also beginning with Carr Boulevard north of Bremerton, thence northeasterly to Port Gamble.

SEC. 3. (1) The highway commission shall pay from motor vehicle funds appropriated for construction of state highways, the following costs of developing and constructing scenic and recreational highways: (a) acquisition of the right of way necessary for state highway purposes, (b) construction of the portion of the highway designed primarily for motor vehicle travel, (c) exit and entrance roadways providing access to scenic observation points, (d) safety rest areas, (e) roadside landscaping within the portion of the highway right of way acquired by the highway commission for state highway purposes, (f) the uniform signs and markers designating the various features and facilities of the scenic and recreational highways, and (g) any additional costs of constructing and developing the scenic and recreational highways, including property acquisition adjacent to highways as authorized by RCW 47.12.250, for which the highway commission shall receive reimbursement from the federal government or any other source.

(2) The parks and recreation commission shall pay the costs of developing and constructing the scenic and recreational highways not provided for in subsection (1) of this section from any funds appropriated for such purposes.

(3) The costs of maintaining the scenic and recreational highway system shall be allocated between the highway commission and the parks and recreation commission in the same manner that costs of developing and constructing such highways are allocated in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

SEC. 4. The establishment of planning and design standards for items provided for in section 3 of this act shall be coordinated by the state office of community affairs. The highway commission, parks and recreation commission, and any other departments or commissions whose interests are affected shall prepare, submit and file with the state office of community affairs standards relating to the scenic and recreational highway system. In the event varying planning and design standards are filed, the state office of community affairs shall consult with the submitting agencies on the merits of the several proposals and, based upon such consultation, establish a set of standards. Pursuant to the planning and design standards so established, the highway commission and parks and recreation commission shall develop the highways and areas adjacent thereto to accomplish the purposes of this act: PROVIDED, That the highway commission shall retain exclusive authority over the highway right of way.

Responsibility for construction and maintenance is hereby established between the highway commission and the parks and recreation commission with the highway commission responsible for activities financed with funds provided for under section 3, subsection (1) of this act and the parks and recreation commission responsible for activities financed from other sources of funds. By mutual consent, responsibility for development and/or maintenance may be transferred between the two commissions.

SEC. 5. Planning and design standards established for highways falling within the scenic and recreational highways system may include, but shall not be limited to, provision for the following:

(1) Hiking, bicycle, and bridle trails, including regulations for their use;
(2) Campsites and shelters;
(3) Boat launching sites;
(4) Access trails to lakes, rivers and streams, and easements along their shores;
(5) Safety rest areas;
(6) Historic and geologic interpretative facilities;
(7) Scenic observation facilities;
(8) Roadside landscaping, restoration and aesthetic enhancement;
(9) Specifically delineated highway corridors and means for the preservation of natural beauty, historic sites, or viewpoints;
(10) A uniform system of signs and markers designating the various features and facilities of the scenic and recreational highway systems.

SEC. 6. The highway commission and parks and recreation commission shall on any maps, or in any relevant descriptive material they may prepare at state expense, include reference to those portions of highways designated in section 2 by appropriate color or code designation.

SEC. 7. Sections 1 through 8 of this act shall constitute a new chapter in Title 47 RCW and shall be known and may be cited as the "Scenic and Recreational Highway Act of 1967."

SEC. 8. If any provision of this act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

Passed the Senate April 21, 1967.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

Passed the House April 18, 1967.

DON ELDERIDGE,
Speaker of the House.

Approved April 27, 1967.

DANIEL J. EVANS,
Governor of the State of Washington.

Senator JACKSON. Our next witness is Mr. Harold Pebbles, representing the Washington State Game Commission.

Mr. Pebbles, we are delighted to welcome you to the hearing and you have a prepared statement, I note. You may now proceed in your own way.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD PEBBLES, WASHINGTON STATE GAME COMMISSION

Mr. PEBBLES. Senator Jackson, it is true I have a prepared statment, and we have filed that statement with this committee. We would like to have it made a part of the record.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, your statement will appear in full and you may highlight it.

Mr. PEBBLES. Thank you, Senator.

Being cognizant of the fact that you have some 80 witnesses I will only hit some the high spots of this statement with the assurance that it will all be printed in the the record, Senator.

As I think you know, I am Harold Pebbles. I am a member of the State game commission, the former chairman of it, not the chairman at this time, however, and I have been delegated by the commission through resolution to appear at this hearing and to give the statement which has been endorsed by our State game commission concerning this very important problem.

I would like to have the committee be mindful of the fact that the Commission represents probably a cross section of some 916,000 license buyers, holders in the State of Washington annually, in addition to many other people who come to the State from outside the State of Washington to hunt and fish, and many other thousands of people who are interested in the sidelines of hunting and fishing and in recreation. The commission's position on Senate bill 1321 differs greatly from the position, I think, of some other people. It is in agreement with the official position of the State of Washington just presented by the Governor and it is further supported by the Washington State Senate Joint Memorial No. 21 of March 1967, which has been directed to the President of the United States and to the U.S. Congress. Our points in opposition to the bill under inspection at this hearing are specific but they do not represent blanket opposition to national park systems, Federal land holdings or exchanges or recreation needs of the population of the United States.

We have in Washington, I would point out to you Senators, a greater portion of our land right now designated as national parks

than perhaps any other State in the United States except the State of Wyoming, and from the sportsmen's point of view, some additional acreage must also be considered for withdrawal from hunting and fishing uses and in some cases from general recreation access a half million acres of closed city water shed in the State of Washington, and add to that about 400,000 acres of Armed Forces' land and over 2½ million acres of Indian Reservation, and thus you will see that the hunter and fisherman has already sacrificed a substantial part of the land of the State of Washington in which to carry on his or her recreation.

I have a map on which are outlined in red the areas to which I have just referred and the areas wherein all hunting and fishing is prohibited, with the minor exception that in the national park areas there is a limited acreage carried on but without propagation by the State of Washington, as a matter of fact propagation is not encouraged in the park areas and so with that qualification and that only, these areas that are outlined in red are completely closed to the license holder of the State of Washington or the person who comes from outside the State and journeys into the State and buys a license and tries to exercise the privilege of hunting and fishing.

Now the committee should know that the game commission is in favor of wild life and wilderness perpetuation. We hope you would note when presented by the statement of others that this has always been a fact so far as this commission is concerned. We hope you will dismiss all statements that attempt to make an issue of the beauty and magnificence of the Cascades and we believe all sides will agree upon the scenic quality of the area.

The game commission, in this statement, apparently differs from many. We feel that the wilderness, hunting and fishing in the North Cascades is equally significant, worthy of preservation and should be forever preserved to the people of this State and of the United States.

The loss of open land under the pending bill before Congress would probably make it necessary for the State game department to eliminate its high Cascade deer hunt, would seriously cut back mountain goat hunting and fishing opportunities. The wilderness-type hunt, particularly in the Lake Chelan and Eldorado areas, is one of which we have always been very proud. It is sometimes maintained and perhaps may occur to you gentlemen that if the area as suggested by the bill were set aside and created as a national park, that the animals could actually be hunted because they could move out and in.

We have had this experience, I think, but certainly you, Senator Jackson, know with respect to the Olympic National Park, and it has been very, very distasteful from time to time, but from time to time due to the fact that the animals will build up inside the park, then migrate out of the park, do damage to the private lands outside and it will result in what is called a slaughter-type hunt which is decidedly unpopular, and not good for the herd in general.

I think that the matter was pointed out in Washington at the last hearing, as I recall it, by the Honorable Senator from Wyoming with respect to the Teton Park area and we have had those similar situations in the State of Washington during my experience on the State game

commission which has dated back to 1948 in general, and while we haven't had the aggravated situation, nevertheless it has been threatened from time to time and it would appear to me that in the event that this entire area is set aside, particularly the Eldorado and Cascade areas, that we would perhaps have augmented that kind of a problem in this State.

So far as the Picket area is concerned, there are not many animals in there and we doubt very much whether or not the elk would build up in that area to a very great extent. But it has been our experience and our records indicate to date that the elk herds in this State are building in various areas where they can be sustained and certainly it is not without reasonable expectation that we would have those elk building up in the proposed park area that is to the south of the Skagit River area. It seems to us the answer to better assurance of continued wilderness values of the entire area rather than a piecemeal approach as we feel Senate bill 1321 is, lies in the State proposal, which was formulated by a board of individuals under the Governor's direction, as you folks know, and this State plan provides far more than the Senate bill under consideration. We feel the State plan gives overall congressional designation to a total North Cascades area and aims at integrated management, something no other plan has attempted.

Senate bill 1321 in contrast fragments the North Cascades and inadequately treats potential conflict in aims that may occur between two Federal agencies managing adjacent lands.

The State game commission believes that the plan of Washington State for the North Cascades is the most comprehensive of any, and we believe, as well, that it represents the composite view of most of the sportsmen and license holders of the State of Washington, which would total pretty close to a million people, as I said before.

And finally, I would like to say to you, Senator Jackson, Senator Burdick and Senator Fannin, that under State management of the wild life resources in this State of Washington of ours, we feel that we have done a very good job, with all due respect to the fact that I am sitting here and not trying to blow my own horn, but with respect to the system under which we have operated, we have perpetuated and preserved and propagated the wild game herds of the State to a point where, despite a tremendous increase in population, the number of animals taken is probably more today than ever was taken before.

Our license buyers are increasing almost unbelievably each and every year, and with the boom of which you gentlemen are cognizant in this area, probably the people who desire to hunt and fish will only increase. So it would seem illogical that we take a large segment of the State of Washington and designate it and set it aside as a National Park within the boundries of which people will be prohibited from exercising this God-given right of pursuing wild life and carrying on a reasonable fisheries and hunting program.

Thank you very much, Senators.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you Mr. Pebbles. We certainly appreciate having your statement. It is very helpful to have your summary.

As I look at the map, I take it that of the areas in red, the park portion is smaller than the nonpark areas, the Indian reservations and the Atomic Energy Commission's reservation over in the Tri-City's

area. At least it would appear that way. The Colvilles up in the right and the Yakimas in the lower center make up the bulk of the area.

Mr. PEBBLES. Of Indian reservations?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. PEBBLES. That is true.

Senator JACKSON. What is the acreage held in Indian reservations and by the Atomic Energy Commission?

Mr. PEBBLES. We do not have that per reservation.

Senator JACKSON. Could we have that? Maybe Mr. Bach can supply that?

Mr. PEBBLES. We will be glad to supply the acreage.

Senator JACKSON. You may have a lot of acreage but it may not be valuable from a hunting standpoint. How does it break down, hunting-wise, between these various large areas? Olympic we are quite familiar with; primarily elk hunting opportunities.

Mr. PEBBLES. Primarily the elk and deer in the Olympic Mountains which is the large red area on the left of the map, part of the peninsula.

Senator JACKSON. Deer in Rainier?

Mr. PEBBLES. The deer in Rainier and the elk in Rainier. Elk now are all around the boundaries, literally, of the Rainier Park and I think probably before long, unless we keep them lower than they should be, there will problems developing along the boundary of Rainier National Park.

Senator JACKSON. What about the Yakima Reservation?

Mr. PEBBLES. The Yakima Reservation has deer hunting around the perimeter, and within the interior it is mostly, as you probably know, upland bird territory—chukas, pheasants, and quail.

Senator JACKSON. But there is a substantial amount of hunting that could take place there were it not on the reservation?

Mr. PEBBLES. Very much so.

Senator JACKSON. Right.

What about the Hanford Reservation of the Atomic Energy Commission?

Mr. PEBBLES. Well, I don't know whether you are familiar with that, but the public is not allowed access inside the reservation except on business.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. I am trying to get the amount of game which cannot be hunted as a result of this.

Mr. PEBBLES. Some of it supports deer, but for the most part chukas, quail and some pheasant hunting is carried on. The chuka population has been building up each year. It is a new bird imported some 12 or 15 years ago and it has become a major hunting asset of the State of Washington at the present time, and probably will become a greater one as the years go on.

Senator JACKSON. Well, what about the Colville Reservation? Obviously there are a lot of deer there.

Mr. PEBBLES. A lot of deer in the Colville Reservation and elk potential, I would say, particularly the western part of it, and considerable pheasant area within the reservation in the central and southern part.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. Do you have a migratory duck population here?

Mr. PEBBLES. We certainly do; a big one.

Senator BURDICK. And a game reservation for that?

Mr. PEBBLES. Well, I do not know that these particular areas, Senator, would affect the migratory waterfoul hunting. I would say generally no; no effect on the migratory wildfoul.

Senator BURDICK. That is all I wanted to know.

Mr. PEBBLES. But I might suggest that if we are allowed as generous a bag limit as we have had in the past for the Pacific flyway, you might come out here sometime with Senator Jackson this fall and we will assure you of a pretty good hunt in the great State of Washington.

Senator JACKSON. What he is trying to say is that not all the ducks are in North Dakota.

Senator BURDICK. I thought you were aware of the fact that North Dakota was the duck factory of the Nation.

Mr. PEBBLES. Some of them get out here now.

Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Pebbles, I want to commend you for your long and distinguished service on the game commission. I think you have set a record for service. We appreciate your presence here this morning, and your helpful suggestions. I also want to commend your able director, John Biggs, who has been with the commission for many, many years, and the many very fine members of the commission in the past. I think the State is fortunate that you have been able to devote so much time as you have. I believe you have been on the commission ever since 1948.

Mr. PEBBLES. Not all of the time, but my term started in 1948 and I have served about 15 years, I think.

Senator JACKSON. Well, that is a record and we thank you very much. Thank Mr. Biggs, too.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HAROLD PEBBLES, WASHINGTON STATE GAME COMMISSION

My name is Harold Pebbles. I am a member of the Washington State Game Commission. I appear here representing that body and the wildlife resource of my State.

Our wildlife resource hosts about 916,000 hunters and fishermen annually in the State of Washington. Most of these are licensed residents of the State. In addition, there are many thousands of other wildlife enthusiasts who may not actively engage in hunting or fishing.

S.B. 1321 proposes a large national park in two segments, north and south of the Skagit River; a Ross Lake National Recreation Area under Park Service management; creation of a Pasayten Wilderness; limited expansion, to the west, of Glacier Peak Wilderness; and guidelines for visitor-center and access developments.

The Commission position differs greatly from that of S.B. 1321. The Commission is in agreement with the official position of the State of Washington as presented in the Governor's North Cascades National Recreation Area Committee Report and Recommendations, which is further supported by the Washington State Senate Joint Memorial No. 21 of March, 1967 directed to the President of the United States and the United States Congress.

Our points of opposition to the bill under inspection at this hearing are specific, but they do not represent blanket opposition to the national park system, federal land holdings or exchanges, or the recreation needs of the Eastern United States populace.

We feel that our position is objective and well considered, and in this view think it necessary to cite some facts about our State, our feeling for wilderness, and the North Cascades in general.

If you draw a line down the Missouri and lower Mississippi rivers, more than half of the land area of the United States lies on the west side. Of all those

states, only Arkansas, Louisiana and Hawaii are smaller in size than Washington State. Yet only California, Texas and Louisiana have larger populations.

Not well understood, however, is the concentrated living area in our State that places most people in the Puget Sound through the Everett-Seattle-Olympia region. The significance is terrain. In Washington, for more than in the Virginias, for example, the terrain restricts human residential expansion. Unfortunately, some persons unfamiliar with our State seem to view it as an Indiana or Ohio—with future hordes of people spreading ubiquitously and covering all our wilderness lands.

A second point not well understood in other parts of the country: Wilderness does exist in Washington State. At present, and in great quantity. Various national speakers and writers, for the past several years, have been stating that, "Only a small portion of our land is still rich and fair", "What we save now may be all we'll ever save", "The highly technical age and population growth threatens to destroy the beauty of the land". The 'rape' of the land that is so cited refers most largely, in fact, to the eastern section of the United States. And, in fact, there is a great extent of land in Washington and similar western states that is presently under State and Federal protection for public recreation and the enjoyment of beauty. Washington State has, right now, wilder rivers, deeper forests, untouched mountain peaks, more roadless areas under public ownership, more back-country fishing, hunting and outdoor classroom opportunity than the average Easterner can imagine. We have that. Right now. And we tend to be a little irked at suggestions that we don't have these things, or that we are despoiling this land resource, or failing to plan for future protection of these things.

We also have, in Washington State, a greater proportion of our land, right now, designated as national park than any other state I know except Wyoming. Our two large, existing parks, if consolidated and shipped cross-county, would about cover all the land area in the State of Delaware. Passage of S.B. 1321 would give us three large national parks equal in size to over half the area inside the borders of Connecticut.

Larger still are the lands in Washington State presently under wilderness management. Combination of our existing national parks and wilderness lands would cover well over half of all the land and water area inside the boundaries of the State of Massachusetts.

From the sportsman's point of view, some additional acreage must be considered. Withdrawn from hunting and fishing use, and in some cases from general recreation access, are half a million acres of closed city watersheds in Washington. Add to this about 400 thousand acres of Armed Forces land, and over 2½ million acres of Indian Reservations. Thus, the hnuter and fisherman has already sacrificed a great deal of land in Washington State.

Are we "anti-wilderness" in Washington State, then? No, quite the contrary. And that is part of our position. S.B. 1321 would NOT create a new piece of land offering convenient outdoor recreation experience to Easterners, although such proximity of recreation area is urged and echoed in a multitude of federal reports on the subject. It would not even create a new federal land area on the West Coast. The bill would merely, at some expense but more cheaply than purchase, TRANSFER land jurisdiction from one federal agency to another. The land in question is already being managed as a wilderness, limited-access region. I think it is worth emphasizing that wilderness can be "created" only in the legal sense, and the North Cascades area is already wilderness.

The Game Commission well recognizes that wise wilderness management cannot give equal weight to all interests; that some uses must be depressed to preserve land values, and this is presently being done in this region. The bill under consideration here would transfer lands to the National Park Service; the land would gain no usefulness WHATSOEVER; and such transfer would sacrifice 570 thousand acres now providing public hunting, back-country fishing and uncrowded enjoyment of the out of doors.

Another point, which I think has not been sufficiently aired, is that it would be as easy for Congress to provide satutory direction and assurance of wilderness policy under Forest Service management, as it would be to turn the area over to the National Park Service.

The Washington State Game Commission is jurisdictionally concerned with losses of hunting, fishing and other wildlife-oriented recreation, but we are also concerned with crowding. Although it has been pointed out that park management "allows" fishing, this is a secondary objective with that agency. The

Commission is concerned with crowding for the reason that we place high value on wildlife recreation in the wilderness situation, and wish to preserve areas where this exists, such as in the North Cascades.

All parties to North Cascades discussions seem to agree that some additional development of that region, for public access, is desirable. But we feel that such development must stop somewhere short of the guidelines set out in S.B. 1321 for family, in-car, vicarious explorations of the "wilderness experience". It was recently stated that, "* * * Mount Rainier National Park receives seven times greater visitor use than any other comparable area in the North Cascades." I have no reason to doubt the fact, but this is not the kind of wildlife and wildland experience we would like to offer in the North Cascades to the rest of the nation.

We do have other comparable mountain areas, and they are not crowded. We already offer wilderness hunting, fishing, photography, and many, many family camping areas at the wilderness fringe in the North Cascades area. And we feel certain we can continue to provide such opportunity WITHOUT building people-concentration centers or catering to crowds in small areas to the extent called for in S.B. 1321.

I think it is sell stated in a recent publication by John Hendee from the University of Washington: "Wilderness is an extremely delicate resource that cannot tolerate over-use without severely reducing the quality of its physical resources and emotional benefits." Well put, and a concept included in our management of the wildlife of the North Cascades.

By now, I hope I have made it clear that the Game Commission is strongly in favor of wilderness perpetuation. I would hope that you would so note when presented with statements by those who indicate otherwise. I would also hope that you would dismiss all statements that attempt to make an issue of the beauty and magnificence of the North Cascades. I believe all sides agree upon the scenic quality of the area.

The Game Commission—and in this we apparently differ with many—feels that the wilderness hunting and fishing in the North Cascades is equally significant, worthy of preservation and national attention.

The present level of hunting and fishing realization in that Cascade area proposed for national park status under S. 1321 results in a yearly return to the citizen of 850–1,000 deer, 40–55 mountain goat, about 200 bear and 3,000 grouse. Lost in a significant amount within the proposed Park Service area would be lakes and streams presently providing over 102 thousand recreational fishing days annually.

Preservationists and other proponents of S. 1321 have pointed out that this harvest is but a small percentage of total state-wide take. Certainly true, but an unrealistic yardstick. This is akin to equating an acre of land in Yosemite to an acre in central Illinois. The difference is esthetic and hardly measurable in terms of animals bagged or dollar values.

Loss of open land under this bill would probably make it necessary for the Washington Game Department to eliminate its High Cascade Deer Hunt and would seriously cut back mountain goat hunting. It would also take a significant chunk of the State's back-country fishing opportunity. This wilderness-type hunt, particularly in the Lake Chelan-Eldo Rado area, is one of which we are very proud.

It is sometimes maintained that sportsmen could still harvest the animals, "when they migrate out of the new park". Incorrect; many of the animals do not move out to where hunters have access. Secondly, if they did, such a solution would be objectionable to the sportsmen, the animals, and the Game Commission. We do not wish to get into a "firing line" situation, which is so strenuously objected to in several Western States, such as Montana.

What, then, do we wish for the North Cascades.

Hunters, like the preservationists or any other collection of persons, hold differing opinions as to what should be done. Many feel that no change from present operation is desirable, as this management has been carried out well for a good number of years and promises to continue under the U.S. Forest Service. Although there are small areas in conflict, mining, logging, and game protection do not seem to be broad, legitimate issues in the overall North Cascades area decision. The area presently provides managed public use for a variety of interests, without conflict, and we do not believe this to be an issue. We recognize, of course, there is and probably always will be the nonrepresentative individual user who comes into direct conflict with a user of different interest. The single,

major, valid issue in this case seems to be that of land designation and the continuance of wilderness values, including hunting and fishing, and the vast majority on both sides do subscribe to continuance of these values.

Add to North Cascades decision-making, the national tide of opinion as stated in magazines, books and brochures—however representative of national consensus—seems to favor establishment of a national park in that region. This is based upon what I believe to be a valid argument that there is some need for greater assurance of continued land, scenic, and overall resource quality in the North Cascades. That many people mistakenly feel that such security is available ONLY under the wing of the Park Service would seem to be a problem pointed at federal public information activities.

The answer to better assurance of continued wilderness values of the entire area, rather than a piecemeal approach, lies in the Washington State proposal, which was formulated by a board of individuals recurited from all disciplines at our Governor's request. This State Plan provides far more than the Senate Bill under consideration at this hearing.

The State Plan gives overall congressional designation to the total North Cascades area and aims at integrated management; something no other plan has attempted. S. 1321, in contrast, fragments the North Cascades and inadequately threats potential conflict in aims that may occur between two federal agencies managing adjacent lands. The Senate Bill also gives over a National Recreation Area to Park Service management. We have such an area in Washington State: Coulee Dam. The Park Service does not seem geared to operation of such recreation areas.

The State Plan gives protection to the Granite Creek portion of the North Cross State Highway as recreation area, while S. 1321 ignores this section. The State Plan also provides for expansion of Glacier Peak Wilderness to the Stehekin River, includes the middle fork of the Cascade River, covers Horseshoe Basin, Mount Baker, and also includes a wilderness-type national park in the Picket area. This, incidentally, is not so inaccessible as many have indicated, judging from reports we receive from hunters and fishermen who have visited the region on foot or horseback.

The Washington State Plan was a successful attempt to negotiate a reasonable comprise between all interests, and the Game Commission does subscribe to the resultant recommendations. In this position, the Commission feels that the interest of the sportsman has been protected in large measure, without "shorting" any other interest group. The Picket area, under the State Plan, would be closed to hunting. It is the region south of the Skagit, however, that presently and potentially offers greatest promise of wildlife-based recreation activities such as hunting and fishing. This region south of the Skagit River clear to Lake Chelan is proposed as a park under S. 1321. I must note, at this point, that areas OPEN to hunting do not exclude other uses, so the hunter walks rather a one-way street in endorsing a closed-hunting area.

Many of the things I have mentioned, and many of the considered points present by other persons, have not received sufficient general public distribution, in my opinion. This needs to be done, and I see that as the responsibility of our central government in Washington, D.C.

The Washington State Game Commission believe that the above-mentioned Washington State plan for the North Cascades is the most comprehensive of any. The game commission, we believe, has well represented our sportsmen in subscribing to the State plan. But, we cannot endorse S. 1321, which calls for a larger park, extensive and objectionable automobile-recreation development, tramways, visitor centers in the wilderness, and totally neglects to give overall congressional assurance of continued wildlife and wilderness quality to an integral North Cascades area. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. David W. Gossard, Jr., of Seattle?

STATEMENT OF DAVID W. GOSSARD, JR., SEATTLE—AN INDIVIDUAL

Mr. GOSSARD. I feel that I am speaking for those citizens who do not wish to be closed out for all time from the wilderness of the North Cascades. We had no ax to grind for industry, logging, mining, or any other profit-seeking group who are resisting this legislation. We want a

greater portion of the proposed park and wilderness area for recreation and not for the singular and limited use that those few citizens who want to restrict all access except to those who are willing to "muscle" their way in.

The mountain climbers and flower and bird watchers do not need this vast area for themselves. They can well share the enjoyment of this gift of nature with the skiers, hunters, fishermen, campers, and many others who will use but not despoil.

Senator JACKSON. Mrs. Irene O'Conner, North Shore Association, Amanda Park? Mrs. O'Conner, we are pleased to have you.

STATEMENT OF MRS. IRENE O'CONNOR, NORTH SHORE ASSOCIATION, AMANDA PARK

Mrs. O'CONNER. I am Irene O'Conner. I am representing the North Shore Association, on the Olympic Peninsula at Lake Quinault.

Besides this statement that I am about to make, I have submitted to the clerk personal letters from 16 residents of the north shore in support of this testimony, and I wish to thank you for the opportunity to testify here today.

What I have to say may at first seem irrelevant to the subject, but please bear with me for a few minutes and it will be clarified.

History shows that every age has its pioneers who have blazed trails into new country. Their quest has been for freedom to worship, for better lands from which to wrest a living, for a home faraway from the crowded places or sometimes for the wealth which an untouched land can offer. Whatever the reason there have always been people eager to settle the new land and to build homes on it. To conquer untamed lands and to lull them into usefulness has been a challenge that has long burned the imagination of man.

From time to time, as the U.S. Government has encouraged the opening of new areas by offering lands for homesteading, our eager forebears have had the opportunity to fulfill their dreams and ambitions. And so came the start of the community of Quinault in 1889.

For almost nothing more than the pledge to live it and to develop it, the early settlers moved in. The patent deeds were paid for by hard work; clearings were grubbed out by hand, lands were tilled by plow and oxen, building materials were hewn and split by froe and mallet and handsaw. They were keeping their promise to care for the small part of America with which they were entrusted.

All these private lands are now logged, some as often as two or three times over. Homes and barns dominate clearings, fences indicate pride of ownership, cattle, pastures, and productive gardens symbolize ambition and love of home. These homespun qualities integrate all into a basic, rural community occupied by people who love our beautiful America, people who when they have vacations, go fishing and hiking, camping and sightseeing in our national parks. Among these people are nature lovers and bird watchers, members of conservationist organizations who are as fervent about protecting our natural resources as are thousands of others all over the United States.

These private lands along the north shore bring taxes into the State coffers and the fabric of the area is strengthened by public utilities,

a volunteer fire department, and an ever-increasing number of students in the local school. With 165 property owners and their families on the north shore, it is but one of thousands of such communities in the United States which sustain our country.

Admittedly residential, but clinging to this land for fear of setting precedent in letting it go, park rangers, sorely needed for the tasks for which they have been trained, are wasting time, effort, and taxpayers' money in administering this area of residences.

Like a blight, the shadow of eventual acquisition wilts ambition and there is an overwhelming desire to be freed from the national park boundaries which have surrounded these private holdings since 1940. It is our wish to be returned to the administration of the Forest Service which recognizes State jurisdiction. There are thousands of acres of untouched land in the Cascades and on the Olympic Peninsula with attributes more parklike than has the populated north shore of the Quinault Valley, and in view of the impending boundary changes being planned between the Park and Forest Services, between wilderness and private lands, the property owners on the north shore suggest and request that these lands on the north side of the Quinault Valley be traded for acreage which is more desirable in a national park.

Due to the bitter, unfair, and inconvenient experience of living within national park boundaries and, apprehensive of a possibility of such a situation oppressing others should a Cascades National Park be established, property owners along the north shore of Lake Quinault and River do oppose the passage of S. 1321 and actively support a plan for a Forest Service-managed recreation area in the North Cascades. I thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

Any questions?

Senator FANNIN. No questions.

Senator BURDICK. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mrs. O'Conner.

We appreciate having your statement.

(The letters referred to follow:)

AMANDA PARK, *Wash., May 23, 1967.*

HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Dear MR. JACKSON: My name is Iva M. Higley, I am submitting this statement in support of the testimony to be presented by Irene O'Connor for the North Shore Association, at the hearing in Seattle, May 25, 1967.

Mr. Osseward in his testimony in February 1966 at the North Cascades hearing held in Seattle, says quote, "The transfer of jurisdiction from the Park Service to the State of Washington would open up a whole Pandora's box of non-conforming uses of land along the 12 miles of the gateway. The common law of rights in land to do what anyone wants to do with it would result in land subdivision speculation, amusement places, taverns, sign boards, which park visitors would have to pass." end quote.

Mr. Jackson, this is a community of responsible people and permanent residents not land exploiters as Mr. Osseward would have you believe. If that had been the intent of the land owners the drive up the north shore road would not be as beautiful today as it was 50 years ago. Homes have been built but essentially the beauty is the same.

We are few in number compared to the preservation groups, and get a little weary of hearing about the blight we present to the Olympic National Park. I

ask you and the committee to examine the threat the Olympic National Park presents to a community of hard working and patriotic Americans.

I respectfully petition the Committee to effect a land exchange with the Forest Service that would place the north shore area back under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service as it was before 1940. This would place our private land under State jurisdiction again.

Yours very truly,

IVA M. HIGLEY.

AMANDA PARK, *Wash., May 22, 1967.*

HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DEAR SENATOR: This a statement in support of the testimony to be presented by Irene O'Connor, for the North Shore Association at the hearing in Seattle, May 25, 1967.

Never in our Country's history have we had greater need for faith, patriotic support, and confidence in our government. Those of us who served in our military forces in the past and those who do so now, risked our person and endured the anxiety of separation from our families with the faith that we were preserving the American way of life, protecting the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. These documents contain the principles and fundamental freedoms that we are willing and anxious to live for and pass on to our children.

The community of Quinault was established by sturdy, courageous, God fearing people. It has been a progressive community. It still is. Most of it's inhabitants are permanent residents who take pride in their families, homes, and their community. Their means of economic progress is dependent on their right to the full use of their property. Their faith in their country is being shaken by the harrassment and intimidation of certain special interest groups who pose a restrictive single purpose use of land.

Please urge your Committee to recommend legislation that will return the private lands along the north shore of Quinault Lake and Quinault River back to the administration of the Forest Service. This Bureau recognizes the right of State administration over private lands contained within the Forest.

Yours truly,

ORLO R. HIGLEY.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *May 17, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a property owner on the North Shore of Lake Quinault I wish to protest the moratorium imposed by the Olympic National Park. I feel that the private property should be under state jurisdiction since we must pay taxes to the state. The park has a large area which can be left as a wilderness without destroying this small community which could be preserved by very minor boundary adjustments. We believe that people have rights which should be preserved as well as the wildlife.

Sincerely.

HELEN H. GRAUDEY.

AMANDA PARK, WASH., *May 22, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Again we, as members of a small minority group of private citizens owning land on the North Shore of Lake Quinault, are asking that this area be taken out of the Olympic National Park.

And we again appeal to you as one of our voices in the Congress.

We are only a "little people" but our nation is comprised of a majority of "little people".

Any effort you might exert in our behalf will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

JEROME CARROLL.
MARY CARROLL.

OAKLAND, CALIF., *May 19, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Washington, D.C.

HONORABLE SENATOR JACKSON: When we purchased property at Lake Quinault, Washington, it was done in good faith. We feel we are allowed to own private land, as guaranteed in our constitution of our country and use as we see fit as a member of a residential community of Lake Quinault.

It is our earnest desire that state regulations should be restored over this tax paying property. Furthermore, it seems, the Forest Service and the Park Service should make boundary adjustments excluding North Shore lands from Park jurisdiction and transfer them back to the Forest Service.

We plan to live at Lake Quinault and enjoy a happy peaceful existence.

Your future constituents,

KNUTE PETERSON.
ELSIE PETERSON.

MAY 21, 1967.

DEAR SIR: As a land holder on the North Shore of Lake Quinault for the last 20 year's also tax payer, I feel this land (private) should be taken out of the National Park and reverted back to private lands.

R. D. VON BARGEM.

AMANDA PARK, WASH., *May 22, 1967.*

Mr. HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a member of one of the pioneer families who settled in the Queets-Quinault area in the late 1890's, I have roots, deep in this Lake Quinault area community, and feel that one private property on the North Shore could be removed from within the boundaries of the Olympic National Park, through a boundary adjustment, thus maintaining the local community and still have no adverse affect on the Park itself.

We resent the action taken in invoking the moratorium on "new land uses" in the manner which it was done last December after being halted in the summer.

We also feel the multi-use concept of the Forest Service is a far better approach to true conservation than the preservation concept of those who favor locking up more and more land, binding it with rigid restrictions.

We sincerely ask that you do all in your power to effect such a boundary adjustment.

Yours Truly,

MRS. RALPH SLATER.

AMANDA PARK, WASH., *May 22, 1967.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON: Having been residents and property owners for more than thirty years on the North Shore of Lake Quinault, we oppose being in the National Park. Request that these lands be returned to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Service.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD O. ELDER.

AMANDA PARK, *May 20, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to you in regards to the "Moratorium on New Land Uses" and of the New Zoning Code, the Park Service will draw up for the privately owned land and homes within the boundaries of the Olympic National Park on the north shore of Quinault Lake and River.

In 1890 my parents and others came to this valley and homesteaded in this valley on both sides the north and south of the river and lake. My parents cleared their land of brush and trees. Others did the same, raised cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry. This is good agricultural land not park land.

I was born here 73 years ago. I now own 20 acres of my parent's homestead and 40 acres of my brother's homestead which he homesteaded in 1906. I have the deed to this land. I have lived here in this valley all of my life.

My hope and desire is to keep the north shore lands in private ownership in order to preserve the residential community of Quinault, as it is enjoyed by the land and homeowners on the south side of the river and lake and to restore State regulations over tax paying property, as would be under Forest Service jurisdiction.

Thank you kindly.

Sincerely,

JOSEPHINE KESTNER DICKEY.

ABERDEEN, WASH., *May 15, 1967.*

Re North Shore Association, Amanda Park.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The Cascade Park and Olympic National Park will be large enough to satisfy everyone without including private property. I believe this to be a terrible wrong, an injustice.

To formulate the boundary of said parks will be the best time to eliminate the north shore lands from the park jurisdiction and transfer them back to the Forest Service. Leave north shore lands in private ownership and restore State regulations over tax paying property under Forest Service regulations. Keep the residential community of Quinault.

MRS. GEORGE LEWIS.

AMANDA PARK, WASH., *May 23, 1967.*

HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I, Connie Gold, have been a resident of the Quinault Valley for the past two years. My husband teaches at Quinault Lake High School and I am a Teacher's Aid until such time as I can be certified for Elementary and Secondary Health and Physical Education.

During the past two years, I have become acquainted with many residents of the Quinault Valley. As my friendships, here, grew, I begin to get an insight to the local people's struggles to maintain their rights as citizens.

By tracing several family histories to the present day residents, I was certainly appalled by the "Unconstitutional Treatment" incurred upon these people. By Presidential Proclamation, the privately owned lands on the North Shore were included as part of the Olympic National Park. By encompassing the privately owned lands of the North Shore of Lake Quinault as part of the Olympic National Park, it defies these residents their principle function of the government to guarantee and protect their rights against trespass by others and by government itself. I will exemplify my "harsh" statement:

1. The Olympic National Park has complete control over regulations of the Olympic National Park lands;
2. Yet, there are no clearly defined regulations or laws governing privately owned and titled lands;
3. No where does it state that these property owners have the Constitutional Privilege of "voting";
4. Yet, the State collects property taxes from these private lands;
5. But, the County has no authority to maintain the roads (since the Park has not been "notified" by "Washington" for snow-clearance, the residents take it upon themselves to clear the roads for the passage of the School Bus).
6. Other U.S. citizens can go to local police stations, local courts, County and State Offices when their individual freedom's are threatened. Whereas, an Olympic National Park resident must travel or correspond with the Superintendent of National Parks in Washington, D.C.—which is cumbersome if time or action was drastically needed. Granted, each National Park has a Park Ranger, but his duties are not clearly defined and he will seldom act without permission or advice of higher officials.

7. All Local, State, and National Representatives are nominated and elected by the citizens of the United States to represent themselves in governing their land and interpreting the Constitution. But, the Superintendent of the National Parks, having sole control over the National Parks, is not elected by the people. He is "appointed" by the United States President. I ask, "Is this right"?

Our schools have taught "Faith and Trust" for our Government—using the examples of our forefathers' struggles as our country was being settled. The pioneers of the Quinault Valley settled in "Good Faith" and they still hold the "Faith and Trust" that their representatives will protect their rights as citizens of the United States of America.

Senator Jackson, please try to see these people get their State and Local Government returned so that they are "recognized as PEOPLE"—not just an Area on the Map!

Respectfully,

MRS. CONNIE RAE GOLD.

TUCSON, ARIZ., *May 18, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are writing you in reference to the moratorium which was published by the Department of Interior and submitted to the property owners of Quinault Lake, Amanda Park, Washington.

Since we are property owners, tax payers of North Shore Lake Quinault, and members of the North Shore Association, we feel we have a right to oppose what has taken place.

We desire to keep the North Shore lands in private ownership in order to preserve the residential community of Quinault.

It is our desire to have the State of Washington issue regulations and ordinances to control the zoning of private property along the North Shore of Quinault rather than Federal regulation.

Our parents have held property on the North Shore of Quinault for over forty years. We are the current owners and tax payers of this property, hope to keep it indefinitely, develop the land, and build a retirement home on it.

As a World War II veteran of 26 years with the Air Force, a survivor of Pearl Harbor, the Korean campaign and the Cuban conflict, I fought to preserve the rights of others, the United States of America, my family and myself.

Respectfully submitted.

VIRGINIA N. MACK.
JOSEPH MACK.

MAY 17, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am again writing in regard to getting the North Shore area at Lake Quinault out of the park. This area is badly needed for a residential area. It is not park material and there is no other place in this area for the people who work in this area to find and build homes. We pay our taxes to the county of Greys Harbor and we feel we should be under the laws and rules of the county. Not the park. The North Shore area is a part of the Quinault community and I feel the community is divided by this area being in the park. I don't feel any community should be divided in this manner.

We definitely want this area removed from the park.

Sincerely,

ELVER R. BREWER.
MRS. ELVER R. BREWER.

AMANDA PARK, WASH., *May 20, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing you in regards to the "Moratorium on New Land Uses" and to the New Zoning Code the Park Department will draw up for Park Residents.

My husband (now passed on) and I came here and purchased our 10 acres from an original "1890 homestead." I have a deed for this land. We cleared it of brush, alder and red maple trees, have gardens and meadows, a comfortable home; it is good agricultural land.

My desire is to keep North Shore Lands in private ownership in order to preserve the residential community of Quinault Valley and restore State Regulations over tax paying property as would be under Forest Service jurisdiction, and to enjoy the rights as the Home and Land Owners do on the South Side of Lake Quinault and River.

Thank you kindly.

Sincerely,

ROSI KRULL.

QUINAULT, WASH., *May 18, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am a North Shore property owner and I indicate the desire to keep North Shore land in private ownership in order to preserve the residential community of Quinault.

Very truly yours,

MRS. W. G. STEWART.

AMANDA PARK, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a home owner (deeded private property) on the North shore of Lake Quinault, I ask your help in restoring the private lands in this area (Olympic National Park) to state jurisdiction, removing them from said Park's boundaries (Olympic National Park) and discontinuing the moratorium and "secret" zoning code planning.

Thank you.

DEL HASTINGS,
By R. HASTINGS.
MRS. M. HASTINGS.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Joe Louie, Nooksack Tribal Council.

STATEMENT OF JOE LOUIE, NOOKSACK TRIBE OF INDIANS

Mr. LOUIE. My name is Joe Louie, Whatcom County, Nooksack Tribe of Indians.

Senator JACKSON. Are you representing the tribal council?

Mr. LOUIE. No, I am not because I was just informed here 2 days ago about this meeting and I am very interested in the political field. It concerned my Indians, but we didn't get together so——

Senator JACKSON. We are sorry. We gave wide publicity, but we couldn't write a letter to everybody in the State. We are sorry you didn't learn about it earlier, but go right ahead.

Mr. LOUIE. That was my criticism here today.

I believe the majority of the people in our county was never informed or not familiar with this problem that you have today, what we are going to talk about.

I went yesterday to several places in Whatcom County and I wanted a little more information. I have heard about it and I have read about it but I don't know much about it. Well, that didn't help me at all. I believe myself that it is lacking between the people, the general public and the political field that they should get together more often,

or have better contact and more information sent out to the general public because it seems like this problem that I am going to talk about is not spread to the general public good enough.

I myself am very interested in this park and wilderness that they have in there, and I am very familiar with the Mount Baker National Forest. I really believe that they have created—and I don't like to go into the game department, I don't like the State game department to interfere with the Federal agencies. We have trouble with them, we also have trouble with the Federal people, and I don't like to see our people——.

Senator JACKSON. We won't get into the fishing problem, anyway.

Mr. LOUIE. When I was a young boy, this country was a wonderful recreation place, not only for the Indians but for the old settlers that first came here. We enjoyed one another. We shook hands and waved, talked to one another, we appreciated one another. Today it seems to be just a little too fast of a life. We don't get together on a little problem like this. It would be much smaller if we could get together and talk it over.

Senator JACKSON. Have a little powwow? That is what we are trying to do here, and we are to have one in Mount Vernon, one in Wenatchee, and we had 2 days in Washington before this. We have had a lot of powwows on this.

Mr. LOUIE. Thank you. I really appreciate that little comment of yours there. Especially the powwow.

Senator JACKSON. Well, the best way to cover it is a real powwow, isn't it?

Mr. LOUIE. Nevertheless, we gave this country to the white people and they are having quite a problem with it. It's all right. If you can't handle this thing, give it back to the Indians.

Senator JACKSON. You were just too fast for me. I was about to say that you turned it over to us, we made a mess of it, and now I want to get your recommendations.

Mr. LOUIE. I really appreciate that.

Senator JACKSON. I wouldn't limit it to this problem, though. We have got other problems around the world, but we won't get into them today.

Mr. LOUIE. You are talking about the South or Vietnam. There should be a place for the younger people so they have enjoyment of what is good for them and good for me and good for our Indian people. I am from that area and I know the Mount Baker National Forest from one end to the other. I have trapped and hunted and worked in that area, and I don't believe on setting all of that country up as a national park. I believe the people in the future can set that up, but at the present time I think they should try to develop the parks that they have today. Why not develop the recreation places, fix the place up at Ross Lake for the benefit of the people who want to go up there, such a place as the Baker Mountain there, too, so that they can have better facilities, better places for recreation in both the wintertime and summertime. We enjoy Mount Baker, our Indian people, most of our people from Whatcom County, British Columbia, Skagit County come up there, and we really enjoy them. I believe we should still have the Forest Service handle all that in the future. Let's

not make this a national forest. I believe in that area between British Columbia and Ross Lake, that area in the back, I believe they should put that in as an area where they have no roads or anything, just a wild area, wilderness or what ever you call it. That area is a good place and I don't think any of the places, the valleys that lead to the lake, should be logged, because in the Nooksack River area, pretty near all of the stumps and all of the trees are down there. They are not even clearing it out, and they are just sort of logging up the streams there.

You know that wouldn't do any good to the wildlife or fish either. It wouldn't be good to us, it doesn't look right with all the resources of the State of Washington available. The hills are all bare. I am ashamed to look up there as a long time ago it was beautiful country. I criticize a lot of things, but there is timber up there that is old. I believe in logging up there, but not near the creeks. Keep away from those creeks. I would like to have the Forest Service know—they know, too, themselves, but it seems like they get their way and as soon as the rain comes everything goes into the river. They should keep away from all those places and I don't believe the State should interfere with the game department and the fisheries department. I think they have fish and wildlife, they should develop that. We should encourage each branch of the Service to give that better, closer attention so it can be of benefit to me and of benefit to all of us so we can understand one another, so we can enjoy this country of ours.

That will be all; thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Louie. We appreciate having your statement. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Mr. Vern Babcock, Renton Fish and Game Club.

Again, the Chair wishes to ask that you avoid as much as possible testimony previously made on certain points, so that all of the witnesses who have asked will have a chance to be heard today.

Mr. Babcock?

STATEMENT OF VERN BABCOCK, PRESIDENT, RENTON FISH AND GAME CLUB

Mr. BABCOCK. Thank you, Senator Jackson, fellow committee members.

I will depart from my written statement which is turned in.

I am Vern Babcock, president of the Renton Fish and Game Club. Our members are not just interested in hunting and fishing, but in conservation and land management to the best of the general public use. We are opposed to this bill, unanimously. There is some matter of resolution before the membership, but we feel that this park is an extremely large one, this proposed 570,000 acres. It has boundaries that could very easily be added onto later. We do not feel that it is to the best interests of the general public; rather it is more inclined to be the professional and businessmen to put in and run the lodges, the overnight chalets, and things of this nature, and actually this is really a benefit to them, when probably in a lot of the areas it couldn't be operating over 4 or 5 months out of the year. We feel that if this was changed over from the U.S. Forest Service to National Park Service manage-

ment that it is a drain on the taxpayers' money. Undoubtedly there would have to be new equipment purchased for the park department's personnel, possibly new personnel in the park department, even probably new headquarters.

There are several things that enter into this. We have had juniors that were Scout members that indicate they have had problems at different times getting permission from the National Park Service for overnight camping trips, if they planned on camping outside. They have indicated this to us.

Mr. Chairman, I won't go any farther. What we do feel is that we wish and urge you and your committee to do whatever is possible to defeat this bill, instead of to enact legislation to put this into a national wilderness area and that area along the new Cross-State Highway into a national recreation area.

Senator JACKSON. You want the whole area in a wilderness?

Mr. BABCOCK. That is right.

Senator JACKSON. Any questions?

Senator FANNIN. Well, Mr. Babcock, I would like to get verification on your statement that "This park is not in the best interest to the general public who wants to see, enjoy, and camp in this great outdoors, but only to the person with money who can afford and desires luxury," and then you say you would like to have it all in a wilderness area. I don't follow this.

Mr. BABCOCK. All in a wilderness area, except for that area along the new Cross-State Highway. That would be in a national recreation area.

Senator FANNIN. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. That would mean, of course, no roads into any of these areas?

Mr. BABCOCK. That is true.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. We appreciate having your comments.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF VERN BABCOCK, RENTON FISH AND GAME CLUB

I am Vern Babcock, President of the Renton Fish and Game Club, Inc., consisting of approximately 600 members. These members are not only interested in fishing and hunting, but in competitive shooting, conservation and management of land to the public's best interest.

Mr. Chairman, we are definitely opposed to Bill S. 1321. It is a bill that proposes a park similar to the one in the Crafts report. It is an extremely large park (570,000 acres) with its boundaries such it could be easily enlarged later. This park is not in the best interests to the general public who wants to see, enjoy and camp in this great outdoors, but only to the person with money who can afford and desires luxury. This park actually is best suited for businessmen, the ones who run the concessions, the Heli ports, the lodges, et cetera, or is it even good for them when you think that they would only be able to operate for maybe four or five months a year.

We feel that this land can be best managed under the administration of the U.S. Forest Service. They have in their present plans areas for recreational developments, extensive trail systems, campgrounds, et cetera.

This park would also put a drain on the taxpayers as there is the expense of

changing agencies, such as possible new park headquarters, new equipment, new personnel, et cetera. We do not feel this is necessary.

Last week at our meeting was a guest showing movies, who pointed out the difficulty in taking picture within our existing national parks. Having to set up dates with the park department in advance and then the department canceling out the night before. Is this what we want?

Even some of the junior club members who have been or are Boy or Girl Scouts pointed out to us the fact that at times they have problems getting permission for overnight hikes where they will be camping in areas outside of designated campgrounds.

We do endorse those positions that ask for a Ross Lake Recreation Area, the Pasayten Wilderness Area and the addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman and committee members, we urge you to do whatever possible to defat this bill and enact legislation to make this a wilderness area and a national recreation area in that portion along the new North Cross-State Highway.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Philip Pryde, department of geography, University of Washington.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP PRYDE

Mr. PRYDE. My name is Philip Pryde and I am a graduate student in geography at the University of Washington. I will file my written statement and briefly summarize my views today on Senate bill 1321 and they represent my own views only.

Senator JACKSON. Your statement will appear in full so give the high points, if you will.

Mr. PRYDE. I will.

In my statement I suggest that the basic function, the primary purposes of a national park is to preserve the outstanding features of American natural history, rather than to provide a mass recreational opportunity. This has been recognized in the proposed bill by keeping it essentially a wilderness park, however, it is essential that adequate areas be established on the periphery of the wilderness portions of the park to provide for more intensive recreational use, yet at the same time some of these will maintain essential use of the park environment. It doesn't seem wise to include the upper Cascade Creek drainage and the Granite Creek and upper Bridge Creek drainage in the park, the latter being particularly to provide a transit access to the park for those visitors wishing to drive through the park only. At present there is no access to the park and you have the possibility of a situation being created at the end of the dead end spur road similar to what you have at Paradise in Mount Ranier.

I wish to urge reconsideration of this area for inclusion in the park as was originally recommended in the North Cascades study team report.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Pryde. We appreciate having your statement.

Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. No questions.

Senator BURDICK. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MR. PHILIP PRYDE STUDENT OF GEOGRAPHY, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

My name is Philip R. Pryde, and I am a graduate student in geography at the University of Washington, with a future professional interest in the field of environmental quality. Although I am a member of several conservation organizations and a past president of the Conservation Education and Action Council at the University of Washington, the following statement represents my own views only.

In recent years, the need for a large increase in recreational facilities of all types has received considerable attention. The North Cascades are now being studied for classification into at least four different types of federally administered recreation areas: Forest Service multiple use land, a National Recreation Area, Wilderness Areas, and a National Park. I would like to offer a few comments regarding the interrelationships of these areas.

The North Cascades are without doubt worthy of national park status, and to protest that other glaciated mountain areas are already preserved as parks is to suggest that there is no need to preserve DaVinci's painting of the "Last Supper" because the "Mona Lisa" is already in a museum. However, there appears to be a question of how much, and what kind of, intensive recreational development should be authorized in conjunction with the park.

The basic purpose of a national park is not to provide mass recreational outlets for our overcrowded cities, much as these are needed; but rather to protect a unique and insiring example of North American natural history, and then, as a secondary function, to provide an interpretation of this history to the public. However, it goes without saying that areas designed to support intensive recreation use must be established adjacent to the park (and to neighboring wilderness areas), so that recreational pressures on the wilderness portion of the park will not negate the basic purpose for which it was established.

To this end, a large National Recreation Area has been recommended for the Skagit River—Ross Lake corridor between the two sections of the proposed North Cascades National Park. This represents a useful and necessary compliment to the park, although it is probably larger than it need be, particularly in the Lightning Creek area. However, in the attempt to prevent overdevelopment within the wilderness environment of the park itself, it would appear that some areas have been omitted from the park which are not only a logical part of the park environment, but which, if unwisely developed for mass recreation purposes, or if given over to logging, would seriously detract from the intended environmental experience of the park itself.

Probably the most important areas in this respect are the Granite Creek and upper Bridge Creek drainage basins. Now, and only now, we have the opportunity to decide whether this magnificent wilderness stretch of the new Cross State Highway will become a highlight of Washington's scenic highway system, or whether it will be left to the fate of Snoqualmie Pass. This area was included in the recommended park of the North Cascades Study Team Report, and should be restored to that status in Senate Bill 1321. If tactfully developed by the Park Service with camping and interpretive facilities only, it would provide a needed route into, and through the park for the large number of visitors wishing transit access to the park only. A major deficiency of the present park proposal is the lack of any through routes within the park, a situation which threatens to overload recreational facilities at the terminuses of the dead-end spur roads leading into the park, similar to what has happened at Paradise on Mount Rainier. Inclusion of this portion of the cross state highway within the park would forestall later calls for development of areas that should be retained as part of the wilderness core of the park, such as the proposed spur road down Bridge Creek.

Similarly, the addition of the upper Cascade Creek drainage and the area north of Mount Shuksan to the park would provide additional park-oriented recreational facilities on the periphery of the wilderness area of the park, where they are most needed. This would permit virtually all of the presently roadless area within the currently proposed park boundaries (to which Mount Baker should be added) to be classified as statutory wilderness, a step which should be taken simultaneously with the establishment of the park itself.

A national park is both appropriate and needed in the North Cascades, but I would urge that Congress, in its discretion, insure that a meaningful park is

established, one that will have sufficient park administered recreation facilities outside its wilderness core so that it can fulfill its primary function of preserving for all future generations a unique and magnificent segment of our American natural heritage.

Senator JACKSON. I know some people may have to leave and, as we arranged at the hearings here in February of 1966, we will grant an opportunity to anyone who wishes to come forward and present his written statement and make a short 1-minute verbal summary. I know some of you have to get away and we are trying to accommodate as many as we can during the 5 days that we are out here.

Is there anyone who has a short statement they want to present at this time?

All right, sir, your name?

Mr. REED. Waldo Reed.

Senator JACKSON. Let's see ——

Mr. REED. I am sorry, I have not requested time prior to this.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we want first to take care of those who have requested time previously.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Dr. BRUGMAN. I have a short one.

Senator JACKSON. Are you on the list?

Dr. BRUGMAN. Yes. No. 56.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Brugman?

Dr. BRUGMAN. Dr. Brugman, Joe Brugman.

Senator JACKSON. You are 57 on my list. All right, Dr. Brugman, if you have a short statement go right ahead and read it.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOE BRUGMAN, REPRESENTING THE WASHINGTON STATE BIG GAME COUNCIL

Dr. BRUGMAN. I am representing the Washington State Big Game Council, and they oppose the creation of a national park in the North Cascades because the hunting area in this State is already small for the population and getting smaller due to the population increase.

We feel that the North Cascade area can be managed better for the good of a greater number for all forms of recreation by the Forest Service. It has been managed by them for years and is still as good as it was when they took charge.

The game in the area is better today because the sportsmen put up the money to conserve it. Any game in the territory today is definitely due to the money put up by the hunters by licenses and we do not feel that it should be taken away from us.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Doctor. Any questions?

Senator FANNIN. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Doctor, I appreciate having your statement.

Mr. Robert S. Cole, Seattle.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT S. COLE, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. COLE. Senator Jackson and members of the committee.

I am Robert Cole, a graduate student in physics at the University of Washington.

I strongly support the creation of a North Cascades National Park and am especially concerned with the protection of the wilderness character of this area.

I will briefly summarize my statement.

Basically I would suggest that present roadless areas be kept completely undeveloped and that the park be enlarged to incorporate more existing roads, including the Cross-State Highway, so that necessary developments will not intrude on wilderness. This would also tend to alleviate some of the makeshift Park Service proposals which tend to jam the people into various corners of the park.

I further feel that any and all proposals for a national park become insignificant in the face of the threat of that hideous copper mine on Plummer Mountain. I feel that this committee will be wasting its time if it concerns itself solely with a national park and fails to stop Kennecott. Nothing could be more disastrous to the scenic integrity and wilderness continuity of the North Cascades than an open pit mine. I feel it essential that such a crime against humanity never be allowed to begin.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your statement. We appreciate having you. Your full statement will be included.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ROBERT S. COLE, SEATTLE, WASH.

Senator Jackson and members of the Committee, I would like to express my desire for preservation of the greatest possible amount of wilderness in the North Cascades. As the Study Team pointed out a year ago, one of the greatest assets of the North Cascades is their "Back-country nature." I feel that this back-country nature must be preserved and protected as designated Wilderness. The bill, S. 1321, introduced by Senators Jackson and Magnuson certainly represents a fine step in this direction. However, I feel that several aspects of the bill could be improved.

Basically I would suggest that present roadless areas be kept completely undeveloped, and that the park be enlarged to incorporate more existing roads, including the Cross State Highway, so that necessary developments will not intrude on wilderness. I feel that all current *de facto* wilderness areas must be immediately placed under protection of the Wilderness Act. This includes the Horseshoe Basin in the North Cascades Primitive Area.

The campground at Bridge Creek is a makeshift attempt to "get people into the park." But such a short dead end spur as the only access to the park in that area will become tremendously crowded. A far more logical solution would be to include the Granite Creek drainage and Cross State Highway in the park. People could have access to the park without feeling that they were being herded into a corner of it. Any necessary developments could be confined to an area along the highway, where they belong.

Similar comments apply to the proposed tramway at Price Lake. Such artificial intrusions into *de facto* wilderness could be eliminated by extending park boundaries to include more of the Mount Baker region. Far more adequate visitor facilities could be maintained at presently developed sites. And again people wouldn't feel that they were being jammed into small pockets of concentration.

The Lower Cascade River Valley must be included in the park. To fail to do so would be a planning blunder of great proportions. This is a very popular area, yet the present bill provides totally inadequate campground space to accommodate the crowds. It is essential to provide more areas for roadside recreation in this valley. The west-side valleys of the Suiattle and White Chuck *must* be protected from logging by inclusion within the Wilderness System.

Lastly let me say that any and all proposals for a North Cascades National Park become insignificant in the face of the threat of that hideous copper mine on Plummer Mountain. I feel that this committee will be wasting its time if it concerns itself solely with a National Park and fails to stop Kennecott. Nothing could be more disastrous to the scenic integrity and wilderness continuity of the

North Cascades than an open-pit mine. I feel it essential that such a crime against humanity never be allowed to begin.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Gerald R. Updike?

STATEMENT OF GERALD R. UPDIKE, SEATTLE SPORTS FISHING CLUB

Mr. UPDIKE. I am Gerald R. Updike, I represent the Seattle Sports Fishing Club, and I am a representative to the King County Outdoor Sports Council and the Washington State Sportsmens Council. I am also coauthor of "Outdoors, Unlimited," and I concur with their policy. What they were originally intended to do is to be completely opposed to any new park in the State of Washington, any new national park. As far as we can see, there has not been one valid argument raised as to the need of changing this North Cascades area from one Federal agency to another. The main thing that we need in this State is participating recreation, not only for the people within the State of Washington, but for the people that are on the way here, the people that are yet unborn, and all our visitors from the other 49 States and whatever foreign nations want to take part in the recreational program we hope we can build.

Our galleries were full of young folks awhile ago, those that are going to be and actually in some cases are entering into the recreational area in our adult life.

In the industrial complex that is being built here and the tensions that occurs with us, nothing—I repeat, nothing—can do for those people who are taking part in this industrial complex what recreation can do in the sense of making their work more enjoyable.

You will notice I am not following my prepared statement, nor will I.

Of equal necessity, and something that this Senate bill 1321 takes absolutely no account of, is the necessity of educational programs toward the elimination of vandalism in these public areas. Among other things, I happen to be a trustee of the Good Outdoor Manners Association of Seattle and their liaison with the sportsmen. We have a program that should be in some way incorporated in any kind of a national concept for recreational areas, of education among the children, primarily in the fifth and sixth grades, a number of schools within the area and over the country are carrying these studies, and more of us are coming to use more information on these things.

I had occasion to purchase a film for GOMA, otherwise the Good Outdoors Manners Association, that shows the vital necessity for the inclusion of some kind of a program in this North Cascades area and other areas contemplated or even in existing areas, of bringing to the realization of the American people the fact that they must take action to preserve what they have.

Old people like me, we are only trying to get it for those that are coming along. It won't be of great benefit to us. It will to them.

I thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you Mr. Updike. We appreciate having your statement and it will appear in full in the record, in addition to your comments.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF GERALD R. UPDIKE SEATTLE SPORTS FISHING CLUB

I am Gerald R. Updike, delegate to both the King County Outdoor Sports Council and to the Washington State Sportsmens Council, from the Seattle Sport Fishing Club. I am a duly elected Precinct Committeeman of the Democratic Party.

Many arguments pro and con have been injected into this, and previous hearings, on the disposition of the whole North Cascades area. Into this discussion, I wish to inject some ideas—not to my knowledge previously covered—as well as commenting on current arguments.

First of all, most of the knowledge people of the State of Washington are against the stripping of our State for room for another National Park. At the Democratic Convention in Spokane, last summer, where I was a delegate from the 32nd District, until the tabluation of King County was in, Janette William's Minority Report was badly beaten, notably by delegates from Skagit and Chelan Counties. These two counties were unanimously against it. There would have been a much smaller King County vote in favor, but for Mrs. Williams urging the delegates to vote in favor of something they knew little, if anything, about.

I suggest that those responsible for that sell-out of the people of the State of Washington have long since served their usefulness to the Democratic Party, and should be invited to retire.

With the exploding population—here, on the way here, and those as yet unborn, and the visitors from the other 49 states—one thing is of paramount importance—Recreational Areas. Not large areas shut away for the few, but all the area that can be spared within the State must be utilized for the great majority. This multitude needs participating recreations: skiing, hunting, fishing, rock hounding, collecting of botanical specimen, or just plain hiking and camping and photography in areas set aside for these activities. Hunting occurs mostly at times other than the times of use of areas for different activities, and there never should be any conflict.

As to hunting, and 50 per cent of Washington State's High Hunt is within the Proposed Wilderness areas. Fifty years ago Big Horn sheep and mountain goats were virtually extinct. More than 40 years ago, our Game Department planted breeding stock of both varieties in the areas in question. So well has this transplant taken root that we have now a yearly hunt for both varieties, though limited and closely controlled.

The park proponents vociferously forecast the many and lasting benefits to be accrued to the surrounding cities and towns around the perimeter of the new park-to-be. Rest a moment and use your heads, and try to think of even one town around the two National Parks we now have that actually boasts that the parks closest to them have done them any good, and try to picture any benefit derived from a close proximity to the boundaries of the proposed new park.

In fact, there has been so much ballyhoo and political chicanery already connected with this proposal that it makes one wonder, particularly when we find out for sure that the Forest Service has a North Cascades Recreational Management Plan so complete that all it needs is some senator to sponsor it and give it a Senate Bill number. There is an illustrating film with this plan called "Wild and Wonderful". We know this plan and film exist because they were shown to some of the legislators of the State of Washington. We also know that this plan and film are being withheld from the general public on orders from high in Washington, D.C.

If it is necessary to suppress alternate plans in order to pass Senate Bill 1321, then there must be something drastically wrong with 1321.

Senator Church sponsored two bills in the Selway-Bitterroot controversy. One was a plan for a National Park and the other was a Forest Service Management Plan. I am told that the Forest Service Plan won by a margin of 4 to 1. The Forest Service Management Plan for the North Cascades should have the same chance.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Charles Ehlert; is Mr. Ehlert here? All right, we will pass——

Mr. COVINGTON. I have a short statement.

Senator JACKSON. Are you on the list?

Mr. COVINGTON. Yes, I am.

Senator JACKSON. What is your name?

Mr. COVINGTON. Covington.

Senator JACKSON. We are pleased to have you. If you wish, your entire statement will appear, and you may summarize it.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH S. COVINGTON, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. COVINGTON. Thank you.

I want to speak for the area in the North Cascades going into the Park Service. Under management of the Forest Service multiple-use policy, it would be left open to eroding timber cuts, scarring roads, and quite possibly the repetition of blight and pollution that the Holden Mine produced in the Lake Chelan area.

This land concept is unthinkable in an area such as the North Cascades. Wilderness is fragile and any instrusion such as roads, a timber slash or mining operations no matter how small destroys the character of wilderness forever.

In this manner the boundaries of any primitive or wilderness area can be slowly eaten away until one day it simply doesn't exist any more.

The Forest Service has consistently refused to grant protection to adequate forest areas in the existing wilderness lands and has further refused to expand wilderness protection to other areas needing it. The Park Service can and will prevent cutting of timber and prohibit mining of these lands.

Since practically all land proposed for the park is already under Federal ownership, it becomes simply a matter of choosing the agency who can best manage it. And the agency who can best manage the magnificient scenic and wilderness resources of the North Cascades is the Park Service.

Now is the opportunity to save this area and establish an unequaled mountain wilderness for future generations. Because this area is so unique, so dramatic in its scenery and its possibilities of numerous types of outdoor recreation there should be no exclusions to satisfy or compromise any vested interest groups.

I wholeheartedly support Senate bill 1321, but with the following additions and amendments suggested by the North Cascades Conservation Council and other responsible conservation organizations:

1. Inclusion of Mount Baker area to the park.
2. Inclusion of Horseshoe Basin.
3. Inclusion of Granite Creek drainage and Cascade River Valley.
4. No roads up either side of Ross Lake.
5. Inclusion of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages.
6. Stoppage of Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine.

The resultant pollution of streams and countryside plus the permanent scars left by this type of mine would be disastrous. An operation of this sort in a major wilderness must be curtailed before it is even started.

I feel that the addition of the above-mentioned items to the body of S. 1321 will result in the creation of an alpine mountain and wilderness area unmatched anywhere in the United States.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Your entire statement will appear in full. Are you at the university?

Mr. COVINGTON. No, sir; I am employed here in Seattle.

Senator JACKSON. All right. Any questions?

Thank you very much for your statement.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KENNETH S. COVINGTON, SEATTLE, WASH.

At the present, the area comprising the North Cascades is relatively unknown to most people. This vast country of jumbled mountain peaks, mighty glaciers, alpine lakes, great timbered valleys and rushing streams is much like it first appeared millions of years ago.

Anyone who has not stood in the shadow of these mighty crags, or hiked along the rugged floors or watched trout leaping from gushing rapids will never be able to appreciate the true nature of the area. Anyone who has will never outlive the memory.

With 16 mountain peaks over 9,000 feet high, 519 glaciers covering 97 square miles, and hundreds of alpine lakes, the North Cascades is probably the greatest remaining unspoiled outdoor area in the continental United States, offering limitless opportunities to hikers, campers, climbers, boaters and every type of outdoorsman. This magnificent setting needs protection as a National Park and also inclusion of further wilderness areas.

Under management of the Forest Service's multiple-use policy this fragile unspoiled area would be left open to eroding timber cuts, scarring roads, and quite possibly the repetition of the blight and pollution that the Holden Mine operation produced in the Lake Chelan Area.

This land use concept is unthinkable in an area such as the North Cascades. Wilderness is fragile. Any intrusion such as roads, a timber slash or mining operations no matter how small, destroys the character of wilderness forever. In this manner the boundaries of any primitive or wilderness area can be slowly eaten away until one day it simply doesn't exist any more.

The Forest Service has consistently refused to grant protection to adequate forest areas in the existing wilderness lands and has further refused to expand wilderness protection to other areas needing it. The Park Service can and will prevent cutting of timber and prohibit mining of these lands.

Since practically all land proposed for the park is already under federal ownership, it becomes simply a matter of choosing the agency who can best manage it. And the agency who can best manage the magnificent scenic and wilderness resources of the North Cascades is the Park Service.

Now is the opportunity to save this area and establish an unequaled mountain wilderness for future generations. Because this area is so unique, so dramatic in its scenery and its possibilities of numerous types of outdoor recreation there should be no exclusions to satisfy or compromise any vested interested groups.

I wholeheartedly support Senate Bill 1321, but with the following additions and amendments suggested by the North Cascades Conservation Council and other responsible conservation organizations.

(a) Inclusion of Mount Baker area to the park.

Here such spectacular peaks as the volcanic Mount Baker and Mount Shuksan present an accessible view of rugged alpine country. A ski area is already developed on Mount Baker.

(b) Inclusion of Horseshoe Basin.

Omission of this land causes more area to be lost that should be under protection.

(c) Inclusion of Granite Creek Drainage and Cascade River Valley.

Here are the finest opportunities for automobile visitors to be accommodated and campsites to be developed in a "high" scenic portion of the park.

(d) No roads up either side of Ross Lake.

This area should be developed for boating and hiking use only.

(e) Inclusion of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages.

Omission of these areas will result in ugly logging corridors into the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

(f) Stoppage of Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine.

The resultant pollution of streams and countryside plus the permanent scars left by this type of mine would be disastrous. An operation of this sort in a major wilderness must be curtailed before it is even started.

I feel that the addition of the above-mentioned items to the body of S. 1321 will result in the creation of an alpine mountain and wilderness area unmatched anywhere in the United States.

Senator JACKSON. Does anyone have a written statement he wishes to file?

Mr. CITRON. I have a short statement Senator.

Senator JACKSON. How short?

Mr. CITRON. About a minute and a half.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Mr. CITRON. Number 37, I have filed a copy.

Senator JACKSON. State your name for the record.

STATEMENT OF VICTOR CITRON, WEST SEATTLE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB

Mr. CITRON. Victor Citron.

Senator and committee, the following is the statement of Victor Citron and the West Seattle Sportsmen's Club to the U.S. Senate in the matter of Senate bill No. 1321.

My name is Victor Citron, a representative of West Seattle Sportsmen's Club.

Our club is a conservation group dedicated to the people of the Nation. We feel that the land and the resources of the State should be used to the wisest possible use to avoid waste and decay for the majority of the people.

We are definitely opposed to another National Park in Washington or any single use of the land.

We feel that in this vast area there is room for all people, whether it be bird watchers, flower admirers, rockhounds, berrypickers, scenery lovers, skiers, or just outdoor living. This can be obtained by (1) National recreation areas embracing the heartland of the North Cascades, developed much like a national park but without the restrictions found in a national park; (2) wilderness areas placed about, which keep these areas in a perpetual state of nature preservation; and (3) multiple use management for the balance of the North Cascades; permitting activities essential to our national economy without interfering with recreation.

We feel the hunting and fishing should be managed by the Washington State Game Department.

The "No Hunting" policy of the National Park Service is a regressive policy proven in our own State, in the Olympic National Park, which was created and has been maintained on the basis of emotion rather than practicality. Huge herds of elk are locked up and unused. The result of this has been that the range of these elk is rapidly deteriorating and, increasingly, they are being forced out of the park into the lower valleys where they either die or are killed by ranchers to protect their property. The Nation has already been sickened by the outmoded policies in the Yellowstone and Grand Tetons National

Parks where elk by the thousands have been slaughtered by Park Service employees under the most objectionable circumstances which completely destroys the great national dignity of this species of wildlife. There is no reason or logic to deprive the general public of the opportunity to legitimately hunt big game in these proposed areas.

The potential legislation presents a serious threat to full recreattion value of the North Cascades.

We have confidence in the Congress of these United States to formulate policy for the North Cascades under wilderness, national recreation and multiple use, under its present management, the U.S. Forest Service.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you Mr. Citron.

Is there anyone having a statement that they wish to file first? Ma'am?

Mrs. WOLFE. Yes. I would like to make a short statement.

Senator JACKSON. Mrs. Hazel Wolfe?

STATEMENT OF MRS. HAZEL WOLFE, SECRETARY, SEATTLE AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mrs. WOLFE. Yes.

My name is Hazel Wolfe and I am secretary of the Seattle Audubon Society, but I am speaking as an individual and I want to say briefly that I am in favor of the bill as it is drawn up but I would like to see the amendments recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council added to the bill. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Very good. Your statement will be included in full at this point. Thank you very much, Mrs. Wolfe.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. HAZEL WOLFE, AN INDIVIDUAL

My name is Mrs. Hazel A. Wolfe and I live at 2216 Federal Avenue East in Seattle. I am secretary of the Seattle Audubon Society.

While both S. 1321 and H.R. 8970 are valuable forward steps in the attempt to protect the North Cascades by establishing the North Cascades National Park, as well as recreation and wilderness areas, I believe it should be strengthened by certain amendments. I have in mind those set forth by the North Cascades Conservation Council. I have read them carefully and feel that each one has been well thought out and should be included in the proposed legislation.

One of them I would like to emphasize, that is number 7, which deals with the threat to the Glacier Peak Wilderness posed by the Kennecott Copper Corporation whose stated intention is to operate an open-pit copper mine there. The overwhelming public opposition to the sacrifice of this area for commercial purposes should be respected by including it in the proposed National Park.

The other amendments are equally important, and if included in the present bills and enacted into law, I believe that such action would indicate that our nation is very much concerned with natural beauty and in its protection as a heritage for future generations.

Senator JACKSON. Anyone else have a short statement?

The Chair wishes to state that we have 50 witnesses to be heard between now and 5:30. We will appreciate as much cooperation as we can get on making the statements as short as possible.

Mr. Joseph W. Miller, Bellevue?

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH W. MILLER, BELLEVUE, WASH.

Mr. MILLER. Thank you, Senator Jackson.

My name is Joseph W. Miller of Bellevue, Wash., and I am speaking as a representative of the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club.I wish to enter for the record the official chapter statement by our chairman, Prof. Sanford S. Tepfer of the University of Oregon. Dr. Tepfer's classes make it impossible for him to be here today.

The Pacific Northwest Chapter is comprised of some 1,250 Sierra Club members in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Alaska. In 1955, our first full year of operation, the chapter's executive committee submitted a proposal for a "Cascades National Park," and the protection of the North Cascades has remained ever since a matter of our highest concern. So it is with considerable satisfaction that we find ourselves able to testify, at last, in favor of actual legislation to establish a North Cascades National Park.

The Pacific Northeast Chapter of the Sierra Club supports S. 1321 but feels that to provide proper protection of the North Cascades, certain amendments are essential. These amendments are detailed in Dr. Tepfer's statement, but I should like to comment briefly on two of them.

Most urgently needed in the bill is a provision to eliminate the threat to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area of the open-pit mine proposed by the Kennecott Copper Corp. This destructive use of the scenic heart of the North Cascades must be prevented—either by inclusion of the area in the park or by buying out the company's claims.

A major disappointment to us was the omission of the Granite Creek drainage and the North Cross-State Highway from the park bill. This highway is destined to become the major entrance to the park region, and the valley of Granite Creek contains most of the land suitable for roadside campgrounds. If this area is not included, most future visitors will drive between the north and south sections of the park without ever entering its actual boundaries. We urge the inclusion of the Granite Creek drainage to provide the visitor accommodations necessary to a great national park.

I would like to add briefly to my prepared statement and comment on the opposition of the Pacific Northwest Ski Association to this legislation. I am a Yoyo skier too, and I patronize the PNSAA's establishments whenever I can. Most of them are reasonably attractive areas when covered by a good snowfall, but they are pretty ghastly during spring or summer and autumn months. You see trees and skiers don't mix very well. The trees are tough and the skiers are tender and a well-groomed ski slope requires that any existing forest be cut. The resulting areas of stumps and slash have no place in any national park where the majority of the visitors come during the summer months, and where natural beauty is the principal drawing card.

Another earlier speaker, representing the organized ski instructors, suggested that we develop our American Alps in the manner of the European Alps. I spent my vacation in Switzerland last year, and I can only say to that statement: God forbid! The very concept of wilderness is alien to the Swiss. They have lived in their mountains for

thousands of years, and every bit of meadowland is grazed and every drop of falling water is used for hydropower, and you can't drink safely from any stream, and you can't escape anywhere from wires and chairlifts and cableways and trams and people. I have a friend who moved here from Zurich, and he feels that the wilderness of the North Cascades is so superior to anything in Switzerland that they justified in his mind the loss of his family ties and transfer of his citizenship and changing his homeland. I feel there is room in our mountains for more ski development and there is also room for those growing numbers of people who do not require or wish mechanized mass recreation. If we set aside this park now, we may be able to stave off for another thousand years or so any European-type development of our mountains if necessary.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify here, and personally and on behalf of the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club, I wish to commend Senators Jackson and Magnuson for the introduction of this legislation.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

Any questions?

(No response.)

Senator JACKSON. No questions.

We will stand in recess until 1:30, when the first witness will be Mrs. Adah Werkema. Is Mrs. Werkema here?

Mrs. WERKEMA. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. And your husband too?

Mrs. WERKEMA. You bet.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we will have a team to start us off.

(Whereupon at 12:35 p.m., the subcommittee recessed until 1:30 p.m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order.

The first witness is Dr. William Halliday, who will come out of order here. I announced previously that Mr. and Mrs. Werkema will be on, but Dr. Halliday was scheduled this morning and due to professional commitments could not be on at that hour. I suggested he come after lunch.

Dr. Halliday, we are delighted to have you.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM HALLIDAY, SEATTLE, WASH.

Dr. HALLIDAY. Thank you, Senator Jackson. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burdick, would you prefer the five-page version or the one-page version?

Senator JACKSON. Well, the five or the one—I think your question answers itself in light of what has been going on here. We have 50 witnesses to get through in the next 4 hours, so we will appreciate any help you can give us.

Dr. HALLIDAY. Fine, then I will submit my original formal statement.

Senator JACKSON. Your entire statement will be in the record at the end of your remarks.

Dr. HALLIDAY. I am speaking only for myself. I personally would like to see a 3-million-acre national park in the North Cascades, but recognize that this is not practical, and therefore support what I think is the next best proposal, that of the Governor's committee, with the single exception that his proposed Eldorado Wilderness Area should be a wilderness segment of the national park instead. As explained in my fuller statement, that is because of the new threat to that area by Seattle city light.

Also, I would like to say that the Kennecott open pit mine must be stopped. For 3 years I had to live within a shot of the ugliness of another Kennecott open pit mine in Utah, and I know.

At this time, however, I would like to stress the problem of the tramways proposed for the North Cascades National Park. This does not apply to tramways in the national recreation areas, incidentally. This matter was recently brought to a head by the statements by Dr. Crafts and I hope that you will call on him to insure that my notes contain no inadvertent errors, that these tramways would establish a similar precedent for other tramways in other national parks and that this was the intent of the proposal. As your committee undoubtedly knows, conservationists have long opposed such proposed tramways in national parks in the belief that they would violate the National Park Act of 1916. If I understood Dr. Crafts correctly, he stated that the National Park Service no longer objects to them. Its past position, however, strongly suggests that this is a change directly from the top with doubtful results at lower levels. Much as in the case of the new acquiescence of the Forest Service in the North Cascades National Park. We of the northwest don't want tramways in the North Cascades National Park no matter whether they are the national parks of S. 1321 or the national parks of various conservation groups or the national parks of the Governor's committee.

I just got here and don't know about this morning's statements, but in my original statement I pointed out exactly how few and how lukewarm were statements favoring tramways anywhere in the North Cascades and how many are opposed to them at last year's North Cascades hearing. Any tramway in the North Cascades National Park will be forced down our throats.

We Washingtonians have just suffered through a not-so-dead war between the Forest Service and the National Park Service. We should not have to suffer through another power struggle for a precedent of tramways in national parks. Incidentally, if I understood Dr. Crafts correctly, he agreed when I said this to him last month. Perhaps you will wish to ask him about this.

Thus it appears vital that you direct in the enabling legislation that the presently roadless portions of the national park shall be designated wilderness with the single exception of a Hurricane Ridge road as indicated in my formal statement.

Besides that vital amendment, I hope that your committee will round out the lifeless skeleton that is S. 1321 by adding to it vital protection for the Mount Baker-Twin Lakes area, for the Cascades River Valley, for the Granite Creek and Upper Horseshoe Basin area. Our greatest national park and recreation areas are within our vision and grasp.

78-760—67——22

Thank you very much for this opportunity to express my views.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Dr. Halliday. We certainly appreciate having your statement once again this year on this important matter.

Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. Thank you, Dr. Halliday. I have no questions.

Senator JACKSON. As I understand it, the Eldorado area you would put in wilderness within a national park, right?

Dr. HALLIDAY. Right.

Senator JACKSON. Except for the 2-year study for wilderness, we will have pretty much the same as what we have in the present proposal?

Dr. HALLIDAY. Yes. Until very recently I had anticipated that perhaps the area could be expanded at least as well as the wilderness area under the Forest Service rather than the wilderness part of the national parks. This recent problem with the application of Seattle City Light for a dam at Thunder Creek 185 feet high and 1,000 feet long, however, changes that situation drastically.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Doctor, I appreciate having your statement.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM R. HALLIDAY, M.D., SEATTLE, WASH.

I am Dr. William R. Halliday of Seattle. On this historic occasion, I think it essential to take a broad view of the overall problem of the North Cascades, and am not speaking for any of the conservation organizations which I have represented at previous hearings on various topics.

In considering the future of the North Cascades, a surpassing problem is that two or three million of its acres are of national park caliber—of national significance—but uses incompatible with national park management must be given consideration. It is therefore not surprising that so many divergent opinions have existed among those deeply concerned with conservation of its scenic resources, nor that many groups successively have adopted alternative positions. While this might seem confusing, I think that this has been healthy because give and take, based strictly within the framework of strict conservation principles, rather clearly is bringing once-divergent opinions closer and closer together.

I personally would like to see a 3-million acre North Cascades National Park, but it is obvious to me that this is not feasible. Instead, with one exception which has become necessary since its last meeting on April 14, I favor the proposal of the Governor's North Cascades Study Committee for a 1.8 million national recreation area, strictly zoned by the enacting legislation following basic conservation principles, and with its climactic areas an integral wilderness-type national park with a single Hurricane Ridge-type access road. This could be either on Copper Mountain Ridge or the Oakes-Damnation Peaks ridge or at Trapper Peak.

The exception to which I referred recently was made necessary by announcement of the application of Seattle City Light for a 185-foot dam and mile-long reservoir on Thunder Creek. This would be in the El Dorado Wilderness Area proposed by the Governor's Committee, but under the Wilderness Act, such designation could not block the dam. Therefore I urge that the proposed El-Dorado Wildnerness Area instead become a wilderness segment of the North Cascades National Park. Perhaps I should make it clear that Governor Evans made it clear that committee members such as myself were under no obligation to be bound by its recommendations. With this single exception, however, I am proud to support this proposal which in my opinion considered factors not previously given proper consideration by conservation organizations. For example, the Governor's Committee studied the Mt. Baker area and recommend a wilderness core for that portion of the national recreation area. While the North Cascades Conservation Council now has recommended wilderness pro-

tection for the roadless portions of the Mt. Baker area, it still has not concluded a detailed analysis of the best uses of the various parts of the greater Mt. Baker area.

Just a word about the proposed Kennecott open pit mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I am sure that you have heard that the Governor's Committee felt very strongly that this would be an intolerable intrusion. Having lived three years in eye-shot of the miles of ugly, sterile tailings of Kennecott's similar open pit in Utah, I concure. I urge that you take whatever steps are necessary, up to and including incorporation of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area into the North Cascades National Park, to halt this intolerable proposal.

If you include the Mt. Baker-Twin Lakes area in the national park rather than the national recreation area, it would seem desirable to exclude the Heather meadows area, already ruined by the Forest Service and the Mt. Baker Recreation Company for almost everything in the summer.

At this time, however, I would particularly like to stress the matter of passenger tramways in the North Cascades National Park. This was discussed in some detail at the April meeting of the Governor's Committee, and we were privileged to have Mr. Crafts present and participating in the discussion. It may well be that you will wish to recall Mr. Crafts to insure that my notes are not unintentionally misleading.

I am sure that every member of this committee is aware of the long opposition of conservationists and of the National Park Service to such tramways in national parks. We have long believed that their installation there would be a violation of the National Park Act of 1916. At the April meeting of the Governor's Committee, however, if my notes are correct, Mr. Crafts stated that the policy of the National Park Service was changing and that the National Park Service had no objection to the tramway he proposes for the North Cascades National Park. Further, my notes state that Mr. Crafts was of the opinion that these tramways *would* establish a precedent for similar tramways in other national parks AND THAT THIS WAS THE INTENT OF THE PROPOSAL.

We of the Northwest have just been through a long, bitter, detrimental struggle between portions of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. There are abundant signs that the lower echelons of the Forest Service are maintaining the war. And just so, I would think that any change in the thinking of National Park Service personnel on tramways would be imposed—equally unsuccessfully—from the top.

Virtually no one in the Northwest wants tramways in the North Cascades National Park. In the recreation area along the north cross-state highway, tramways may well have a place, but not in the park. I skimmed through the 516 pages of testimony of the study team hearing of February 1966 and found the following:

p. 377—a skier urging chair lifts in national parks generally.
p. 370—A Sierra Clubber urging tramways in the recreation area along the highway.
p. 366—another skier urging chair lifts on Teebone Ridge, Hagen Peak and along the highway.
p. 207—the chairman of the Skagit County Board of Commissioners urging tramways for skiers, presumably in the same locations.
p. 264—Mr. Glasscock introducing for the record an editorial about Swiss tramways etc.

And that's all except for so many dozen anti-tramway statements that I didn't think it worth counting them.

At the April meeting of the Governor's Committee I frankly told Mr. Crafts that it was most regrettable that his proposal seemed intended to make our state and our beloved North Cascade a battleground to thresh out the precedent of tramways in national parks. I am glad to say that Mr. Crafts responded—and I hope that you will recall him to make sure that I did not misunderstand him—that the proposal was not intended to thresh out the precedent.

Because of all this, to preclude the possibility of another deplorable power struggle over the North Cascades, I urge your committee to follow the recommendation of the Governor's Committee: in the enacting legislation, to designate all present de facto wilderness in the North Cascades National Park and also the Stehekin Valley above the confluence of Bridge Creek should you include that area in the park as de jure wilderness except for a Hurricane Ridge-type road for access. As presently written, S. 1321 would allow the Interior Depart-

ment two years to drum up support for forcing unwanted tramways down our throats.

In conclusion, I would like to thank this committee for its patient effort toward the best possible solution for the future of our beloved North Cascades. I am not irrevocably committed to any specific proposal, and I think that this is true of most Northwest conservationists. As long as your ultimate bill encompasses the crucial areas, follows basic conservation principles and is responsive to our divergent needs, we of the Northwest and the nation will be well served. As the Seattle Times pointed out in its lead editorial of June 13, 1966 (which I would like to include with my statement), we are not far from that point.

But S. 1321 as it now stands, without vital protection for the Mt. Baker-Twin Lakes area, the Cascade River Valley, Granite and Early Winters Creek and the upper Methow country and Horseshoe Basin, and further containing the basis for further power struggle, would not settle very much. It is a good skeleton on which to build, however, and I am confident that our greatest national park and recreation area are within your vision and grasp.

Thank you for this opportunity to be heard.

[From the Seattle Times, June 13, 1966]

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

The significance of an announcement by Gov. Dan Evans last week is that, at long last, agreement has been reached by study teams for the state and federal governments that a new national park should be established in the North Cascades.

Evans announced a favorable recommendation by a subcommittee of a larger state committee appointed by him and which will meet tomorrow to take action.

Earlier, a federal study team also had recommended the establishment of such a park in an area of the North Cascades which has been described as the "American Switzerland."

The recommendations of the areas to be included in the proposed park differ quite widely and there is certain to be considerable controversy ahead in ironing them out.

Yet we attach uppermost importance to the fact that—after a controversy extending for more than a quarter of a century over whether a national park should be established in the North Cascades—agreement has been reached on this central phase of the dispute.

The federal and state study teams' agreement is a tribute to Senator Henry M. Jackson as well as Evans.

It is Jackson who has given leadership for this area in the national capital to resolve the central controversy. It was Evans who appointed the state committee to examine into the matter.

Obviously, there has been a spirit of give-and-take compromise on all sides within the state and federal teams. Indeed, though, their differing viewpoints on the size of the proposed park and on what areas should be left as wilderness or devoted to other uses leaves much room for debate before the entire issue can be resolved finally.

The Times hopes that the same cooperative spirit will prevail as those problems are approached.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Werkema and Mrs. Werkema.

(Mrs. Werkema assumes stand.)

Senator JACKSON. Mrs. Werkema, how about your husband coming up at the same time?

STATEMENT OF MRS. ADAH WERKEMA, VANCOUVER WILDLIFE LEAGUE

Mrs. WERKEMA. Excuse me, Senator, but he has enough to say on his own, thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Your name is Mrs. Adah Werkema and you represent the Vancouver Wildlife League?

Mrs. WERKEMA. Right, sir. May I have a drink of water before we proceed?

Senator JACKSON. Is that an indication that this is going to be a real long statement?

Mrs. WERKEMA. No; I have been envying you this water jug all morning. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, ladies and gentlemen; my name is Adah Werkema, corresponding secretary of the Vancouver Wildlife League, residing at 101 East 38th Street in Vancouver, Wash.

The Vancouver Wildlife League is opposed to S. 1321 or any other bill which would include the establishment of a national park in the North Cascades.

We ask this committee to keep in mind that all recommendations and proposals of the task force of the North Cascades study team were directed to be "in the interest of the people of the area, the State of Washington, the region, and the United States," in that order.

Washington, though it is the smallest of the Western States, is second only to California in population and, as a part of the Pacific Northwest, faces a predicted 126 percent growth within the next 10 years, as against a national average of 37 percent.

Many of the immigrants to Washington are not only lured by the work in defense efforts, but also by the superb hunting and fishing this State has to offer. This was true in World War II; they chose to remain after the war. We can expect the same pattern, provided the necessary land for hunting and fishing is available.

We already have 1,137,000 acres in national parks, 74,000 acres in State parks, 351,726 acres in military installations, and 348,006 acres of the Atomic Energy Commission and a good proportion of the two and a half million acres of Indian land closed to the hunter.

Park management of wildlife leaves much to be desired. "Management" consists primarily of removal by slaughter of surplus animals. The management in Yellowstone is already notorious.

Elk herds in the Olympia National Park and deer in Rainier National Park are already a nuisance to agriculturists on the fringe of these parks. The Washington State Game Commission is held responsible for crop damage and as soon as big game migrates from park lands to farm lands, the commission is held accountable. Mr. Chairman, we strongly resent our hunting license money used for payment of damages incurred by poorly managed park animals.

Since game is a renewable resource, and as such cannot be "stockpiled," the theory that parks save animals proves false. It still requires intelligent management.

The National Park Service system was instituted for the preservation of flora and fauna within designated areas and not founded as a playground for people, and though the Service has changed its concept to a "people playground" it still clings tenaciously to an archaic and outmoded "wildlife management" program.

Fishing as well as hunting will suffer with Park Service management. There are those park proponents who still use the threadbare phrase of "pristine lakes." "Pristine" in this instance means barren, for this is what they were when white men first came to this country.

Through the fine management of the Washington State Department of Game, these lakes were planted with fish and have since afforded many hours of fishing to untold numbers of men, women, and children.

Could it be that park supporters would relegate the hunter to the preserves and the fisherman to the artificial pond? All this at the expense of a day in the woods and hills resplendent in autumn's full dress, wind in the trees and bird song in the air.

If the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation surveys are correct, and we have to assume they are, 90 percent of park visitors stray less than 200 yards from a picnic table; this, then, indicates much park land is not utilized to any appreciable degree. Why then do we need another 570,000 acres for another national park?

This area has been called the American Alps, but lest we forget, the first Director of the National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, said, and I quote:

> The scenic supremacy of an area is not sufficient to gain its admission into the National Park System.

It has been intimated that we who are opposed to a park are a minority, and since in a democracy mass opinion determines values, what corrective measures will be taken if the so-called majority is wrong—or, gentlemen, will it then be too late?

Thank you very much for this opportunity.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. Werkema. I appreciate having your statement.

Any questions?

Senator FANNIN. Nothing.

Senator BURDICK. Nothing.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Larry Werkema, Lower Columbia River Sportsmen's Council, Vancouver.

STATEMENT OF LARRY WERKEMA, LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL, VANCOUVER, WASH.

Mr. WERKEMA. Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Larry Werkema and I reside in Vancouver, Wash. As president of the Lower Columbia River Sportsmen's Council, an affiliate of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council, I represent the organized sportsmen in southwest Washington.

For the record, we oppose the diversion of any land area within the borders of our State, to establish another national park. This conclusion is based on the premise that an additional park would restrict outdoor recreation; would have an adverse effect on the economy of our State, and would create an ecological imbalance as it relates to our wildlife. The addition of the proposed park of 570,000 acres would place 1,707,000 acres of land, an area twice the size of our smallest State, Rhode Island, under management which has proven its inability to manage game herds as witness the elk slaughter in Yellowstone Park.

We subscribe to the total recreation concept as proposed for the Ross Lake National Recreation Area—S. 1321, title II, section 201. We recommend title II be applied to the entire 570,000 acres.

As resident taxpayers, we must evaluate the economic impact of the removal of 570,000 acres. The denial of grazing rights or permits will adversely affect our cattlemen and sheep raisers. Agencies have a tendency to minimize these problems; however, they are vital to the persons involved.

Our managed timber resource, private, State, and Federal, provide the habitat for our game herds. Despite ever-increasing pressure, our elk herds are at an alltime high as indicated by increased hunting seasons for 1967.

This is only possible because of sustained yield forestry management and the multiple-use concept as it relates to our resources.

The economic evaluation of our forest resource was graphically portrayed in Governor Evans' report to the Natural Resources Committee, adopted by the National Governor's Conference held in Los Angeles in July of 1966, and I quote:

> Increasing demands for the multiple resources of our forest lands are constantly being intensified by our expanding population. Loss of forest area to other uses is further complicating problems of supplying the forest needs of our people. If the future needs of our nation are to be met, our forests must be so managed as to produce their maximum capacity of wood, water, recreation, forage, wildlife and minerals. Every acre of our diminishing forest area must be wisely used, adequately protected and constantly improved to accomplish its full multiple resource potential.
>
> The states' responsibility in our forestry resource program is that of leadership in setting examples of good forestry and in coordinating efforts toward a program adequate to meet the needs. Many states are in a pivotal position to develop and lead the cooperative team of federal, state and private forest managers necessary to overcome problems confronting an adequate forestry program.
>
> To meet our growing needs, it is imperative that forest management be intensified and improved; that research in forest problems, techniques and uses be accelerated and expanded; and that an adequate forestry program be fully supported by the people of the nation.
>
> Forest management must be intensified and improved, including both protection and management for multiple use. Foremost in any forest management program is the protection of forests from fire, insects, disease, and man's misuse. Fully coordinated team effort by all forest agencies, together with complete public support of forest protection programs, is essential.
>
> It is largely for the purpose of achieving such coordination as well as greater efficiency in use of personnel and facilities that states in the eastern half of the country for many years have used the interstate compact to assist their forestry program.
>
> Properly managed forests will produce a maximum sustained flow of multiple benefits. Such management requires designation or zoning of forest areas for highest and best use. Secondary uses must be modified and integrated into the scheme of forest management in a manner which will bring about the maximum benefits.
>
> Timber production must be intensified with prompt and adequate reforestation, improved growing stock, efficient harvesting, and full use of timber produced.
>
> Water quality and protection of watersheds must be maintained and improved.
>
> All recreation potentials of our forests must be fully recognized, properly integrated, developed, protected and made available for use.
>
> Wildlife, minerals, and forage production must have properly recognition, use, and development.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Werkema. We appreciate having your statement, as well as your wife's.

Did you collaborate?

Mr. WERKEMA. No, we have individual minds.

Senator JACKSON. Our next witness is Mr. James Whittaker, Mr. Whittaker, as you all know, is an outstanding mountaineer. He demon-

strated that capability a while back as the first American to scale Mount Everest. In addition, he has taken a keen interest in conservation problems and has been an outstanding citizen. We are delighted to welcome you, Jim.

STATEMENT OF JAMES W. WHITTAKER, CHAIRMAN, STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

Mr. WHITTAKER. Thank you, Senator Jackson, very much. It is a pleasure to be here. Senator Burdick and Senator Fannin, I am happy to be able to come in front of you and to go on record. I am chairman of the State Parks and Recreation Commission of Washington and I am also sales manager of recreational equipment here in Seattle. I appreciate the opportunity to support, on behalf of the State parks and recreation commission, the proposal for a national park in the North Cascades. Our commission has voted favorably for the inclusion of a national park in our North Cascade Mountains.

Speaking for myself, as a member of many outdoor clubs, and as one that has been higher than most, you might say, in the mountains, I welcome the National Park Service to provide, not only the wilderness concept, but to perform as they have done in other parks by providing facilities in specific areas so that people can be comfortable and enjoy the natural surroundings, including a lift or funicular to some high part of the park where those not able to climb can still view the magnificent alpine country.

I firmly believe that to enjoy the scenery one must be, not on the edge, but right in it.

That is all I have to say. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. That is a very fine statement, Jim. We certainly appreciate your coming.

Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. I just want to comment on your accomplishment. I am sure you had a view that many of us would like to have the privilege of having, although I don't know whether we would put forth that much effort.

Mr. WHITTAKER. Thank you, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Burdick?

Senator BURDICK. Thank you for your testimony.

Senator JACKSON. Very good, Jim, thank you very much.

Next witness is Mr. Charles E. Ehlert, who was not able to be here this morning. Again the Chair wishes to state that those who can present a brief statement will be appreciated. The statements would be in the record in full, and if some of you can come up, identify yourselves, and make a 30-second summarization of your statement we can hear all the witnesses today. It is helpful to us also not to have repetitious statements.

Mr. Ehlert?

STATEMENT OF CHARLES E. EHLERT, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. EHLERT. Senator Jackson, Senator Fannin, and Senator Burdick, this is what I have in the filed statement. I will briefly emphasize part of it.

I am basically in favor of Senate bill 1321 insofar as it basically proposes to establish a North Cascades National Park. I recognize that the park boundary delineation represents a compromise and basically that is as it should be. Nevertheless, the exclusion of several areas in the park seems to me to excessively compromise the interest of park users and future generations.

The Horseshoe Basin area and the Granite Creek area particularly should be included within the boundaries of the park. These points are more fully discussed in the recommendation of the North Cascades Conservation Council, in which I concur.

The omission that excludes the Mount Baker-Mount Shuksan-Hannegan Pass area is a particularly serious one. In both geographical and geological terms, inclusion of this area within the park makes good sense. There is no natural geographical boundary between the Northern Picket and the Mount Baker area. Furthermore, the Mount Baker area represents a type of geological activity which is distinctive and characteristic of the North Cascades and which would be unrepresented anywhere else in the park.

Since these hearings rise out of a concern for the future management of the North Cascades, it is appropriate to consider what is happening in the Glacier Peak wilderness area. The park proposal which began this long dialog originated with the North Cascades Conservation Council in 1963. That proposal would have centered the North Cascades National Park around the Glacier Peak wilderness area.

Now, it has developed that the Glacier Peak wilderness area is to be left out of the national park. At the same time, it has developed that Kennecott Copper Corp. proposes to dig an open pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge, in the heart of the Glacier Peak wilderness area. This minesite is an enclave of about 350 acres of private patented land surrounded by 458,000 acres of publicly owned wilderness lands, and is 15 miles up the Suiattle River from the end of the Suiattle River Road, at the western boundary of the wilderness.

The central Glacier Peak wilderness area is dominated by the great mass of Glacier Peak, an extinct volcano, 10,568 feet above sea level drained on three sides by the sweeping arc of the upper Suiattle. Miner's Ridge rises 3,000 feet across the river commanding an unobstructed view up and down the broad gorge of the Suiattle, across 7 miles to the glaciers unwinding from Glacier Peak, the Honeycomb, the Suiattle, the Chocolate, the Dusty, the Vista, and the Ptarmigian—and beyond, up river to the distant blue ranges of snow and ice and rock, and down river toward hazy ridges marching off to the sea.

In the summer the ridge is covered with thick meadow grass and open fields profusely strewn with bright wild flowers and groves of dark alpine fir.

Trails from north and south, east and west, converge on Miner's Ridge, bringing together travelers from all parts of the North Cascades, few of whom pass up the chance to stop over for a day or two to rest or loaf or swim in the cool waters of Image Lake, a little tarn set in rolling green meadows along the ridge.

The threat to Miner's Ridge is created by the Wilderness Act of 1964, which permits such mining activity as Kennecott's. If Kennecott proceeds with this plan, it will have to construct a road 15 miles up

the Suiattle, it will have to dig a pit one-half mile across along the ridge, covering acres of the ridge with debris and mine tailings, which may be highly acidic, preventing regrowth. Add to this, a mill, trucks, noise, waste and garbage for 20 years, and the heart of the Glacier Peak wilderness area will be destroyed.

Certainly, Kennecott's rights are property rights. But so are the special features of the wilderness; property rights, the quiet, the solitude, the views. These are public property rights. Kennecott proposes to use its own property rights at the expense of the unique public property rights, which Miner's Ridge now represents, without any compensation to the public.

What is happening on Miner's Ridge can continue to happen indefinitely, within the new North Cascades National Park and on some 15 million acres of Forest Service Wilderness land in the United States, unless the Wilderness Act is amended and mining activity is curtailed within wilderness areas.

In this case I would urge the committee to provide the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior with the power of condemnation over mining claims in the North Cascades.

I do favor the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. I felt from the beginning of this controversy that the park should run in the millions of acres rather than the hundreds of thousands of acres and I think this could be justified more so tomorrow perhaps than today, but we are not going to have it, that's pretty clear, and I think that the boundaries delineated by the bill before the committee represent a reasonable compromise for this park.

I have some reservations about two specific omissions, the Horseshoe Basin area and the Mt. Baker area. These have been covered more fully than I intend to cover them and probably more adequately by Mr. Evans and others, so I will just refer to them in passing to emphasize that I feel they are important.

Now, a word about the development of this park. Unlike the previous witness, I am opposed to the tramways. This park is small enough, and looking at it from here, I can see that there are plenty of roads running up the valleys. There are few large valleys that do not have roads in them already. The Cross-State Highway is going to provide an opportunity for visual participation in the scenery and I just don't feel that the tramways are necessary. They are going to segment this park more than needs to be.

Next, the Thunder Creek Dam, proposed by Seattle City Light. Brock Adams and Jon Whetzel have referred to this and I fully concur with their positions. I don't think this dam is necessary, I have been up there within a week and Seattle City Light has got bench marks and survey stakes and the whole works and it's captioned "Upper Dam Site Thunder Creek." This is a major river valley in the North Cascades and it does not now have a road in it. It offers opportunities for easy and pleasant family hiking and camping and I think it would be a mistake to put a road up there.

Finally, I would like to emphasize that I feel that every step should be taken to preserve the wilderness character of this park. Outside the park, this controversy began as a general study of future of the North Cascades and the affecting proposal that started this long dialog was

one made in 1963 by the North Cascades Conservation Council. Now, the park proposed there of course was centered around the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and for that reason and for others, I think that the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be appropriately a part of this hearing and its discussion. The problem there, of course, is the Kennecott Copper Mine on Miner's Ridge. The committee is aware of the legal background behind this and I needn't go over it. I would like to emphasize two points: Kennecott has told us much about the private property rights and I expect we'll hear more about that before it's over. What about the public property rights? Does not the public have a right to the quiet and solitude and special wilderness character of this land, this 458,000 acres surrounding Kennecott's land? And isn't Kennecott Mining going to deprive the public of these property rights? I think that in today's world and certainly in tomorrow's world, quiet and solitude are going to be more precious than copper. Who is going to compensate the public for being deprived of these values?

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Ehlert. Any questions?

Senator FANNIN. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Mrs. Margaret Miller?

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARGARET MILLER, BELLEVUE, WASH.

Mrs. MILLER. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, my name is Margaret M. Miller, of Bellevue, Wash. I am a science teacher for the Bellevue public schools, currently on leave at the University of Washington, and I am speaking for myself.

The old self-centered theory that the earth was made for man alone to exploit has long ago been disproved. In its place has evolved a new set of land ethics—but it appears no one has told the Kennecott Copper Corp. The young people of today, as demonstrated by the student conservation organization on the University of Washington campus, show the serious consideration which they give to this idea of "stewardship" of the land.

I am in favor of the largest national park in the North Cascades that we can obtain, because I am convinced that is the only way we can successfully save some of our natural environment. I am interested in saving it, not for those who would make a "playpen" of our national parks, but for those young people with a love of natural science.

I am in favor of the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council because I feel they are constructive and strengthen the bill.

The image I hope we can leave for our young people is one of love of the land and a reverence for beauty. Not all of us would sell a sunset if we could wrap it up.

What finer gift could we leave future generations than a new national park? You have this opportunity.

Thank you for your efforts in this behalf.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. Miller.

The next witness is Rev. Ronald B. Rice, Bellevue Presbyterian Church, Bellevue. Reverend Rice.

STATEMENT OF REV. RONALD B. RICE, BELLEVUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Reverend RICE. Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the committee. Last summer it was my privilege to lead a group of 18 teenagers and four adults on our Bellevue Presbyterian Church's senior high trail conference. We spent a week hiking through the rugged apline beauty of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. We discovered last year, as we do each summer on our trail conference, that the alpine wilderness provides a spectacular setting for our purposes of study and Christian growth through a common life together.

We are now very deeply horrified to find that the most beautiful and inspiring area which we found on our whole trip is going to be destroyed by the Kennecott Copper Corp. It is hard to believe that Miner's Ridge and Image Lake, one of the most beautiful spots in the entire Northwest, is going to be ravaged with an open pit mine, what some have called the ugliest scar man can create on the face of the earth.

As our cities become more crowded and our culture more urbanized, more and more church groups, as well as others, are finding that the wonders of God's creation provide an ideal setting for teenagers and adults to get away from the hectic pace and congestion of urban living and to rethink and reevaluate their lives, their values, and their relationship with the Creator.

To take then a beautiful scenic area which we have found so valuable for spiritual enrichment and deliberately destroy it is unthinkable—and yet it appears at this point that the U.S. Government is unable to stop this sacrilege.

Scientists are telling us today that we are facing an ecologic crisis. As Dr. Lynn White of UCLA said recently as he addressed the American Association for the Advancement of Science:

> With the population explosion, the cancer of planless urbanism, the now geological deposits of sewage and garbage, surely no creature other than man has ever managed to foul its nest in such short order.

And, gentlemen, I must confess, as Dr. White pointed out, that we in the church have for too long contributed to the idea that creation exists only for the exploitation of man. We have taken too freely the command which God gave to man in the Book of Genesis to "have dominion over the earth." We have used that command as a free ticket to the irresponsible exploitation of nature and a certain arrogance to the environment in which we live. That attitude has gotten us by all these years, but now time has caught up with us. There are getting to be too many of us on this earth now, and our exploitation of nature is beginning to backfire.

Some of us in the church, as well as many in our society, are beginning to see that to have dominion over the earth must mean to have responsibility for the earth. Man cannot be an exploiter, but a partner with God in creation. Yes, God has made man superior to the other creations of nature—but that gives us no right to be contemptuous of it—to say "when you've seen one redwood tree, you've seen them all."

I am not here to become involved in the technicalities of a national park versus a national forest. I leave that to the wisdom of this committee and of Congress. But I do strongly feel that if the Wilderness

Act cannot protect our North Cascades from open pit mines and similar destructive ventures, then a national park or some other solution must be found.

We have elected a Government to see that our society is one of law and order, essentially to protect us from each other; and we must depend upon you men, with our support, to see to it that we do not poison our air, that we do not turn our rivers into open sewers, and that we do not ravage our mountain wilderness. We in this country certainly possess the promised land; and we have a God-given heritage to preserve for future generations. Let us not destroy it irresponsibly.

Fellow creatures of God, let us not be exploiters of God's handiwork, but partners with him in creation.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your very fine statement, Reverend Rice. Where is your home city?

Reverend RICE. I grew up in Seattle.

Senator JACKSON. You sound like an advocate of the Northwest.

Reverend RICE. That is fine, thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. and Mrs. Roger J. Almskaar.

STATEMENT OF ROGER J. ALMSKAAR, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. ALMSKAAR. I'm sorry, my wife couldn't be here, she had to work.

Well, I would like to agree very much with what Reverend Rice said about some of the misuses of modern man of our land here in this country and I think this only increases the need for more wilderness and—really, the size of this park isn't so big to ruin the economy of our State or even take that much hunting away from it.

Among certain of our citizens there seems to be a lot of talk today about the selfish use and high cost of the wilderness enjoyment. Well, I think a lot of this is just ridiculous, because it seems to me that use of the wilderness is one of the least expensive means of enjoying this country. It certainly costs a lot less to go out for a weekend hike or even a week hike and long hike than to buy a bunch of motorcycles and walkie-talkies and other things like that.

The people who are using the wild areas, the size of the group is growing just as fast as all these other groups. There are thousands of people in the area now that want to use the wilderness and these people have interest also in hunting and fishing. I'm sure these are not factions of completely separate people; a lot of these people belong to the same groups.

And multiple use, your multiple uses can't all occur in the same places, obviously, so I think that S. 1321 is a fair compromise between a lot of these uses in that you have a national park to protect some of the finest scenery, and allow people to get close to it and recreational areas, and still have these large wilderness areas for lots of hunting. I think it's a very good compromise for the obviously conflicting things we want to do with this land.

But, I think the Granite Creek and Cascade Valley are essential really to the integrity of this national park to increase the land for the recreation and just to give the North Cascades as a whole more protection. There has been some talk about skiing too. Well, I am a skier and I have enjoyed quite a few hours in the Cascades skiing, but I don't

think the people of the country have an obligation to furnish every skier with a ski resort either. These uses must be separated in some cases.

I think Seattle City Light's project should definitely be stopped. This to me is just completely incompatible with the national park and even in the recreational area I was surprised to learn today that logging and hunting and mining would be permitted in this now. It seems pretty silly to protect all the land in the park and allow logging and mining right up to the edge of it where you are supposed to have campgrounds, et cetera.

There has been talk about population boom. This is certainly true and this seems to emphasize only more the need for parks and wilderness areas and recreational areas, not less. I don't think this State will lose a thing by setting aside these areas for this country.

Senator JACKSON. We will put your entire statement in the record.

Mr. ALMSKAAR. Thank you.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ROGER ALMSKAAR

Honorable Senators: My wife and I are pleased with the general scope of the proposed National Park and Recreational Area in the North Cascades. We believe that the combination of the two park areas and the recreational corridor is a fair and sensible compromise between the conflicting uses people expect from their outdoor spaces today.

There is no reason why there cannot be ample space in this area for both wilderness-loving hikers, climbers, and preservationists as well as those who prefer to travel by car or camper. But in order to accommodate these various uses, and still preserve the magnificent natural beauty for future visitors, we strongly feel that several additions and stipulations are absolutely necessary.

First of all, the greatest part of the alpine interiors of the two park areas should be designated as statutory wilderness under the 1964 Act at the time the park is established. There have been many studies of the regions in recent years. We cannot see a need for any more.

In addition, we believe the future North Cross State Highway should remain the only through road in the park, and that there should never be a road into the Stehekin area. The three proposed aerial trams will provide much less destructive approaches and views of the rugged interiors than switchbacking, cut-and-fill roads, and large parking lots on the alpine meadows. It is also imperative that Seattle City Light not be allowed to flood beautiful Thunder Creek for a mere "storage dam." This project of dubious necessity would be a dangerous precedent for national parks everywhere.

Two territorial additions which we feel are essential to fulfill the stated purposes of the park are the Granite Creek and the Cascade River drainages. Both of these fine forested valleys were proposed by the 1966 Study Team for inclusion in the park. These areas, one on the east and the other on the west side, would provide much needed space for roadside camping and recreation. There is not enough campsite space in the Skagit Valley for the future use this park will get. It is also necessary that a few complete stands of virgin northwest timber be preserved for their great scenic values as well as for their integral role in the ecology of the North Cascades. The logging of this timber is not essential to the economy of Washington State.

The addition of these two highly scenic areas with their great potential for popular use, will furnish the physical integrity of the entire North Cascades with far more complete protection than the somewhat fragmented layout within the existing proposal.

In the Glacier Peak Wilderness, we fully support the additions of the Suiattle and White Chuck valleys. We believe the northern drainage of the Suiattle as far west as Green Mountain should be added too.

These primeval forests, along with the Cascade and Granite Valley forests would be worth far more to the nation as protected recreational areas than as marginal, sustained-yield tree farms. It is hard to believe that the severe erosion

which would follow clear-cut logging on these steep valley sides would permit efficient or economic reforesting.

Also, Kennecott's proposed open-pit mine in the Glacier Peak area is completely incompatible with established wilderness values, which the Wilderness Act of 1964 was supposed to preserve for all time. The relatively small yield from this project (15,000 tons of copper annually) would be irrelevant to total United States annual use (about 0.05%) and would not make a noticable difference in our balance of payments problem. The despoilation of the popular Miner's Ridge and Creek areas for short term gains for a few would mean an irreplaceable loss for all Americans. As taxpayers, we will support the purchase of Kennecott's patented claims at a fair price by the Federal Government. Then, in the event of a national emergency, the copper would still be there, for the benefit of all.

In conclusion it seems of paramount importance to us that the lands under discussion belong to all the American people—not those who happen to live nearby, and that the whole people, through their elected representatives, have the right to decide what the ultimate use of these lands will be. In our opinion, the best possible use of the North Cascades is outdoor recreation, with a wilderness-core National Park to protect the natural features, and a National Recreation Area to help visitors reach and appreciate the natural wonders without destroying them.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Almskaar. We will have the record show your wife joins with you in your statement.

Mr. ALMSKAAR. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Donald Bevan, Greater Seattle chapter, Izaak Walton League.

STATEMENT OF DR. DONALD BEVAN, GREATER SEATTLE CHAPTER, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE

Dr. BEVAN. Mr. Chairman, I am Donald Bevan, associate dean of the College of Fisheries at the University of Washington and I am speaking today for all of the State of Washington chapters of the Izaak Walton League. We are members of a national organization of citizens dedicated to the wise and proper use of our Nation's natural resources. As citizens also of the State of Washington, we have a special interest in the planning and legislation under consideration here which will bear on one of the State's and the Nation's most outstanding scenic and recreational areas.

I should like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that sometimes the Izaak Walton League is listed as an organization only of sports fishermen, but we have those people in our organization: we also have mountaineers, water skiers, hikers and all those others and so although it doesn't take precedence here, clamdiggers and yachtsmen and people that use the outdoors in all sorts of ways and we have tried to bring all these interests together for recommendation for you and in addition to bringing to this recommendation some rather special competency which we feel our members have. Professional biologists, loggers, mining engineers are but a few.

Senator JACKSON. You have a lot of diversified members?

Mr. BEVAN: Yes, we do. We have doctors, lawyers, merchants, and chiefs that you would expect.

Senator JACKSON. A lot of chiefs.

Mr. BEVAN. What am I saying that is in spite of all these diversions of interest that we have agreed on two fundamental precepts in looking at this part of our State.

First, the scenic and recreational values in the North Cascades must be paramount in planning for its use and second, that it's most im-

portant how the areas we have managed than who will do the managing. We are, in a sense, in agreement with Senate bill 1321, but have a number of exceptions that we would like to make and I would like to present my written testimony and summarize briefly those areas where we would like to see additions to the bill.

Senator JACKSON. Your statement will be included in full. Go ahead.

Mr. BEVAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We do not recommend inclusion of the area south of the North Cascade Highway known as the Eldorado Peaks in a national park, but recommend that it be included in a wilderness and recreation area with a redefined definition and strengthening of the wilderness concept. With regard to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, we feel that high density use should be excluded from the national parks and restricted to the national recreation areas. We suggest that the bill be modified to provide for the Secretary of Agriculture the same provisions given to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the acquisition of land, waters, and interests within the boundaries of the wilderness and recreational areas. And also, that the Secretary of Agriculture can permit the removal of leasable minerals if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation of wilderness area under his jurisdiction.

It is our intent in these recommendations to assure that the administrative authority is the same in wilderness or national recreational areas regardless of which Secretary has jurisdiction over the area.

We concur with the bill's statement concerning fish and wildlife management and recreation area, but we would prefer the stronger position be accorded the department of game of the State of Washington. We see strong reason why the responsible administrator, in this case a Federal one, should be able to establish hunting and fishing regulations for reasons of public safety and for other administrative purposes, but we do feel that the reasonable fish and wildlife management for public use and enjoyment that regulations for fish and game should be put into effect only with the cooperation of the department of game and not merely with consultation.

We strongly urge a North Cascades advisory board.

In contrast to the 2-year delay in the establishment of within park wilderness areas, we believe that this designation should be established in the initiating act and that a review of the suitability or nonsuitability of any area for status could occur after 2 years and at that time minor adjustments could be considered.

We recognize the necessities for compromise in the passage of legislation such as S. 1321, but our organization would like to think that in 200 years, perhaps even in 50, our future citizens and users of the North Cascades will not wonder why we arrived at our solution, but will recognize the citizens and statesmen of the 1960's made wise decisions.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Dr. Bevan, for a fine statement.

Any questions?

Senator FANNIN. No questions.

Senator BURDICK. No questions.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. DONALD E. BEVAN, GREATER SEATTLE CHAPTER, IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

Mr. Chairman, I am Dr. Donald E. Bevan, Associate Dean of the College of Fisheries, University of Washington, speaking today for the State of Washington Chapters of the Izaak Walton League of America. We are members of a national organization of citizens dedicated to the wise and proper use of our nation's natural resources. As citizens also of the State of Washington, we have a special interest in the planning and legislation under consideration here which will bear on one of the state's and the nation's most outstanding scenic and recreational areas.

The members of these Chapters appreciate the opportunity to express their views today. We present our views from a basis of two primary premises:

(1) The scenic and recration values of the North Cascades area must be paramount in the planning for and the management of this area.

(2) It is more important *how* the various areas will be managed than *who* will do the managing.

The members of these Chapters of the Izaak Walton League are essentially in agreement with the provisions contained in Senate Bill 1321 but wish to make some excepted recommendations for certain specific areas:

(1) We concur that the area known as the "Picket Range" lying north of the Skagit River and west of Ross Lake be included in a North Cascades National Park.

(2) We do *not* recommend inclusion of the area south of the North Cascades highway known as the El Dorado Peaks in a National Park, but recommend that it be included in a wilderness and recreation area with a redefinition and strengthening of the wilderness concept to protect this and such other areas in the North Cascades from all future mineral exploration.

We base our recommendation partly on the fact that in the North Cascades Study Report, neither the Forest Service or the National Park Service recommended a National Park in this area. We see merit in considering the El Dorado area as a general northern extension of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area, an area of similar use that merges with higher density uses in a national recreational area along the North Cascades highway.

(3) We concur that Ross Lake and its shoreline as described in the Bill should be managed as a national recreation area and we wish to state that we have no preference as to who should administer this area. We feel that high density use should be excluded from the national park and restricted to the national recreational areas.

(4) We suggest that Title 3 of the Bill be modified to provide to the Secretary of Agriculture the same provisions given to the Secretary of Interior regarding the acquisition of lands, waters and interests within the boundaries of wilderness and recreational areas.

(5) We recommend that within the North Cascades Wilderness and Recreational areas that wording such as Title 4, Section 402, be changed so that either the Secretary of Interior or Agriculture can permit the removal of leasable minerals if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation or wilderness area under his jurisdiction.

(Our intent in these recommendations is to assure that the administrative authority is the same in wilderness or recreational areas irrespective of which secretary has jurisdiction.)

(6) We concur with Paragraph D, Section 402, concerning the management of fish and wildlife in the recreation areas, but would prefer that a stronger position be accorded the Department of Game of the State of Washington. We see strong reasons why the responsible administrator of the area should be able to establish hunting and fishing regulations for reasons of public safety and administration, but we do feel that for reasons of fish and wildlife management or public use and enjoyment that regulations should be put into effect only with cooperation of the Department of Game and not merely with consultation.

(7) We strongly urge that a North Cascades Advisory Board be established with no administrative or executive responsibilities and with local, state, and federal representation. This board should review the management of the North Cascades area by the agencies responsible and provide a forum for the management and the uses of the North Cascades areas.

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(8) In contrast to the two years delay in the establishment of within Park Wilderness areas, we believe that this designation should be established in the initiating act and that a review of the suitability or non-suitability of any area for status could occur after two years and at that time minor adjustments could be considered.

(9) We support the establishment of the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest.

We are not so naive that we do not recognize a necessity for compromises in the passage of legislation such as S. 1321, but we would like to think that in two hundred years, perhaps even in fifty, our future citizens and users of the North Cascades region will not wonder why we have arrived at our solution, but will recognize that the citizens and statesmen of the 1960's made wise decisions for the conservation and utilization of this proportion of their land, decision providing for the best possible use of the land.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Paul F. Dunn.

(No response.)

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Bruce Taylor of Seattle. Mr. Taylor, we are pleased to have you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Do you wish to highlight your statement and have the full statement inserted?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. That will be done.

STATEMENT OF BRUCE TAYLOR, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. TAYLOR. I am here generally to support the bill under consideration, S. 1321, at least it is some way of protecting some of this wilderness, but I would like to see it amended to strengthen the bill, that is to include additional areas in the Horseshoe Basin and the Cascade River Valley and Mount Baker and the Granite Creek drainage.

I would also like that the wilderness areas of the park not have this 2-year waiting period. I would like to have this declared wilderness immediately.

Regarding the copper mine on Miner's Ridge is very disturbing. If there were some way you could eliminate the possibility of the open pit copper mine that would be very helpful.

The dam that Seattle City Light has proposed on Thunder Creek, that 30,000 kilowatts does not sound like very much considering that we will be needing nuclear power in the very near future here in the Northwest. I do not see why we should develop this drop in the bucket in the national park when it will be unnecessary shortly.

Senator JACKSON. I might just point out that there is a problem, of course, on peaking power. I am not indicating a position one way or another on this point, but hydropower, as you know, gives to the utility operators flexibility.

Mr. TAYLOR. Right, but that often results in drawdown, does it not, and the shore is exposed when you use resources that way. That is quite incompatible with the scenic value.

Senator JACKSON. It goes up and down, but Mr. Nelson will have to testify on this. I doubt that he covered this particular point in his previous testimony.

Mr. TAYLOR. I see.

In addition to the position that Dr. Halliday took to tramways within the national park and within the national recreation areas, this

is a very important distinction and I support his position quite strongly. I can see that a person could put tramways into the recreation area and the views would be possible, people could see the surrounding mountainside without establishing this precedent. If you get tramways in the national parks then you go into a very deep area of what does it take to get to the top of the mountain and so on.

Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. We appreciate your statement, Mr. Taylor. Obviously, we get all different points of view on these matters.

Jim Whittaker feels that tramways would be useful, so I know there are people with both views. We have the headache of resolving this, and we will try to do our best.

Thank you. And your prepared statement will be included.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF BRUCE TAYLOR, SEATTLE, WASH.

The legislation under consideration today, S. 1321, is extremely encouraging to those of us who would like our children to have the same opportunities to discover themselves in the mountains that we have had. Although the product of compromise, it has managed to include much of the area of the North Cascades in need of protection.

In certain aspects, however, this bill is insufficient. The following matters, included as amendments, will help to strengthen it.

The proposed Pasayten Wilderness is too small. The Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area has been omitted. It is of sufficient caliber to have been included in the North Cascades Primitive Area. Horseshoe Basin should be protected from commercial logging operations.

The Granite Creek drainage should be protected. Preferably by incorporation within the North Cascades National Park, but at the very least as a part of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, Granite Creek should be removed from Forest Service administration to prevent its being logged off.

Under the present bill wilderness regions within the National Park would be available for hasty National Park Service development during the first two years of the Park's existence. These regions should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The proposed National Park boundary along the east side of Ross Lake leaves a wide swath in the National Recreational Area which would be available for a road north to Canada, thus destroying the sense of isolation that boaters may achieve at the remote northern end of Ross Lake. This strip of land along the east side of Ross Lake should be placed within the National Park.

Mount Baker and its environs should be included in the Park. The present road and skiing developments would provide greater recreational opportunities within the Park.

The valley of the Cascade River should be added to the Park. An important access, this valley is an ideal location for the roadside recreation so lacking in the proposed park.

The possibility of an open-pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area must be eliminated. Either by including the region in the North Cascades National Park, or by buying the holdings of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, or both, this scenic area must be saved.

The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be enlarged to include all of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek valleys in order to prevent their otherwise inevitable denuding.

With these amendments S. 1321 will be a satisfactory forward action in the protection of the North Cascades.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Peter F. Comstock.

STATEMENT OF PETER F. COMSTOCK, REPRESENTING THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON CONSERVATION EDUCATION & ACTION COUNCIL

Mr. COMSTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I am Peter Comstock, and I am representing the University of Washington Conservation Education & Action Council. Some of the work that Mr. Miller referred to I would like to show you right now; an ad in the University of Washington Daily.

I might add that there are some copies available on the table outside the door for anybody in the audience who would like one.

Senator JACKSON. A little propagandizing here?

Mr. COMSTOCK. Well, you have to read it and find out, I guess.

For 2 months this group has sought to inform the university community of Kennecott Copper Corp.'s plans for the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. We have attempted to present the issue as objectively as possible. Our conclusion and that of at least 1,500 other students, faculty, and staff is that "mining is totally incompatible with wilderness values." Given the facts of a low-grade deposit yielding less than one-half of 1 percent of the U.S. annual consumption of copper, of alternate nonwilderness sites, and of the desecration of the wilderness by mechanized intrusion, we wish to express publicly our disapproval of Kennecott's proposed open pit mine on Miner's Ridge. Further, we would strongly urge an amendment to S. 1321 providing protection for the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area either through appropriations to purchase the claims or some other feasible means.

Along with this statement, I would like to submit a copy of the petition signed by 155 University of Washington students, faculty, and staff deeply concerned with wilderness preservation in the North Cascades.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Comstock, I want to commend you and the students or interested parties who are taking part in conservation. It is rather refreshing to see this sort of thing, especially with all the publicity that has been identified with universities in a nihilistic way; that is, supporting negative proposals and being against somethng. It's refreshing and heartening to note the keen interest in doing something, as the university students at the University of Washington are doing, and approaching conservation in a constructive way. I want to compliment you.

Mr. COMSTOCK. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. And not only you, but the group that is associated with you in this endeavor. There are enough problems in the world, as you know, that can be dealt with in a frivolous way by just parading and being against things, but it is something else again to try to find a solution. You have come in here with a constructive proposal. I think this sort of attitude and conduct is what makes us all proud.

Mr. COMSTOCK. This is only a short-range solution, of course, for this problem of mining in the wilderness area. We had originally thought of proposing that legislation be enacted that would give the Forest Service discretionary powers in deciding mineral values or wilderness value which should prevail.

Senator JACKSON. Just so that you will fully understand this, at the hearing in Washington we asked Mr. Greeley to come forth in due time with appropriate recommendations to deal with the specific problem at Miner's Ridge. We have not received that formal report, but we will be receiving it in due course and you may be assured that every effort will be made to try to find a solution.

Mr. COMSTOCK. We are concerned about other wilderness areas too; that is what I am trying to impress upon you.

Senator JACKSON. Right. We are all interested and concerned about wilderness in general and conservation of our resources, not only in our State but throughout America.

Mr. COMSTOCK. Throughout the world too, I might add.

Senator JACKSON. Well, they are important, but we can't quite cover that in this hearing.

Mr. COMSTOCK. I won't get into that. I think we can in certain ways.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we are doing a lot of things. We have just had a conference this week, "Water for Peace," you know. We are trying to help others in that important area of conservation, but let's do one thing at a time right now.

Mr. COMSTOCK. I was going to—well, never mind.

Senator JACKSON. No, go ahead.

Mr. COMSTOCK. I am very concerned about the population problem today. I was just wondering what does the Senate have. Do they have any committees that are working on that problem?

Senator JACKSON. I am on a national committee as a private citizen and I am concerned about it, but it seems to me——

Mr. COMSTOCK. It seems to me that our problem in conservation is one of the pressure of population.

Senator JACKSON. Congress, of course, has been dealing with the problem. As you know, there are foreign aid programs and funds are now available for this purpose and Federal funds are being used in connection with the antipoverty program. That is another subject, however; and we will take one problem at a time this afternoon. But, again, I am sure I speak for my colleagues in congratulating you for taking constructive interest and doing something about it.

Paul Wiseman, American Alpine Club?

STATEMENT OF PAUL WISEMAN, AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB

Mr. WISEMAN. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, in accordance with your request, I won't even look at my prepared speech since you have it.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, sir; your statement will be printed in full in the record at the end of your remarks.

Mr. WISEMAN. Thank you.

The American Alpine Club is composed of mountain climbers, most of whom ski also. We would like to commend you and Senator Magnuson and Secretaries Udall and Freeman for your vision and work in preparing this legislation.

We would just like to point out that we are very much for it with certain modifications and those are the same as proposed by the North Cascades Counservation Council that is already on record.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, we have several witnesses and you are in accord with those basic points?

Mr. WISEMAN. Right. I would like to say a word about Kennecott. I think that people tend to take too short range a view on it. It is entirely possible that the demand for copper is going to go on for decades and maybe centuries, but on the other hand it may die out entirely. There may be something discovered which takes the place of it. But, in any event, if we wait 50 or 100 years to get at that copper or consider getting at it maybe we will then have some new undreamed of method for getting that that will not mess up that wilderness. So, I would just say slow down on mining copper on Miner's Ridge. I think we have to take a very long-range look at this whole thing. Our standard of living is rising at a faster and faster rate and that means that we have more and more demand for recreational areas. We also have, along with our rising standards of living, some of the material standards, but we have an increasing urge to get away from material standards and get into an untouched area. And so we very much favor reserving this area in its natural state.

There has been a lot of talk about ski lifts and in our club we ride ski lifts, too, but we feel that we don't need to put them in every beautiful area we have. We feel there is room for ski lifts in some areas where skiing is good but scenery is not. We would like to see ski lifts omitted from the park. I think that you cannot consider parks long range or wilderness areas long range without hitting on this question that you did ask and that is how to avoid this population problem. Congress has to adopt a population policy along with a park policy. You can't have people wanting parks and other people wanting more population. It clashes with these parks and the clash is going to get worse as the population goes up and up and up. There are going to be various calculations as to how long it would be before we get 1 square foot per person on the entire earth and that isn't very far off, so obviously the population increase is going to have to come to a stop and it is so tied to having parks and being able to enjoy the parks that I think you should consider the two together.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. We appreciate your statement. I have observed, however, that it is not population, it's affluence. We are improving our economic well-being at such a rapid pace that many people have more leisure time, don't you agree?

Mr. WISEMAN. Right.

Senator JACKSON. You have the factor of rising population, but an even greater factor that has come into being in recent years is a shorter workweek. People have more money and more leisure time and more of the desire, therefore, to get out into recreational areas, and it is a combination of both that, I think, presents a real problem for the quality of our environment. We need to certainly improve our environment in every way.

Mr. WISEMAN. The standard of living rises, implying that we want more and more land per person. There is a bill in Congress now, I see, for Government financing of mortgages on summer vacation homes, that means two homes instead of one. Of course, we have a lot of that, but it can't go on indefinitely.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

Mr. WISEMAN. Thank you, Senator Jackson, Senator Fannin. and Senator Burdick.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Wiseman.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF PAUL W. WISEMAN, REPRESENTING AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB

The American Alpine Club is a national organization with headquarters in New York City. Its 800 members are current or former mountain climbers. Twenty percent of them reside in the Pacific Northwest. Their combined knowledge of the recreational values of the North Cascades is probably as great as that of any organization anywhere.

The American Alpine Club commends Senators Jackson and Magnuson, Congressman Meeds, and Secretarties Freeman and Udall for their vision and work in preparing this North Cascades protective legislation. We believe that S. 1321 goes a long way toward our goal of preserving the best of these mountains and forests and rivers. However, when we consider the impact of our rising material living standard on the demand for scenic resources, particularly demand for recreational areas where one can get away from this rising material living standard, we shudder. Many of the North Cascades river valleys are already overly jammed each summer weekend with campers. The Upper Cascade and Skagit rivers are examples.

We endorse the North Cascades Conservation Council's recommendations for additional areas and modifications in jurisdiction. These recommended changes to S. 1321 are already in the hearing record, so I shall not repeat them. They are modest and reasonable, and their acceptance will help meet the immediate demand for mountain and forest recreation. Looking at the nation's needs a century ahead, they are very much on the modest side.

There is no real need to defer definition of wilderness areas within the park for two years or so after the bills' passage, as now provided in the bill. The entire area has been well studied. Delay will merely intensify the controversy later on. Had an adequate North Cascades Park been created a half century ago, today's battle would not take place. (No one is now advocating dismemberment of Mount Rainier National Park.)

Fast congressional action is needed to block a Miner's Ridge open-pit mine. Kennecott has indicated that its plan would radically alter the wilderness characteristics of the area. There is no reason to believe that mankinds' interest in copper will end during the Twentieth Century. It is entirely possible that a new mining process, now undreamed, but refined and harmless, will be discovered in the distant future. What to do with that copper is one part of today's problem we can leave in good conscience for future generations to consider.

Now a comment on a well-worn argument usually presented by those who oppose wilderness areas, national parks, or other systems for preservation of natural areas. They say we must log, mine, graze, or dam to create jobs for an expanding population. But this overlooks two inescapable facts: the world is finite, and the standard of living is increasing at an ever-expanding rate. With this rising living standard, people want more and more recreational space per person. Given a choice on a beautiful weekend, they leave the population centers for mountains or beaches. They do not seek twenty-story apartment buildings. Secretary Freeman recently said that four times as many people today pack in to the 14-million acres under wilderness or primitive protection as ten years ago. (Address to Biennial Wilderness Conference, Sierra Club, 4/7/67, San Francisco.) And they can and do travel farther and farther for a day or week's recreation. A thousand-mile trip to a choice beauty spot for a weekend is no longer a novelty, and it is easy to visualize hoards of New Yorkers weekending in the North Cascades before the next century.

In overseeing the nation's long-range material and recreational needs, the Congress should go far beyond the comparatively simple question of how much of the North Cascades are good enough to preserve. Passage of S. 1321, augmented by the North Cascades Conservation Council's recommendations, will help maintain our fast rising standard of living in the immediate future, meaning perhaps the rest of this century.

The fundamental, basic thing we must face, however, is the adoption of a population policy. America's population will have to fit the existing natural

scenic resources, including the North Cascades, the Grand Canyon, the Redwoods, and all the other choice bits of nature. It is still beyond comprehension for either the Congress or private industry to create duplicate sets of parks and land in general in outer space.

The United States has begun to face this population problem in very recent years as have certain other nations, such as Japan and India. Without a firm population policy, controversies like today's will go on indefinitely without final solution.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Rodney Thorn of Seattle. His statement will be included.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY RODNEY THORN, SUPPORTING THE PARK BILL AND THE NCCC AMENDMENTS

I am Rodney Thorn, testifying today on behalf of my wife Alice and myself. We both are lifelong residents of the Pacific Northwest and wish to remain, as amenities to gracious living still exist here, close at hand, in the out of doors. This natural environment is a most desirable feature in our view; we are ambivalent in our attitude regarding the boom times here, enjoying the economic aspects, yet cognizant that positive action must be taken to protect the surroundings. We respect and support the protections afforded some of our outstanding mountain country by the National Park Bill. We have also carefully considered and now wish to support each of the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council, believing them to be well thought out, offering substantial improvement to the Administration Park Bill.

In the interest of brevity further remarks are confined to two of the NCCC amendments, covering areas of greatest familiarity to me.

Addition of Cascade River Valley to the park

If I am correctly informed, Mount Johannesberg, with its mile-high vertical cliff, hanging glacier, and forested valley below remain outside the park. This mountain is at the west end of a chain of peaks proceeding eastward to the scenic climax country of Cascade Pass, an easy afternoon hike from road's end. The unfortunate possibility of logging remains at present in the North Fork of the Cascade River Valley below Johannesberg. Further downstream, where North and South Forks join, and where Sibley and Marble Creeks meet the Cascade River, is excellent lowland camping country. Here, too, logging should be excluded in the larger national interest of retaining the unspoiled character of the region.

One further point: Cascade Pass has become very heavily used recently, due to its relative accessibility and the spreading fame of its superlative character. Already rivulets at the pass are polluted and unsafe to drink, a result of the heavy human usage. The pass trail was recently closed to horse travel and quite possibly overnight camping in the pass may have to be discontinued—the high, delicate meadow country simply cannot take mass visitation of this sort. As this happens, it will become increasingly imperative to have available lowland areas of high quality so that people may be easily induced to camp there, instead. Such an area already exists in the Cascade River Valley, needing only the statutory protection to insure retention of its unspoiled quality. In all probability the Cascade Valley will see heavier visitation than the Stehekin, since it is more accessible to the Seattle-Vancouver, B.C. metropolitan areas.

"Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein . . ." Proverbs 26:27 (Comments re the Kennecott mining possibility)

We joint in urging a final solution, considering any action that would permanently halt the operation as being quite adequate. An open pit on Miner's Ridge would be a disaster!

Several factors render this mine most destructive of the Glacier Park Wilderness:

1. Its location in the very center of the wilderness presents a maximum threat to wilderness unity.
2. Trails in the claimed area are the most heavily used. The mine would thus render a most severe impact upon wilderness travelers.

3. Use of the open pit form of mining would permanently degrade the slopes of Plummer Mountain, now a profusion of meadow, wildflowers, and evergreens.

Item 3 deserves elaboration. Kennecott replies to my inquiries seem to indicate strip mining is a matter only of *economics*, for they speak of tunnel mining in the area as being "not competitive", never as being impossible from an engineering standpoint. Kennecott also speaks of the "lovely lake" that would form as snowmelt fills in the pit; this euphemism indicates no intentions on their part to restore the open pit surface. Being on private property, beyond the reach of restoration regulations, and with a viewpoint oriented strictly to profits, why should they care for the surroundings?

I question the stand taken by the Forest Service in its refusal to forbid open pit mining within wilderness areas. Since mining is presently allowed under wilderness law, the larger issue of appropriate methods should be resolved. In my view, open pit mining should be strictly forbidden in all wilderness areas. Until this is accomplished, I think the Forest Service should presume it had this power, fighting it through the courts if necessary. According to my perspectives this would seem to be a more positive action, more protective of the public right to enjoy unimpaired wilderness, than the present passive stance.

A concluding perspective

Thirty years ago President Franklin Roosevelt wished to determine, as part of a Land Use Study, which remaining virgin lands within the United States would qualify for inclusion in the National Park System. Park Service officials studied the North Cascades and reported to Secretary Harold Ickes that "establishment of this area as one superb park is an inspiring project to fire the imagination and worthy of the Nation's efforts." This superb park was not the 570,000 acres now under consideration, but 3 million acres! His proposal still fires the imagination of those of us who haven't forgotten. The quality is still there, the human need to re-create is greater. Passage of the present Park Bill, with the NCCC amendments, would be a significant step.

Senator JACKSON. Mrs. Howard S. Behr?

STATEMENT OF MRS. HOWARD S. BEHR, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mrs. BEHR. Yes, thank you. Mr. Chairman and committee members, I am Mrs. Howard S. Behr of Seattle, and I am also a member of the National Audubon Society, but I am speaking as an individual.

In order that the generations to come may see a bit of wilderness beauty in its natural state as we today have that privilege, I am absolutely against exploiting and desecrating our North Cascades with commercial ventures. Logging and mining have thus far been indiscriminately practiced in the most beautiful areas of America; leaving scars which never will be really healed.

One of the last remaining and most beautful areas left in the United States is our North Cascades Wilderness. I wish to go on record protesting plans of the Kennecott Mining Co., or any other mining company, destroying its beauty and wildlife, scarifying this natural beauty, digging for copper or any other mineral. If this was permitted, not only the natural beauty would be destroyed, but the streams up there which feed so many of our rivers would be polluted which would kill off the abundant fish supply and kill off all the other wildlife which are now fed by these pure, clear streams, and man's drinking water supply miles away.

This area should be protected and preserved under the national park system. As an American citizen, taxpayer, and lover of nature, both fauna and flora, I beseech you to take action to protect our North Cascades area against further encroachment.

I wish to add to this that I am for Senate bill 1321 plus the eight amendments as given by the North Cascade Council—1963. I wish that added to my testimony this morning.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. Behr for your fine statement.

Mr. Harvey Manning of Issaquah, who was not able to be here this morning.

The Chair wishes to again mention that anyone who has a short statement they want filed for the record may come forward and give your name and it will be included as if read. Mr. Manning?

STATEMENT OF HARVEY MANNING, ISSAQUAH, WASH.

Mr. MANNING. I speak about the North Cascades from a background of walking and climbing there over the past third of a century. I speak also as the father of young children who are already experienced back-country hikers and who, God and Congress willing, will still be enjoying the area a third of a century from now, in the year 2000.

Senator JACKSON. Would you object to having your statement put in full at this point in the record and then try to summarize it?

Mr. MANNING. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. What I am trying to emphasize here is to avoid as much as we can verbal duplication. If you have no objection to your full statement going in the record, you could cover any of the new points in your verbal statement.

Mr. MANNING. All right.

Senator JACKSON. Your statement will appear as if it had been read at this point.

Mr. MANNING. I speak about the North Cascades from a background of walking and climbing there over the past third of a century. I speak also as the father of young children who are already experienced back-country hikers and who, God and the Congress willing, will still be enjoying the area a third of a century from now, in the year 2000, and introducing their children to its free-flowing rivers, virgin forests, and unpitted meadows. My children have no vote, nor do my grandchildren, and therefore I feel the responsibility to argue as best I can for not only my personal interests, but for those of many others in my immediate family.

A national park, a wilderness area—or more generally, a forest, a river, a mountain—cannot be intelligently discussed in a frame of reference of a single year or a single decade. Unfortunately, since decisions concerning the public lands must be made in the context of political practicality, the voice of today—of the next election—inevitably is heard very loud. In a democracy, that cannot be avoided.

However, in these deliberations about the future of the North Cascades I hope we listen as attentively as we can to the voice of 2000—the voice of my children and grandchildren, of all our children and grandchildren.

What does the voice of 2000 have to tell us? I pretend no exclusive franchise on a hotline to the future. But since I have personally observed developments in the North Cascades during the past third of a century, perhaps I can claim some right to speculate about the situation an equal distance in the future.

Of one thing I am sure: If the Congress were to preserve in national parks and wilderness areas the maximum amount of land that has been asked to date by any single proposal or by a combination of all proposals, the people of the year 2000 would say, "It is not enough. You should have saved us more." In 2000 they will say of the North Cascades Conservation Council, "You were too timid. You compromised away too much. You should have been more farsighted, more daring."

As a member of the North Cascades Conservation Council, I hereby place on record my personal apologies to the year 2000. In our defense we will then only be able to say, "We did not ask protection for all the land we knew needed and deserved protection. We did, for a fact, compromise in the name of political practicality. We tried to save you as much as we thought possible."

Much testimony will be given here today on the needs of the forest industry next year and in the next decade. Yet we must be wary of any attempts to make projections about timber needs 30 years from now. The forest industry of 2000 will only superficially resemble that of 1967. What goes by the name of "forestry" today is little more than logging engineering. By 2000 there will be a genuine forest science, if proper support is given to basic research. And by 2000 economics will require the industry to use the results of that research, to practice intensive, scientific forestry.

The revolution will take place regardless of what is done about the public lands in the North Cascades. If all the virgin timber remaining in the national forests were withdrawn from logging, the revolution would be speeded up, but not by much. If every tree in every national forest, every national park, were turned over to logging the revolution would be slowed down, but not by much.

The revolution must come—it is coming. Conservationists of every stripe, from bird watcher to professors of forestry to timber barons are calling for it and urging it on.

Regrettably, revolutions are not equally pleasant for all concerned. The Tories did not enjoy the events of 1776. No more will certain elements of the existing forest industry, already obsolescent and doomed. But history moves on, and the forest industry of 2000 will be as unkind in judging its 1967 forebears as 1967 foresters are the happy-go-lucky cut-and-get-out gang of the past.

As I hear the year 2000 speaking, it tells us not to let the forest industry remain hung up on its past, but to help it move on—and in moving on, to leave unmolested a few small samples of the wild forests upon which it depended in its primitive infancy.

There will also be testimony here today on the needs of the mining industry, and of the Nation for metals that may be in the North Cascades. Admittedly, at the prodigal rate this Nation and the world are using metals and other nonrenewable resources, a critical situation may develop in the next several generations. It may be that in the year 2050 this Nation will be so metal poor every scrap of ore, no matter how low grade, must be exploited.

But we are not that poor in 1967. And I would like to point out that mineral resources "locked up" now will not go away—they will still be there in 2050 if the Congress and people of that day decide they must then be used.

The current urgency of the need to exploit minerals in the North Cascades is purely the urgent need of certain individuals and corporations to make money at the public expense. The mining industry has in the crowded year of 1967 nearly all the rights and privileges it enjoyed in the empty-land frontier year of 1872. Those rights and privileges have become a preposterous anachronism; in today's perspective, they are a license to steal from the public lands.

I need not appeal to the year 2000 in calling for tight new restrictions on the rights of the mining industry. I appeal simply to 1967, and call for amendment of the Wilderness Act to withdraw dedicated wilderness areas from mineral entry; if this is not done, gentlemen, the Wilderness Act is a meaningless scrap of paper. Beyond that I call for radical revision of the entire body of mining law, which in substance dates from 1872 and has been little changed since then.

More immediately, it is essential that all areas of the North Cascades currently under consideration by Congress for national park or recreation area or wilderness area status be withdrawn from mineral entry, and that such withdrawal be effective as of now, this summer.

Without this action, we're just kidding ourselves here today, talking about wilderness and parks. The mining industry is currently massing for a last-gasp assault on the North Cascades that—is allowed—could wreck any chance for a meaningful national park or wilderness area. Some of the prospectors now revving up their helicopters represent reputable mining firms; others are bandits straight out of the 1872 frontier, licking their chops at the chance to get a little in-holding in a national park, and then hold a gun to the ribs of the National Park Service and the American people until they get their price. "Your money or your scenery" is the cry of the 1967 stickup artists operating under the letter of marque granted in 1872.

I do not suffer from a Bambi syndrome that makes me congenitally opposed to hunting as a sport. It's not my personal notion of outdoor fun, but many of my friends and fellow preservationists enjoy it, and the record will show that the North Cascades Conservation Council has consistently sought a national park and accompanying national recreation area that would provide a game-and-people refuge without seriously affecting the numbers of deer and other game available for shooting.

The uncomprising attitude of some leaders of the hunting fraternity is a constant source of sadness and disappointment to me, particularly when I find that they have not approached this dialog with sufficient spirit of reasonableness even to examine and understand the proposals made by preservationists. I can only assume that the game-management bureaucracy and its allies in the gun industry will not give up a single deer without a fight.

If I may appeal again to the year 2000, the voice of that time comes in loud with a self-evident message: Hunting, as we know it today, simply will not exist in 2000. This will not be because of the efforts of Bambi-ist mountain pacifists, but because there will then be too many people around to allow unregulated discharge of high-velocity missiles in every and all directions. And there will be too few animals to support the proposition of one-man, one-deer.

Sometime in the next decades the number of people wishing to go shooting deer (and other game) will so far exceed the number of deer

(and other game) available that lots will be drawn for the opportunity—as they are now for goat. It will not then be the case that every hunter can go hunting every year. One effect will be that the average skill of hunters will decrease, making the back country even more dangerous than it is now. Another will be that interest in the sport among the reputable hunters will decline; the "hunter" of 2000 is likely to be an inexperienced "meat-man" of the type we now see prowling highway shoulders, clustered up at the sign, "Watch for deer crossing."

Even in 1967, the arguments of the hunting spokesman against a national park are peculiarly weightless, since the numbers of animals involved in the proposals put forward are so small. These spokesmen therefore prefer to add up "man-days of hunting"—which is to say, the number of days during which a man was out enjoying the mountains on a purported hunting trip. Now many animals are killed during these "high country hunts" but the argument is that a lot of men were out in the high country enjoying themselves. Having met many of these men, I cannot accept the further argument that they would not enjoy the mountains if they did not have the opportunity to bring home a deer. In fact, most of the high country hunters are there simply because they like the high country; they call it a "hunting trip" because they're afraid their friends would think them queer if they admitted they were out in the mountains without a "legitimate reason."

From the perspective of 2000, the arguments now being put forward against a national park on behalf of hunters will seem poignantly quaint. Relatively few people of that day will have the wealth or persistence to be considered hunters. In a manner of speaking, so far as hunting is concerned, 1967 is the storm before the calm.

(If the State game department doubts this, let it examine projections of human population in 2000, and explain how game population can be increased to keep pace.)

To get back to 1967, the shooting done by legitimate hunters is not the entire gripe that quieter walkers have against guns in the wilderness. There is a breed of neurotics that cannot go out in the woods without a pistol, to while away the hours blasting at tin cans, chipmunks, birds, trail signs, or anything that makes a surrogate for the people or things they really want to kill, maim, or destroy. Just this last Sunday, on a Cascades trail, our party encountered a group of pistol-packing fishermen. Later, we found beside the trail a fresh-killed porcupine—dead to no purpose. I do not come here to mourn that inoffensive animal, but to say that very often in the back country I have been frightened by the bullets sent out by idiots. The unregulated discharge of firearms, in the North Cascades as in Dallas, cannot be tolerated indefinitely in future.

Spokesmen for another recreation use of the North Cascades—mechanized skiing—have also inveighed against any designation of land use that would forbid an ultimate extension of the Snoqualmie Pass horror throughout any area of tilted, snow-covered land.

Let it be clearly understood that there are some highly responsible ski area promoters, and that in point of fact some of them are active preservationists. There is no conflict between the future development of skiing and between preservation of wild land that cannot be reconciled by thoughtful compromise. Preservationists—a large proportion

of whom are active skiers—have consistently demonstrated a willingness to consider, in any given case, the values of an area for a ski development as opposed to undeveloped wild land.

Again it is unfortunate that a few self-appointed "spokesmen" for skiers are unable to converse at any level below that of blind hysteria. They do a disservice to the sport. Some of these passionate protectors of freedom for skiers speak out of ignorance, some out of self-interest as professional promotors. In some other cases, scratch a "skier" and you find a timber company employee.

Allow me one final appeal to the voice of 2000. What will skiing be like then? For one thing, ski-touring or ski-mountaineering, or deep snow skiing, the sort that was the rule until some 20 or so years ago, will continue to be the classic exemplification of the sport. These wanderers of winter quiet will not want tows and huts and hi-fi yodeling records from loudspeakers. There will also be downhill skiing on developed slopes in natural mountain terrain, and downhill skiers who would not enjoy the sport so much were it not for the surroundings of unspoiled scenery.

But I submit to you, the recent explosive growth in the numbers of skiers does not necessarily convert into a continuing growth rate of such dimensions. Nor does it convert into a continuing growth in demand for developed ski areas in distant mountains. (Indeed, it is recognized that it is economically practical to develop ski areas, in the relatively poor snow conditions prevailing in the Cascades, only within a short distance of population centers.) It may well be that in 2000 the skiers who are satisfied by short runs close to home will patronize "skil rinks" built in the suburbs. Any inclined slope will do, and by use of snowmaking machines any elevation will do.

This spring my family and I, including four children aged 14 to 3, have been going out weekends trying to see the North Cascades with the eyes of newcomers—the sort of people who will be drawn here by creation of a national park.

The first thing that impressed me, driving up the Stillaguamish River from Arlington, and up the Skagit River from Sedro Woolley, is the vast extent of the land that is devoted almost purely to logging, with minor recreational or other use. From tidewater across the lowlands, then into the mountain front, and all the miles up the valleys through foothills into high peaks—all this belonds to logging (or multiple use, the term the Forest Service prefers) and preservationists are not raising any question about this huge domain.

Then, reaching higher mountains beyond Darrington and Concrete, we drove many miles more, up the Suiattle River and up the Cascade River, through country of superb scenic qualities, before coming to the boundary of what we are asking to be saved.

I was impressed by how much we are not asking. We yield to the timber industry, to multiple use, all the lowlands and foothills and even much of the high mountains. The boundaries proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council for national park or wilderness area status lie almost ridiculously close to the edge of glaciers and bare rock, and include pitifully little of the big-timbered primitive valleys. And yet, even this pitiful little what we ask is grudged by the logging interests, including the Forest Service.

On one trip to the Suiattle River we hiked up Buck Creek, and also up Sulphur Creek, and beyond the end of the Suiattle road, and drove high on Green Mountain to where logging is now in progress a short distance from alpine meadows. If it has its way, the Forest Service will intrude a deep salient of logging into the Suiattle, and into all its tributaries, and high on the valley walls.

The enlargements of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area proposed by S. 1321 are good, but they do not provide enough additional room for people, they do not take in the "easy" wilderness that should continue to be accessible to those who cannot hike long distances. To provide wilderness living room for these people, the valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek—and their intervening ridges—must in their entirety be added to the wilderness.

I have not yet been up the White Chuck River this spring, but spent a week there last August, walking through the forests and looking down to them, and again the additions to the wilderness proposed there, praiseworthy though they are, represent a bare minimum of what needs to be saved of the White Chuck. Really, I do not think it is an acceptable minimum.

We spent two weekends in the Cascade River Valley during the past month. We hiked up Marble Creek, and found logging there, and also a most dubious "mine". We hiked up the South Cascade and Middle Cascade trails (logging there, and another questionable "mine".) We camped at Marble Creek one weekend, Mineral Park the other. In summary, we spent 4 days prowling trails and streams and forests (and imagining what it would all look like if logged) and except for a drive as far as we could get up the North Fork Cascade road before blocked by snow, were never in the national park proposed by S. 1321.

I submit that the Cascade River entrance to the North Cascades National Park will prove one of its most popular. But as the boundary is now proposed, there is not enough living room for people Moreover, this portion of the park would not open for access—except on skis or snowshoes—until June or later.

By moving the park boundary west to include Marble Creek and all the Cascade Valley down to that point, this will become virtually an all-year area of the park, with space for people to camp and hike in spring and fall as well as high summer.

Let me make a prediction. If the Cascade Valley above Marble Creek is not included in the park, and if the Forest Service proceeds with its plans of multiple-use development, public opinion will quickly force it to stop and administer the valley as a de facto park. Therefore, why not do the job right to begin with?

In conclusion I would like to say that S. 1321 makes a splendid begining toward saving for the people of America what will soon be recognized as outstanding units of our national park system and national wilderness preservation system.

However, the bill lacks something as it stands—it lacks sufficient listening to the voice of the year 2000.

The amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council add at least a bit more—if not all—of what the people of 2000 will consider indispensable.

Lest our children and grandchildren accuse us of being timid men without vision, I urge that these amendments to the bill be made

I just got here so I do not know what has previously been said.

Senator JACKSON. Right, I appreciate that.

Mr. MANNING. In any event, to emphasize a few points, I feel that in these deliberations about the future of the North Cascades we can think as far ahead as we can. In other words, there are people that will be using the North Cascades who are not here today, who are not voting yet, who are not born yet, and if we can listen tentatively as we can to the voice of the year 20000, I believe that our deliberations will be so much the better.

But one thing I am quite sure that if the Congress were to preserve the national parks and wilderness areas to a maximum amount of land that has been asked by any proposal made today or by combination of all proposals people of the year 2000 would say, "It's not enough, you should have saved us more." Looking from the standpoint of the future, I would say first of all that we need to be wary of any attempt to make projections about timber needs 30 years from now simply because the forest industry in the year 2000 will only superficially resemble that of the 1960's. There is a revolution taking place now in the timber industry and it will take place regardless of what is done about the public land in the North Cascades. If all the virgin timber remaining in the national parks were withdrawn from logging you could speed it up, but not by much and similarly if every log and every tree in every national forest or national park were turned over to logging, it would not be appreciably slowed down, not by much. I believe that it's necessary for us not to let the forestry industry remain hung up on its past, but help them move on and in moving on to leave a few small samples of the wild forest in its primitive state upon which it depended in its infancy.

Further, and speaking of the mine, I would like to say that we are just kidding ourselves here today if we don't see that immediately something isn't done about withdrawing of land in the North Cascades under consideration for mineral entry; by that I mean this summer because the mining industry is currently massing for a last gasp assault on the North Cascades that if allowed could wreck any chance for any meaningful national park or wilderness area.

Some of the testimony, no doubt, has had to do with the recreation use of the North Cascades skiers and I've noticed that a number of skiers tend to immediately blank out any thought that any land anywhere might not be allowed for mechanized ski development. I think that it's an unfortunate thing that a few self-appointed spokesmen for skiers tend to converse mainly at the level of blind hysteria because they do a disservice to the sport. There are very many highly responsible ski spokesmen and in point of fact many of them are terrific conservationists. I would say that a good proportion are not the most active—preservationists are to some extent skiers and this group has consistently demonstrated willingness to consider any individual ski developments and alternative values for skiing and undeveloped wildlands.

Before we automatically state that a very large area must be automatically left open for skiing and new developments, I would like to point out that there are a great many areas in the Cascades much more economically feasible to ski development that have not been de-

veloped. I believe that the history of Snoqualmie Pass shows that the practical development economically attractive is the one that lies close to the population centers and people who make studies of such things have drawn circles around population centers and shown rather conclusively in the foreseeable future that perhaps there are, perhaps 30 or 40 years, that the ski areas in the North Cascade areas, the proposed national park, would not be practical. There are, however, a great many areas in the front range of the Cascades near to Seattle and near to other population areas that have not been exploited yet and could very easily be exploited.

Finally, Senators, I would like to say that this spring my family and I have been going out into portions of the North Cascades to find and try and see the area with the eyes of newcomers. We are not newcomers, but we have been looking at it to see how it would look to people coming for the first time. The first thing that impressed us, driving from the lowlands to the mountains, is the vast extent of the land that is devoted almost purely to logging and the extent of land about which preservationists are asking no questions about whatsoever. All this belongs to logging, we are not asking that anything be done about it.

When one goes far beyond Darrington, one goes far up to the Suiattle and the Cascades before you come to any land that we are proposing for a park. I am impressed by how much we are not asking for. We are yielding without question to the timber industry and to multiple use of all of the lowlands and foothills and even much of the high mountains. The boundaries proposed for a national park and wilderness area status lie almost ridiculously close to the edge of the glaciers and thereabouts. I would like to say, therefore, that if there is to be living room in this national park in the west side valley which are so important to it, that the boundaries of the park in the Cascade River Valley necessarily would have to come down to Marble Creek because on our trips that we have been up there this spring we spent days wandering around the trails and rivers and forests and having a fine time in the beautiful Cascade Valley, but only once did we get anywhere near the proposed national park. There simply is not, in the upper Cascade valley north fork, there's not room for people to live and I would say that as matter of fact, that if the park boundary were placed at that point the Forest Service would soon find that it would have to administer the entire upper Cascade Valley in the north fork in any event and therefore we might as well well do the job right in the first place.

In conclusion, I would say that Senate bill 1321 makes a splendid beginning toward saving what will soon be recognized as outstanding units of our national park area wilderness preservation system, but as it stands it lacks just a few minor details to make it much better. I would therefore urge the amendments proposed by the Cascades Conservation Counsel be added to the bill.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Manning. We appreciate having your statement.

Mrs. Bessie Gilbreath?

Again, if any of you have statements you could merely turn in, the Chair would appreciate it. Also is there anyone who can defer ap-

pearing until the Mount Vernon or Wenatchee hearings? We would appreciate it, because we are confronted with a time problem. I am sure you realize that Congress is still in session and we are out here for 5 days, which is a whole week, just on this particular bill. We need your cooperation and I think the witnesses will have to try to conserve time if we are to get through 51 witnesses. This would really help us, because otherwise we'll just have to get to the end of the day and those left will have to file their statements without speaking.

Mrs. Gilbreath, we are delighted to have you.

STATEMENT OF MRS. BESSIE L. GILBREATH, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mrs. GILBREATH. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, I am giving this article written by my husband, Don D. Gilbreath, "Open Pits Can Be Beautiful as Well as Useful."

I would like to obtain the answers to some pertinent questions. These are vital questions that concern the life span of the United States of America, but go unnoticed by the majority of the people, as well as the political sector.

When I was younger and growing up in Northwest, Washington State, all the people welcomed with open arms any new industry that chose to come into our community to produce and become a part of it. We knew it meant more jobs, more money, more security, and a better life. Very few people had a college education and the majority a meager schooling. We realized all wealth comes from the earth and that it must be taken from the earth by the ingenuity of man and distributed to provide for our being and welfare. Now we have college graduates by the thousands and education is running rampant through the land. Everyone is working and living high on the Government hog. Lobbies are the thing, "sit ins," "lay downs," et cetera. Minority interests with designs for the unheeding and docile majority, lobby the lawmakers and "so it is written" and "so shall it be."

It is not enough to withhold our wages. The most vexing and ironic of all, is the crescendoing trend to withhold all our natural resources. We are in effect "killing the hen that layed the golden egg." This trend comes into the brilliant daylight in the following two instances, which are only outstanding samples of many intrusions upon our constitutional rights. The most flagrant of which is exemplified by the rapid growth of planning commissions in the last 15 years throughout the cities and counties of these United States. Within the first instance, and within the last year, a large aluminum company has been denied the right to operate on their own property on Quemes Island, having to go elsewhere and this is now in litigation. In the second instance, the Kennecott Copper Co. is being made the whipping boy, with bigger ideas to follow, for wanting to develop a large open pit copper property that prospectors and mining companies have owned, worked, and on which large sums of money have been spent for a matter of 50 years or so. This is on U.S. Government property, yet the county politicos are trying to unsurp jurisdiction.

Both of these companies would hire thousands of men and contribute large sums of revenue in both taxes and wages. Besides adding greatly to our raw material and finished goods supply which we so badly need

to feed and comfort our exploding population, which is a problem that everyone is worried about.

It seems to me there is a deadly attack being launched against the U.S. economy to thoroughly cripple and sabotage our economic status, whether it is by design from foreign sources or within, I know not, but the end point is the same. You cannot tax people too heavily nor can you lock up their natural resources for too long.

Beauty is a wonderful thing, but it should not always come first, unless I am living in the wrong age. Usefulness has always outranked beauty in the human conduct of affairs, attest, "the dumb, but beautiful blond."

The two or three clubs that are pinpointing the attack on our financial institutions with so much success, rely on baby kissing and in the use of movie-type techniques to portray the mining industry in the role of the dirty industrial devil destroying their beautiful mountains. These are mountains which they never see anyway, because they are locked up in the national parks or have no access roads. In reality, there are thousands of instances where back country has been opened by roads, built by private companies and the Government, with no parks attached. These have become places that everyone can enjoy.

I think people are sick and tired of too much Government and that includes national parks. The Black Hills of South Dakota has over 2 million tourists a year and the park there is very small. Most of their time is spent enjoying the national forests that they can use, and visiting private establishments, including old mine tunnels. Also, the open pit mines in Utah, Nevada, and Arizona are big tourist drawing cards. Everyone should see them. We developed them first and they are our heritage. I don't think you could class them with our auto wrecking yards which some would call a heritage also. Our open pit mines are one reason we lead all other nations in national income, armaments, consumer products, and so on.

The most amazing article I have read appeared in the Seattle Times on April 28, 1967, stating that two of our State legislators have introduced a bill in the House proposing a preposterous tax on Kennecott's proposed Cascade Mountain mine. The sole purpose of which is to stifle mining in the Cascade Mountains. I ask, does this make sense with exploding population at hand to bury such wealth in the back yard? As I see it, there will always be many more beautiful mountains for us to enjoy than there will be open pit mines, with or without the help of the Sierra Club and the bird watchers.

Mining and open pits are as much American as the pyramids of Egypt. Slave labor built the pyramids for future generations to see and admire, but our own volunteer labor built the useful open pits of the West and thousands see and admire them every year. What have we to be ashamed of. Can these club followers be biting the hand that feeds them?

This vilification of the mining industry can only be a product of ignorance or of sinister design against the national progress. If you would but look around, there is wholesale evidence of landscaping and beautification of highways, dams, and many huge excavations that have been converted to attractive lakes for the benefit of mans recreation.

The real frosting on the cake is the fact that there are laws on the statutes, and have been for nearly 100 years, for the protection of a miner or prospector and his labors. These laws the misinformed would ignore or seek to change.

I would propose an apparatus to be set up by the voters to shield the citizenry from lawmakers who introduce laws that are later adjudged unconstitutional, and I mean a stiff penalty that would stop a lot of big talk from little people.

To get full value of the natural resources in question, there must be a compatibility of interests. Such lockouts, as advocated so vehemently by the new thinkers, would surely hurt a multitude of people.

It is high time the people we elect to guard our freedoms stop taking them away from us and start serving the legions who built this Nation.

Senator JACKSON. How much longer does this go? This is an article you're reading; not a statement.

Mrs. GILBREATH. I am finished except for a poem I will submit.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. Gilbreath.

(The addendum referred to follows:)

PEOPLE OR PARKS

(By D. D. Gilbreath)

On miner's ridge an eagle screams
A warning, while an army dreams.
A despot is emboweled in Troy's horse.
In Cascade Park not far away,
And waiting for the break of day,
To nullify a nation's last resource.
There lies in wait the tyrant bands,
With crooked mouths and bloody hands
Committed to destroy our economic force.

Sound out the trumpets loud and clear,
Gird for the fray and hour is here,
Ye sons of Sam, Awake! Awake! Awake!
The men who crossed the plains for land,
The men who stood where Custer stands,
Or kings will carve their forests where you staked.
Awake! Ye men who plowed the plains,
The mountain men who mined their claims
Lest all your sons be born in chains and slavery.

While legions deal in contraband
Usurpers of your father's land,
For false ideals they care not who they plunder.
Ye men who fought where Lewis led,
Ye men who followed Clark and bled,
Awake! or modern Robin Hoods will trample you down under.
America! your rights for man.
American's! your fight for land.
Three hundred years remind we cannot blunder.

Senator JACKSON. The committee will take a brief recess.

(Fifteen minutees recess taken.)

Senator BURDICK (now presiding). There are 47 witnesses remaining and this hearing will conclude at 5 o'clock. For that reason, we are going to limit the testimony to 2 minutes. Cards will be flashed every 30 seconds. Your full name and all your statements will be made a part of the record and be available to the public to read later on.

So, with that admonition, I hope that we can speed along, because we have to conclude at 5 o'clock.

The first witness will be Clifford Smedley.

STATEMENT OF CLIFFORD SMEDLEY, ISSAQUAH, WASH.

Mr. Chairman, I am speaking in behalf of the Issaquah Sportsmen's Club as well as myself. We are opposed to a North Cascade Park.

As a group that is diversified in our recreational activities, we do not like to see an area of this size tied up for sightseeing only. We feel an area of this magnitude should be available to all types of uses. There is room for all if the administration of this area remains with the Forest Service and the game management is left to the Washington State Game Department. We do not want any of the "Yellowstone affair" of having our deer slaughtered by park rangers as deerherds outgrow the range and cannot be harvested as we now do.

I would like to request that the committee read the article entitled, "The Terrible Lesson of the Kaibab," on page 4 of the June–July 1967 issue of National Wildlife magazine, and make this a part of the record. This article will point out the danger of not making an orderly harvest of game animals, whether it be deer, elk, or any other grazing animal, when they have a limited range, regardless of the size of the range.

The same is true of lumber. When a stand of lumber is ripe, it should be harvested. A farmer would not leave a field of corn or wheat become ripe and then not harvest it. Of course, a newly logged area looks pretty rough, as does a stubblefield of corn. When the new crop comes up, whether it be trees or corn, we have our beauty back again.

Skiing is a sport that is rapidly crowding our existing areas. The North Cascades has several possible sights for good ski areas. These would not be developed under the Park Service.

I could give many more reasons for not wanting another national park but others will probably cover most of these.

We already have unlimited use of this area, why not leave it as it now is? If you must change it, why not make the entire area a national recreation area, thereby allowing for a more complete multiple use?

Thank you.

Senator Burdick. Mrs. Arthur R. Robinson, Seattle Audubon Society.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ARTHUR R. ROBINSON, SEATTLE AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mrs. Robinson. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am speaking as the retired president of the Seattle Audubon Society and we want to thank especially Senators Henry M. Jackson and Warren G. Magnuson, Secretaries Steward Udall and Orville Freeman, and the administration for their efforts in trying to save and protect the matchless North Cascades Alpine areas under S. 1321.

Our board of directors, at a recent meeting, voted unanimously to endorse the proposal made by the North Cascades Conservation Council including their eight amendments.

Because S. 1321 omits certain areas which logically should be included in either the park or wilderness and saved from any future encroachments by roads or tramways, we endorse and ask for the eight amendments as outlined specifically by the North Cascades Conservation Council, as follows:

Amendment 1.—Horseshoe Basin must be added to the Pasayten wilderness.

Amendment 2.—Granite Creek drainage must be added to the park.

Amendment 3.—No further delay, but immediate action to designate wilderness in the park.

Amendment 4.—Ross Lake National Recreation area is too big.

Amendment 5.—Add Mount Baker region to the park, we need protection for this.

Amendment 6.—Cascade River Valley must be added to the park.

Amendment 7.—The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat must be solved.

Amendment 8.—More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak wilderness area.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

The next witness is James F. McAteer, is he present?

STATEMENT OF JAMES F. McATEER, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. MCATEER. I am a Seattle attorney and the father of six girls. I am surprised that no one has yet brought up the No. 1 form of outdoor activity. I am referring, of course, to scenic driving. It may come as a bit of a surprise, that many of us still enjoy the Sunday drive with the family. But, we make up the largest single category of persons enjoying the mountains. Yet, surprisingly to me, no one has really talked about us in all of these discussions on the North Cascades Park and additions to the wilderness areas. I do not oppose parks and wildernesses—but I do believe they should be kept in perspective. Instead of sealing off our mountains, I believe this committee could do far more good by proposing a real series of moutain highways into and through the areas in question. Instead, what do we find? A single cross-state highway—which is being built now anyway—and a few tiny spur roads. Everything else is sealed off except to those athletic enough to walk on trails, or with enough time, inclination, and money to hire pack horses. For a few there will, of course, be hydrofoils and aerial tramways if the present plans materialize. But I am here to ask what about the rest of us? Those who love the mountains and the scenery, who do not find roadways for our cars to be repugnant or ugly. We deserve more consideration than is shown in the present plans if I read them correctly. Some of us are invalids. We need to see the mountains and the open spaces just as much as members of the Sierra Club. Others among us have small children. Their needs must be considered too. Still others among us do not have the time, or the money, to make pack trips into the recesses of this area. We do not begrudge the opportunity to those who love to hike, but we do want there to be a place for us, too. And we think we have been overlooked. Please, gentlemen, do not accept the present plan.

Senator BURDICK. Laurence G. Nord, Jr?

Mr. NORD. I am present.

Senator BURDICK. Your full statement will be made part of the record and you may highlight it if you wish.

STATEMENT OF LAURENCE G. NORD, JR., SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. NORD. Thank you, Senator. I am not going to read the full statement, but I would like to make a few brief remarks. My name is Laurence G. Nord, Jr., and I am a resident of Seattle, Wash. I am opposed to the North Cascades Senate bill 1321. Basically, my feeling is that I would like to see for once, at least for once, something really substantial be given to the people for their use and their enjoyment year around.

Now, I have looked at the Senate bill and I believe the House bill is substantially identical and I see the improvements which are supposed to be made, installations for the people to use and they are just peripheral areas around, I think, what appear to be the low country and nothing into the interior of high country.

I am a skier, although I wish not to be classified merely as a skier. It is only one of the endeavors and one of the enjoyments that I have. I would like to see this whole North Cascades area developed in a manner which would best be beneficial and useful to most of the people year around. We have in this State, right now, something over 100 million acres of land in the Olympic and Mount Rainier National Parks, all in a preservation-type status where the use is very much restricted. Now, we have something like 1,600,000 acres of land which this bill would place practically in the same category, completely limited use and to my estimation make people nothing more than spectators unless they happen to be hikers or mountain climbers. So, I will just conclude by saying that I am against this Senate bill basically because I don't think it does justice to the people at all, it doesn't give them anything more than they have today and it limits the area strictly to people who want to hike and climb and that is it. To me, man is not foreign to nature and neither are manmade objects and it is about time we learned that. We haven't yet.

Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you, Mr. Nord.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF LAURENCE G. NORD, JR., SEATTLE, WASH.

My name in Laurence G. Nord, Jr. By profession, I am an attorney at law, and by choice, I am one of those individuals who is sometimes referred to as a carefree bachelor of thirty-two years of age.

I am opposed to the North Cascades Bill.

I consider myself to be a conservationist, and I believe that where appropriate the scenic qualities of the Glacier Peak, Pasayten Wilderness, Picket, and El Dorado Ranges should be preserved; however, I do not believe that substantially restricting the use of 1,600,000 acres of land in the name of scenic beauty and historic heritage is necessary. I do not believe that restricting the use of 450,000 acres of land is necessary to preserve the scenic value of the Glacier Peak area; nor do I believe that the size of the wilderness area presently contemplated for the Pasayten Wilderness is necessary to preserve the scenic qualities of that area. I do believe that small portions within the areas I have mentioned should be preserved and the surrounding terrain should be developed for use by the people. If

the peripheral areas of the Picket and El Dorado Ranges were developed, the scenic qualities of these Ranges would not only be preserved, but they would be enhanced. The same method should be applied in the Glacier Peak area and the Pasayten Wilderness Area.

I am an individual who enjoys outdoor activities twelve months of the year. During the winter and spring months, I enjoy skiing. In the park and wilderness areas of the North Cascades, development of ski and recreational resorts would be prohibited. Development of the high country has been ignored.

Establishment of a national park is not necessary to accomplish what I believe is needed in the North Cascades. Management of the North Cascades in the hands of the Forest Service under the existing laws would allow development of this vast area for the benefit and use of the people twelve months of the year.

Senator BURDICK. The next witness is Dr. A. W. Stevenson, Yakima Valley Sportsmen's Association, Yakima.

Mrs. Winifred V. Taylor, of Kent?

STATEMENT OF MRS. WINIFRED V. TAYLOR, KENT, WASH.

Mrs. TAYLOR. I wish to thank the committee for giving me the invitation to speak here.

I am against the North Cascades National Park bill, S. 1321, but for the multiple use that Forest Service now has. Mining laws were made to protect the miner. Now along come a few people who want to interfere with these laws, even to change them so that a very few can enjoy a national park. The miners made most of the trails the hikers use today, but a few of the hikers have decided the miners should not have roads to the mines that are just now getting started. There's untold wealth in the area, but few people know this—only those that have persevered through the years and have done as much as they could to their holdings. The Silver Queen Mining & Milling Co. is one. They have holdings in the proposed park of copper.

There are two things that survive at a mining camp: tourists and wild animals.

Did anyone on this committee, on this bill S. 1321, walk from the town of Marblemount to Ross Lake and over the mountains to Lake Chelan? It seems to me a minority is trying to overrule the majority. Speak up, Washingtonians. At this time "silence is not golden." We do not want a national park in this area.

Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you, Mrs. Taylor.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. W. V. TAYLOR

I wish to speak against a North Cascade National Park, Bill S. 1321.

Gold! The magic word that brought the people to the west. They came in every conceivable way. Most came by wagon train. Some even walked the entire breadth of the land.

Soon the railroads pushed their way over the mountains. One Railroad surveyed across the Cascade Pass. It is still undeveloped. This was to be for hauling ore, the "Old Timers" will tell you.

With the advent of the automobile the ruts of the wagon wheels became the paved highways. Each thing brought progress to this western land, but the Cascade Mountains proved difficult to the engineers. One of the first highways to be planned is still not finished, the North Cross Highway. The ones that are through cannot handle the traffic, it sometimes takes hours to go a few miles.

What about the miners? They are still using some of the old wagon roads. There are a few "Mine to Market" roads. Some miners ride horses to get to their

mines; some walk. What does this say for progress? They are trying to leave the miner out.

Mining laws were made to protect the miner, now along comes a few people who want to interfere with these laws, even to change them, so that a very few can enjoy a National Park.

The miners made most of the trails the hikers use today, but a few of the hikers have decided the miners should not have roads to the mines that are just now getting started.

There is untold wealth in the area, but few people know this. Only those that persevered through the years and have done as much as they could to their holdings. The Silver Queen Mining and Milling Company. They have holdings in the proposed park of copper.

Copper! That is the magic word today/tomorrow. We need this for our country. There are many more minerals that are very vital to our country; some of these are there, in these North Cascades.

The Forest Service takes very good care of the area. Why should the people of this part of the country split the territory to suit a few individuals who have no interest in our Wasington State.

This area is a very "depressed" area. We need the new roads that other areas are getting, so we can open up this country so anyone can see it, because if it becomes a park only a very few hikers will see it. Even the Cascade Pass is now closed to horses and it was made by the miners with horses. How will you get to the scenery without roads.

There are two things that survive at a mining camp: Tourists and wild animals.

Did anyone on this committee, on this Bill S. 1321 walk from the town of Marblemount to Ross Lake and over the mountains to Lake Chelan? It seems to me a minority is trying to overrule the majority. Speak up Washingtonians, at this time "Silence is not Golden." We do not want a National Park.

Senator BURDICK. The next witness will be Robert L. Gunning, of Seattle. Is he present? Do you have a prepared statement?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. GUNNING, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. GUNNING. Yes, I do.

Before I start my prepared statement, I would just like to answer the woman who said that national parks lock up areas as people don't see them. I have, in the last 5 years hiked 1,700 miles through the inaccessible mountain country that she is talking about. I resided in the area for 5 years during that time and I fell in love with the mountain country of the Northwest, especially the North Cascades. If I had to allot 2 hours to speak here I would be unable to recount all the wonder I have found there.

The bill we are discussing here today is a good one—a step in the right direction. However, it is still inadequate to give this magnificent area the protection it deserves. I support the proposed amendments to the bill as proposed by the mountaineers and the North Cascades Conservation Council. Actually, I would like to go on record in support of the original 1963 recommendation of the North Cascades Conservation Council for the North Cascades Park Wilderness and Chelan Mountain National Recreation Areas. The park wilderness area should be surrounded with national recreational area buffer zones to enable one to make a gradual transition into the wilderness. And also, to enable those less specially interested in the wilderness traffic to have a satisfying outdoor experience.

I am violently opposed to the tramways proposed, particularly on Arctic Creek and at Price Lake. This is an obvious attempt to establish a precedent for tramways in national parks. When I oppose these, I

am not simply fighting a system of trams up Arctic or Price Lake, I am fighting for Glacier Park, Kings Canyon, and the Mount Rainier and the Olympic parks, to mention a few. If trams are allowed in the North Cascades, we will literally see areas criss-crossed with these. Trams as well as all other unncessary and incompatible mechanical conveyances should be kept out of the national park forever.

If the Kennecott Copper Co. insists on going ahead with its plan for open pit copper mine in the heart of the Glacier Creek wilderness, I hope that this committee can come up with a way to stop it. The spokesman for Kennecott says that this operation is compatible with wilderness and obviously they know nothing of wilderness except that which they have observed by helicopter during mineral explorations. They are so busy calculating the dollar value of the area they have no time to stop for a moment and drink in the intangible beauties which surround them.

As legal as this operation may be, if it is allowed it will add up to nothing more than a legalized crime against humanity. This is a perfect example of what happens when conservationists compromise, and I am speaking of the compromise wilderness bill which was thrown in our faces by Wayne Aspinwall in 1964.

I have come here supporting the national park, or actually I am in more favor of wilderness. I'm sure many others feel as I do. But, we are forced to turn to a national park because we know the wilderness bill cannot give the needed protection for the area.

Are you indicating my time is up?

Senator BURDICK. Yes.

Mr. GUNNING. I will have a more complete statement later and I will return it by mail.

Senator BURDICK. Fine.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. GUNNING, SEATTLE, WASH.

My name is Robert L. Gunning. I am a member of the Seattle Mountaineers, North Cascades Conservation Council, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, National Parks Association, Olympic Park Associates and Boeing Alpine Society. I have resided in Seattle for the last five years.

As one who had been oriented by 28 years of the bustle and crowded conditions of the East Coast, these five years have been the high point of my life. I am one of that steadily increasing group of Puget Sounders from east of the Rockies, and from around the nation, who have found that a good life depends on something more than material wealth. I have learned this in a fashion which is sometimes subtle, sometimes spectacular, during numerous penetrations into the high country of the North Cascades. My first visits to this magnificent area were by automobile. I liked what I saw, but eventually I realized that my feet were meant for something other than to operate gas pedals and brakes—so I got out of my car and began to walk.

Now, after some 1,200 miles of hiking, climbing and snowshoeing in the North Cascades, I know that I have made the right decision—that my feet hold the key to intangible treasures to be found in pristine country, whether it be in the North Cascades or anywhere else. The wonders I have experienced in the North Cascades are too numerous to recount without writing a book. They are the reason I have fought, and will continue to fight for the preservation of the wild country which is part of our natural heritage, so that others will have the opportunity to see it and experience it as I have.

Senate Bill 1321 is a good bill—a giant step in the right direction. However, it is still inadequate to give this unique area the protection it deserves. I support the amendments to the bill as proposed by the Mountaineers and the North Cascades Conservation Council. Actually, I would again like to go on record in support of the original 1963 recommendation of the North Cascades Conservation Council for a North Cascades National Park and Wilderness, and a Chelan Mountain Recreation area.

The park and wilderness areas should be surrounded with National Recreation Area buffer zones, including some of our remaining lowland forest, to enable one to make a gradual transition from civilization to the wilderness. This will provide for a wider dispersal of people, and will also enable those who have less exacting interests than the wilderness traveler to have a satisfying outdoor experience.

I violently oppose the tramways proposed on Arctic Creek and at Price Lake. This is an obvious attempt to establish a precedent for trams in National Parks. I am not simply fighting against these particular tramways; I am fighting for Glacier Park, King's Canyon, the Smokies, Mount Rainier, and Olympic Park, to mention a few of the outstanding parks which would no doubt be criss-crossed with trams in the future, should they be allowed here. Tramways, as well as all other unnecessary and incompatible mechanical contrivances, such as ski lifts, snowcats and helicopters, should be kept out of National Parks forever.

If the Kennecott Copper Company insists on going ahead with its plans for an open-pit copper mine in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, I hope that Congress, with this committee leading the way, can come up with a way to stop it, regardless of the financial expense. We must also consider what this desecration would cost the American people if it were allowed to begin. The spokesmen for Kennecott who say that this operation will be compatible with wilderness obviously know and/or care nothing of wilderness, except that which they may have observed by helicopter during mineral exploration. They are so busy calculating the dollar values of the areas they visit, that they have no time to stop for a moment and drink in the intangible wealth which surrounds them. Certainly they are only doing their job, but let them do it someplace else where they will do less damage to irreplaceable scenic resources. As legal as the proposed mine may be, if it is allowed, it will add up to nothing more than a legalized crime against humanity.

This is a direct result of the "compromise" wilderness bill which was thrown in our faces by Wayne Aspinall in 1964. I am supporting a National Park for the North Cascades, where as I am actually more in favor of wilderness. But the Kennecott situation shows that, in the case of the North Cascades, the mining provision makes the wilderness bill virtually meaningless. As a result, I am forced to turn toward a National Park as the only means of protecting the area. I hope that eventually we will be able to neutralize the Aspinall dictatorship which has robbed the nation of too much for too long. I hope we will be able to amend the Wilderness Bill to *exclude* mining in wilderness areas.

I hope that this committee will have the sense, as it has in the past, to resist the testimony of those groups or individuals who base their arguments on gross distortions of the facts in an effort to panic the public into favoring their so-called "multiple use" programs. I am speaking of those who talk about the loss of "billions" of board feet of timber if a park is created. "The timber industry will be crippled," they say. "There will be no skiing allowed in the North Cascades." And many other statements of pure hogwash.

I hope that when a final bill for the North Cascades is drafted, the boundaries of both Park and Wilderness will be based on the merits of the country involved—not just on timber, mineral, and other commercial values. A Park may cost some jobs in the timber industry, but it will create others oriented to the Park. Even if there results a net loss of a few jobs locally, it will be in the interests of a net gain nationally.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before the committee on behalf of this superb area known as the North Cascades. Please include this statement as a part of the record of the North Cascades hearings held at the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington on May 25, 1967.

Senator BURDICK. Mrs. Barbara Stevens, of Bellevue.

STATEMENT OF BARBARA STEVENS, BELLEVUE, WASH.

Mrs. STEVENS. Is Senator Jackson returning?

Senator BURDICK. In about an hour.

Mrs. STEVENS. That long? I wanted to talk to him.

I am Barbara Stevens. I now live in Bellevue, Wash.

The proposal to change jurisdiction of part of our Federal land in the North Cascades from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Interior may be commendable. This land belongs to all of us, and if this is the best way to preserve it so that future generations may see and use it in its virgin state, this transfer would be advantageous to us all. I do think that before any decision is reached, however, the Forest Service should be allowed to prove that they cannot or do not care to provide a superior recreational plan.

My disagreement lies with the southern boundary of the White House proposal for the North Cascades National Park. This proposed boundary extends 4 miles below the head of Lake Chelan, thus including the small town of Stehekin and all the private land there. No Government agency should change jurisdiction of private land without the voters' approval of the majority of the assessed landowners. In Bellevue our land in the county cannot be annexed into the city limits unless, No. 1, through the petition method, 10 percent of the assessed property owners petition, and after council approval, 75 percent of assessed landowners petition; or No. 2, through the election method, in which 20 percent of the registered voters petition to call an election. This must then pass an election by the majority of those voting in the area.

What rights does the White House proposal leave to the Stehekin landowners? Section 303, pertaining to the methods of private land acquisition by the Secretary of Interior, is a mockery of American freedom and justice and should not be tolerated by anyone who knows the values that made this a great country.

The park's southern boundary should travel in a northeast direction from the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area at Park Creek. This would leave the private land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, as it now is, and would allow that department to help promote and develop the valley, if it wished, as a buffer zone into the park.

If our efforts to keep our beautiful valley out of the park fail, then the Park Service should have only the same rights in jurisdiction as does the Forest Service. No limits of any kind must be placed on private land—no time limits, no use limits, no sale, price, or land transfer limits—only county regulations pertaining to buildings should have to be observed. The Park Service could offer recommendations to private landowners, if they wished, with monetary rewards as inducements, but only free economic decisions should be made. Rewards—not penalties.

My husband and I own land in Stehekin. My family has owned and loved land there for years. I have lived a large share of my life there, and I escape to that area with my children at every opportunity. Does my Government, run by people who don't even know this area, now have the right to dictate to me that I cannot will my land to my children, who also love the area, and that they cannot will it to theirs?

I do not appreciate my tax dollars being used to force me to surrender my land. Any free sale of land by a private individual to a Government agency cannot be criticized. Several years ago the Forest Service purchased Stehekin land that had been on the market for some time. It was a free sale, with the buyer willingly meeting the seller's price. No lengthy or expensive condemnation or court litigation was

involved, and the Forest Service developed their purchase into a lovely public camping area. Regardless of what jurisdiction our Stehekin land is under, no land transfer there should be endeavored in any other manner. I would not attempt to dictate to any landowner in Stehekin the proper use or ownership of his land, and consequently I do not expect any person to advise or determine for me the proper use of mine.

I urge all who have a voice of this decision to leave the Stehekin Valley, as far north as Park Creek, out of the park boundaries. When the demand presents itself, private enterprise will provide any additionally needed tourist accommodations, and private enterprise can do a much more effective and economical job than any Government venture. To succeed there where transportation and labor difficulties are more severe than in many areas, requires landownership, and a deep love of your establishment.

If the park boundaries do include the Stehekin Valley, then let the park department clear and develop some of the Federal land there, if they wish accommodations other than those private enterprise supply. There is no shortage of land for that purpose.

The National Park Service can say at any time that they "want" the private land in the Stehekin Valley, but they can never prove that their forceful acquisition of our land is essential to our country or to our park.

Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Mr. Allan Sommarstrom, Seattle?

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM BYERS FOR ALLAN SOMMARSTROM

Mr. BYERS. Mr. Sommarstrom couldn't be here this afternoon so he asked me to read his statement and paraphrase his statement.

My name is William Byers and I am also from Seattle. Mr. Sommarstrom supports S. 1321 with the amendments which do not necessarily correspond to those of the North Cascades Conservation Council so I will give you some idea of this. He suggests that the wilderness boundaries now be established and that section 604 be stricken from the bill.

He suggests that the Granite Creek area be included in the national park, so that adequate interpretive facilities could be developed within the boundaries of the Park. And he suggests that the Cascade River Valley upstream from Marble Creek be made a part of the national park.

He also suggests that the shoreline of Lake Chelan which you will see tomorrow, I suppose from the airplane or else Sunday, be retained in essentially its natural character so that that will not be included in any of the proposals so far.

Mr. Sommarstrom recognizes that the current bill is the culmination of many years of effort at getting more stringent protection for the area and in particular, dissatisfaction with the Forest Service current management of the area. He strongly supports the National Park Service management.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you. Mr. Sommarstrom's statement will be included.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ALLAN SOMMARSTROM

The Park described in S. 1321 culminates the efforts of many to see National Park protection extended to this overwhelmingly grand and beautiful area. I am in complete agreement with most of S. 1321, however, I would like to point out some changes which would improve the bill.

1. I would suggest that wilderness boundaries within the Park be included in the present bill, rather than subject to a two year delay. Section 604 of the bill would give the Secretary of the Interior two years to review the area within the Park.

2. The Granite Creek drainage should be given Park protection. Under the present bill it has no protection from Forest Service Multiple-Use logging. This area has been recommended for inclusion in the Park by the North Cascades Study Team Report. Inclusion of this area within the Park would allow additional area for interpretive facilities for the motoring public. Including this area in the Park would obviate the spur road down Bridge Creek. Any road building in the Bridge Creek area would likely result in a connection being made with the Stehekin Valley to the detriment of both areas.

3. The Cascade River Valley (upstream from Mable Creek) should be added to the Park. This area should be included in the Park because it offers opportunities for roadside recreation and Park status would protect the scenic potential of the area from logging.

4. Some protection should be accorded the Lake Chelan lakeshore to Safety Harbor. This will be the very grandest entrance to the North Cascades National Park, and certainly should be under the control of the Park Service to insure the maintenance of scenic values.

The North Cascades area has been a battleground over alternative methods of land management. Most of the area has been under federal ownership and control. The U.S. Forest Service has been the agency responsible for the entire area. The task of managing the area is extremely complex due to the great variety of possible land uses and their frequent conflict one with another. One of the prime responsibilities of the agency charged with administering the area is the adequate allocation of land among various uses. The Forest Service has turned to its Multiple-Use policy for guidance. While that policy acknowledges the desirability of a number of uses on most forest lands, it provides no guidelines for the allocation of lands among the various uses. Without guidelines the Forest Service's recreation policy has been one which until very recently has responded haltingly to pressure from conservationists. Dissatisfaction with Forest Service recreation policy seems to me to be one of the reasons for a National Park in the North Cascades.

While dissatisfaction with the performance of the Forest Service (due to its timber fixation) is part of the reason for a park proposal, there are numerous others which are equally if not more compelling. The character of the North Cascades, their complex and riotous beauty, the spacious time sense which gently impinges on anyone willing to notice (everything from the thunderous timeless roar of an icefall to the hurried blooming of the wildflowers in the high meadows) is something which has captured the interest of the public in preserving the area.

Much of the area is extremely fragile and great care must be taken to avoid ruining what is preserved by over-use. To insure that the area be allowed to retain its best qualities, it is necessary to restrict mass recreation to very carefully controlled sites. For this reason it is imperative that the Granite Creek drainage be included within the Park to accommodate mass recreational use.

Wilderness in the Park should be delineated by this bill. This would have the effect of forcing additional mass recreational developments to be located outside of the Park where they belong.

A North Cascades National Park would be a substantial addition to America's National Park System. The national park concept was formulated many decades ago in an attempt to preserve outstanding areas for present and future enjoyment. Parks like Yellowstone, Yosemite, Mount Rainier, were reserved more than sixty years ago. These parks, and others like them, were reserved for our enjoyment by a public much less rich than our ourselves. I hope that we can afford to pass on the richness of the North Cascades. It will show that we measure our wealth, and the future environment of our country, in terms other than dollars or board feet.

With appropriate boundaries, the North Cascades National Park will be a first class park.

Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. David L. Birkner, Seattle Wash.

STATEMENT OF DAVID L. BIRKNER, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. BIRKNER. Yes. Senator Jackson, while he may not have known it, made the front page of this evening's Seattle Times with his comment about the ski tows where he favors advocating installation of permanent facilities in national parks and earlier said he would be interested in knowning if there was one good reason why such installation should not be part of the national parks. I think I can think of several.

The national parks were set aside to preserve the wilderness. Wilderness riddled with roads and neon lights and powerlines and power right-of-ways is a wilderness no more. The wilderness we have now is all we will ever have. Man is creating no more wilderness today. It is a precious irresplaceable asset. Therefore, all possible measures should be taken to preserve that which we have.

People have made remarks often that the wilderness without roads is inaccessible. I hope I can put to sleep once and for all the old fallacy that wilderness is for the elite, only the young, and the able are to go into it. I have friends of mine who have hiked with a 7-week old baby up to Gobbler's Nob and Mount Rainer National Park in a backpack trip. I know of a science teacher, in a high school here in Seattle who has taken his 6-year-old daughter on a 50-miles trip through the Picket Range country in the North Cascades and the 6 year old carried her own pack.

Senator BURDICK. This is on my time, not on yours, but you know that Sacajawea, the Indian girl, left North Dakota and came all the way across to this part of the country with a papoose on her back?

Mr. BIRKNER. Good for her. If more people would do this, they would realize that their legs serve a function additional to that of lifting their head off the ground, that their feet serve the purpose and are wonderful passports to marvelous areas. Hiking used to be the out sport, this is no longer true, the revolution has come and the tide has turned and people are realizing more and more that a great world lies beyond the end of the road and they are discovering this for themselves. They are going for day trips, they are going for a weekend trip, they are going for longer. They need not be young for old people have gone, couples who are 60 years old. A lot of words have been spoken about this area, not everyone unfortunately has the opportunity to speak. I would like to invite everyone in this auditorium to come down next Wednesday evening, May 31, at 8 o'clock in the Lincoln High School Auditorium for the award winning colored film "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin" will be shown. This will give them a dramatic visual look at the area that has been so much discussed. Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DAVID L. BIRKNER

I am in favor of the largest possible North Cascades National Park, with the minimum possible development. Furthermore, I am strongly opposed to the pro-

posed Kennecott Copper mine on Miner's Ridge. Provision should be made in the bill for appropriation to buy Kennecott out. The mine would be inappropriate in a wilderness; as inappropriate and as destructive of land values as if it were located in downtown Seattle.

We are not producing any new wildernesses; what we have now is all we will ever have. The amount of wilderness is, in fact, becoming smaller each year as civilization expands. Because it is a precious and irreplaceable asset, it is essential that to the greatest extent possible, we preserve the largest extent possible. And we must be careful not to confuse preservation with development; a wilderness riddled with roads and neon signs is a wilderness no more. We must put to bed once and for all the old fallacy that without roads the wilderness is inaccessible. People are beginning to hike in unprecented numbers. They are beginning to discover for themselves the world beyond the road. They are going out on day trips, on weekend jaunts, and on week long excursions. The revolution has come; people are rediscovering their feet as more than a means for lifting their head off the ground. They are thrilling that their own feet will take them where no car can go; they are feeling the satisfaction that comes with leaving the sights and sounds of civilization behind, if only for a day or week end, and finding some shelter in the woods, or mountain lake, or alpine meadow, where they may sit and unwind. Where they may find peace and quiet, and beauty, in a world where these become increasingly hard to find. What is the value of such an experience in today's world? In a world filled increasingly with tension and conflict and violence the value of peace and quiet and beauty is inestimable, it is literally beyond measuring. Can we afford such beauty? The price of a world without beauty will be much more.

I know the North Cascades at first hand; I have hiked through them many times. The area is magnificent beyond words to describe it. That it is fully deserving of national park status is no longer debated; it is one of the most superlative natural areas in the world, and the present bill does not begin to cover the area required. Horseshoe Basin must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness and the Granite Creek drainage along the route of the North Cross State Highway must be added to the Park. This bill will be the major corridor through the area and must be protected. The boundaries of the Park should be extended westward to include more of the forested valleys of the Cascade, Suiattle and White Chuck Rivers. These relatively low elevation corridors are badly needed as easily accessible gateways to the high country beyond. All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System; there is no need for further study. Their primeval qualities are well known. Any one who has not seen this area, should make every effort to see the Sierra Club's award winning color film "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin," a spectacular visual presentation of the North Cascades. Finally, the Mount Baker region should be added to the Park. The Forest Service has shown that it does not know how to care for the scenic assets of America. Perhaps the drastic reduction of their domain will serve notice that the American public is indeed interested in natural beauty.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.
Mr. Dobson?

STATEMENT OF KENNETH L. DOBSON, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. DOBSON. Yes, thank you, gentlemen.

I oppose the creation of a national park in the North Cascades. Now, I am not opposed to conservation in general, and personally I would like to see that area left exactly as it is now to the extent that is consistent with the national interest. However, I don't believe that a national park is the solution to our problem.

Strictly speaking, the national park is a museum and it preserves something unique which would be destroyed without a high degree of protection. It is not supposed to be a recreation area in general and this is why I oppose the national park. I believe that a national park would immediately reduce the total recreation that is available to our people.

Multiple use of forest land is a principle which is well known, although opposed by some proponents of a park. The connection between preservation of alpine scenery and the stopping of logging has never been explained. There is another multiple-use concept which I want to promote, and that is multiple-recreational use. By multiple recreational use, I mean the use of the same area for many types of recreation. During the summer months we have the general camping and hiking season. Most schools are closed and this is the time for the family type of outings. The fishing season is open during the summer also. After Labor Day weekend the primary schools are open and family type of outings practically cease. However, the hunting season opens and lasts for about 2 months. There is no other recreational activities at this time. After the hunting season the winter sports come on and last throughout the winter. Note that there is no conflicting overlapping of activities here.

If a national park is created here it will eliminate many activities. First of all it will eliminate hunting. The fishing will decine because the Park Service does not go to much trouble to keep the lakes stocked. Rock collecting and berry picking will be eliminated. I understand that mushroom gathering has been allowed in Mount Rainier National Park but I am sure that if complaints were made it would be eliminated. Off-the-trail hiking and camping would be frowned on or prohibited. I do not believe that such a large area with so much recreational potential should be assigned to such a limited recreational use as a national park. We need more recreational opportunities, not less.

I have done a lot of summer hiking and off-the-trail exploring in the Cascade River drainage. I have also hunted there. A few go up through the summer to see the scenery. When the high cascade deer season opens the road is practically jammed. I mention this so that you will know the most important use made of this area. Furthermore I believe that the majority of the people of this state does not want another national park. I canvassed my neighborhood recently and about 60 percent of the people were opposed to a new park. While collecting 50 signatures I found only four people who were strongly for a new park. One of them believed that ripe timber was harvested in a park. A great many of the people who were either undecided or favored a park tended to confuse national parks and national forests and were afraid that real estate promoters would get possession of the land if it were not made in a national park. When they fully understand the issues very few people want another park."

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

Mrs. Jennifer Angel, Palo Alto? You are entitled to another half a minute because you came all the way from California.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JENNIFER ANGEL, PALO ALTO, CALIF.

Mrs. ANGEL. I was just going to ask for another half a minute because it cost me so much to come up.

I have a brief statement on behalf of my children. I am a housewife from Palo Alto, Calif., and I represent my children, my grandchildren, upward of 8 million who will try to camp in and around your park in the year 1990. That's a very conservative estimate. I feel.

I wish to testify in behalf of the proposal for the North Cascades National Park to make a special plea for preservation of the wilderness character of this spectacular area.

I would cut out all the parts of my speech echoing statements of Harvey Manning and others.

Last summer, at Image Lake when we arrived there, 14 miles from the end of the Suiattle Road, we found over 120 people looking desperately for firewood. The shores had room for only a fraction of that number. My point is that even without road areas or aerial tramways or whatever, our present wilderness areas are already overcrowded. Disaster to fragile areas is imminent. Preservation of pristine wilderness is not compatible with heavy use recreation and it doesn't have to be.

It is simply a factor of life today that the demand already exceeds the supply. The reason I come up every vacation to this State is because my own State, California, is that we already have destroyed fragile wildernesses in that State and I suppose you should resent the intrusion of others. In order to meet this ever-increasing demand, you need to have a larger park. You have a defective imagination. We estimate our population will double by the year 2000, the Secretary of the Interior tells us that the need for wilderness is 4 to 1 at the rate of population. In other words, there are eight times as many people using the wilderness. My figure of 8 million that I am using, your park is too small. They will have no where to go.

I also brought up for my children 2 pennies which my 11-year-old boys question. Give the pennies to the Senators and say, "Why do we have copper pennies while foreign nations selling us copper use coins of less scarce metals? For this we have to give up what money can't buy, part of our forest, our pristine wilderness area. We will never see the like of it again." These children were lucky enough to see it.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you, Mrs. Angel.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JENIFER W. ANGEL, PALO ALTO, CALIF.

I am a housewife from Palo Alto, California. I wish to testify in behalf of the proposal for a North Cascades National Park and to make a special plea for preserving the wilderness character of this spectacular.

Since my first visit to the Cascade Mountains in Washington I have felt the urge to hurry back again and again to see its wild beauty while the seeing is good. During August 1966 my husband and I decided to stay as long as possible in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. For more than three weeks we camped at the most gorgeous spot we could find—a grassy cirque fed by two streams and inhabited by numerous marmots and deer. From this spot we had an incomparable grandstand view of Glacier Peak across the vast Suiattle River valley. We did not then know that we were neighboring the site of the open-pit copper mine proposed by Kennecott Company. We were concerned about the area, however, and interviewed dozens of people including hikers, horsemen, wilderness guards, packers and fishermen who passed by on the Miner's Ridge trail. Frequently they expressed alarm over the threat of heavy use. This latter threat loomed large, even though our conservation was periodically interrupted by the menacing sound of a helicopter going to and from the mining encampment further up the ridge. My diary is full of phrases like "concessionaire thinking," "Mickey Mouse set-ups," "in goes the roads, out goes the wilderness," et cetera. There emerged passionate desire of many to save the North Cascades for use and wilderness and to prevent the North Cascades from being yielded for timber, mining, and possibly worst of all, "developed recreation."

There was a tendency for people to agree that the Olympic National Park in Washington is very nearly a model of a wilderness park. I have packed into it and I agree. This great park is not laced with roads, parking lots, curio shops and all the so-called "improvements" which one finds in certain parks of my own state. Instead one finds unspoiled natural scenery which provides inspiration for thousands of visitors per year.

Senator Frank Moss has told us that in the North Cascades is "an opportunity for the most beautiful wilderness park in the entire system." [1] Creation of a national park in keeping with the foresight of such as Senator Moss is not an esthetic luxury for the few but an absolute necessity for the many.

The small size of the proposed park is unrealistic in view of the expected growth of the national population, calculated by present rate to double by the year 2000. As others have pointed out, the requirement for outdoor recreation goes up at four times the rate of population growth. This means that by the year 2000 we would require eight times the present amount of national parks and recreation areas. More and more people will shoulder a knapsack to get away from concrete and asphalt. Even today we face a crisis threatening immediate destruction of the trail and campfire country Americans across the nation value more and more highly. Last summer, when we arrived at Image Lake, 14 miles from the end of the Suiattle Road, we found an estimated 120 people camped on the shores which had space and fuel enough for a small fraction of that number. The point is that even without roads and aerial tramways our present wilderness areas are already overcrowded. Disaster to fragile areas is imminent. Preservation of pristine wilderness is not compatible with heavy use recreation—and it doesn't have to be. The government, I feel, should be fostering and promoting far larger wilderness areas "comprising essentially all present roadless areas in the parks," while buffer zones and facility areas, including heavy-use campgrounds, should be placed outside the parks.[2]

I am not here to justify the need for wilderness any more than to justify the need for pure water or fresh air. It is simply a fact of life that today the demand already exceeds the supply. Good judgment impels us to create a North Cascades National Park in order to help meet this ever-increasing demand. Respectfully, let us set aside as much "unimproved" land as possible today, acting in the hope that people will become more and more sophisticated about its use tomorrow.

Statement: I believe that S. 1321 is a postive bill, though amendments are needed. Statutary wilderness boundaries should be immediately designated within the park at the time the park is established. The Mount Baker region and the Cascade river valley should be added to the west side of the park. A most important amendment would be to include the Glacier Peak Wilderness area within the park, to forestall the Kennecott open-pit mine, which threatens to ruin a place America will never see the like of again.

Senator BURDICK. Albert Stanley of Seattle?

STATEMENT OF ALBERT STANLEY, HIGHLINE SPORTMEN'S CLUB, INC., SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Albert Stanley and I reside at 609 South 147th Place, Seattle, Wash.

The Highline Sportsmen's Club, Inc., has a diversified membership. Two hundred and fifty members and their families are composed of not only hunters and fishermen, they being outdoors people of varied interests. The decisions and opinions of the Highline Club are based upon the members' participation in conservation work throughout the State of Washington and the United States. I am here today to represent the Highline Sportsmen's Club in opposition to Senate bill 1321 except that portion calling for an enlargement of the Glacier Peak wilderness. This bill would create a two-unit national park in a major area the Highline Club would prefer to be a national recreation area and wilderness area administered by the Forest Service.

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[1] Address, 10th Biennial Wilderness Conference, San Francisco, 1967.
[2] Anthony Wayne Smith, president, National Parks Association.

The citizens of Washington have had fine experience associating with the Forest Service for many years. We like their kind of land and people management. We see no plausible reason for changing any part of this area from the present Forest Service management to the National Park Service administration. We feel they are no more qualified to manage any part of this area than the Forest Service is. If the Congress should create a Pasayten wilderness, a Picket Range wilderness, and a national recreation area, the general public would be better served in the long run. In creating these three areas, the Congress would lay down guidelines and stipulations for administration of the areas. They would direct the kind of administration they feel the areas should receive. The areas would then have statutory designation and protection the same as a national park.

Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ALBERT STANLEY, HIGHLINE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, INC.

My name is Albert Stanley. I reside at 609 South 147th Place, Seattle, Washington.

I am here today to represent the Highline Sportsmen's Club in opposition to S. 1321 except to that portion calling for enlargement of Glacier Peak Wilderness. This bill would create a two unit national park in a major area the Highline Club would prefer to be a national recreation area and wilderness area administered by the Forest Service.

The citizens of Washington have had the fine experience of associating with the Forest Service for many years. We like their kind of land and people management. We see no plausible reason to change any part of this area from present Forest Service management to a National Park Service administration. We feel they are no more qualified to manage any part of this area than the Forest Service is. If the Congress should create a Pasayten Wilderness, a Picket Range Wilderness and a national recreation area, the general public would be served better in the long run. In creating these three areas, the Congress would lay down guide lines and stipulations for administration of the areas. They would direct the kind of administration they feel the areas should receive. The areas would then have statutory designation and protection the same as a national park.

We have all observed dedicated Forest Service personnel. There is no doubt in our minds that if Congress will create two wilderness and a national recreation area administered by Forest Service, they would be administered in the best interests of the general public.

I would like to bring up the point of the Forest Service and logging. I have heard remarks about the Forest Service cutting timber as though they were demons. I want to point out that the Forest Service, as do other land resource agencies, administer their lands as they were directed to do by Congress. The National Park Service does not allow certain uses as they are directed by law and administrative decisions.

I again repeat that if the Congress creates two wilderness and a national recration area under the Forest Service, the land would be administered and protected as directed by law enacted by the Congress. Congress has done well in the past in these matters—they can do so again.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Committee Members, for allowing me to make this statement before your committee.

Senator BURDICK. The next witness is Joy Lucas of Seattle.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JOY LUCAS, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mrs. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, fellow committee members. I am speaking and representing as a ski instructor all the numerous people who consider themselves skiers. We are a fraternity that is growing every

day and getting out of bounds as to how many people we have to fill our slopes. It is wall to wall people and we understand we must make better plans for the use of these slopes and plan for new areas for our future skiers. It is time we re-evaluate our ideas on a national park and what they have to offer. Do we offer its beauty and inspiration to only a few who are able to climb in the alpine country only in the summer? Or do we offer its beauty during the winter months to skiers. We must be honest in our evaluation of what spoils our beautiful wilderness and what does not. To those who would enjoy skiing being able to look out over the top of these beautiful mountains covered with snow, this would be a part of it. We see nothing ugly in the ski towers which can be planned not to spoil the beauty of these mountains but who can say they're any more objectionable or ugly, terribly out of place asphalt sidewalks to be found at Hurricane Ridge at the top of these beautiful mountains. Let's be honest. Ugliness is in the eyes of the beholder, just as beauty and love of the outdoors can be as much a part of the skier as it is the mountaineer. There is no need for skiers and conservationists to be considered on opposite sides. We are all lovers of the outdoors. Let us all join in condemning the open-pit mine that is being planned for Glacier Park. Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you for a very succinct statement.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOY LUCAS

My name is Joy Lucas. My husband, Jim, and I are Certified Ski Instructors and are Ski School Directors in one of the Ski Areas near Seattle. I was the first woman to become Certified in the Pacific Northwest and we both have been teaching for more than 25 years. We have been an integral part of skiing since its infancy, from the days of the few hardy souls who rode short, rough-riding rope tows to the present day of wall-to-wall skiers on the well-groomed slopes with their fast, high capacity chair lifts that whisk the skiers to the tops of our awe-inspiring mountains.

Skiing has grown by such leaps and bounds that when a new area is opened, not a dent can be seen in the Crowds—that area becomes overcrowded as soon as it opens. Ski schools cannot handle all the people who wish to attend. Buses are brought in from hundreds of miles, and there still are not enough to go around. Schools cannot grow because they simply cannot get any more buses. They have to recruit and train their own teachers, since there are not enough experienced teachers available. There are more than 1200 ski instructors who belong to the Pacific Northwest Ski Instructors Association and more than half of these are based out of Seattle ski areas. A conservative estimate of about 15,000 students take lessons every Saturday, all winter long. Almost that many on Sundays, and that doesn't even count those during the week with the housewives. These are only those who take lessons. Then, there are all those who have skied for years. They don't drop out as they do with other sports, they just keep multiplying. Skiing in Washington has the added advantage of being readily accessible to the population centers. Skiing is for the young and old, alike. It is not going to stop growing because it satisfies the natural need for man to find inspiration from God's Handwork.

Anyone who has been to one of our popular ski areas knows what is meant by "wall-to-wall people". One of the large resorts close to Seattle has a Hill Coordinator who assigns classes to certain hills to better spread out the skiers on the slopes. Instructors jokingly talk about their "10 square feet of snow" on which they teach their classes. Those of us who work with these people know the importance of searching and developing new ski areas for these swelling groups of skiers. They must be recognized. A good ski area can't just be put anywhere. Washington is blessed with many potentially wonderful areas to rival any of those in the world. Many of these are in this vast area which is now proposed in the North Cascades National Park. The Park Service belief that roads and

ski lifts defile the beauty of nature will forever seal off the possibility of opening up these as ski areas, or even allow the average person to more than just skirt the perimeter of this over-sized Park.

What is this magic that keeps skiers coming? It isn't Madison Avenue huckstering. Have you ever seen the expression on a person's face the first time he sees the sun come through the clouds and shine on the mountains after a fresh new fall of snow? The feeling that comes when looking out over the top of the mountain to the peaks beyond? The confidence that builds in a youngster as he learns to take care of himself in the elements? The friendly camaraderie that develops as you speak to other fellow skiers, or stop to help another? These are only a few of the reasons why skiing has become the sport it has. The total person both physically and emotionally particpates. These people do not need to take their "trips" with LSD. They know the meaning of living life to its fullest.

For a moment, I would like to speak from yet another viewpoint. I was privileged to have been raised in the Forest Service in these very mountains. Through the years, first with my parents, and later with my husband, we have traveled many miles, hiking, fishing the high mountain lakes, hunting both deer and birds, as well as skiing. It has given us the satisfaction that comes with knowing first-hand the glories of the mountains in each of the seasons. We all loved them as only those who grow to understand through close association with the outdoors. In all my years of working with people in the woods, I have found those who are given the opportunity to really get to know the outdoors, develop a protective love and respect for all nature, and to defile it would be a sacrilege. But this is not learned in front of the TV set, nor is it learned by looking at the mountains under glass; it must be lived and experienced to do the good. This is what skiing can give to our future generations, the actual participation, not the watching from afar.

Few people realize the vastness of this proposed Park. As an example, my parents and I took a horse one fall after closing our Ranger station and crossed the passes close to Glacier Peak. We crossed country beyond description, and which I will never forget. We came out at Lake Wenatchee, after starting from near the Monte Cristo region, which was my father's district. This trip took us, as seasoned hikers, a full TWO WEEKS. Two weeks and with a packhorse to carry our food. How many people are able to take a trip like that, either time wise or money wise? I know as much as my husband and I love the mountains, such a trip was impossible for us. We had to be content with 10 to 20 miles back on a week-end. Though we didn't complain, there are plenty of these beautiful places in the Forest Service where we could take our dog as companion, and be as close to nature as we wanted. We enjoyed every season to its fullest. We rarely ever go to a National Park. We are constantly made to feel we are trespassers. There is much of this land which, by its natural topography, will always remain a wilderness. This section is still tremendous in size, enough to more than satisfy those who love the outdoors for its solitude, more than enough to keep for posterity the virgin lands that can only be reached by going many, many miles back into the heart of these vast mountains. But to close off forever, the entire suggested land in these beautiful Cascades to be used by only a small handful of people during only a couple of months out of the year, when the snow is gone, would indeed be the most serious mistake of our time which we and all our future generations will be forever be sorry.

We have seen wonderful potential ski areas forever killed because they lie behind the heavy glass doors of the Park Service; all because of the unrealistic interpretation that say roads and chair lifts RUIN the wilderness and destroy the natural beauty of Nature. Ridiculous! Simply a few roads and ski areas into the outer reaches of this proposed park will never hurt anything. We must look to what will give the most good and to plan ahead for these evergrowing numbers of skiers in the future. Certainly, none of us wants to see it "lost forever." Take a good look at places like Crystal Mountain, Mount Baker, Mission Ridge, and Mount Hood. The natural beauty is still there and it can stay there. These areas offer its beauty to all who come, and still there is room for all those who wish to go farther back in for their solitude . . . in all their glory. I know what this is, but I don't want to keep it all for my own memories. As a mother, and a grandmother, I want your grandchildren and mine to have the opportunity for these actual experiences with nature that gives the wonder and inspiration to us all.

Perhaps there is some of this land which would be right and proper for a National Park, but let us be realistic and not selfish in the demands of the few

to seal it ALL off for them alone. There are many excellent areas in this region, quite accessible to our population centers, which can and MUST be saved so more than just these few isolationists can learn to love these mountains as you and I. For once these lands pass into the Park Service, they will be placed under glass with a "Please don't touch" sign forever.

Senator BURDICK. Next is Ace D. Journey and L. E. Martindale and they are appearing together or joint statements. Are they here? If not, their statement, if submitted, will be printed in the hearing record.

Arthur M. Roberts, Portland, Oreg.?

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR M. ROBERTS, WESTERN FORESTRY & CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have a statement here that I wish to read a few parts of and have the balance filed for the record with your permission.

Senator BURDICK. Fine.

Mr. ROBERTS. My name is Arthur M. Roberts, forest counsel for the Western Forestry and Conservation Association. Our membership is representative of not only private land holdings but of foresters and forest land managers from all categories of forest land ownership in the United States.

We have reviewed the several proposals contained in S. 1321 and oppose the bill in its present form for several general reasons, of which I will read two.

Social and economic impact studies have not been made to determine the effects of the combination of proposed land classification changes contemplated in the bill. Any such studies should be independent and scientific. To place these areas that are contemplated in the bill in permanently restricted status through legislation at this time when here exists such a lack of agreement of how to do it seems to the very least too precipitous and premature. If, however, the committee and Congress do not subscribe to this view and feel that in the democratic process immediate legislation is indicated, we wish to make these specific points for your consideration: We agree generally with the boundaries of the proposed Pasayten wilderness area. We do not favor and will not support any additions to this area since the 500,000 acres contained in this area are contiguous and certainly extensive enough for all conceivable wilderness recreation experience. We do not agree with the proposed enlargement of the Glacier Peak wilderness area. The contemplated additions, though small, further compound the error made in the original classification of not providing the timbered valleys as development for campgrounds for public use and for access to the wilderness. The 100,000-acre Ross Lake recreation area and the plans for its development as described in the park service publication, "North Cascades," has considerable merit. To develop the "American Alps" so people can enjoy them in a sensible idea and parks are for people and they should be seen, used, and enjoyed by people.

If it is contemplated and possible to develop this area as part of the proposed North Cascades National Park in this way, then we favor that part of the plan. If, however, the north half of the proposed park, which includes the Picket Range, is to be classified as wilderness and

the intent in this regard should be spelled out in the bill now, not made the subject of a recommendation 2 years after passage. Then we can see no reason for changing the administrators or for establishing any park. Recreational developments, aerial tramways, visitor centers, nature trails, boat docks, campgrounds, stores, ferries, marinas, restaurants, horse rentals, interpretive services and other activities are possible under either administration.

I guess that's all.

Senator BURDICK. Very good. Thank you, right on time, and your whole statement will be made a part of the record.

Mr. ROBERTS. Thank you.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ARTHUR M. ROBERTS, FOREST COUNSEL FOR THE WESTERN FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. I am Arthur M. Roberts, Forest Counsel for the Western Forestry and Conservation Association. Over the past 58 years this Association has maintained a deep and abiding interest in the protection and wise use of all the forest lands in the West. Our membership is representative of not only private land holdings but of foresters and forest land managers from all categories of forest land ownership in the Western United States. This Association was active in the passage of the Multiple Use Act of 1960 (P.L. 86–517) and the Wilderness Act of 1964 (P.L. 88–577) in its final form.

We have reviewed the several proposals contained in S. 1321 and oppose the Bill in its present form for these general reasons:

1. Social and economic impact studies have not been made to determine the effects of the combination of proposed land classification changes contemplated in the Bill.

2. Washington already contains approximately 1,140,000 acres of National Parks, an additional almost 100,000 acres in a National Recreation Area, and 80,000 acres in State Parks.

3. On the basis of the Olympic National Park experience, traditional Parks tend to be expanded. In that case the large Park has promoted stagnation of the local economy.

4. The recreational potential of the lands contained in this proposal is not in danger at this time and will not be in the foreseeable future. This superlative area will still be in its pristine condition for many years to come and the future of Washington has not developed to the extent that drastic action is necessary. To place these acres in a permanent restricted status through legislation at this time when there exist such a lack of agreement on how to do it seems at the very least to be precipitous and premature.

If, however, this Committee and the Congress do not subscribe to this view and feel that in the democratic process immediate legislation is indicated, we wish to make these specific points for your consideration.

We agree generally with the boundaries of the proposed Pasayten Wilderness Area. We favor the relocation of the eastern boundary of the North Cascades Primitive Area as proposed and feel that the remaining area has wilderness qualifications and should be so classified. We do not favor and will not support any additions to this area since the 500,000 acres contained in the proposal are contiguous and are certainly extensive enough for all conceivable wilderness recreation experience.

We do not agree with the proposed enlargement of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. The contemplated additions, though small in acreage—12,350 acres—further compound the error made in the original classification of not providing the timbered valleys for development as campgrounds for public use and for access to the wilderness beyond for the relatively few who are inclined to make use of wilderness. In fact, since the proposal to enlarge the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area opens this unit to boundary modification, we must respectfully suggest that the Phelps Creek, Agnes Creek and Suiattle Corridors be deleted from the Wilderness and be developed as recreation areas for the general public, thus enabling the beautiful Glacier Park Area to serve the recreational needs of many more people.

The 100,000 acre Ross Lake Recreation Area with the plan for its development as described in the Park Service publication, "North Cascades," has considerable merit. When tied in with the proposed north half of the North Cascades National Park it makes a very interesting recreation picture.

To develop the "American Alps" so people can enjoy them is a sensible idea as "Parks are for People" and they should be seen, used and enjoyed by people. If it is contemplated and possible to develop this area, including the north portion of the proposed North Cascades National Park in this way, then we favor that part of the plan. If however, the north half of the proposed Park, which includes the Picket Range, is to be classified and managed as wilderness—and the intent in this regard should be spelled out in the Bill now, not made the subject of a recommendation two years after passage—then we can see no reason for changing administrators or for establishing any park. The Forest Service originated the wilderness concept of management, has through the years developed the idea, and wilderness use is provided for as one of the several uses in the Multiple Use Act of 1960. The North Cascades area has, under the stewardship of the Forest Service, come through the years to the present time without impairment and there is no reason to believe that it will not continue to do so. If a National Park is created, duplication of administrative function is bound to be considerably more expensive; so if no significant gain in management is to be realized, it is difficult to justify any change. Recreation developments—aerial trams, visitor centers, nature trails, boat docks, campgrounds stores, ferries, marinas, restaurants, horse rentals, interpretive services and other activities—are possible under either administration.

The southern part of the proposed North Cascades National Park is in a somewhat different category. This El Dorado Peaks-Stehekin-Chelan unit, while it contains breathtaking scenery and should be managed for recreation, will not realize its maximum potential under either National Park or Wilderness management. This area, served by water transportation on Lake Chelan and by existing roads, is customarily used for hunting and other recreational activity. Certainly there should continue to be mechanized access from Lake Chelan. No good purpose would be served by changing its recreation-oriented management. The possibility of merging it with the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area seems logical and should be studied and evaluated. In any case, administration of this area should remain with the Forest Service to avoid expensive managerial duplication. Changing the status of this area from National Forest to National Park would constitute dismemberment of the National Forests without cause.

If it is the will of Congress that any part of the North Cascades becomes a National Park, upper limits as to size should be specified in the Act creating it. Without this safeguard, the Park size controversy may well continue into the future with demands for more and more acreage to be added to the Park.

Finally, although we realize that the North Cascades National Park proposal is an issue in itself and that the Olympic National Park is another issue, still we feel strongly that any Park in the North Cascades should be predicated on a downward adjustment of boundaries in the Olympic National Park in line with suggestions made at the earlier Hearing on the North Cascades. This is because in a dynamic society like ours provision must be made for change, and the change may well involve redefinition of the boundaries of other adjacent units of the same land management system. Periodic review of past decisions is necessary to wise management and enlightened use of America's primary resource—land.

Thank you for this opportunity to appear before your Committee and for your attention.

Senator BURDICK. Dr. and Mrs. George A. Hay of Portland, Oreg.?

(No response.)

Senator BURDICK. Their statement will be included.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. GEORGE A. HAY, PORTLAND, OREG.

My wife and I count it a great pleasure to appear at these hearings to speak in support of this imaginative legislation to establish a North Cascades National Park and Recreation Area. We think it is a bold step toward preserving one of the beauty spots of the world in the only way it can be done adequately.

We are residents of Portland, Oregon, and left our home early this morning to be here today, but we have been property owners and part-time residents of San Juan County for 15 years. The scenic wonders of Northern Washington have been a part of our lives ever since my Oregonian wife led me, a Philadelphia boy, up to the summit of Cascade Pass on our honeymoon. We have lived in the Northwest virtually ever since.

This brings us to the first point we want to make. When one considers a step toward the full conservation and use of an area of immense wilderness beauty such as the North Cascades, it is important that the ledger of benefits show the rewards to all the people helped. Some of these people live at a moderate distance and some even at great distance from the park. The area is so attractive that we in Oregon count ourselves living almost on the doorstep. Our friends and relatives who live in the East might often express a hope to visit this part of the country in their lifetime, and some will. In an age of rapid travel and increasingly wider travel, it is soon the case that many throughout this entire land are not far from the doorstep.

This brings us to a second point. Incomes are rising rapidly in this land. The population is growing at something less than 2% and the Gross National Product has been rising in recent years at 4–5% per annum. It is a fact of life that people can and will spend a larger fraction of a larger income on travel and recreation. And demand for travel and recreation will probably grow faster than either population or Gross National Product. In the past, whenever there has been an impending shortage of this or that to threaten our standard of life, the genius of man has pushed that shortage back. I can remember reading as a school boy that there were only 8–10 years of proven reserves of oil in the United States. But new technology, exploration, investment and hard work have always combined to solve our problems of shortage and to stave off anything that might appear on the horizon to threaten or even to challenge any facet of our growing standard of life. But there are some resources which the genius of man cannot make grow at the marvelous rate of compound interest. These are simply recreational living space and natural scenic splendors. These are fixed in supply and must remain so.

Our growth in numbers and our growth in material demand cannot be matched by, but rather must grow in contrast to, these areas of scenic splendor, and unique natural value. We feel this bill goes a long way toward recognizing that important fact of modern life. With this Park we will learn to live wisely with these scarcities.

With our numbers growing, and our desire to show our children and future generations more than the tiniest glimpse of what grandest nature looks like and has looked like in earlier geological times, it is immensely important that this Cascades area be fully protected. Many, not just the few, will benefit. We preserve that which we cannot reproduce. We do so for ever-widening numbers of people, who live and will live at ever greater distances from this fine piece of landscape.

Senator BURDICK. If they are not here, Mr. John Neff of Spokane.

STATEMENT OF JOHN NEFF, REPRESENTING THE NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION

Mr. NEFF. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee and ladies and gentlemen, I have submitted my formal statement on behalf of the Northwest Mining Association and I will not repeat any portion of it here.

I come to the committee as a graduate mining engineer and a practicing attorney with one of the larger firms in Spokane. I am an unpaid spokesman for the Northwest Mining Association. I think it should be made clear that our firm does not represent any company that, to my knowledge, has any interest in the North Cascades area at this time. I am here principally because of my own personal concern over the policies which we are following on a national scale and with the direction of the country is going. We are living without any defined mineral

policies which has any continuity to it. We are living in a crisis situation from day to day. I suggest that before any major withdrawal of lands are made from possible miner exploitation in the future, it should be done advisedly with proper consideration given to it prior to withdrawal by the appropriate Government agencies and that this should not be done in a hurried manner as it is now proposed. This is Federal land, it's not going anywhere. I think the committee would be well advised to sit on this proposal at least until the public land law review commission has come in with its report to make its recommendations regarding the various priorities which should be assigned use of Federal land.

We hear discussion about the Kennecott property and complaints about it. This property represents possibly, as currently defined, maybe 3 percent of our total copper reserve. If development in the area lives up to expectation, we are possibly talking about 20 to 25 percent of our copper reserve in this area through the precipitous action in enacting this legislation. I suggest that we are in no position to do this. It may be the area will not prove out to be what it—what we hope it will be, I think the committee should defer any action at least until an adequate mineral survey has been made of the area involved.

Thank you.

Senator FANNIN. Mr. Neff, I have heard several figures used in relationship to the amount of reserves estimated to be there. You first said 3 percent and then you used the figure 25 percent. Now, to what did you refer?

Mr. NEFF. Senator, I suggest that this is my figure and this figure is derived purely from what I have been able to establish from discussing it with the U.S. Geoglogical Survey members who are working in the primitive area at the present time who report will not be in before this—well, it is due in next year. The field work is due to be finished this year. This will not cover the entire area either.

Based on what work has been done by Marshall Hunting of the department of conservation of the State of Washington and based upon what information I have been able to get from the Kennecott exploration people as to the extent of their situation. Now, this entire area is geologically favorable. The expectation is that possibly five or six ore bodies of magnitude of the Glacier Peak property will be discovered given time and given the money and the exploration efforts in the area.

Senator FANNIN. But with your expertise in this field, you have made this estimate?

Mr. NEFF. Well, this is purely my own personal estimate. I do not purport to relate that to anyone else's figure projections.

Senator FANNIN. Thank you.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION

The Northwest Mining Association would like to take this opportunity to state its views in regard to Senate Bill 1321, and its objections thereto, and further to state its objection to certain amendments to the Bill which have not yet been formally proposed, but which have been discussed in the public press.

The Northwest Mining Association maintains its offce in Spokane, Washington, and is one of the oldest mining associations in the United States, having conducted its 72nd Annual Convention in Spokane last December, at whch over

1,100 persons were in attendance. The Association's principal purpose includes exchange of information between its members and with other mining groups and consolidation of opinion in matters affecting the mining industry.

Since Senate Bill 1321 encompasses what should be considered several different proposals, and additional proposals have been publicly discussed, the Association would like to comment upon them separately.

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

Within the State of Washington at the present time are two national parks, Mount Rainier National Park and Olympic National Park, which together encompass some 1,765 square miles, an area not quite as large as the State of Delaware. These parks are similar to Glacier National Park in that all three involve mountains, glaciers, alpine scenery and alpine flora and fauna, and undoubtedly represent a fair sample of natural conditions which should be preserved under some type of program. Unfortunately, the Olympic National Park in particular, either through policy or through shortage of funds, is highly deficient in being developed to the extent that even the normal number of visitors can make full use of the available features. This is true not only in the development of roads, but particularly in the development of camp areas, and were it not for the adjacent Forest Service recreational development the situation at Olympic National Park at the present time might be intolerable. It is not believed that this is a necessary restriction on the park, but simply indicates a lack of adequate development.

It is now proposed in Senate Bill 1321 that a new national park, the North Cascades National Park, be established encompassing an additional 890 square miles, making the State of Washington first in the nation in percentage of its land area encompassed within national parks, and second only to the State of Wyoming in total area encompassed in national parks in the conterminous states. The Northwest Mining Association does not purport to completely understand all of the policy considerations back of establishment of a national park, or just what is desirable to add to the present national park system. However, there are a number of observations which should be made regarding the proposal.

First, an area of 890 square miles of what appears to be excellent geologic environment for the discovery of new commercial ore deposits is being removed from further consideration, without any evaluation of what is being done. Although any preliminary evaluation will not be to any extent conclusive of the mineral potential of the area, even a preliminary evaluation has not been made. Second, if the purpose of national parks is for recreation for the citizens of the country it would appear that the heavy concentration of national parks in the west dictates that the next funds utilized for park purposes should instead be used for development of park facilities in the eastern states where the residents have been deprived of any adequate federal recreational areas. Third, the recommendation of the North Cascades Study Team for the establishment of a national park in the North Cascades region was expressly conditioned upon development of access to the area so that it could be made available to large numbers of people rather than retaining half of the area in Wilderness status. Senate Bill 1321 appears to be directed toward establishment of a Wilderness type park, thus closely restricting the number of people who would utilize the park.

Assuming the best of the North Cascades for park purposes has been determined, it would be our recommendation that the entire proposal be tabled until at least a preliminary mineral survey is conducted in the area by the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Mines, and the report of those agencies be reviewed by the Congress before any further action is taken upon the proposal. These agencies would be the first to concede that any such preliminary survey will probably be grossly inadequate to indicate the true potential mineral possibilities of the area, but at least an overall general view could be taken to measure the desirability of closing this large area to potential mineral development in view of the impending shortage of metals.

WILDERNESS AREAS

Wilderness areas were first established as a statutory designation by the Wilderness Act of 1964. The idea of preservation of Wilderness areas arguably has merit, but only in limited areas. At the time an area of almost 14,500,-

000 acres in the United States is encompassed within Wilderness areas established by statute, or within primitive areas administered by the Forest Service under comparable regulations, which makes a total area roughly equal to the area within the State of West Virginia. Senate Bill 1321 does not purport to change the total area by a significant amount, but does shift a large area which was previously classified as a primitive area under Forest Service Regulation to a Wilderness area under the Wilderness Act, giving the restrictions on usage statutory sanction.

The unrealistic position of the Wilderness system within the public lands is that the usage is restricted to such a small number of people. In the study report of the North Cascades Study Team it is indicated thta in 1962 there were only 13,000 visits to the Wilderness area in the North Cascades. Even assuming that this figure is accurate, which can be seriously questioned because of the method used to derive the statistic, the retention of 1500 square miles, or an area half again the size of the State of Rhode Island, within the State of Washington alone, for the limited seasonal usage of such a few persons cannot be justified. It appears that of the persons using these areas at present the purpose of usage by most, typically hunting, could as well be served by Forest Service multiple-use administration. Of course under the present Wilderness program no mechanical vehicles are permitted, and access is solely by foot or on horseback. This obviously restricts to a very great extent the number of persons who will use the areas, and makes the entire program into a series of private reserves for the privileged few who are able to utilize the lands under such a program.

Under the Wilderness Act, although mining location is permitted up through December 31, 1983, the practical restrictions placed upon mining exploration make effective exploration a prohibited activity. In addition, development of any mining property would require concurrence for access roads by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the incumbent Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, has publicly announced his displeasure at any mining activity within the North Cascades Wilderness areas. He apparently plans to propose that even the limited location rights available in the Wilderness Act be eliminated.

ROSS LAKE RECREATION AREA

The Interior Department administered Recreation Area proposed in Senate Bill 1321 appears to completely ignore the possibility of metalliferous deposits in the area encompassed by this proposal. Instead of establishing a new procedure for mining of metalliferous deposits the Bill simply eliminates location of mining claims, and then attempts to insert leasing as a substitute under various inapplicable leasing laws which are already in the statutes. None of these leasing laws contemplate leasing of metalliferous minerals. This proposal is completely inadequate in failing to establish a workable proposal for mining of metals which may be found in the proposed recreation area.

It appears that the proposed recreation area accomplishes nothing except to settle a dispute between administrative agencies wishing to administer the area, and a more satisfactory solution would be to leave the lands under Forest Service administration in a National Forest, subject to multiple use concepts prevailing in the National Forests, and permit the Forest Service to establish such recreation facilities as appear desirable as has been the pattern in other areas.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

The Public Land Law Review Commission was established by act of Congress in 1964 for the purpose of reviewing all laws affecting the public lands of the United States, and to submit its final report to the President and to Congress not later than December 31, 1968. The Commission itself is composed of six members of each House of Congress, and six members appointed by the President, plus a Chairman.

A staff is currently working for the Public Land Law Review Commission, and has broken its study into 25 individual studies, which will encompass all questions of retention or disposition of public lands, change of status of public lands, and priorities of use of retained public lands. It is presumed that the Commission, having studied these matters in depth, will have reached certain conclusions regarding what public lands should be maintained in various categories, and what priorities of use should be assigned. It is also assumed that specific recommendations regarding statutory regulation of usage will be included.

The Northwest Mining Association can only speculate regarding the reasoning back of the present request by the Secretary of the Interior for the proposal set forth in Senate Bill 1321, instead of waiting until the recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission are received. The pending bill appears to be another patchwork approach to the administration of the public lands.

UNITED STATES METAL SUPPLIES

At the present time the United States is a net importer of virtually all nonferrous metals, in some instances being almost entirely dependent upon foreign sources of supply. Due to the expansion of our own industrial activity, and the more rapidly expanding industrial complexes of Western Europe and Japan, to say nothing of development in areas such as South America, pressure upon existing metal supplies outside of the Communist-controlled sphere is rapidly becoming critical. Alfred Petrick, Jr., an economist for the U.S. Bureau of Mines, was recently quoted in the press having stated in effect that within the next 20 years the Free World will have shifted to a dependence upon Soviet Russia and the Communist Block nations for a large portion of its metal supply. This of course has dire implications.

Inadequate understanding has been developed regarding the necessary relationship of mining activity to the continued operation of our industrial society. Just as someone must farm the land if we are to eat, someone must also mine the land if we are to have the products of our industrial complex. However, mining must be conducted where economic concentrations of minerals occur, unlike farming, which is subject to some options as to area.

At the present time, depending upon the individual metal reviewed, our domestic supply amounts to a complete dearth up to reserves adequate to supply our principal demands for periods up to 20 years. For most of the major metals our supply situation is such that current facilities could not be expanded to meet our current domestic requirements, short of a wasteful crash program, and even if it could be so expanded known sources would be exhausted in a relatively short time. It is critical for the future of our industrial society that new sources of metal be developed on a reasonably continuous basis.

MINERAL POTENTIAL OF AREA

The Northwest Mining Association believes that the area encompassed by Senate Bill 1321 represents one of the last few remaining exploration frontiers for discovery of economic concentrations of metals left in the United States. This, together with the more inaccessible areas in Alaska, probably represents the best exploration resource available. The North Cascades region has remained relatively untouched to date, because of the lack of access and extreme expense of operating in the area. However, due to improvements in transportation and exploration techniques within the last few years, exploration of these remote areas has become feasible.

Geologically almost the entire area encompassed by Senate Bill 1321 appears to be favorable to mineral deposits. There are many known occurrences of minerals of copper, molybdenum, silver, gold, and other metals within the area. Lack of necessary exploration activity to date leaves the industry, and the country, in the position of not knowing what might be developed in the area. The only deposit which has been developed to the point of determination of commercial feasibility is the Glacier Peak property, currently owned by a subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corporation. Preliminary indications are that with reasonable likelihood a half dozen or so comparable ore bodies could be discovered in the North Cascades area, probably running principally to copper and molybdenm. Preliminary indications are the nation's copper reserves could be expanded substantially by continued exploration in this area, with the possibility of contributing to the reserves of other metals.

At the present time, under the Wilderness Act, the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Mines are conducting a preliminary survey of the North Cascades primitive area. Their report will not be submitted until 1968. These agencies do not purport to be definitive in the exploration program which they are conducting, and would be the first to agree that they may well be only scratching the surface in defining what mineralization is present. It takes many years of checking and cross-checking and repeated surveys by private exploration companies in order to approach exhaustion of potential, and

even then improved technology may well open up possibilities that previously were thought not to exist.

It should be noted that the extension of the Cascades Range into Canada gives some indication of potential. On the Canadian side of the border the Range has been opened up to a much greater extent, and mining activity is quite well developed in the Canadian portion of the Cascades.

GLACIER PEAK MINING PROPERTY

The copper property on Miner's Ridge, northeast of Glacier Peak, was discovered 60 or 70 years ago. An area of approximately 350 acres was patented under the mining laws sometime during the intervening period. Approximately 13 years ago Kennecott Copper Corporation acquired an interest in this property, and currently owns it. Additional claims have been located around the patented ground, and there is something in the magnitude of 3,000 acres involved in the mining property, most of which is in unpatented mining claims.

Kennecott Copper Corporation has indicated its plans to go ahead with mining at this location. At the present time there is considerable political furor over this proposal, since the property is surrounded by the Glacier Peak Wilderness, originally designated by the Forest Service in 1960, and then incorporated as a Wilderness area under the Wilderness Act in 1964. From information announced to the public, it appears that the ore body is one of what would be designated second magnitude, which would indicate something over 1,000,000 tons of recoverable copper demonstrated to date. As is true with any new mining property, only such development work has been done as appears warranted to establish the economic feasibility of operation, and if the mine goes into operation with men on the site exploration will be conducted eventually to define the limits of the ore body. If this follows the typical operating pattern it could well be 20 or 30 years hence when the final limits are reached, although comparable mining operations in some areas of the country have existed much longer than this.

When the Wilderness area was defined around the Glacier Peak mining property discussion was had whether the boundary should be drawn so that the property was excluded on one side, or whether the Wilderness area should surround the mine. The decision was made to surround the mining property, and now there is heavy pressure being directed at Kennecott Copper essentially to abandon the property. Recently proposals have been made both by Governor Evans of the State of Washington and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman that Congress should appropriate funds and direct that the property be condemned to prevent the company from proceeding with its mining plans. The Association has been advised that there could be a serious constitutional question of whether this property could be condemned for a Wilderness area. The Association is of course unable to state what the value of this property might be determined to be in a condemnation proceeding, but at least one spokesman has mentioned the figure of one hundred million dollars. Whatever valuation might be attached to this property, if it were to be condemned and retained in the center of a Wilderness area inaccessible to any but the extremely hardy, it will constitute the largest expenditure of public funds in history for the maintenance of a view of such a small piece of scenery for the benefit of such a privileged few. This would be special interest legislation at its worst.

If any serious impediment to the Glacier Peak Mining operation is presented by Congress, in the form of condemnation or other measures to prevent development of this mine on private property, which happens to be surrounded by a Wilderness area, it can only be assumed that no other mining company will give serious consideration to expending its exploration funds anywhere within the vast Wilderness areas anywhere in the United States. In a very real sense the Glacier Peak proposal is a test case, and will establish whether the retention of the right of mining location in the Wilderness Act was the Congressional intent, or whether the inclusion of this provision was a meaningless act.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Northwest Mining Association recommends to the Committee that the entire proposal set forth in Senate Bill 1321 be tabled indefinitely, and that it not be reported out of Committee. The Committee should then undertake a review of the entire policy of establishing national parks and recreational areas in the

country, and then define a program for the development of recreational facilities in a manner which will keep the remaining mineral deposits available for mining. In any event no further withdrawals of land from mineral entry should be made until the recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission are received and evaluated, and the area to be withdrawn for any purpose is subjected to at least a preliminary mineral survey by the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Mines, or some other appropriate agencies.

The Association further recommends that the Wilderness Act be modified to relax the unrealistic restrictions now placed upon mineral exploration within the Wilderness areas and to permit access with modern exploration equipment. The Association believes the public interest demands such modifications. The mining industry is one of the industries of the country upon which the entire civilization rests. A withering of the mining industry must inevitably result in a withering of our industrial strength.

Senator BURDICK. Don E. Power of Seattle?

STATEMENT OF DON E. POWER, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. POWER. Senators, I am Don Power, past president of the Wildlife Committee of Washington. We are a sports group in and around Seattle. I don't have a statement and in the interest of speed I won't repeat any of the issues that have already been brought up. I think everything has been said that could have been said and my one interest here is in the preservation of hunting in the North Cascades. It appears to me that if and when we have a park, if this is the will of the majority in a democracy, we hope that someone will be a champion for the cause of hunting. I realize that possibly in the Eastern part of the country that hunting doesn't have the impact that it does in this area, but there is a tremendous number of people in this State who have hunting as their prime recreation and they plan their vacations around it. So, I would hope in closing to say that someone, when this final bill is written, if it is, would put some provision in there in the way of hunting.

Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Mr. James M. Wright, Seattle?

STATEMENT OF JAMES M. WRIGHT, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. WRIGHT. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, I mailed my statement to your office rather late. When I asked for permission, so I will just say briefly what I am in favor of. I am in favor of a national park in the North Cascades and I support this bill as it is with the amendments that the North Cascades Conservation Council and the Mountaineers have recommended. Those eight amendments are vital and I won't go over what they are as you are familiar with that. But, the addition of the Glacier Peak area is essential and also the approach corridors to the park, because you will have not only those, but the Cascade River area and any of these, so that there will be areas for the roadside recreation that are already developed where there are roads already and that it can be alongside. The kind of park that I feel we need is one where the wilderness is preserved and we keep it wild. Don't extend any roads, don't develop anything that isn't already developed. And save the wilderness for the future. I couldn't agree more thoroughly with the lady from Palo Alto, she said everything that I would like to say.

Senator BURDICK. Did you bring any coins?
Mr. WRIGHT. No.
Senator BURDICK. Thank you very much.
Dr. Grant McConnell, University of Chicago.

STATEMENT OF MRS. DYER, FOR DR. GRANT McCONNELL

Mrs. DYER. Dr. McConnell was unable to come and if permission should be granted, his statement will take about a half a minute to read. He was here this morning and had to go to classes at the University, but I have a copy of his statement.

Senator BURDICK. Does he want more than the statement in the record? Does he want somebody to read it too?

Mrs. DYER. I could read it, it's very brief.

Senator BURDICK. All right. The next witness to be ready will be a representative from the Puget Sound section of the Society of American Foresters.

Mrs. DYER. Professor McConnell is with the University of Chicago and he is a visiting professor at the University of Washington. I am sorry he couldn't remain for this afternoon, but he did want to say that he though Senate bill S. 1321 was well conceived in general and that he concurred with the North Cascades Conservation Council. He believes that it is essential for national park protection to be given more to the scenic regions of Lake Chelan than are taken into account under the bill as it now stands.

He says even now timber trails in close vicinity to the lake are proposed. Moveover, the lake has been subject to a drastic drawdown of near record proportions. This is a serious evil which is likely to recur with more lakeshores under scenic protection. Efforts to mitigate this evil should be possible.

The Stehekin valley needs park protection for its scenic wilderness comfortably accessible by boat. I do not feel that this need impairs the life of the sturdy communities now of the valley, communities which itself is an asset.

The bill does not offer protection of a sufficient park for the splendid approach to the Cascade River Valley. The park boundary should be extended to the vicinity of Marble Creek in that valley.

The park boundary should come to the right-of-way of State Highway 20 in the uppermost reach of Bridge Creek and the proposed South Park spur on Bridge Creek should not be built. Such a spur would be a threat to the wilderness region of the Stehekin and its eastern tributaries.

He did include a sentence here to say that he is also a property owner at Stehekin where he formerly lived the year around as a resident and that he hopes one day to be a resident there again. He and their children. His children had their start in life at Stehekin and he regards that as his real home. He also added that he hopes something could be done about Kennecott's holdings at Miner's Ridge.

Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. His full statement will be included.

(The statement referred to follows:)

78-760—67——26

STATEMENT OF GRANT MCCONNELL, SEATTLE, WASH.

My name is Grant McConnell. I am Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago and at the moment Visiting Professor at the University of Washington. I am a property owner at Stehekin, where formerly I was a year-round resident and where I hope one day to be so again. My children had their start in life at Stehekin and it is there that I regard my real home to be. I wish to comment on the matter before you.

1. Senate Bill 1321 is a well conceived bill in general. I concur in the recommendations of the North Cascades Conservation Council for its strengthening however. I wish here also to stress several points about areas with which I am familiar: a) It is essential that National Park protection be given more of the scenic reaches of Lake Chelan than are taken into account under the Bill as it now stands. Even now timber sales in close vicinity to the Lake are proposed. Moreover, the Lake has been subject this year to a drastic drawdown of near-record proportions; this is a serious evil which is likely to recur. With more of the Lake shores under scenic protection efforts to mitigate this evil should be possible. b) The Stehekin Valley needs Park protection for its unique offering of a wilderness experience comfortably accessible by boat. I do not feel this need impair the life of the sturdy community now in the Valley, a community which is itself an asset. c) The Bill does not offer protection of a sufficient part of the splendid approach of the Cascade River Valley. The Park boundary should be extended to the vicinity of Marble Creek in that Valley. d) The Park boundary should come to the right-of-way of State Highway 20 in the uppermost reach of Bridge Creek and the proposed southward spur down Bridge Creek from Highway 20 should not be built. Such a spur would be a threat to the wilderness region of the Stehekin and its eastern tributaries.

2. The mine proposed by Kennecott Copper Corporation near Image Lake in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area would be a monstrous thing. Not only would it destroy the beauty of the spot which many who know the area (and here I include myself) regard as the ultimate in American scenic spots and vitiate the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area as a whole, it would also call into question the value of the entire wilderness policy enunciated but a few years ago. I feel that unless Kennecott can be persuaded to abandon this grossly mistaken project, Congress must intervene with legislation to protect the public interest. This critical problem is an integral part of the problem in the North Cascades.

I request that this statement be made part of the record.

Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Is there a representative here from the Society of American Foresters?

STATEMENT OF JACK HEIKKENEN, PUGET SOUND SECTION, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Mr. HEIKKENEN. Honorable Chairman and committee members, I am representing the Puget Sound section of the Society of American Foresters. My name is Jack Heikkenen. I am a professional forester.

The Puget Sound section of the Society of American Foresters has over 800 members in the State of Washington. Our section is part of our national organization which has a total membership of over 15,000. The Puget Sound section of the society approves continuous management of the North Cascades area by the U.S. Forest Service as being the agency best fitted by experience and legal authority to provide the widest variety of recreational use for the largest number of people.

I have also been asked by the Columbia River section of the Society of American Foresters, which has a membership of 1,200 in Oregon, to present their resolution pertaining to Senate bill 1321, their summary reads as follows:

The members of the Columbia River Section of the Society of American Foresters in attendance at their annual meeting in Pendleton, Oregon on May 6, 1967

judged the proposal to create a North Cascade National Park and a Ross Lake National Recreational Area as not being in the public interest and do hereby endorse the United States Forest Service's proposal for a North Cascades National Recreation Area and urge the earliest classification of the North Cascade Primitive Area to include the Picket Range Wilderness and the Pasayten Wilderness.

Thank you very much.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF H. J. HEIKKENEN, PUGET SOUND SECTION, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

I am representing the Puget Sound Section of the Society of American Foresters. My name is Jack Heikkenen. I am a professional forester.

The Puget Sound Section of the Society of American Foresters has over 800 members in the State of Washington working for federal, state, and private agencies. Our Section is part of a national organization which has a total membership of over 15,000. This is approximately two-thirds of the total professional foresters employed in the United States, regardless of whether they are employed by federal, state or private agencies.

The Puget Sound Section wishes to commend the Committee for affording us an opportunity to speak once again on the North Cascades Study Area.

The study area is roughly 10,000 square miles or about the size of the State of Vermont. This illustration is used to emphasize the magnitude any land use policy decision will have upon the adjacent and dependent communities. The area is rich in natural resources including wood, water, scenery, minerals, forage and wild life. Individual jobs of all type as well as many industries and communities in the whole State are dependent upon the continued availability of these resources. Our expanding population and natural requirements for goods, jobs and recreation are building up greater pressures on these lands and demand more intensified use and development.

The Society is on record as supporting the multiple use management of National Forests.

The current discussion on the ultimate management of the North Cascades Study Area is concerned with recreational use which is the primary but not exclusive use of that area.

The establishment of a National Park as proposed would seriously limit the recreational use of the North Cascades.

Therefore, the Puget Sound Section of the Society approves the continued management of the North Cascades Area by the U.S. Forest Service, as being the agency best fitted by experience and legal authority to provide the widest variety of recreational use for the largest number of people.

Senator BURDICK. William H. Larson, Washington Forest Protection Association.

Mr. LARSON. Senator, with your permission we will defer our testimony until Wenatchee. We have a prepared statement and we think that we are going to cover some new ground, but it will be more than could be fitted into the 2 minutes that you are at this time allowing, so if that is all right.

Senator BURDICK. I will plead your case to the chairman.

We have a representative here from the Centaur Clubs of Washington, Inc.?

(No response.)

Senator BURDICK. I guess not.

Our next group to be heard is a group. I wonder if they are here, Dr. and Mrs. Jay D. Decker, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. George M. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Johnsel Namkung, Dr. and Mrs. Donald Pious, representing the School of Dentistry of the University of Washington. Are they here?

(No response.)

Senator BURDICK. The next witness is Harry Johnson of the Tacoma Sportsmen's Club.

STATEMENT OF ED PEIRSON, TACOMA SPORTSMEN'S CLUB

Mr. PEIRSON. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Johnson could not be present, so he asked me to take his place. We have submitted our documents to you, but I do have a short statement that I would like to read at this time.

I am Ed Peirson of the Tacoma Sportsmen's Club. First, we are unalterably opposed to the North Cascades National Park which is S. 1321. We are opposed for the simple reason that it would legislate away the sportsmen's inherent right to another 1,800,000 acres of our public domain. We agree that the preservation of our natural heritage is of vital importance to our future generations, but just as surely as that is true, it has become obvious to us that this bill and all like it should be held in abeyance until thorough studies have been made by a competent body appointed by Congress. Such a body could be a Department of Natural Resources as was proposed by the late President Kennedy.

At the present time, there are simply too many cooks stirring the broth. The single qualified body could more logically determine which of our national areas should be made national parks and which should remain as public domain.

Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF TACOMA SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, INC.

The history of open domain, disposal, gifts, emoluments, subsidies, largess to private enterprise helped build a giant of production capacity.

Since 1935 when the Roosevelt-Pinchot Act established public domain with retention, there have been many measures, trades and steals proposed to take over portions of that remaining public domain.

At the present time there is no Department in the Cabinet looking after this basic multi-trillion dollar legacy belonging to all citizens, north, south, east, west.

There are 18 agencies with special clientele interest groups now handling our remaining public domain, that multi-trillion dollar legacy belonging to all citizens, with much of internecine strife, duplications, widely separated interests causing great loss to all citizens and sound national growth.

The rain forests of Washington State, Oregon and Alaska are in direct attack and objective. Grazing, minerals and other natural resources would be disposed of later in conjunction with other major resource centers. Governor Hatfield of Oregon warned, "BLM's plan to trade Oregon timberland." "Deal aimed at creating California Park" "because of different methods of valuing California and Oregon lands Sweet expects to make a million from the trade." He said the "proposed land swap would sabotage Oregon's sustained yield program."

We are unalterably opposed to any large park area being established in the North Cascades.

We are unalterably opposed to a continuation of private enterprise agencies controlling our remaining public domain interests. We believe that a Department of Natural Resources should establish and direct the best multiple use of this multi-trillion dollar heritage until such time as research and population need will show better use for it.

We commend President Kennedy and Secretary Udall for their endorsement of the idea of "carving wilderness areas out of the Public domain," and "that other parts of it be kept for multiple use". During his political campaign and later as President JFK stressed the need for better organization of forces for care and conservation of our heritage. During this period the School of Law, University of New Mexico, November 1961, came out with a CASE FOR A DE-

PARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ably written and technically sound by a Mr. Z. Mr. Z started from the State of Washington when the 1955 Legislature passed Memorial Act 6, asking Congressional action and relief. Greater pressure grew as our SJRes. 22 was introduced the first session of the 86th Congress, asking for a Public Lands Management Study Commission. The measure was stymied several years in the Committee on Internal and Insular Affairs Committee.

The widely scattered resource policies of the Federal Government caused Secretary Harold Ickes, 1938, to try to change Interior to a Department of Conservation. In 1949, task force of the first Hoover Commission suggested a Department of Natural Resources. President Truman tried until 1951. In his last budget message President Eisenhower suggested that the Army Corps of Engineers functions be transferred to Interior. President Kennedy's explanation of his decision to offer a Special Message on Natural Resource revealed his concern with the problems of coordination and objective.

President Kennedy pledged action in his Special Message to redefine resource responsibility within the Executive Office, strengthen the Council of Economic Advisers for this purpose, and establish a Presidential Advisory Committee on Natural Resources under the Council of Economic Advisers.

We would oppose any Park measure which would at the same time place part of our remaining public domain for disposal under the three Public Land Laws passed in September 1964. We believe that it would be helping to pay interest, profit and dividends on a usurous debt never earned.

The Public Land Laws (Review—Classification—Disposal) would make it possible for the special clientele interest groups to do what they declared would do under Twenty-Twelve, but were unable to do.

President JFK pledged action in his Special Message to redefine resource responsibilities within the Executive Office; overlapping policies; conflicting aims; competing efforts for legislative and executive approval; differing standards applied to similar projects; diverted energies away from long time planning for sound economic growth; fees and user charges wholly inconsistent with each other, with value received and with public policy imposed at some Federal developments.

The Club takes the postion, that the disposal of our remaining public domain will determine our growth, and our place in history—will it be disposal to a special clientele interest group for interest, profit and dividends on a usurous debt, or will it be "something at the end of the Road, for All Americans, for All Time." You will determine.

The impasse of JFK's declared constructive action on our remaining public domain, within the executive office, is yet to be resolved.

The special clientele interest groups are still at work on and through the 18 agencies as shown in the case for a department of natural resources.

Kennedy was assassinated.

What are you going to do about our remaining public domain?

Senator BURDICK. Dr. John M. Bucher.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN M. BUCHER, SEATTLE, WASH.

Dr. BUCHER. I thank you for this opportunity to speak. I am a psychiatrist and I have been practicing in Seattle in the Community Psychiatric Clinic and I am in private practice in Seattle. Previously I was in psychiatric practice in eastern cities, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, New York, and Chicago and Cleveland.

I am getting a bit impatient with some of the critics of the park who seem to imply that there is some vague nicety about having a park or having wilderness but it must yield to particular private or economic necessity which they represent. There are good hard economic dollars and cents reasons why these recreations are needed. Recreation has long been recognized as an important fact in people's lives. Business and industry universally recognize breaks and vacations are of necessity. The natural wild lands provide a most natural form of recreation for modern society. Our modern society must—

it puts individuals under lots of hurry, hustle bustle and time pressures and a lot of stress and strain through social relationships. Natural wild lands provide a natural place where people can get out and be relatively by themselves and have peace and quiet.

As a practicing psychiatrist dealing with people having problems here and in the east where these facilities are not available, and there is a marked difference in how people respond and how they can solve some of their problems with the sort of recreation available. This provides probably the best natural way for a family to get together and have a close family relationship camping, father and son fishing, and hunting, and a chance to get together as a family unit, father and son united working together and having fun together.

Time after time I have found this to be a real crucial factor in speeding my patients' recovery. I personally think it's one of the essential factors which has, so to speak, let Washington State get away with having the lowest per capita expenditure for community mental health facilities in this country. If one of the Eastern States had the facilities that Seattle has they would be harboring a disaster.

As far as the money is concerned, national figures on the cost of hospitalizing psychiatric patients is $2 billion annually and the figures quoted for the treatment of the psychiatric outpatient is $412 million. Costs of correctional institutions, I just have Washington State figures, in Washington State, we pay $15 million for State mental hospitals and the same amount of money for State correctional institutions for adults and juveniles. The cost of local law enforcement bodies is even more. King County court alone budgets annually over $1 million. The Seattle police force is $10 million, and rising every year at 15 percent increase in the budget last year. In addition to these obvious breakdowns requiring psychiatric treatment or requiring institutionalism, it requires law enforcement. There are general problems which people face, that of not being productive and in getting involved in an accident and such things. National estimates of the cost to industry from absenteeism is $5 million—$5 billion, excuse me. It is estimated that alcoholism costs private industry a billion dollars a year and that accidents cost them $3 billion and of course this is a factor in highway accidents. I think with the increase in population this is going to be a growing necessity and something which could not be bartered off simply. This will be an ever precious national resource long after copper, and lumber have found other substitutes. The ecological process, I think, must be maintained.

Senator BURDICK. You think this is good therapy?

Dr. BUCHER. I think it is excellent therapy.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

Mrs. Anne Mack, Seattle, is she here now? I don't know if you heard the admonishment, but would you try to limit your comments to 2 minutes? Your written presentation will follow your oral presentation.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ANNE MACK, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mrs. MACK. Yes, I have a short statement here.

I am Mrs. Anne Mack of 4800 Northeast 70th, Seattle.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, the long-awaited moment has finally come when we can refer to S. 1321 as the North

Cascades National Park bill. First, I want to compliment Senator Jackson and Senator Magnuson for being sponsors of the bill and Representative Meeds for his support.

I support the passage of S. 1321 contingent upon the adding of the eight modifications proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Since I grew up and spent the greater part of my life in Europe I know and appreciate what unique opportunity the North Cascades represents. In Europe, wild areas of the dimensions and quality of the North Cascades are long gone. Most people of the Western World want to satisfy their longing for experience of untouched wilderness with well-kept parks and managed forests. Yet, we have here the equivalent of the Swiss Alps relatively in a primitive state and with Park Service management it will be open for the people to enjoy and gather strength from the pressures of city living.

The absence of timber and mining exploitations, guns and noisy trail bikes are for us and our children the most comforting attraction of the national park. America is known abroad not only for its achievements in technology, but equally for its magnificent scenic national parks and scenic wonders. I am urging Congress to add to them the North Cascades National Park.

Thank you for giving me an opportunity to appear before the committee.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

(The prepared statement referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. ANNE A. MACK, SEATTLE, WASH.

The long awaited moment has finally come when we can refer to S. 1321 as the North Cascades National Park Bill. First, I want to compliment Senator Jackson and Senator Magnuson for their role as sponsors of the bill, and Representative Meeds for his support.

Although I still feel that the park boundaries as proposed in 1963 by the North Cascades Conservation Council are preferable to the present proposal, I support the passage of S. 1321 provided the following amendments are considered:

1. Add the Horseshoe Basin (12,000 acres) to the Pasayten Wilderness Area, since it is the major entrance to that area.

2. Add the Granite Creek drainage to the Eastern Portion of the North Cascades National Park; or as an alternative, give it protection by extending the boundaries of Ross Lake Recreation Area; or in some other way protect the new North Cross State Highway in this inspiring area full of scenic views from the usual commercial highway blight. The North Cascades Study Team Report included this area in the park for many valid reasons.

3. At the time S. 1321 is passed by Congress, the roadless areas of the park should be made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System immediately. In the two years of study, as proposed by the Secretary of Interior, too many undesirable changes, such as the building of roads, might take place.

4. The Ross Lake Recreation Area contains territory which is now in the Wilderness System and is not necessary for an effective development of the uses and activities on Ross Lake. These unnecessary areas should be kept in the Wilderness System.

5. The scenic and geologically interesting Mount Baker Area should be included in the park. It already has a lodge and other tourist facilities. It also was within the park boundaries recommended in the Study Group Report.

6. The Cascade River Valley with its potential for road camping sites should be included in the park on the western part.

7. The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be enlarged by adding the entire drainages of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek. The proximity of this area to Seattle makes it particularly valuable for one and two day camp-

ing and hiking trips. To hike through these rain-forest like virgin forests is a very unique experience. Special efforts should be made to preserve these three tributary areas by adding them to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

8. The threat of the open pit copper mine must be removed from the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area at all cost. Ways should be found to compensate the Kennecott Mining Company by purchase or condemnation of their property, or introduce legislation in Congress to exempt areas of such outstanding quality as Miner's Ridge from commercial exploitation. There is no reason why copper could not be mined in a less beautiful area, and it is my understanding that modern technology makes this feasible in other parts of this state.

Since I grew up and spent the greater part of my life in Europe, I know that Europe, in the course of its development, has lost most of its primitive lands. Even the Alps can be called developed. For all the future we have this most beautiful, largely untouched mountain wilderness, which can be our refuge when the city life starts overwhelming us. America is known abroad not only for its achievements in technology, but equally for its magnificent National Parks and scenic wonders. I urge Congress to add to them the North Cascades National Park.

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to appear before the committee.

Senator BURDICK. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun Shorts, Bellevue.

STATEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. CALHOUN SHORTS, BELLEVUE, WASH.

Mrs. SHORTS. I am obviously just Mrs. Calhoun Shorts.

In the interest of brevity, I will only say that primarily I speak because we went through, last summer, my husband and I every week up into this area that is being considered and we found that we do need a change from the national forest to national park protection because as we went up these magnificent roads, area after area has little patchworks of denuded sections that were like ringworm on somebody's head. And as we went through we knew that we needed national park protection so we asked not only for a national park area that you have considered be increased, but also that the wilderness areas and the primitive area. We feel that the area should also include the runoff of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek.

The copper mine should in no remote chance be allowed to devastate that area. We must forestall it somehow.

The Horseshoe Basin area should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness. The logging economy of the area can be changed to a tourist economy. Wood as a building material has long been replaced in Europe and the adjustment has been completely accepted. The horse and buggy owners also protested when automobiles came into use. Times change but wilderness can never be replaced. People of today and even more the people of tomorrow need it.

Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. CALHOUN SHORTS, BELLEVUE, WASH.

Grateful as we are for the North Cascades National Park Bill, Mr. Shorts and I would like to urge that the Park, the Wilderness and Primitive areas be increased in size to protect for future generations an area as scenic as any in the world.

In recent years we have had the leisure to drive and walk into our wonderful nearby national forests. Up until then we had felt that the Forest Service was

safeguarding our forests for multiple use. Our excursions have been a grim revelation. Time after time our sensibilities were shattered by what we found. The road went through beautiful forests and then suddenly emerged into absolutely shaved, denuded stark hillsides, and invariably ended in a logging operation. We were left to enjoy a sign informing us that this was done in the interest of multiple use recreation and the National Forest Service was taking care of our forests for us. The beneficiary of *that* kind of care was the lumber interest who had bid on that sale. We came to dread the little markers pinned on the magnificent trees of some splendid area because we knew next year or next month that lovely section would be devastated like the others—in the name of recreation.

These forests are not limitless. Our weekly trips have shown us this. Patch after patch of bald space like ringworm on someone's head, offends the person who walks into the forest. The only way to preserve these woods for future generations is to stop the logging now, which means these areas must be included in the Park or Wilderness. I speak of the Granite Creek area, the Mount Baker area and the Cascade River valley.

The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should also include the run-off area of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek. The copper mine should by no *remote* chance be allowed to devastate that irreplaceable area. Something *must* be done to forestall that. The Horseshoe Basin should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.

The logging economy loss can be overcome by a shift to tourist economy in the nearby towns. Wood as a building material has long been replaced in Europe and the adjustment has been completely accepted. Horse and buggy owners protested when the automobile came into use. Times change but a Wilderness can never be replaced. The people of today and even more, the people of tomorrow need it.

We endorse all the suggestions of the 3 C's Council.

Senator BURDICK. Mr. Nigel Adams?

STATEMENT OF NIGEL ADAMS

Mr. ADAMS. My name is Nigel Adams and I would like to speak to this hearing from the experience of living in the wilderness for 18 years. I am currently an economics and history instructor at Green River Community College.

I consider the bill proposal for national parks, the compromise and the essence of this compromise and the essence of politics has been made. Let me point out to these gentlemen from the State of North Dakota and the State of Arizona who have no remote contact with this area what compromise has been involved. Given up in this proposal is the Mount Baker area which is, in a sense, fine. Given up in this proposal is another part, fine; at the head of Lake Chelan. What is asked is a national park through the heart with a road given through the outside of the wilderness area or, if you want to think of it through the outside of the three wilderness areas. I lived there for 18 years and I can tell you truthfully that under the U.S. Forest Service Department of Agriculture multiple-use concept, the 600 citizens who lived in the isolated mining town called Holden, which was under the developmental national program policy of the —excuse me, of the Truman-Roosevelt administration, Truman and Eisenhower stockpile program up to 1957; this area was in no way given any multiple-use consideration. In the 25 years of its existence, and I will just cap my remark and I will close, one I would like to say that when this mine closed in 1957, until its present status of being acquired— donated by the Hasan Mining Co. of New York—this property sat in abeyance from 1957 until 1962. It is now in the hands of the Lutheran organization. In the meantime, because of a shortage of the lumber resources on the Lake

Chelan area, the Chelan Lumber & Box Co. moved to the area which has now been evacuated by this mining community which existed in this area and began to multiple-use this area. This is the compromise here because this original wilderness area existed in truth at this point. This is the compromise to move the wilderness line back.

Two things the gentlemen from Arizona and North Dakota must keep in mind in arriving at the national park decision from these hearings: No. 1, that the compromise has been made.

No. 2, that there is in these hearings a good deal of hypocrisy for outdoor sportsmen who wish to see this dream stopped and campers who wish to see the wilderness preserved never have cared, never were there in those vital years when these resources were being developed. It is true that there is mining resource potential here. Indeed, there is and it has been compromised. It is now in the hands of the Lutherans and the vein does run from the top of the Buckskin through the 9,000-foot elevation of Mount Bonanza. It is there, it is known that it is there, and it is in the compromise area.

Now, one more thing that the gentlemen from North Dakota and Arizona must also keep in mind in this compromise for and on behalf of the American people is that this is a wilderness area and it now does contain the hypocrisy of the hearing and that is that it does contain within the wilderness no fish any more because there are no stocks of fish being replenished. The people who have testified on the numerous amounts of campers around these wilderness areas do testify to the the fact that the citizens have lost their wilderness fish. And I have to close now because the gentlemen want it.

Senator BURDICK. Well, now, just a minute. Are you for the bill or against it?

Mr. ADAMS. I am for the national park for true multiple-use restoration here and enforcement and a lessening of the hypocrisy and doing exactly what the intent. I happen to be one of only three people last summer who was allowed to see and take, and be a part of the readings for the Kennecott Mining Co. and to see the payload involved and they estimate that basically there is yield there of 1½-percent content. And you know about those things from Arizona. One and a half percent content over a mining period of 10 years which would yield about 1- to 2-percent profit over those years. Clearly, they want to be bought out, it's only understandable. This is not reasonable or logical business to work on a 1- to 2-percent profit margin in my experience even if it is stockpiled under Government-subsidized program. So, therefore, I think that their position is clear. They want to be bought out: they want to be clocked out some way and they'll take their percentage. There is mining potential there; it is in the compromise outside. This is the area where the mineral resources are below the compromise line and it is important to remember that the people that scream for national park protection here with their land here, were here, before the compromise was made. And I think for the gentleman from North and South Dakota, I think you should remember in the hearings around this State, that there has been a lot of give on the part of the conservationists and outdoor groups representing the pros and cons. There indeed has been. That's all.

Senator BURDICK. You, in other words, to summarize your testimony, you want a national park north and multipurpose in the south?

Mr. ADAMS. National park as proposed, wilderness area preserved, and enforcement of multiple-use concept. Protection as stated in the concept and the exclusion as decided and putting it in line with the proposal.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

Senator FANNIN. You are making an assumption, are you not? Only the Kennecott Copper Corp. could have any knowledge of what their intentions might be.

Mr. ADAMS. I do not speak directly with management; I do come into contact with the engineers that have worked there. I did last summer spend some time with men who were taking the readings and doing diagraming on the payload. I do think it is a reasonable assumption to make though, Senator Fannin, for a man practical as you are in the field of finance and management, to consider that 1- to 2-percent profit margin over a period of 10 years is really not a good profit.

Senator FANNIN. Well, I can't agree that it is a 1- to 2-percent profit operation. I don't know. How would you have that knowledge?

Mr. ADAMS. Because I can dig up for you statistical evidence on the basis of the 20-year program of the Hasan Mining Co., which is now a manufacturing not a mining company, concern, where they did not operate on a high percentage and they did work underground mines near Holden during a 20- to 25-year period. There is evidence, there are company records and the profit margin was small but they were in production basically because of the fact that they were part of the Truman-Eisenhower stockpile program and when that stockpile program ended in 1957, and the hearings were held on the Montana disaster stockpile near North Dakota, they did find that they had to go out of business. Why? Because immediately when the stockpile program ended in this area, which is not inside the compromised line, they did, the market price dropped drastically from 35 to 17 cents per pound and they went out of business.

Senator FANNIN. Well of course, we're talking about copper mines, we're not talking about stockpiling are we?

Mr. ADAMS. No, but I have to stop talking about it.

Senator FANNIN (interposing). Well, that is all right, I won't argue the point.

Thank you.

Mr. ADAMS. Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Mr. H. P. Scheel.

STATEMENT OF H. P. SCHEEL

Mr. SCHEEL. Gentlemen of the committee and members, I appreciate the opportunity to speak my piece. I am an operator of silica properties up the Skagit and I have been up there 40 years. I am familiar with all the goings on up there and the mineral potential. I know there is billions of dollars worth of mineral deposits up there that we have been waiting 40 years for roads. The silica that goes in the ferrill silica and carborundum amounts to three hundred million dollars industry annually. That represents jobs and the angle of perpetual idleness is the curse of our nature. We need jobs and we need to develop these min-

eral resources for the good of our people because work is the foundation of good health, intelligence, and happiness. Let's face it. And, your juveniles would be different if they had a few light jobs to do. I think that 's one of the most important things. I worked 36 years on Olivene before I had a payday and now there are 50 people making a living the year around and we manufacture foundry sand that is used in practically entirely around the world due to the fact that it is alkaline sand and they can pour alkaline minerals into it, alkaline metal. And this saves them thousands of dollars in industrial waste due to cleaning.

I thank you for the opportunity to speak my piece and I am definitely for multiple use. The Forest Service has been marvelous. We try and obey their instructions and we intend to carry on and I hope they do not lock us out.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

Mrs. Tam Deering?

STATEMENT OF MRS. TAM DEERING, MARYSVILLE, WASH.

Mrs. DEERING. Senator Jackson, thank you for allowing time at this hearing for this very brief statement and for including it in the record.

As Governor Evans has said there is need to balance our strategic and human needs.

I am speaking as an individual who has spent most or her long adult life leading discussion groups in which people spoke frankly and studied widely the needs of human beings in a world of change. Also, as the partner of a man who spent his life planning how these needs can best be met through the use of open space. Were he here, he could give you figures and facts regarding the economic and social values involved. I shall speak only of the conclusions which has evolved from the two experiences.

I urge that the North Cascades Park bill be amended to include more, rather than less wilderness.

I would urge also that some means be found to keep open pit mining forever out of this unique wilderness area.

That I am no longer able to climb and to pack in is not pertinent. I claim the right to speak for those yet unborn, that they may share in nature's healing and stabilizing power, in the sense of solitude, in contact with wildlife, with great and ancient trees, with the unexpected flower; with all the wonders of the out of doors.

Man does not live by speed alone, nor by electric power, nor by motors and on pavements. He can survive by filling his every moment with activity, people, and gadgets, but he soon becomes only half a man, tense, uncertain, insecure, lonely. Give a man a mountaintop, large vistas, a flower filled prairie, and he discovers again his place in the universe. His aloneness in the wilderness offers a mine from which he can take neither copper nor gold, but strength to live and do his work with dignity. This is a mine that leaves no scars. It is the only kind of mine we dare allow in the fast disappearing wilderness. This metal we desperately need to build a world that can endure.

The recent increase of letters to the editor of our local press, from lumbermen, loggers, business men and their families, speak well for organization, for immediate commercial return, for self interest, but

little for economic vision, none for interest in or knowledge of the basic human needs.

As we concentrate our exploding population in urban areas, while we limit our provision for open space, we diminish man's potential for mental discipline and spiritual growth. Man is today deadly lonely, but he has no ALONENESS. He never comes to grips with himself. And that he must do if he is to be a MAN.

To provide only for sports, for hunting, for automobile or outboard exhaust in every section of our present natural areas is shortsighted indeed. To allow strip mining, with its by products which require 50 years to erase is to insure in the foreseeable future, no natural areas to which anyone may have access. Simple to provide paved roads to high regions where the masses may drive, seeing little. Very great knowledge, understanding, and both political and economic courage it takes, to keep trails only, where one may once again learn to use his legs before they, having no useful function, disappear.

That boy who steals a car for kicks and accumulates a court record could just as easily find his adventure on Glacier Park. The search for ego expansion through LSD could be satisfied quite as well and with identifiable and beneficial results, if the youth of today were introduced to a shoulder pack, a sleeping bag, and a starry sky.

Man can no longer disturb the balance of nature and manage nature for mass recreation or for profit, except he pay the penalty. And the penalty is often economic as well as spiritual poverty.

Leaders we need, leaders not fenced in by skyscrapers and people, but who recognize the kinship of all forms of life and go often for strength and perspective to nature itself, then return again to face an uncertain world with more sensitivity, understanding, poise, and courage to do their part in molding its better future.

We need more, not less wilderness. And this, I think, is the most practical of all plans for wilderness use —to keep it intact and unspoiled and ready to meet the ever-increasing demands of human beings tomorrow.

Senator BURDICK. Mrs. Pearl Marchand?

STATEMENT OF MRS. PEARL MARCHAND, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mrs. MARCHAND. I will try and cut down my statement. I have turned in the statement on this.

I want to register my protest against Kennecott Copper and the planned development of the North Cascades open-pit mine and I am also in opposition to the additions that have been brought up, a point which is a major defect, which is the proposed park with inadequate space for people to experience roadside recreation. The Cascade River Valley must have more living space as this is the only west side valley with adequate potentiality and campsites.

As treasurer of the Seattle National Audubon Society, I have watched with interest the threat to our beautiful Cascades Wilderness Area. As you know, we are not just a bird-watching group, but try through our junior clubs to open a new life of nature to our youth. Is this company to be allowed to rob our future citizens of their right to enjoy one of the beauty sports of the world? We owe these children and others in the years to come a right to enjoy this park.

In talking to Governor Evans, I was with the League of Women Voters a month or so ago, and I mentioned this threat which had come up, with Kennecott Copper threatening to put the mine in before this legislation could be passed to save it. He said that the people of the State of Washington will make it known that we will not stand for Kennecott Copper to be devastating our scenic North Cascades which is America's wilderness Alps. When I asked him about their plans he said we should all let it be known to the men in Washington, D.C., and we won't give up without a fight. The Boston Tea Party could be mild when Washingtonians see their world beauty spot about to be damaged.

And I have also been in Europe and seen where their conservation came in too late and it's needed. I was in northern Norway and they are replanting forestation now that had been destroyed. My biggest disappointment in going down into Bavaria and the different places is because it has become commercialized.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF PEARL MARCHAND

I wish to register my protest against Kennecott Copper Company and its plan to develop a North Cascade open pit mine and also to suggest a few additions to Bill S. 1321.

As Treasurer of Seattle National Audubon Society I have watched with interest this threat to our beautiful Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. As you know we are not just a bird-watching group but try by our junior clubs to open a new life of nature to our youth. Is this company to be allowed to rob our future citizens right to enjoy one of the Beauty Spot of the world? We all owe these children and other in years to come a right to enjoy this Park.

We are all pleased with the Bill S. 1321 introduced by you and Senator Magnuson. This is a significant forward step for full protection. The people in the State of Washington owe Secretaries Stuart Udall and Orville Freeman, Senator Magnuson and Congressman Meeds and you our commendation and praise for the work you've done.

The bill does not need further tightening up to protect the wilderness inside the park boundaries from further encroachment by roads and tramways.

I wish to request the following additions:

1. Horseshoe Basin must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. The Granite Creek drainage must be added to the Park.
3. All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
4. The Mount Baker region should be added to the Park on the west side, as proposed by the National Park Service in the North Cascades Study Report.
5. A major defect of the proposed Park is inadequate space for people to experience roadside recreation. The Cascade River Valley must have more living space as this is the only west side valley with adequate potential park campsites.
6. The bill should be amended to provide for inclusion of the Glacier Park—Miner's Ridge Area in the Park. This would call for appropriations to buy out Kennecott Copper Corporation. I doubt the company would make a gift of the area as the "Kennecott Copper High Cascade Park."
7. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. The Forest Service plans to log all the Superb Wilderness virgin forest left outside. This should be stopped by the addition of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages each in its entirety. The loss of this forest will severely damage the wilderness and scenic resources.

In talking to Governor Evans he said the people of the State of Washington will make it known that we will not stand for the Kennecott Copper Corporation to be a desecrator of our scenic North Cascade which is America's wilderness alps. When I asked him about their plans he said we should all let it be known to our man in Washington, D.C. and we wouldn't give up without a fight. The Boston

Tea Party could be mild when the Washingtonians see Their World Beauty spot about to be damaged.

Thank you very much for your time and hope we will save this spot for your little girl and others to see the wonders of nature.

Senator BURDICK. Calvin C. Lloyd? Is he present? If not, his statement will be made a part of the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF CALVIN C. LLOYD, LOGGING MANAGER OF EVERETT PLYWOOD CORP.

Gentlemen: I am here opposing the creation of the North Cascade Park and the extension of the Wilderness Area as proposed by the North Cascade Study Committee.

As Logging Manager of a local mill wholly dependent upon public timber for its resources, I am acutely aware of the external pressures to lock up the natural resources of this area. Conservation of our forests, as practiced by the U.S. Forest Service under its multiple use program is being repudiated in favor of conservation through no management. I personally have seen literally millions of board feet of timber left to rot and disease because of the blind no management policy of the Park Department. This, nor any nation, cannot afford the wanton waste of its resources which would be perpetrated upon us if the recommendation of the Study Committee was enacted.

Everett Plywood Corporation was originally established as a sawmill before the turn of the century in Everett, Washington. Over the years the mill grew from lumber to millwork to door manufacturing and finally plywood. In 1952 the mill became a Cooperative plant with many of the old employees purchasing working shares. The plant now has about 450 employees. By becoming a shareholder many of the original men and women risked years of savings and younger men have hocked a part of their future on whether this mill lives or dies. We have survived poor market periods and we are in the grips of the superimposed export economy on our raw material, but we cannot survive if our resources are withdrawn. There is not enough timber to maintain the present installed capacity of our local mills and support more park areas, more wilderness areas, buffer zones, timber corridors, wild rivers and green belts. The present restriction on harvesting timber based upon ascetics, aspects and recreation have already reduced the volume of available timber to say nothing of the gigantic drain of logs through the exporting companies. This nation needs wood products and recreation and these needs are best met by U.S. Forest Service management.

As a professional forester I cannot help but urge your support of the present U.S. Forest Service multiple use policy.

As a recreationist and conservationist I urge your support of the continued expansion of road systems through orderly timber harvestings.

Finally, as an individual responsible for the procurement of timber to sustain our mill I must say that we cannot indefinitely survive this timber drought, and we surely cannot survive the ever increasing withdrawal of our raw material part of which as envisioned in the North Cascade Study.

Senator BURDICK. Paul Hathaway. If he is not here his statement will be put in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF PAUL HATHAWAY, EVERETT, WASH.

My name is Paul Hathaway and I live at Everett, Wash. I am here to oppose the creation of the North Cascades Park and additional Wilderness Areas, as has been proposed by the North Cascades Study committee.

I am an employee of the Everett Plywood Corp. at Everett, Wash. formerly Robinsons Plywood and Timber Co. I have been employed at this business for 39 years. Perhaps you do not realize what the curtailment of our log supply can mean to us, but you might consider that in a worker-owned cooperative such as our plant, the going price of a share is between 6,000 and 12,000 dollars. What does that mean. We made a huge investment to secure a job. The cooperative plant is the finest kind of industrial democracy. Every worker is an owner, and

we work hard to realize our investment. The creation of a North Cascades National Park and a new wilderness area puts a shadow on our investment.

In the very near future there will be a greater demand for plywood and we will be in need of timbers from Federal lands to meet the demand. Therefore I do not believe that the lands should be withdrawn from the possibility of this use.

Just because we are in a critical period right now we do not want to have additional complications such as has been proposed by your committee. We believe in forest management. That will preserve the source. Do not lock up the forest. They are our jobs. Keep our men working.

Senator BURDICK. Arlie Phelps. If he is not here his statement will be included.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ARLIE PHELPS, EVERETT, WASH.

My name is Arlie Phelps and I live in Everett, Washington. I am an employee of Everett Plywood Corp. that employs 460 people. I am here to oppose the creation of the North Cascade Park and additional wilderness area, as has been proposed by the North Cascade Study committee. My wife and I both spend every available week end fishing these lakes and streams in this area. If this proposal should go through the State Game Dept. would lose jurisdiction over lakes and streams and would no longer stock them in the wonderful fashion they have in the past. These lakes cannot possibly produce fish in their natural state fast enough for the great amount of people who enjoy fishing. As you probably know Snohomish County is now having a population explosion because of the new industries that are developing there. People are moving in from all over the country. Where are these people to go for their fishing which every one enjoys so well, if these lakes and streams are lost to us. Some of our lakes have all ready been closed and others are in the process of being closed, we cannot afford to lose these also. You would, by one Congressional act sign away a great many lakes that would otherwise be open to a large segment of our citizens. I cannot see the logic of this action. You would be putting one group of outdoorsman against another. Our outdoors is big enough for all of us to enjoy if we continue under the present management and leave our Cascade area as it is.

Senator BURDICK. Albert M. Dearle, Jr. If he is not here his statement will be included.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ALBERT M. DEARLE, JR., EVERETT, WASH.

I am a Rockhound and I wish to join those who oppose the creation of the North Cascade Park and enlagrement of the wilderness areas in Washington State.

My reasons for this are many and varied. First, as a rockhound this will stop all hunting for rock and mineral specimen in this area. Second, as a game hunter this will eliminate a vast hunting area, we now use. Last, but not least as a shareholder in Everett Plywood Corporation my livelihood is dependent on timber from Public Lands.

Senator BURDICK. Ernie Reef. If he is not here his statement will also be included.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ERNIE REEF, EVERETT, WASH.

My name is Ernest Reef and I live at 903 Broadway, Everett, Wash.

I am here to oppose the creation of the North Cascades Park and additional Wilderness Areas, as has been proposed by the North Cascades Study Committee.

I am a fisherman and hunter and I wish to join those who oppose the creation of the North Cascades Park and enlargement of the wilderness areas in Washington State. I spend many a weekend a year at our mountain lakes and streams and hunting grounds in this area. But I am frightened by this proposal. Should it go through, we fishermen and hunters will suffer. That is because when the

State Game Department loses its jurisdiction over the high mountain lakes and hunting grounds we say say goodbye to some magnificant fishing, also your Cascade hunt as there is no hunting allowed in your National Parks. As you know, many of the Alpine Lakes, in their natural state are sterile. Many others do not naturally produce fish at rates rapid enough to permit much fishing. Our state game department however, through its program of stocking those lakes has developed a nationally recognized program of recreation for thousands. Yet, in the wilderness classification lakes cannot be stocked with fish from the State hatcheries. In time, there would be no fishing in these lakes. In turn, this would put pressure on other lakes, those that are outside the boundaries of the wilderness area. I don't see how establishment of a wilderness under these circumstances can be justified. Restocking has become the practice in all areas where fishing has become a way of life. Yet, in one congressional action, you could be signing away thousands of lakes and thousands of acres of land for hunting that otherwise would be open to a very large segment of our populations. Some of your finest Goat and Deer hunting will be done away with in that locality. With the large influx of people to this area there isn't many good places left for fishing and hunting. I cannot see the logic in pitting one group of outdoorsmen against another. Yet, in effect, that is what would occur. The outdoors is big enough for all to enjoy. On top of this in Everett, we have our water dept. wanting to close the Sultan Basin to outdoor recreation and that takes in 7,500 square miles.

The outdoors is big enough for all to enjoy. Continue these areas under the present management and insure that we all have a place.

I am a shareholder in Everett Plywood Corporation and am one of the representatives of the 480 shareholders.

I also speak for the 1400 members of the Everett Sportsmen, Inc.

And the Washington State Big Game Council, Inc.

Senator BURDICK. Donald R. Cannon? His statement will be made a part of the record.

Mr. CANNON. I am here, Senator.

Senator BURDICK. All right, your statement still will be made a part of the record.

STATEMENT OF DONALD R. CANNON, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. CANNON. Off the record, Senator, I have been here since about 8 o'clock this morning and I just wanted to have you hear the voice of a transplant from Manion, N. Dak. My name is Don Cannon and my statement is on behalf of our organization, the Washington State Hi Lakers, which has already been submitted. I would like to give my own personal view right now. I want to see this North Cascades area preserved and used wisely more than anything else, but it is also my statement that the National Park Service, as far as I can see, does not have a monopoly on the skills required to manage the North Cascades. In fact, I feel that the National Park Service is quilty of a great deal of mismanagement and I see it this way: True, wilderness and mass recreation development are truly incompatible. The heart of the North Cascades is wilderness, it has fish and wildlife resources which I see they have to be managed. The North Cascades area itself is a resource which has to be managed. Parks have no fish and wildlife resource management and therefore this, to me, is a great waste. People are the great ravagers of wilderness, I feel, yet the park itself as planned to be developed wants to be developed with mass transportation and recreation and tramway facilities to bring in people which I think would be the death of this area.

Thank you.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DONALD R. CANNON, WASHINGTON STATE HI' LAKERS

I represent the Washington State Hi' Lakers, a non-profit organization of 60 high-lake fishermen and mountaineers. Our group logged over 2,800 miles last year backpacking into 140 high mountain lakes. We know the North Cascades area well and are devoted to it. As active users of the North Cascades we make the following statements regarding the creation of a North Cascades National Park.

1. We, (all of us in this room) want this area preserved. But it should not be "*developed*" into an "undeveloped" area. The proposal for a North Cascades National Park, with its excessive development and too easy access, is a departure from the traditional National Park concept. The heart of the North Cascades is its wilderness. Keep it that way. It need not be "*developed*" into a National Park. Wilderness and mass recreational development are not compatible. We feel that the National Park system needs to be revised too. We favor the present from of management by the Forest Service.

2. We of the State of Washington have already contributed two National Parks to the people of the United States. We are proud of these parks but we cannot afford to turn yet another large part of our State into another National Park. We have moved about in the forests with a minimum of restrictions under the present Forest Service management. We are grateful for this privilege and wish to see it continued. The proposed North Cascades National Park, with its excessive size and development, together with the militant way in which they direct your wilderness travel, cannot be afforded by this State. Again, we recommend continued Forest Service management.

3. Our Washintgon State has the very finest high-like fishing and high country hunting in America. *Our State's right* to manage our own State's fish and wildlife resources should not be ceded to the *outside* management of the Department of the Interior. The *indifference* to and *mismanagement* of fish and wildlife resources characterizes the National Park System. (e.g. Yellowstone and the slaughter of elk by helicopter.) We support the Washington State Game Department's management of fishing and hunting and it should not be *lost*. We recommend continued Forest Service Management of the entire North Cascades so that the Washington State sportsmen can be served by our own Game Department.

Senator Jackson, do not forget the interest of such a large number of sportsmen of your own State.

Senator BURDICK. Mr. Paul K. Engberger, Seattle?

STATEMENT OF PAUL K. ENGBERGER, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. ENGBERGER. Senator, I have no axe to grind, but merely as an objective listener here I would like to give my own impressions of what has occurred in the past. I was raised in Bellingham and probably know more of that particular area under consideration than anyone at the present time. In the early years before 1910, during the teens there was a move to establish a national park sponsored by my father and Asa Curtis who has here in Seattle at the time. Fortunately, that did not come true because the monolithic nature, the the ossified nature of the park department has subsequently proved inimical to most of the people's interest. In the time that Bellingham was first brought into prominence during the race to the top of Mount Baker and back in the Marathons, there was a period when the Blodell-Donavan Co. more or less blocked all opportunities to develop the area in roads. We needed the roads, we need the areas developed for skiing as they have in Europe and that has not happened even with the forestry administration.

The skyline area of Mount Baker and the Colman Glacier area, all of that is still untouched. The road went around Mount Shuksan

which is a very scenic mountain but it's not Mount Baker and there is no, as yet, development of that good ski area. So, I think we need some of the roads through this area to make it available to the people.

Senator BURDICK. In other words, you think we need roads more than we need a park and recreation project?

Mr. ENGBERGER. I think so. If they want to take the Picket Range which stands on end anyway, and make a national park out of that, I think that would be fine, but to reserve all of the rest of this area, that's a little bit absurd. I have seen the time changing. The marmots are all gone from the region of skyline and Grass Ridge and all of that portion. The goats are still there. I was up there last year. You can't possibly bring those marmots back, but the deer are still there, but the wildlife in large measure, the grouse are all gone. That is due to our pressure here. I've seen that all change. I went through all of that country, a lot of it before the trails were put in. We went in there in 1908 by wagon up to the end of the road and I must say that in some respects it's nicer now than it was then except for the loss of the wildlife. We need some of the comforts that they have in Europe. I have been through the Alps and I have been all through the sharoles. I sat on an almost equivalent of this sort of meeting with the Eislofen Skilofen in 1930 when the Austrians were faced with a dilemma concerning the skiing business because there were a great many people just as here now that didn't want the country opened up. What was left of it. But, the Eislofen was strong enough to put that through and I think that is a large measure today responsible for the dominance of Austrian ski industry.

Thank you.

Senator BURDICK. Thank you very much.

Several statements and letters have been turned in for inclusion in the record. We are sorry these people did not get to express their views if they desired to do so, but we have heard a long list of witnesses. Their communications will be printed at this point.

(The data referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THEODORE R. BECK, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

My name is Theodore R. Beck, a resident of the city of Seattle and a student of the mountain areas of western Washington for the past 2 years. I know the Cascades well through these years of hiking, climbing, camping and skiing and my wife and daughters now join me in family backpacking trips. Through these experiences and through living on the east coast, in California and Nevada and through extensive travels throughout the United States, I know that we have something that is unique in the north Cascades and that we should make ever effort to preserve as much as possible.

Unfortunately, under the present Forest Service management, I have seen one irreplaceable forested valley after another desecrated under the guise of "multiple use", and *the pace is accelerating*. I was incredulous a few years ago when I first observed logging to the very edge of the scenic mountain meadows on Mt. Baker and on Mt. Shuksan. Many times I have found established trails and roads blocked by logging slash and logging equipment. Two years ago one daughter, then aged six, cut her knee, requiring 3 stitches, on logging slash on an established trail of many years standing on Mt. Pilchuck. It has become increasingly evident to me that "multiple use" means build as many roads and get as many logs out as possible before public pressure curtails it. I estimate that, at the present rate of logging, most of the rest of the old growth timber will disappear in the next two decades.

The question we have before us today is, are we going to preserve mountain areas and their ecologically contiguous forested valleys that serve as inspiration

and places to revitalize the spirit, or are we going to accept nothing but vast desolated areas scarred by logging and cruelly bulldozed roads. The decisions made today will affect the quality of life in the Pacific Northwest for the next 200 years. The only relatively sure way of protecting the north Cascades in their pristine state for our children to enjoy is by giving the area National Park status.

I therefore endorse the North Cascades National Park concept and the North Cascades Conservation Council amendments as practical minimum additions. The North Cascades Conservation Council has, however, retreated to a politically expedient position. As an individual, I recommend a park of at least twice as large an area, encompassing in addition, the areas south through the Alpine Lakes areas and Enchantment Lakes area.

It is urgent to include forested valleys as well as high country because the high country is only clear of snow for about 3 months of the year, whereas the valley are open for 6 to 8 months.

Further, as a specific item, if the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area does not receive National Park protection, it is mandatory that the present mining laws are revised. An open pit mine cannot be permitted on Miners Ridge in the scenic heart of the present Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

To emphasize the need for preserving as much as possible of the North Cascades, I wish to present my estimated past, present and future usage of the mountain areas of Western Washington. More and more people are discovering the mountains each year. This can be attributed to population growth and increased leisure time, as well as increased psychological need to escape the pressures of a mechanized civilization. Projections of population are always uncertain, but I believe it is instructive to examine the population pressure in the Cascades in the recent past and what probably will happen in the near future. In 1946 I would estimate that the number of people on the trails in the mountains of Western Washington on typical summer weekends to be on the order of a few thousand. In 1966 I would estimate that the corresponding number of people in the mountains had increased by tenfold to tens of thousands per weekend. This is an exponential rate of increase of over 10% per year. As a more concrete index, the membership of the Seattle Mountaineers, one segment of the using public, increased from about 1400 in 1946 to over 5000 in 1966, representing an average increase of 6% per year for the past two decades. If the exponential growth rate of mountain usage continues at a 6% to 10% rate, and there is every reason to believe that it will, the number of people to be found in the mountains of Western Washington on summer weekends in the year 2000 will be in the hundreds of thousands to millions. It is obvious to me that as much wilderness as possible must be preserved or the pressure of use will destroy what we are trying to preserve. It is equally obvious that something must be done about our population explosion, but that is beyond the scope of the present hearings.

The amount of merchantable old growth timber in the North Cascade areas under discussion amounts to about 1% of what was once available in the State of Washington. The timber industry has raised a great hue and cry about "locking up timber" in a park, but improved management of existing lowland and mountain foothill timber areas could produce many times as much timber as is in the disputed areas of the North Cascades. But the timber industry will not rest until every last old growth tree has gone into the mills.

In closing, I urge our lawmakers to weigh very carefully the public needs of the near and distant future against the transitory monetary gain by a relative few in one industry when establishing the boundaries of the North Cascades National Park.

STATEMENT OF MR. AND MRS. DECKER, SEATTLE, WASH.

Sirs: My wife and I support S.B. 1321 proposing creation of a North Cascades National Park. We support the North Cascades Conservation Council suggestions for amendments to the bill:

(1) More wilderness must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness Area in its northeast corner.

(2) The Granite Creek Drainage area must be added to the Park at the West side.

(3) All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(4) The Ross Lake National Recreation Area should be reduced in size by moving the Recreation Area-Park boundary nearer the reservoir.

(5) The Mount Baker Area should be added to the Park, since it is already developed it will act as a buffer area.

(6) The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park.

(7) Copper-mining must not be allowed in the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge Area. 250 acres of wilderness must not be sacrificed for 1% copper ore. The thought that this activity should go on so near Glacier Peak is appalling.

(8) The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be enlarged to include the Suiattle and Whitechuck river "corridors" with the Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages in total.

We urge prompt enactment of this bill with proposed amendments.

STATEMENT OF DR. AND MRS. DONALD A. PIOUS, SEATTLE, WASH.

We support passage of the proposed legislation (S–1321) establishing a "North Cascades National Park". We further urge that the Bill be amended to incorporate the Glacier Peaks Wilderness Area within the confines of the Park or that restrictions be placed on use of this and other wilderness areas to prevent their being ruined by open-pit mines.

Immediate and vigorous action is necessary to preserve America's few remaining priceless, scenic wilderness areas such as North Cascades, both for ourselves and for future generations of Americans.

STATEMENT BY JOSHEL AND HELEN MINEKO NAMKUNG, SEATTLE, WASH.

My name is Joshel Namkung, residing at 3119 South Street, Seattle, Washington. I am a senior medical science photographer for University of Washington. I am making this statement on behalf of my wife, Helen Mineko, and myself.

We appreciate the President of the United States, Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, Senators Jackson and Magnuson, and Representative Meeds for their leadership and help to establish the North Cascades National Park.

While we whole-heartedly support the eight-point proposal by the North Cascades Conservation Council we are particularly concerned about the impending open-pit mining operation by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

We are apt to judge values in terms of tangibility, for such values can easily be acquired and dispensed of. Intangible assets, on the contrary, are less easily appreciated.

Some people think providing jobs for two hundred people for the next some twenty years and siphoning millions of dollars out of this state worth dynamiting and scarring thousands of acres of primeval wilderness. In laymen's terms, to extract one tennis court full of 36% copper (mind you, not 100% copper) you will have more than four football fields full of rock debris and tailing, which will be sluiced down the valley by 5,000 tons of water per day to silt crystal clear creeks and rivers.

When they have exhausted the mineral deposits they will move out, as the primitive loggers once did "cut and move out," leaving eroded mountains and uncontrolled rivers in their wake, leaving two hundred unemployed workers and permanently mutilated earth. Some say mining operation will be a temporary thing and time will heal it. But who says man can restore the wilderness God needed millions of years to create?

We respectfully urged you to forestall the raping of this God-given intangible treasure for the benefit of this and coming generations, for as Henry Thoreau said, in Wilderness is the preservation of the World. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF SANFORD S. TEPFER, EUGENE, OREG.

I am Sanford S. Tepfer, 2011 Elk Drive, Eugene, Oregon 97403, Professor of Biology at the University of Oregon. I am Chairman of the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club. By statement represents not only my own views, but

also the position of this chapter of the club, containing over 1200 members living in the Pacific Northwest.

We support the establishment of a North Cascades National Park in the Picket Range and the El Dorado Peaks-Stehekin Area. We support the establishment of a Ross Lake National Recreation Area administered by the National Park Service. We support the establishment of the Pasayten Wilderness, and we support additions to the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness. We feel, however, that the present bill is weak in the protection afforded to several areas of prime importance in the total picture of the preservation and use of this largest remaining unprotected wilderness region of the United States excluding Alaska. We believe that this bill should be amended to provide for the following:

1. The areas listed below should be added to the proposed North Cascades National Park:

   a. The Mount Baker Area, already developed for recreational use, is needed to complete the geological interpretation of the area, and to provide within the park a buffer against undesirable encroachments or developments of the wilderness.

   b. The drainage of Granite Creek, along the route of the North Cross-State Highway, is needed within the park to provide better protection and at the same time to accommodate car camping within the park. If left under Forest Management, timber would not be protected, and park visitors would be forced to camp outside the park boundaries.

   c. The valley of Cascade River should be included within the park, thus protecting it from further logging.

   d. The boundaries of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area should be moved closer to the west shores of Ross Lake. The Desolation Peak area to the east of the lake should be included in the Pasayten Wilderness mentioned below.

2. The wilderness areas within the boundaries of the park should be designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in the bill that establishes the park; sufficient studies have been made already, and no further delay is needed.

3. While we welcome the inclusion in the bill of the badly needed additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, we believe that further additions in the valleys of the Whitechuck and of the Suiattle and it tributaries should be made on the west side. All of the drainages of Buck, Sulfur, and Downey Creeks should be within the wilderness, so that no further logging takes place in the area.

4. The proposed open-pit copper mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness should be prevented by amendments to this bill, taking whatever steps are necessary. To allow such a desecration of the heart of one of our finest remaining wildernesses would be a crime against our children and their descendents.

5. The Pasayten Wilderness should be enlarged to include Horseshoe Basin and Windy Peak, in the extreme northeast corner. These are now protected within the existing North Cascades Primitive Area and this protection should be continued. Also, as mentioned above, the boundary between the recreation area and the wilderness east of Ross Lake is set too far from the lake— more should be included within the Pasayten Wilderness.

Your committee is in the position of being able to take the first major legislative step toward the establishment of adequate protection for the finest of our mountain areas, superior in many scenic aspects to the famed Alps. We urge you all to be men of perspective and of vision—to establish an adequate park, wilderness, and recreation area system for the North Cascades that will be a monument to progressive and far-sighted statesmanship.

STATEMENT OF VIRLIS L. FISCHER, LAS VEGAS, NEV.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: As a past-President of the Mazamas, noted mountain climbing club of Portland, I am well acquainted with the North Cascades.

First of all, due to the history of expansion which occurred after the establishment of Olympic National Park and the adverse effect this has had subsequently on the local economy, I would like the legislative history of S. 1321 to show that I support the "Overly" report for boundary adjustments of Olympic National

Park as part and parcel of the package. I realize this will require separate legislation, but these recommendations were sound and I don't think any new national parks should be established in the state of Washington without this obligation being one of the conditions.

I am opposed to the two proposed additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. In my opinion, wilderness areas of the future are going to have to serve many more people, and the access corridors originally proposed by the Forest Service were designed to make this possible. This was a sound proposal for wilderness management and use, and their partial elimination was unfortunate. The additions proposed in S. 1321 would compound the mistake.

The establishment of the Pasayten Wilderness, as proposed, meets with my entire endorsement. The boundary adjustments that have been made from the old primitive area classification are sound, and have my full support. I oppose any further additions.

The proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area is an excellent proposal. It is eminently qualified to serve this purpose, and it is somewhat immaterial to me which agency administers it. At the time of the estblishment of the 458,-000-acre Glacier Peak Wilderness, it was the judgment of the Forest Service that wilderness recreation was lavishly provided for in the northern Cascades—what with the 801,000-acre North Cascades Primitive Area also serving this purpose; and that the area in between should be developed for mass public use. If we are to have a balanced program of quality outdoor recreation for all, this judgment is as sound today as it was then.

It would, therefore, seem that consideration might be given to enlarging the proposed national recreation area to include the Stehekin Valley-Eldorado Peaks section and the north cross-state highway. Considering all the potentials and future needs such as water and power developments, wildlife management, multi-purpose recreation, as well as commerical use of the cross-state highway, the public interest might best be served under continued Forest Service management.

Under the premise that a national park will be developed in accordance with the basic National Park Act of 1916, I endorse the proposed north unit as a national park. Despite much adverse weather and a short season, I find the National Park Service plan of development exciting and worthy of public support. I concur in the philosophy that "Parks Are for People", and submit that to allow the general public to view the scenery as proposed will not diminish the grandeur of the North Cascades. Wilderness areas are for people who don't want people, and I strongly resent the wilderness monopoly being sought by the advocates of this exclusive use.

In the event that the Committee looks with favor on the establishment of a North Cascades National Park consisting of the Picket Range, Mt. Shuksan, and areas west of Ross Lake, I think that consideration might be given to including Mt. Baker to round out the park.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
Seattle, Wash., May 25, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to thank you for your efforts in introducing legislation (S. 1321) to protect the North Cascades Wilderness Area. However, I would favor strengthening the proposed legislation so as to substantially expand the area to be designated as a North Cascades National Park. Although I am not a member of the Sierra Club or the North Cascades Conservation Council, I believe that their arguments in favor of giving the highest priority to protection of wilderness areas (as opposed to "mass recreational", commercial or other "multipurpose" uses) are unassailable. In particular, I support the eight amendments proposed by the latter organization (see attached document).

I should like to introduce into the record of your hearings a quotation from an article by James Donald Forrester, Dean of the College of Mines of the University of Arizona, in the 1962 edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica (Volume 15, p. 542): "In several near-surface occurrences of iron and copper bearing substances, tremendous surface excavations have been made. These enterprises are outstandingly successful, particularly at the iron mines of Minnesota and at

many copper deposits in the Cordilleran mountain systems of North and South America. As one illustration, the great opencut mine at Bingham, Utah, of the Utah Copper division of the Kennecott Copper Corporation can be cited. It is reported that over 180,000 tons of barren rock and 90,000 tons of ore (rock which is rich enough in metal content to be profitably mined) are excavated every 24 hour period. The opencut which has been developed is about two miles across from rim to rim and deep enough to accommodate two upright Empire State buildings, one on top of the other. It resembles a great stadium where all of the people of New York City could be seated. Approximately 4 tons of explosives are used to break each 80,000 tons of the rock material. The rock is loaded into 100-ton railroad cars by electric shovels that scoop up 12 to 15 tons at each "bite".

Contrast the above statement with one attributed to Mr. M. J. O'Shaughnessy, general manager of the Kennecott Copper Corp. mines division in Salt Lake City (Seattle Times, December 22, 1966): "* * * Time will take care of any temporary invasion of the area."

The specific area to be invaded, the Image Lake-Glacier Peak region, is widely regarded as the gem of what Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has called "one of the most magnificent areas in the world" (Paul Brooks: "The Fight for America's Alps" The Atlantic Monthly, Feb., 1967, p. 87). Symbolic is the fact that the lead photograph in the National Geographic's article on "Washington Wilderness, the North Cascades", is a color shot of Image Lake with Glacier Peak in the background (Vol. 119 Mar. '61, p. 335).

It is not inconceivable that, with the development of nuclear-powered space vehicles, mining operations might be conducted on other planets or their satellites within a few generations. Prospecting by remote control is already a real possibility and within a few years we shall be in possession of some data concerning the mineral content of our own satellite, the moon. Meanwhile, let us conserve every possible acre of wilderness here on earth.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE M. MARTIN, M.D.,
Associate Professor of Pathology.

SEATTLE UNIVERSITY,
Seattle, Wash., May 25, 1967.

DEAR SIRS: I would like to make a brief statement expressing my views on certain aspects of the North Cascades Recreational Area.

I speak for no large group, but my views are almost unanimously held by those with whom I have hiked over a thousand miles of trails throughout the state of Washington.

We are all for retaining as much of the North Cascades as possible as a Wilderness Area. We are willing to concede the new cross-state highway and the Ross Lake areas to general recreational area facilities of campgrounds, lodges, and the like. Our main hope is to preserve the rest as a Wilderness Area, and to keep it under the administration of the U.S. Forest Service. For this last reason, we are against a National Park in the area, at least as long as the National Park policies remain as they are at present.

For we have found that the National Parks measure their success upon the numbers of people that they can crowd through the park at a season. Thus "improvements" soon erode the wilderness to just another heavily populated recreational area. On the other hand, the Forest Service seems better attuned to the desires of those who really enjoy the wilds as it is. Perhaps this is because they are mostly locally staffed, and thus understand the areas better. Perhaps this is because the policies and administration does not come from afar. I refer especially to the many game restrictions and restrictions on hiking and climbing parties which discourage any use of the wilderness, if only to pass through it.

Thus I disagree with Mr. Kenn Covington (#58) who wanted a National Park to preserve the wilderness. I think the Forest Service can do a better job of that. But we do ask above all to establish the area as a Wilderness Area, but place it entirely under the U.S. Forest Service administration.

Thank you,
Sincerely Yours,

REV. JOHN KOEHLER, S.J.

GOODYEAR NELSON HARDWOOD LUMBER CO., INC.,
Sedro-Woolley, Wash., May 26, 1967.

Hon. SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: With reference to Senate bill No. 1321, making hundreds of thousands of acres into a National Park and Wilderness area in the North Cascades.

We as a hardwood lumber Company and as individuals are very much opposed to making this area into a National Park and we feel that the testimony of William O. Pearson is very much to the point.

Also we feel that in making this extensive area into a National Park and a wilderness area, you are excluding the general public. The average working man has neither the time nor the money to make pack trips into National Parks. All he has time for is driving through and stopping at various view points to see something very special. With the Forest Service handling the area and allowing for selective logging, roads are constructed; Men have jobs and thus have a chance to hunt and fish in the area, thus making it available to a larger number of people.

With regards to the timber. Trees dying of old age will not create any beauty for future generations, whereas, if carefully logged as it can be under the Forest Service, it will continue to be a thing of beauty.

Sincerely,

VICTOR L. NELSON,
President, Goodyear Nelson Hardwood Lumber Co., Inc.

LAKE CHELAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Chelan, Wash., May 23, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate of the United States,
Seattle, Wash.

SIR: We respectfully submit the following resolution passed unanimously by our Chamber of Commerce members.

Now be it resolved that the Lake Chelan Chamber of Commerce is emphatically opposed to the establishment of a National Park in the North Cascade Study Report, and is opposed to the alternative proposal by the Department of the Interior members of the Study Team. While we favor the proposal made by the Department of Agriculture members of the study team, we urge that no legislation be enacted which would change the status quo in the North Cascade before an adequate survey of the mineral resources in the entire area can be completed, as provided for in the Wilderness Act of 1964. We commend the Study Team for their efforts, and especially appreciate the careful and thoughtful manner in which Doctor Craft's proposals compromise the fivergent recommendations of the individual team members. We feel that the minimal consideration of economic factors in the report greatly lessons its real value. The statement in which this resolution is embodied expresses the views of the Lake Chelan Chamber of Commerce.

Sincerely yours,

MARVIN PEPPLE,
President, Lake Chelan Chamber of Commerce.

FRANK J. CHARVAT INSURANCE,
Seattle, Wash., May 24, 1967.

Re: S. 1321 To be entered in Seattle May 25th Hearing.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Because of the part of the definition of the word "conservation" which has to do with "wise use of natural resources"; I am writing you in opposition to the above mentioned bill and the creation of any new National Parks in the State of Washington.

The intricate science of resource management has progressed in recent times, to a level which outmodes the decreed practices of the National Park Service. With the tremendous potential for recreation and other resource uses of the North Cascades, the wise use of *all* of the resources is called for. This cannot be achieved in the National Park scheme of things. In fact the gross mismanagement of big game herds at Yellowstone and Yosemite as you know, have resulted in deplorable action of Park people. The *preservation* attitude of the Park regulations has not been able to preserve anything.

At the present time the Wilderness Area status is the most reasonable way for the North Cascades with the possible use of the National Recreation Area Definition.

Very truly yours,

FRANK J. CHARVAT.

WHIDBEY NAVALAIR ROD & GUN CLUB,
Oak Harbor, Wash., May 25, 1967.

Subject: Proposed North Cascades National Park (Senate bill 1321).

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The above subject was discussed at our recent business meeting. It was the feeling of the majority present that our club should go on record as being in favor of a Multiple-use Wilderness Area as opposed to a National Park of the North Cascades area.

We recommend that a Wilderness type National Park be established within the North Cascades National Recreational Area and this park be administered by the National Park Service. This park should be limited to the most rugged and scenic area with the interior kept in wilderness preservation. This should fulfill the need of the public that would visit the park only to view the scenic splendor.

It is the opinion of the undersigned, representing the club membership of approximately one hundred sixty six members, that the North Cascades Area should be designated the North Cascades National Recreation Area and administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN P. BLAKE, *President.*
CARL T. WILEY, Jr., *Secretary.*

SNELSON, INC.,
Sedro-Woolley, Wash., May 26, 1697.

Re: Senate Hearing On Parks, May 27, 1967.

Hon. Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This letter is written to lend our support to Mr. William Pearson's position at this hearing.

We are very much opposed to a National Park Area in the North Cascades.

We feel that our natural resources should be developed for the good of the local economy. As you know for several years Skagit County has been a distressed area. Certainly closing the Cascades area to development would not tend to alleviate this situation.

Hoping for your support,

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM M. SNELSON, *President.*

SKAGIT CENTAUR CLUB,
Sedro Woolley, Wash., May 26, 1967.

We, the Skagit Centaur Club and the other Centaur Clubs of Washington, with a membership of approximately 500, endorse the Honorable Mayor Bill Pearson and also the Outdoor Limited of Washington.

HARVEY CONVERY, *President.*

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WASH., *May 24, 1967.*

HON. SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Olympic Hotel,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Your recent talk to the forest products people on the concepts of use of land resources in the North Cascades (and elsewhere) was one of the most mature statements on the matter I've had the privilege of hearing.

I cannot attend the hearing Thursday, so want to take this means to express some sentiments.

The controversy involving the North Cascades is very complex and affects a tremendous variety of people and interests. It would seem, however, that the interests of future generations would be best observed if certain guidelines were followed:

1. A large area to be administered by the National Park Service, with the following considerations:
   (*a*) Absolutely no selective logging
   (*b*) Camping facilities, with some campgrounds not allowing "campers" or trailers.
   (*c*) Absolute ban on any trail vehicles, the ban to include any campgrounds.
   (*d*) Tastefully designed and planned resorts in a few areas.
   (*e*) No hunting
   (*f*) No mining operations of any kind.
   (*g*) 99-year leased cabin sites in selected areas.
2. A "wilderness" area of as great a size as practical, administered by the National Park Service:
   (*a*) Some selective logging but not in areas within two miles of any public road or any river.
   (*b*) Hunting permitted
   (*c*) Camping facilities similar to such described above.
   (*d*) Use of trail vehicles permitted on some trails.

"Large" describing the park would mean at least 600,000 acres. Certain areas in both the Park and wilderness regions would be held in absolutely primitive state with no developing of any kind. On the other hand, resorts, privately operated, would be of benefit to a great number, but should not be constructed on a scale to equal Yellowstone! Denying some campgrounds to trailers and campers would leave others the privilege of camping without the big-city ugliness those vehicles bring (television sets in the middle of the forest setting, for example.) It would seem the only people who would object to a plan like this would be the big-timber interests and the mining companies.

I personally fear the administration of any of these areas by the Forest Service.

I feel their much touted "multiple use" concept is merely a cover to permit mining, logging, road construction, and even Christmas tree cutting all on a scale suspiciously harmonious with the designs and desires of profit motivated large industry.

I believe the proposed guidelines I indicated above would best satisfy the needs of the four principal groups involved: Hunters and Sportsmen, Industry, Mountaineering and conservationist groups, and the camping-sightseeing escapist public at large. No one of those special interests would be able to dominate the scene, yet all would participate in the future of that unique and magnificent region.

In the past it has seemed that industry tended to dictate terms involving the use and disposition of precious unspoiled land areas. The famous redwood forests in California offer an example of exploitation on a savage scale. We would all hate to see anything like it, here.

Very truly yours,

ANDY STUDEBAKER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 21, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senator Office Building,
Washington D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to register my protest against Kennecott Copper Co. and its plan to develop a North Cascade open pit mine and also to suggest a few additions to Bill # S-1321.

As Treasurer of Seattle National Audubon Society I have watched with interest this threat to our beautiful Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. As you know we are not just a bird-watching group but try by our Jr. Clubs to open a new life of nature to our youth. Is this company to be allowed to rob our future citizens right to enjoy one of the Beauty Spots of the world? We all owe these children and others in years to come a right to enjoy this Park.

We are all pleased with the bill S. 1321 introduced by you and Senator Magnuson. This is a significant forward step for full protection. The people in the State of Washington owe Secretaries Stewart Udall and Orville Freeman, Senator Magnuson and Congressman Meeds and you our commendation and praise for the work you've done.

The bill does need further tightening up to protect the wilderness inside the Park boundaries from further enroachment by roads and tramways.

I wish to request the following additions:

1. Horseshoe Basin must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. The Granite Creek drainage must be added to the Park.
3. All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
4. The Mt. Baker region should be added to the Park on the west side, as proposed by the National Park Service in the North Cascades Study Report.
5. A major defect of the proposed Park is inadequate space for people to experience roadside recreation. The Cascade River Valley must have more living space as this is the only west-side valley with adequate potential park campsites.
6. The bill should be amended to provide for inclusion of the Glacier Park-Miner's Ridge Area in the Park. This would call for Appropriations to buy out Kennecott Copper Corporation. I doubt the company would make a gift of the area as the "Kennecott Copper High Cascade Park".
7. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. The Forest Service plans to log all the Superb Wilderness virgin forest left outside. This should be stopped by the addition of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages each in its entirety. The loss of this forest will severely damage the wilderness and scenic resources.

In talking to Governor Evans he said the people of the State of Washington will make it known that we will not stand for the Kennecott Copper Corp. to be a desecrator of our scenic North Cascade which is America's wilderness alps. When I asked him about their plans he said we should all let it be known to our man in Washington D.C. and we wouldn't give up without a fight. The Boston Tea Party could be mild when the Washingtonians see Their World Beauty spot about to be damaged.

Thank you very much for your time and hope we will save this spot for your little girl and others to see the wonders of nature.

Sincerely yours,

PEARL H. MARCHAND.

BLAINE, WASH., *May 25, 1967.*

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SIRS: We support S.B. 1321 proposing creation of a North Cascades National Park. We support the North Cascades Conservation Council's suggestions for amendments to the bill: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

We particularly oppose the Kennecott Corporation's proposal to develop a copper mine. We have walked into the Image Lake-Glacier Peak region and feel that defacement here would be tragic.

Sincerely,

C. RICHARD JOHNSON,
CATHERINE J. JOHNSON.

LOG TRUCKERS CONFERENCE,
Seattle, Wash.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We vigorously oppose Senate Bill 1321 and are emphatically against any changes in the present Forest Service multiple use management of the Mt. Baker National Forest. We believe that under this present management more

people utilize the recreational facilities of this beautiful National Forest. Under the Park or Wilderness this area would be used by a privileged few. Besides the recreational aspect of the present management, the withdrawal of this huge amount of timber from the lumbering business will be a disastrous blow to the economy of the Northwest.

We think that our position in this matter has been well stated in testimony before the Senate Interior Committee by Mr. William F. Lenihan, Counsel for Outdoors Unlimited, Inc., Mr. Hagenstein, Executive Vice President of the Industrial Forestry Association and Mayor Bill Pearson of Sedro-Woolley.

In view of all the testimony that has been presented against Senate Bill 1321, we do not understand how you can continue your support of this Bill. We sincerely hope that you will reconsider your position.

Yours very truly,

IRV LLOYD, *Chairman.*

MAY 24, 1967.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is to inform you that I have spent many hours reading and studying material compiled on the Administration's North Cascade Bill 1321 for the State of Washington, and the multiple use (Forest Service) method plus Mr. Lenihan's testimony before the Senate Interior Committee concerning Senate Bill 1321.

The State of Washington is just coming into its own. For too long we have been considered and treated as a "Disaster Area." Now, that we are learning to walk, the rest of the country wants to claim our state as their own. Why not leave us alone!

Which state has as much land set aside (per size) for "Complete Wilderness" and the "Once in a Lifetime Adventure Seekers." As far as I am concerned, there is not a valid reason to pass Senate Bill 1321. There are, however, many reasons why the forests in Washington State should remain under the Forest Service multiple use. Their experience and past record qualify them.

Under the Park Department, I would suggest that you let people know that they had better make that trek into the wilderness before they reach the age of forty, and before the sick trees fall down and the trails become impassible. Also, please do not pick blueberries to eat on the trip without getting permission.

I urge you to *vote NO* on Senate Bill 1321 in the best interest of most people. There is no turning back once the Park Department takes over. This we know from past experiences—such as Rainier, Yellowstone, and others.

Sincerely yours,

RONNIE CANNON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 23, 1967.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Olympia Hotel,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Today our local paper carried an ad asking us to write you and tell you not let the North Cascades National Park be established. The ad went on to explain that if such a park were established, in it there would be no:

Driving.
Skiing.
Hunting.
Resorts.

Weekend trailers and campers. I guess they forgot also to add there would be no trashy TV programs, either—unless you toted your own set in.

Well, that's wonderful. I think it would be a great pleasure to have such a spot nearby, even if you have to get out of your rocking chair way of living to reach it.

So Mr. Jackson, my wife and I urge you to do everything you can to establish such a park. I think the area is far too beautiful to fill up with garbage and empty beer cans.

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN E. THURSTON.
HAZEL L. THURSTON.

PETITION

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

We, your petitioners, strongly request and urge that the area known as the North Cascades continue to be managed by the currently assigned management agencies; Mount Rainier National Park by the National Park Service, and the remainder of the Federal lands by the United States Forest Service under systems of wilderness areas, primitive areas and other land designation terms used by the United States Forest Service.

We further petition that a third national park in the State of Washington not be created anywhere in the North Cascades area.

(The above petition carried 31 signatures.)

Senator BURDICK. That concludes the list of witnesses who have asked to be heard. Does anyone else here wish to be heard for a few minutes?

(No response.)

Senator BURDICK. If not, the meeting is going to recess to Mount Vernon at the Moose Hall at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, May 27.

(Whereupon, at 4:25 p.m. the hearing recessed, to be reconvened at Mount Vernon on Saturday, May 27.)

THE NORTH CASCADES

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1967

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Moose Hall, Mount Vernon, Wash.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice at 9:30 a.m. in the Moose Hall, Mount Vernon, Wash., Senator Henry M. Jackson presiding.

Present: Senators Jackson, Bible, and Moss.

Also present: William J. Van Ness, Jr., and R. K. (Mike) Griswold.

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order.

The Chair will make a brief opening statement before the first witness is called.

This subcommittee is meeting here in Mount Vernon today to receive testimony on S. 1321, the bill to create a North Cascades National Park, a Ross Lake National Recreation Area, establish the Pasayten Wilderness Area, and make two adjustments in the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

A 2-day hearing was held in Washington, D.C., on April 24 and 25.

Two days ago, that is on Thursday, an all-day hearing was held in Seattle. Yesterday the committee had an opportunity to view the entire area by air, and also an opportunity to be on the ground at the head of Lake Chelan, Stehekin, then last night and yesterday afternoon in the Ross Lake area and the Newhalem area.

This meeting is primarily to allow people here in the immediate vicinity of the proposed areas to voice their opinions.

I am not going to relate the history of this matter other than to say that this area became a part of the public domain in 1846 when the United States established the title to the Oregon Territory. In 1905 it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture as a part of the national forest system.

One year later, in 1906, the first suggestion for a national park was made by the Mazamas Club, with particular emphasis on the Lake Chelan Area. The first primitive area in the North Cascades was the Whatcom Primitive Area, dedicated in 1931.

I will skip mention of the many park and wilderness proposals in the years thereafter, except to mention that they all pointed up the truly unique quality of the scenery in the area.

In 1963 a study team was established to determine the management and administration of these lands which would best serve public interest. I think it is most fitting to note at this time that three of the five members of that team are with us today. This study resulted in a report of findings and recommendations, the subject of a hearing in Seattle February 11 and 12, 1966.

I may point out to you that that hearing was unique in that I don't recall of any such hearing on a report ever being held before. Over 200 witnesses had an opportunity to voice their opinions. Those opinions, in the form of a printed record, were made available to the people in the executive branch and to our committee who worked on this pending matter and so we have tried, ladies and gentlemen, to obtain the widest possible judgment of our own people here in the State and throughout the United States before enacting into law appropriate legislation.

This bill has received a great deal of notice, as you know, by the people in this State and across the Nation. It is certainly difficult for people to form opinions without being influenced to some degree by misunderstandings which are bound to occur. I mentioned this in Seattle, and I will repeat it here; last week I received an irate letter from a well intentioned lady in Oregon. She had the opinion that I had introduced legislation designed to convert the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area into a strip mine.

We hope, if nothing else, we can try to straighten out the factual matters during the course of our hearing today. Many people have certain ideas about the pending matter which may be right or may be wrong. We have people here who can respond on questions that may be raised by witnesses from time to time and this is one of the purposes of the hearing, to give to you the best information that is available. If you have questions, I hope you will ask them and don't be bashful about it because we want to be helpful.

We have a long list of people who want to be heard. We started out with a list of 41 and I think that it is well beyond that now. We will be going all day, but we will need your help and cooperation, endeavoring to avoid repetitive verbal testimony. I want to emphasize this. We want everyone to have their full statement in the record. I am sure you will agree with me and my colleagues that it would be extremely helpful if you confine yourself to new matters, new testimony or if you just want to make a short comment, "I concur in what so and so says"; then put your whole written statement in the record. Let's try to avoid repetitive verbal testimony. There is no objection to repetitive written statements going into the record because obviously you can't prepare a statement in advance, not knowing what other people are going to say without some repetition. We will be able to benefit by your views and by your recommendations when you endeavor, in your verbal presentation, to confine yourself to new matters.

I have a wire here from Congressman Meeds, who is on the House Interior Committee, addressed to me as chairman of the Senate Interior Committee. It says:

> I wish to express my regrets at being unable to attend today's public hearing on the North Cascades Park Bill because of the press of legislative work in the House of Representatives. I am pleased that the hearings on the Park proposal are being held in Washington State so that all interested individuals and groups may give their firsthand opinions of the Bill. The purpose of the hearings—to fully develop the best possible legislation—will be met, I am certain. I wish to pledge my continuing cooperation and interest in the matter and to express my support for the overall concept of a National Park in the North Cascades. We must, I believe, make provisions for preservation of our outdoor assets for present and future generations.
>
> LLOYD MEEDS,
> *Member of Congress.*

Senator Magnuson also wishes to express his deep regret in not being able to be present here today. He is a cosponsor of the pending measure, which we both introduced at the request of the administration when the President sent his recommendations to the House and Senate.

Now, the Chair would like to present the two members of the committee who are here today participating in these hearings. On my left is Senator Moss, of the State of Utah, a longtime member of this committee and who has been extremely active in park and recreation matters. Senator Moss, we are delighted to have you with us.

STATEMENT OF HON FRANK E. MOSS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to be here. The opportunity we had yesterday to fly over this magnificent area proved the great beauty of the North Cascades and the potential that they have as a great park. I will listen with great interest to the testimony today that will be given. There is a great deal of interest in this proposal. I will not take any more time, because we have many people to be heard today.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Moss.

As you may know, in most legislative committees in Congress, we divide our work into subcommittees. We have a number of subcommittees on the Senate Interior Committee, and the man who serves as chairman of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation is with us today, Senator Alan Bible, of the great State of Nevada. He is a longtime senior member of the Senate Interior Committee. It has been his responsibility for the past many years to handle all of the key legislation in the parks and recreation areas. Senator Bible is going to preside over these hearings, so it is a great deal of pleasure to me to turn over the hearing to Senator Alan Bible, chairman of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation.

STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN BIBLE, A. U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEVADA

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Senator Moss, and ladies and gentlemen.

It is a distinct pleasure to return to the great State of Washington, the home of my very distinguished and illustrious colleague, Senator Jackson.

I want to take the opportunity first of complimenting both Senators Jackson and Magnuson for this bill which they have introduced, and more particularly the thoroughness with which they have insisted that hearings be held. We had 2 full days of hearings on this particular bill in Washington, D.C., a short time ago. At that time we heard something like 40 witnesses. The Senators from Washington were not satisfied that this was an adequate cross section of opinion and testimony, and they insisted on field hearings. They have had one hearing in Seattle, they are having one in Mount Vernon here today, and another one on Monday in Wenatchee. So there has been, No. 1, an unusual amount of interest in this proposal and, No. 2, a great opportunity of bringing the hearings to you people in the area.

78-760—67——28

This is as it should be, because this is your State and this is your area, and this is your great North Cascades. We are here today for the purpose of adequately hearing all of you. I think the chairman of the committee, your distinguished Senator from this State, has laid out the ground rules very well, I personally have handled many, many hearings all over the United States on park problems, and I can only underscore what he has said. I hope you can find in your hearts and in your minds the words to keep your statements from being completely repetitive. I know it is a little difficult to do, and we are going to be as patient as we can. We have a great number of witnesses. I will try not to burden the record with any further opening comments. As Senator Moss, from Utah, has said, our main interest is to hear what you have to say. More particularly, if you have specific questions occur to you, then you should let us know what they are because we have the departmental representatives and experts in the field who will be in a position to answer. Many times, we find in these park hearings a great deal of misunderstanding about them and we go out into the field and meet as we are meeting here, with people. I think that all of us are just a little proud of the way our democratic processes work.

Our first witness this morning will be the Reverend Robert F. Burger, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Port Townsend. Reverend, we are very happy to have you with us this morning. You are our leadoff witness. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF REV. ROBERT F. BURGER, ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PORT TOWNSEND

Reverend BURGER. My name is Robert F. Burger, vicar of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Port Townsend, and in my statement I represent myself.

What has been termed by many knowledgeable people as this country's most spectacular mountain wilderness, the North Cascades, is now proposed as a national park. That the matter of scenic preservation of this area has moved thus far, after decades of seemingly fruitless urging by advocates of a North Cascades National Park, is itself a cause for taking heart. Senators Jackson and Magnuson and Congressman Meeds, who have introduced legislation in Congress toward the establishment of this national park, deserve the special commendation of the public for what constitutes a considerable forward step along the road of wise conservation of our scenic resources.

The establishment of a national park is a serious matter. A look at those parks we already have shows, in every case, that they protect and preserve a unique natural feature or combination of features. This is undeniably true of the two existing national parks in the State of Washington, Mount Rainier and Olympic. On the other hand, a glance at the history of land use in many of the areas that are now national parks, or that now surround the national parks, shows that without this action of the Federal Government in thus setting aside scenic land, prevailing practices in land use, or one might say in some cases land abuse, would have so altered the terrain as to ruin it more or less permanently for esthetic enjoyment. As examples I would mention

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Yosemite National Park, the Hetch Hetchy episode, and Olympic National Park.

And so these areas were, as national park opponents are wont to say, "locked up." All right, then, locked up if you will. But locked up against what? Banks, after all, are locked up very tightly every night, and we don't complain about that, because we recognize that they are protecting something that is of considerable value to us. When we advocate a national park for the North Cascades, therefore, we are saying three things:

(1) There is something of unique value there.

(2) This something could be destroyed; that is, its integrity as a whole scenic unit marred and seriously impaired by certain types of land use, and

(3) That we as land responsible citizens don't mean to let this happen.

The issue, of course, hinges on point No. 2 and the present state of affairs in the area under consideration in the North Cascades. What sort of land use is going on there? It has a name—"multiple use," and a very commendable philosophy—namely that of "something for everybody." It is a good concept, and even though it may be idealistically far ahead of where some land users are at the moment in actual practices, it should be striven after as a goal.

But in this particular area, the high mountain wilderness of the North Cascades with its deep, heavily forested approach valleys, even this concept does not suffice. Here nature, in its climax of grandeur for the whole Pacific Northwest, says to man: Keep your hands off. And that is a very difficult message for man to hear in our present-day society.

Therefore, we are speaking of an area that deserves the type of preservation that the National Park Service, traditionally, exists to give. And I would like to specify at this point certain aspects concerning the size and basic use of this park as it is proposed.

1. This park needs and deserves a sizable wilderness core. All areas in it that are presently roadless should be immediately designated as units of the national wilderness preservation system. If this is not done at the very beginning, the inevitable pressure to "open up" areas with access roads will relentlessly "civilize" this wilderness.

2. Great caution must be exercised against a proliferation of aerial tramways. The Park Service has no moral responsibility to convey tourists by mechanical means to various places that heretofore were assessible only to determined hikers. One good tramway—the one to Ruby Mountain—should certainly suffice.

3. The uniqueness of Mount Baker, both scenically and geologically, merits its inclusion in the proposed North Cascades National Park. This area, if properly developed, could serve as a valuable buffer to the wilderness of the rest of the park.

4. Much more attention should be given to the scenic importance of the approach valleys. The present proposed boundary seems to exclude Cascade Valley in its entirety, opening the possibility of logging operations that could penetrate far up the valley. Why the park boundary should swing so far inward at this point is mystifying to me.

The above should also apply to the proposed addition of 10,000 acres to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. This addition is, to be sure, a step in the right direction, but only a bare beginning. The entire drainages of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek should be added.

Approach valleys are important to the scenic integrity of the North Cascades. These are a necessary part of the picture, the dramatic foreground to the rugged, towering ice and snow peaks. How can this truth be gotten across? I grant you it will be hard as long as there are lush, old growth stands of timber on the one hand, and ready chain saws on the other.

These are only a few observations that I would make concerning the park as it is presently proposed. May I emphasize that in its basic intent this bill for a North Cascades National Park is a good one, and it is to be highly commended. Those who are sponsoring it reveal the fact that they have foresight concerning the future recreational and esthetic needs not only of the west coast, but of the Nation as a whole. This is forward looking legislation that will establish a national park that is long overdue. Whether or not we make the most of this opportunity will be a measure of our responsibility as citizens, and of our realization that we are, in the last analysis, not owners of anything, but rather accountable stewards of God's good gifts.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Reverend.

That is a very fine statement. You raise a question frequently raised in the park hearings, either that it is too large or too small. It is difficult to determine boundaries; we have to lean more or less on experts. I do know you have plenty of mountains out there. We flew over them yesterday, and I am sure that you have enough to make an adequate size national park. Exactly where you draw the boundaries, again, is a matter of man's judgment, and I think the experts in this case have done an excellent job of it. As I say, in the many park hearings that I have gone through, this is always one of the real problems. But as we work along, hearing the witnesses, I am sure we can end up with a gool selection.

Senator Jackson?

Senator JACKSON. I have no questions.

Senator BIBLE. Senator Moss?

Senator Moss. No questions. I thank you for a very fine statement.

(Previous to the hearing, the following additional statement was received:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REV. ROBERT F. BURGER, ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

The bill for a North Cascades National Park (S. 1321) introduced by Senators Henry M. Jackson and Warren G. Magnuson represents an important step forward in the long-desired national recognition and protection of this unsurpassed mountain wilderness. I would like to urge its adoption with the following amendments:

1. The addition of more wilderness to the Pasayten Wilderness is desirable. The 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin country presently slated for deletion should be in wilderness classification.

2. The Granite Creek Drainage should be added to the proposed park. To leave this area, along which the North Cross-State Highway will pass, in its present "multiple-use" classification is to leave it virtually unprotected. If this highway

is envisioned, among other things, as a route for tourists, it would seem especially important that the adjoining area receive some scenic protection by specific designation.

3. The Mt. Baker area should not be overlooked as a unique and valuable addition to the park as now proposed. Mt. Baker itself is the most heavily glacier-covered of all the Cascade Range volcanoes, and crowns an area of surpassing beauty. This area, furthermore, is already developed for recreational use, and can thus serve as a buffer to the wilderness of the rest of the park.

4. The Cascade River Valley should be added to the park. The proposed boundary on the west side swings much too far in at this point, almost to the crest of the range, thus neglecting the scenic value of this important approach valley and leaving it open to clear-cutting.

5. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. The planned addition of 10,000 acres to the Suiattle and Whitechuck River corridors should be enlarged to include the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages each in its entirety.

6. A Statutory Wilderness Core in the proposed North Cascades National Park is something which must be given serious consideration. If the need for this is not clear now, it most certainly will be in the very near future as the growing population presses in ever more relentlessly upon our seemingly ever-shrinking wilderness. Every national park will have vital need of a core area—a sanctuary inviolate from easy access by mechanized means. In the proposed North Cascades National Park, therefore, roads and aerial tramways should be used most sparingly (is there, for example, any pressing need for a tramway up Arctic Creek in the Picket Range, or for a tramway on the north side of Mt. Shuksan?). All presently roadless areas within the proposed park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The occasion of setting aside a new national park such as this proposed one offers an opportunity to plan with foresight for the recreational and esthetic needs of the future, and this planning, in turn, should reflect the fact that areas of easy access must be balanced by areas of true wilderness, where to penetrate will require actual physical effort and the expenditure of time.

I respectfully request consideration of the above amendments. The present bill for a North Cascades National Park is, in the main, a good one. It is to be highly commended that legislation for such a park has now actually been introduced in Congress. There will be those who say we do not need this particular park, and that the local economy in the area involved cannot afford it. These are not new arguments, and they are as wrong now as they ever were. Rather, the argument should be made that we can no longer afford to allow the North Cascades to be the "multiple-use" domain that it has largely been up until now. The ever-extending areas of timber-cutting and the proposed mining threats serve to underscore this, and to warn us that if this present opportunity is passed up, and we continue to take from our matchless scenic resources without putting back we will have much to be answerable for.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is a representative of the Silver Queen Mining & Milling Co. I do not seem to have his name, if my list is correct.

STATEMENT OF KEN ST. CLAIR, REPRESENTING THE SILVER QUEEN MINING CO.

Mr. ST. CLAIR. My name is Ken St. Clair, I am a member of the law firm of Smith, Follman & St. Clair. We represent the Silver Queen Mining Co.

I did not have an opportunity prior to the hearing to file a copy of our petition with map attached to each, because the Chair called the meeting in order while I was still in line. I will now hand this to your assistant.

Senator BIBLE. You may be seated. You are located where? You say you are a member of the law firm, but where is it located?

Mr. ST. CLAIR. Just a stone's throw from here.

Senator BIBLE. It is in Mount Vernon?

Mr. ST. CLAIR. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. That is what I wanted. Thank you very much. You may proceed.

Mr. ST. CLAIR. Mr. Chairman, I recognize the effort the committee has made and your prior knowledge, and I filed a written petition with a copy of the map attached that you are now looking at. I therefore will not read the petition but will simply summarize and respectfully call the committee's attention to a couple of points.

The Silver Queen Mining Co. was formed in 1962 and it consists primarily of stockholders who have combined mining claims in the areas indicated on the map. I would like to just point out if I may quickly for the committee here, now in Mount Vernon, which is located right here on the map, this is the Concrete area, we have three mining claims and I am now pointing to two of them that appear to fall within the proposed park. A line from Damnation Creek would follow in a manner such as this and include two of the claims that would be approximately two-thirds of the total holdings which would cover an area of 2,000 acres.

Senator BIBLE. Let's have quiet in the hearing room so the witness may be heard.

Mr. ST. CLAIR. This corporation, as I stated, was formed in 1962. The stock has not been offered for sale publicly and as I stated, was handled and held primarily by those who had in mind mining claims. There are some 205 claims that are on file, and they cover an area of approximately 4,100 acres. I have located the claims on the map for the committee and have indicated that approximately two-thirds of the acreage is included within the present proposal.

The minerals that have been definitely located by the assays on file, which are indicated in the petition, are high grade limestone, silver, copper, zinc, lead, and some gold.

The value of the holdings, of course, cannot be stated without extensive appraisal and accurate drilling, and I will not attempt to state a value to the committee. I think that I can state to the committee that some effort has been made to negotiate with corporations for the mining of certain of this area, but disregarding value and I am not here to try to state on behalf of the mining interests, any insight on the manner of use which will best serve the present and future citizens of this area and of the Nation.

We admit freely with the conservationists that we have a grand heritage here and it deserves our best efforts toward preservation. We do represent to the committee that where the area can be preserved in its natural state or as nearly as possible and where that area can be preserved consistently with the use which would benefit the general public, that that ought to be a first. If recreational purposes can be accomplished in a certain area without damaging the natural beauty of the area, that ought to be accomplished. The same is true with mining. Just certain types of mining the committee and conservationists may find repulsive, such as open pit mining, and if that is the majority will, that certainly should control. We do think the committee should look at the mineral requirements of the Nation, the

present sources that are available, both inside and outside the Nation, prior to the time that the determination is made.

I think that if certain types of mining are necessary for the best welfare, that it could be done with control and restoration to a natural state and certainly anyone interested in mining should accept such legislation gratefully.

I do say this for my client, that a minimum sense of justice would indicate that if the majority will is that this area cannot be—that is, we are here now at a time of accommodation. I am not here to state mining should prevail.

I am not here to state that the pure conservationists are the sole picture. I am here to say that this is the time of accommodation. I do think a minimum sense of justice would indicate that if it is determined that our present holdings cannot be accommodated to the long range desire of the Nation for preserving this in a natural state, then we ought to be condemned and our holdings ought to be fairly appraised and purchased. I think that is the minimum idea of justice that ought to prevail in this situation, and I note that the committee has indicated prior recognition of that idea, and particularly I noticed that Senator Jackson made some mention of that in his report in the Seattle Post Intelligencer and I do commend that particular view to the committee.

I would say that Senator Jackson was right in his observation that some limitations will have to be made on exploration. For certain types of minerals that require open pit mining, particularly, some cut-off date would have to be set up, otherwise it would be a continuing process.

Senator BIBLE. Well, this is a good statement on behalf of your client, and I can asure you that this committee is experienced in handling mining claims in other park areas.

I have only two questions, No. 1, are these open locations or are these patented mining claims?

Mr. ST. CLAIR. No, they are all open locations.

Senator BIBLE. Is any one of the claims actually a producer; has any ore been actually taken?

Mr. ST. CLAIR. Just for assay, and we have not commenced mining operations, the claims are on file.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. They may very well have considerable mineral value, but whatever the facts would be, if a park is created, I am sure in that particular area no mining will be permitted. This is the general park concept, but whatever value can be established we think the Federal Government treats the claims fairly and would compensate whatever the fair value might prove to be.

Mr. ST. CLAIR. Mr. Chairman, may I state on value, that there is some value on exploration or minerals consistent with the multiuse park, that is, perhaps it could be legislated in that fashion, but to these people, in addition, it is not simply a question of filing claims but some people have spent literally years in locating their claims and the man-hours spent on it are terrific.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure that is true. I come from a great mining State, and I have always held mining claims. At one time I had to have a law practice to support the mining claims. I have lots of sympathy

for the mining man and the man mining claims. We are aware of that type of problem. I don't want to mislead you; when you get into a national park you do have problems with mining claims.

Senator Jackson?

Senator JACKSON. I will be very brief. I think Senator Bible posed a question here with reference to whether or not the claims are patented or unpatented. Now an unpatented mining claim in this State is of course personal property, not real property.

Mr. ST. CLAIR. That is my understanding.

Senator JACKSON. I won my first law case on that point.

The State of Washington follows the unique or the minority view that it is not real property. It is personal property, unless the courts have since changed their judgment. The question I wanted to ask is what is the status of your application for a patent? You have a nice little legal problem here. I am not sure just what rights you have. I am not trying to try this case, but in the event that it should be put into a park, certainly there ought to be some conpensation. I raise the question as to what that property right is in the case of an unpatented mining claim. I don't want to get into a legal discussion; this is something which will have to be adjudicated, but I think you posed a very interesting point and a very helpful one. There are a lot of claims, as those of us who grew up in this country know, that have been pending for some 50 years without a patent. I just wonder what the measure here of damages would be, if any.

Mr. ST. CLAIR. Frankly. I didn't come prepared to establish value or make a statement of value, and I hope I am accurate that none of them are patented. Some of them are quite long standing, as you indicated.

Senator JACKSON. This is something, Mr. Chairman, we will want to look into, because there are a lot of claims pending in the Cascades.

Mr. ST. CLAIR. Senator, I would respectfully add to my petition at a later date and try to establish value and the status of the claims.

Senator BIBLE. Fine, you can supplement your presentation here.

The Senator from Utah?

Senator MOSS. No questions.

(The petition referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MR. ST. CLAIR, SILVER QUEEN MINING & MILLING COMPANY

To: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
From: Silver Queen Mining & Milling Company, Mount Vernon, Washington.

The purpose of this petition is to inform those interested: of the extent of properties and the activities of petitioner; about one-third of the following potential may be included in the proposed park:

1. Petitioner corporation was formed in 1962 and stock was offered for sale in 1963. The stock has never been advertised and no public promotion has been made. The stockholders are those who have combined their mining claims plus those who have bought stock through their own knowledge of the extent of the properties. There are 119 stockholders of various professions and occupations. Silver Queen holds 205 claims of approximately 4100 acres.

2. Location: The claims are located in the Cascade and Thunder Creek Mining Districts (see attached map). The Cascade District claims are on good Mine to Market roads. The Thunder Creek District claims are one and a half to two and a half miles from the proposed Seattle City Light dam site on Thunder Creek.

3. The minerals that have been definitely located are: High grade limestone, silver, copper, zinc, lead, gold and a trace of molybdenum. Official records of

assays are recorded in Bulletin 37 Inventory of Washington Minerals, Part II Metallic Minerals Vol. I Text, page 231 "Cascade 24" "Epoch 25" published 1956.

4. Thunder Creek area assays are not yet complete but the Silver Queen has airborne magnatomic readings on the area, samples are to be packed out this year and the assay report will be available to those desiring it.

5. The value of the present holdings cannot be stated accurately without further drillings.

6. The Silver Queen is at the present negotiating with other corporations for the opening and operating of two of the Cascade area properties during 1967 or 1968. The opening of these mines would bring a substantial amount of support to the economy of this area and the State of Washington. Employment of people, sales of machinery, food and housing will be enhanced.

CONCLUSION

Petitioner respectfully submits that in the event their proposed mining operations cannot be accommodated within the proposed park program, that their interests be condemned and that they receive fair value based on a complete appraisal.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Fred T. Darvill, Jr., Mount Vernon.

STATEMENT OF DR. FRED T. DARVILL, JR., MOUNT VERNON, WASH.

Dr. DARVILL. Gentlemen. I am Dr. Fred Darvill from Mount Vernon, a physician practicing in this area, and though I testify for myself, I have had rather intimate association with a number of organizations that are concerned with the North Cascades for a number of years, including the Federation of Western Outdoors Clubs, North Cascades Conservation Council, the Skagit Alpine Club of this county and so on.

Rather than to read specifically from my statement I would like to talk to you gentlemen directly about two problems on which I would like to concentrate my testimony.

Senator BIBLE. Doctor, it may be understood that your statement will be incorporated in full in the record. You may highlight the two points you want to make.

Dr. DARVILL. Well, first I would like to highlight the point of the proposed Kennecott Copper Co.'s mine on Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I brought a large photograph for both the audience and for you gentlemen to look at of Image Lake and Glacier Peak. It is said that a picture is worth a thousand words, and I think perhaps this will describe the beauty of the area and demonstrate it better than I could possibly do in telling you about it.

Senator BIBLE. It is a fine picture. We flew over it yesterday. We are generally familiar with what you are talking about.

Dr. DARVILL. I had the pleasure or lack of pleasure of attending Kennecott's stockholders meeting in New York 3 weeks ago and urging them not to establish this open pit mine in this area and I would like to submit to you gentlemen essentially the point that I made with them, but I think pertinent to this hearing is that any solution to preservation of the North Cascades must come to some solution to prohibit this sort of activity. Now your current park proposal does not include Miner's Ridge.

Senator BIBLE. I know that.

Dr. DARVILL. And I feel that either the park proposal should be extended to include this area and the Kennecott property should be condemned or that some other just and fair solution, both to the company and to the public, should be made to prohibit this sort of activity. If you patch cut that, in 80 years it will grow back, but for eternity as far as we can see it, that open pit mine is going to be there scarring that area. I hope you gentlemen will thoroughly consider ways and means of preventing this from happening, even as I urged the Kennecott directors not to proceed with their current legal right to open this area at this time.

Senator BIBLE. I take it you didn't succeed with the stockholders in New York?

Dr. DARVILL. I don't know. They haven't said yet what they are intending to do. I think they are having what I believe is called in Washington an agonizing reappraisal period.

Senator BIBLE. We have many of those. We are sympathetic with Kennecott.

Dr. DARVILL. All right. The second point I would like to make is to talk to you about private lands in the Stehekin Valley. I would like to give you a little history of the private lands, about 1 percent of the area proposed for the current park is in private lands.

These are the residuals of homesteads originally established before the national forests were established. Many of the people living in Stehekin now are the descendents of the people who originally homesteaded these lands, and I think almost everyone owning land in Stehekin or living there is intensely dedicated to the land and to its beauty and to a proper relationship with the land. I am concerned both as a property owner there—and I will say I have a concern with this personally—but also, in justice to the people there, the current proposal in the park bill is not a satisfactory one.

Senator BIBLE. Why is that?

Dr. DARVILL. Because I don't think it gives these people right to the land that is justified, and I will tell you why.

Senator BIBLE. Very good, what is your proposal?

Dr. DARVILL. There is a great deal of federally owned land in the Stehekin Valley. There is more than adequate land for a visitor center and museum and park development, if a park goes in that is already in Federal lands. Now I don't want the Chelan Box Co., which owns land in the valley, to log their land, and I certainly don't want to see strip mining in the Stehekin Valley. I recognize public interest to control this valley to a reasonable degree in the event a park is established.

On the other hand I think the people who live there, who have spent their lives there, whose ancestors homesteaded there should have the right to continue to use this land indefinitely rather than having the right expire in 25 years or when somebody dies.

Senator BIBLE. How much acreage do you envision? Is this just for a cabin site, a summer home or a permanent home? How extensive would you make it?

Dr. DARVILL. Whatever is appropriate, that is not defacing to the public interest. I certainly wouldn't want to see a dance hall or a roller rink established there. On the other hand, I would call to your attention the differential between the Kennecott proposal—that is private

land, too—where it is in the middle of an extremely beautiful area and it will permanently deface it, to the difference between a small cabin that is not now defacing, as I am sure you saw yesterday if you were there.

Now there is a land acquisition policy at Grand Teton National Park already in force which I think is a much fairer and more reasonable approach to an exactly similar situation than the provisions in the current bill before the Senate, and I have included a copy of this Grand Teton policy.

Senator BIBLE. We are familiar with it, and I think there will be some effort made to apply the Grand Teton policy to this particular park. Now this again is another troublesome area, but in general I am sure the committee agrees that if you have a cabin, at least you should stay there for your lifetime. It was formerly set until the lifetime of your children, and now they are even enlarging it to your children's children and stating that you can use it for a cabin as long as you don't change the nature of the use. You can even sell it as long as you don't change the nature of the use.

Dr. DARVILL. Well, I would like to suggest that the Grand Teton policy be established rather than the way the bill is currently worded. I think this would solve much of the problem.

Senator BIBLE. This is an area that causes us great problems and has repeatedly. This is exactly why we brought along the Director of the National Park Service, and I think this might be a very appropriate place to have George Hartzog take his morning bow before the people of Mount Vernon and tell them exactly what the Park Service policy is, insofar as patent site owners are concerned. This is George Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service. Mr. Hartzog, would you make your policy proposal clear, because there may be other people here who have the same problem as Dr. Darvill. If you would explain it, it might answer many of the fears and doubts of the people in this audience.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE HARTZOG, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, the policy at Grand Teton National Park, to which the witness refers, evolved very much out of the same situation that we have at Stehekin, where we have acquired all of the federally owned land within the Grand Teton National Park except about 6,500 acres. This acreage has been in traditional and historical use by people who settled in Jackson Hole prior to the establishment of the National Park, quite analogous to the situation that is in Stehekin. Now the provisions of this particular bill lay down the rights of property owners after they sell their property to the Federal Government. In other words, they can sell their property to the Federal Government and retain either life estate, or an estate for a period of 25 years of continued use. I am in agreement with the point that Dr. Darvill makes, that there is sufficient land in this proposal generally for public use and interpretation of the resources here and it will be agreeable to me to adopt the same land acquisition policies for those holdings in Stehekin

that we have at Grand Teton National Park, and that is this, that so long as the existing historical uses continue in Stehekin, we would not attempt to acquire those properties. If acquired, they would be acquired in accordance with the provisions of this act, either for a period of 20 or 25 years, or reserving a life estate. Now I think the important point is, however, that in the changing of uses, what we are trying to avoid is to change the character of Stehekin. I don't think the people who live there that I talked with over in Seattle day before yesterday, and the ones I talk to yesterday and I also talked to Dr. Darvill earlier this morning, want the character of the Stehekin Valley changed, they want it just like it is.

That is fine with us, but if somebody proposes to change the use, subdivide it or create a problem such as we are encountering in the Olympics, then it is our policy to attempt to negotiate, and I might say that more than 90 percent of all of the land acquisition by the National Park Service is achieved through negotiations between Government and private landowners. If we cannot succeed in those negotiations, then it would be our view that we should initiate eminent domain proceedings to acquire that land in order to prevent the impairment of the values in the Stehekin Valley and the subsequent impairment of the values of the proposed North Cascades National Park.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Hartzog. It seems to me it is a very clear and fair statement. Doctor, does that meet the problems you have in mind?

STATEMENT OF DR. F. T. DARVILL—Resumed

Dr. DARVILL. I think the problems have been explained very well and I would be in complete agreement. I would like to keep the valley the way it is too.

Senator BIBLE. Surely, and I would like to lay this problem at rest, because it comes up at every park hearing I have been privileged to chair. Believe me, I had chaired a good many of them all over the United States in the last 4 or 5 years, and I think the policy that George Hartzog just laid out is a fair one. If the use isn't changed or the character of the cabins isn't changed, then I don't see how the Federal Government can complain about it. It adds to the character of the valley which was homesteaded by these early people, and they don't run counter to the real purpose for creating a national park.

Dr. DARVILL. Well, I would dearly love to have my children and their children's children have their rights—I don't want my right to this to expire with my death.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. I have children and grandchildren, and I share that same thought.

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, I would like to say that we wouldn't expect Dr. Darvill to build a cabin for each of his grandchildren on that property.

Senator BIBLE. Well, don't make too many amendments to your proposal, or you will be back in trouble again.

Thank you very much, Doctor, that is very fine.

Dr. DARVILL. I have just a few words left.

Senator BIBLE. Oh, fine. You won your point. Maybe you had better rest.

Dr. DARVILL. That is just an indication to go on.

Senator BIBLE. Okay, Doctor.

Dr. DARVILL. May I summarize my feelings about the North Cascades just for 1 minute? I would favor the judicious combination of national park, national recreation area, wilderness area and multiple use for this area. Like you, I don't know exactly where to draw the boundaries.

If I were making the map, I might have put them somewhere differently, but I think what has been proposed is a reasonable compromise solution to an exceedingly complex issue which has gone on, as Senator Jackson pointed out, for 62 years now, and needs a solution. This is my fourth hearing in six years on this matter and I am sure you people and I are all getting tired of it. Let's get it solved and let's have a compromise and let's use these areas as appropriate, a park for preservation, a park as a tourist attraction, a recreation area for the things that don't belong in the park, such as tramways, ski lifts, marinas, a wilderness area for the people who like to get away and need it for their mental health, and since a great deal of the North Cascades are not superlative, let's keep them in multiple use. I think it is fair, and I think it is wise, and we should do it now.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, very fine statement. Thank you very much.

Any questions? Your prepared statement will be included in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DR. F. T. DARVILL

I should like to compliment Senators Jackson and Magnuson of this State for introducing this legislation, since in general I feel that the proposed bill represents a reasonable compromise solution to the complex problem of land management within the North Cascades.

Incorporation of the following modifications would, in my opinion, improve the bill:

1. The currently established Mount Baker Recreation Area should either be added to the park, or a Mount Baker National Recreation Area should be created to improve the degree of protection of this highly scenic part of the North Cascades. Recent experience with Forest Service management in this area has been less than satisfactory, and this section of the mountains needs a greater degree of permanent protection than is currently extended by the Forest Service.

2. All presently roadless areas within the proposed park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation system. I can see no justification for further delay or need for additional study on this point.

3. The Cascade River Valley, from Mineral Park to the crest of Cascade Pass, should be included in the National Park.

4. The park boundaries should be extended to include Miner's Ridge in the current Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; funds should be appropriated in the bill to purchase patented mining claims in this area from the Kennecott Copper Company at a far market value.

I feel strongly that any proposed solution to preservation of the North Cascades must effectively cope with the proposed open pit mine in this area; nothing more defacing to the primeval landscape can be imagined than the permanent scar of an open pit mine superimposed upon the previously pristine scenic heart land of America's wilderness alps.

I recently addressed the annual meeting of the Kennecott Copper Company on this subject, and I would like to have the full text of my remarks to them, including a quotation from a recent speech of Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, included in the hearing record (addendum No. 1).

I should like to devote the rest of my recommendations to suggestions regarding privately owned lands within the Stehekin Valley. It is my understanding that if the current bill passes as presently worded, and if Congress appropriates funds for this purpose, the Secretary of the Interior would have the power to acquire private lands in the Stehekin Valley by right of eminent domain against the wishes of the owner. A letter of April 18, 1967, signed by Kenneth Holum, Acting Secretary of the Interior, indicates current policy of the Department of the Interior in this regard, and I would like a copy of this letter included in the hearing record to further clarify this proposed policy (addendum No. 2).

Individuals owning land in the Stehekin Valley, of which I am one, have more to lose, and are more personally involved with this proposed legislation than any other group of individuals. Although our numbers are relatively small, our commitment to this land is significant, and I feel that the rights of the private land holders in the Stehekin have not received appropriate consideration in the bill as currently proposed.

It is my understanding that the purpose of condemnation or eminent domain is to protect the public interest. It is important to realize that most of the land in the Stehekin Valley is federally owned at this time, and the current federal lands are more than sufficient to allow the development of administrative facilities, camp grounds, and other appropriate developments for public use. Under these circumstances, the only justification for acquiring privately owned land would be to prevent activities not compatible with recreational or park usage, such as patch cut logging, defacing mining activity, and the development of structures incompatible with the primary recreational purpose of the land. I am in agreement that the government should have the right to regulate activities of this nature in the Stehekin Valley in the event that a park is established. The problem then, is to reconcile this need to control land use with the rights of the current land owners.

The current land acquisition policy of Grand Teton National Park as promulgated by the Department of the Interior January 5, 1966 represents a much more enlightened and fair approach to a precisely similar problem. I recommended at the hearings in February 1966 in Seattle that this policy be applied to lands in the Stehekin Valley, and I would like to reiterate this recommendation now and to again include in the hearing record the full text of the land acquisition policy at Grand Teton National Park (addendum No. 3).

To briefly summarize this policy, the National Park Service would have the right to acquire private lands in the Stehekin Valley with the consent of the owner at a mutually agreed price. The National Park Service would also have the right to acquire private lands in the Stehekin Valley without the consent of the owner by condemnation only if the Park Service can demonstrate that the current use of the land is inimicable to the recreational use of the area and to the purpose of the National Park. By definition, currently existing nondefacing agricultural use, and current or future single family residential use on private lands shall not be considered inimicable to the purposes or functions of the proposed National Park.

If this policy is adopted, the National Park Service would be able to control nonacceptable commercial developments, either in the sense of resource extraction or of unacceptable construction, but would not have the right to interfere with the quiet enjoyment of the land current exercised by owners property within the Stehekin Valley.

I think this is a much wiser and fairer solution to this particular problem, and I strongly urge that this section of the bill be modified along these lines in order that the people of the Stehekin Valley may be fairly treated and concomitantly that the national interest be served.

If this modification is not made, I urge that the Stehekin Valley South of High Bridge be excluded from the proposed park entirely; another alternative would be to establish a Lake Chelan Recreational Area as proposed by Governor Evans without the Federal Government being granted rights of condemnation.

I might also add that I consider the plan of Governor Evans for the North Cascades to be an acceptable alternative to the bill presently being considered providing that some method of preventing defacing mining operations in the Wilderness Areas can be concomittantly established.

Both S. 1321 and the plan of the governor and his North Cascade Study Committee have assets and liabilities. Either plan is to be preferred to current man-

agement. The North Cascades have been studied for years; all studies have concluded that the North Cascades are unique. If we destroy and deface them, all of us will be irreparably damaged. The time has come now to establish a definitive solution; Congress should act accordingly.

In summary, I favor a judicious combination of National Park, National Recreation Area, Wilderness Area, and multiple use area for the North Cascades. The Park will have the asset of attracting tourists with resultant stimulus to the local economy and should, in addition, offer superior preservation; hopefully, the National Park Service will be able to curb its recent tendency to mass recreational use and artificial devices not compatible with park purposes and policy. The National Recreational Area will allow the development of recreational facilities not appropriate in National Parks, such as permanent ski lifts, marinas, aerial tram-ways, etc., and the Wilderness Areas will allow those who hate crows and love beauty to seek the isolation so necessary to their mental health. Non-superlative scenic areas should continue under current multiple use management.

I urge more strict control of defacing resource extraction in the areas proposed for Parks, Recreation Area, and Wilderness Area status; I also urge less strict control over private land use that is not defacing and therefore, not contrary to public interest.

Addendum No. 1

STATEMENT OF FRED DARVILL, M.D., KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING, MAY 2, 1967

I have come here today to talk about wilderness and beauty. In the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in Washington's North Cascades is a ridge, now wild and incredibly spectacular. To reach this area at the present time, one must first follow a trail through a deep valley of virgin forest for some eight miles; then one climbs five miles switchbacks upward for a vertical mile to the ridge crest. Here, in the alpine meadows, there is an unexcelled panorama of Glacier Peak towering 10,500 feet above the forested floor of the Suiattle Valley. (I have brought both a painting and a photograph of this area with me so that you may see the alpine beauty of this area). This ridge extends about five miles; the whole ridge is an alpine meadow carpeted with a profusion of wild flowers interspersed with the arrow-like silhouette of the alpine fir.

This ridge is the scenic climax of the entire North Cascades, America's wilderness alps. These are perhaps the most beautiful mountains in the world, and most observers agree that the area of Miner's Ridge and Image Lake is the acme or heart of the area.

As you may know, the entire area is being considered for national park status. Hearings were just concluded in Washington, D.C. for this purpose.

The area is now extensively used by outdoorsmen. They come, drawn by the unexcelled scenery, to experience wilderness and to saturate themselves with beauty. To walk this ridge is an experience to be recalled for a lifetime. Glacier Peak is always in view; the other peaks of the North Cascades rear into the sky. Dozens of different species of wild flowers grow waist-high along the trail. Small streams plunge downward into the valley below. Walking Miner's Ridge is altogether a grand and memorable experience.

Unfortunately, this beauty is now endangered. The company has announced it plans a 350 acre open-pit mine on this ridge, a concentrating plant in the Suiattle Valley and at least 14 miles of roads through the current wilderness to service these facilities.

If this development were absolutely essential in the national interest, I could perhaps accept it, but it is not. No less an authority than Secretary of Agriculture Freeman confirmed that neither the standard of living or the war in Viet Nam will suffer if this mine is not operational. Indeed, recently in a speech, Secretary Freeman stated, "Our present war effort will not suffer if Miner's Ridge is left undeveloped. Neither will our civilian standard of living suffer." (The rest of Secretary Freeman's remarks on this subject are attached at the end of this statement).

Governor Dan Evans of the State of Washington has said that his study committee for the North Cascades unanimously opposes this mine; he also stated

that the State of Washington will oppose this mine with all the forces available to it.

Congressman Lloyd Meeds of Washington's 2nd district, in which the proposed mine lies, has announced that he will intrdouce a bill in Congress to acquire these claims and thus prevent the defacing of this pristine landscape.

Also, the involved lands are under the zoning jurisdiction of the Snohomish County Board of Adjustment. Current zoning precludes open-pit mining; before mining could begin, a variance must be secured. Strong opposition to such a variance can be anticipated both at the Board of Adjustment level and if necessary at the level of the courts.

As a reflection of the strong local sentiment opposing this mine, a bill proposing to tax open-pit mines has been introduced in the Washington State legislature. Both Seattle papers have opposed the mine in editorials.

In summary, the Forest Service has publicly stated that, "Open-pit mining and wilderness are not compatible." Both high officials in the government and the man on the street concur with this conclusion.

I sincerely hope that Kennecott Copper Corporation will not be remembered as a desecrator of the wilderness. Little could be more defacing in this wild area than a permanent open-pit, a monument to the rapacity of man. The "image" of this corporation would certainly suffer if this mine is developed.

I would therefore suggest the following alternatives to the corporation at this time:

1. Do not develop the area save in grave national emergency where the copper contained therein is considered essential to the survival of the United States as a nation.

2. Offer the area to the government for purchase at a fair market price and be willing to accept delay in receiving payment due to preemption of the funds in the Land and Water Conservation Fund for proposed purchase of the land in the Redwood National Park.

3. Make a gift of the area to the government for the "Kennecott Cascade Park".

4. Thoroughly explore all other equitable solutions to the problem such as obtaining funds for purchase from a Foundation, Nature Conservancy, etc. In the interim, develop other potential mining sites available to the Corporation.

Some of you I am sure, while visiting spectacular natural areas, have seen the following couplet which I have specially adapted to the current situation. It is most pertinent, and I hope that you will remember it; "Let it not be said, and said to your shame, that all was beauty here until Kennecott Copper came!"—Address by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman at the 10th Biennial Wilderness Conference of the Sierra Club, Friday, April 7, 1967, 8:00 p.m. PST, San Francisco Hilton Hotel, San Francisco, California.

In the very near future this Wilderness Act, with all its perfections and imperfections, will be at issue in one of the most spectacular areas of the United States.

Those of you have tramped the slopes of the North Cascades, as I have—passing through successive life zones in a single day, from tall Douglas fir to the twisted brush timberline—know that I use the word "spectacular" advisedly.

The Cascades are oceans of mountains, frozen in space and time * * * wave after cresting wave of stone, dotted with the deep blue-green of alpine lakes * * * laced with the glacial remnants of another age.

If you have seen the San Juans, or the East Face of the Tetons, you have an appreciation of the Cascades—but only a partial appreciation. To call them "America's Alps" understates the case. They are uniquely American—and if Americans destroy their character they will not see their like again.

My poor words cannot capture them. The nearest approximation in print I have seen is the Sierra Club's book, "The Wild Cascades," in which a combination of photos and text gives a feel for their timeless values.

But really to know these mountains, one must experience them with all the senses * * * to hear the wind above timberline, a voice like all the rivers in the world, flowing over a thousand miles of granite and green * * * smell the pine * * * feel a pebble polished by eons of time.

If everyone could do this, even for a day, I am confident that most of the controversy over invasion of wilderness would rapidly disappear. But unfortunately it hasn't.

Within this vastness is Miner's Ridge and Image Lake. This ridge is also the site of a valuable copper deposit, placed there, perhaps, by a wise Creator to test whether man could forego material riches for the fullness of the spirit.

We may face this test in the very near future, when and if application is made to begin open pit mining operations within the wilderness.

The reasons given for this mine are not so very different from the reasons given for other resource development. The copper deposit is valuable; companies are being encouraged to increase domestic copper production; and, as we all know, there's a war going on. The company owns, or has mineral rights on, some 3,000 acres of land. Many of these claims were patented years ago.

Perhaps some of the same reasons were given many years ago when a mine was opened on the rim of the Grand Canyon.

But, in balance, it can also be pointed out that:

1. Our present war effort will not suffer if Miner's Ridge is left undeveloped. Neither will our civilian standard of living suffer.

2. This is not the only undeveloped copper deposit in the United States. Others exist, perhaps less valuable, perhaps more costly to develop. Some are in the Upper Lakes States—in areas of high unemployment—where development could both decrease the jobless rate and leave wilderness values unimpaired.

It is not a case, in short, of "either-or." It is rather a case of economics, of choosing alternatives; of balancing a priceless, yet intangible, national treasure against ledger sheets and profits.

The decision in this case lies almost totally with the Kennecott Copper Corporation, and not with the Secretary of Agriculture. They own, or have claims on, the land on which the deposit is located. The language of the Wilderness Act and the intent of Congress is clear. They have the right to develop it, if they insist.

The scenic values of this area are as well known to the company as they are to you and me. The company can, if it so chooses, ignore these values; gouge out its road and begin operations. If this happens, I want them and you to know that I will take steps to insure that the highest standards of performance and restoration, under the law, are observed.

But I cannot really believe that such an application will ever reach my desk. I urge that management and directors of Kennecott Copper Corporation, who will make this decision, to consider and weigh most carefully the very real and transcendant values that will be destroyed if mining is begun.

ADDENDUM NO. 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 18, 1967.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is in response to your recent inquiry on behalf of Dr. F. T. Darvill concerning the land acquisition provisions of S. 1321, the bill to create a North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

We understand that Dr. Darvill owns property at Stehekin, within the boundary of the proposed national park.

If the Congress authorizes the national park, we will then request funds with which to acquire property. Enactment of the bill would not automatically vest title to the property in the United States. If Congress appropriates the land acquisition funds, we would then begin to acquire property by negotiating with the owners on the basis of impartial appraisals. Owners would be free to obtain their own appraisals. Under the terms of the bill, acquisition by condemnation is authorized. Normally this method would be used to clear title, or where agreement on price cannot be reached.

We wish to point out that section 303 of the bill gives an owner of property which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial purposes which are compatible with use and development of the park, a right to continue in the use of the property if he so chooses. This right of use and occupancy may be exercised for a fixed period of years (up to 25 years), or for his lifetime or for the lifetime of his spouse, whichever the owner may elect. This right may also be transferred or assigned during its existence.

We hope the foregoing information will be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH HOLUM,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

78-760—67——29

ADDENDUM NO. 3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 5, 1966.

LAND ACQUISITION POLICY AT GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

Grand Teton National Park was established in 1929 and enlarged in 1950 to preserve the scenic, scientific and historic resources of Jackson's Hole, a region rich in human history and unsurpassed in scenic grandeur.

Since its establishment, many parcels of privately owned property have been acquired by the Federal Government to facilitate the development, management, and interpretation of the Park for increasing thousands of annual visitors. Today, only about 7,500 acres of land remain in non-Federal ownership within the exterior boundaries of the Park.

The present uses of this privately owned land, such as for modest homesites, ranches, limited eating establishments, dude ranches, etc., are historical in the development of the valley and these should be allowed to continue until such time as there is a desire on the part of the owners to dispose of their holdings, or until there are plans to alter or change present uses so significantly as to make them incompatible with the primary purposes for which the Park was established.

Accordingly, so that present and future owners of private property within the Park may be fully advised of the policy of the United States with respect to its land acquisition program in Grand Teton National Park, this statement of policy is issued as a public document.

The National Park Service will not seek to acquire private inholdings within Grand Teton National Park without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands continue to be devoted to the uses now being made of the lands. This applies to the present owners and to any future owners of the property. The present owners are at liberty to dispose of their property just as a private landowner anywhere else may do. Subsequent owners may be assured that the National Park Service will take no action with regard to acquiring the properties without their consent so long as the properties continue to be used for the same purposes as at the time of this statement.

The National Park Service will continue to welcome offers from the owners to sell privately owned properties to the United States, and it is hoped that the owners will give the Service the first opportunity to purchase them. If an owner wishes to sell his property outright, the Service would be glad to negotiate on that basis. On the other hand, if an owner wishes to retain use and occupancy rights for a given number of years or for the remainder of his life and that of his spouse, this can be negotiated. The latter situation will enable people who desire to obtain money in hand today for their property, with occupancy rights for a term of years or for their lifetime, to work out a negotiated contract on this basis.

If present uses of properties are to be changed and the properties are to be devoted to new and different uses not compatible with the primary purpose for which the Park was established, the National Park Service will attempt to negotiate with the owner for the acquisition of the property in order to avoid the development of a use adverse to the management of the Park. In the event all reasonable efforts at negotiation fail and the owner persists in his effort to devote the property to a use deemed by the National Park Service to be adverse to the primary purpose for which the Park was established, the United States will institute eminent domain proceedings to acquire the property and prevent such development.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is the Honorable William O. Pearson, mayor of Sedro Woolley.

[General booing demonstration]

Senator BIBLE. I will make another one of the rules of the game very clear. As far as I am concerned, and as long as I am chairman, there will be no demonstrations either for or against. We are here to try and hear you and to be fair about it and try to be impartial.

Mayor?

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM O. PEARSON, MAYOR OF SEDRO WOOLLEY, WASH.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, for the record I want to preface my prepared written statement with the fact that I am representing several groups and agencies. I am representing officially the City of Sedro Woolley Chamber of Commerce, the Log Truckers Conference, Nelson's, Inc., Goodyear Nelson Lumber Co., the Skagit, Willis, Roberts and Pearson Lumber Co., the Skatgit Centaur Club, the Skagit Corp., and also a letter from the employees of the Skagit Corp., numbering more than 500, stating they favor the Forest Service for management of the North Cascades. Besides these groups, I feel assured my views are the views of 95 percent of the people in Skagit County.

I have the following letter that I wish to turn into Senator Jackson at this time. The letter is from Goodyear Nelson Lumber Co. The Skagit Centaur Club, the Log Truckers Conference letters will be forwarded to the Senator from the Skagit Corp. and the other companies at a later date.

At this time I would like to proceed with my prepared statement which I believe the committee has a copy of.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, it is before us.

Mr. PEARSON. My name is William O. Pearson. I am mayor of the City of Sedro Woolley, Wash. I testified before this Senate subcommittee on the subject at Washington, D.C. At that time my testimony regarding the amount of timber to be withdrawn was disputed. Closer examination of my written statement does prove that I was in error in my terminology, but not in my meaning.

In my 3 billion board-feet estimate, I included a certain large area which already has been withdrawn from the sustained yield planning and is now being made a part of this so-called park and recreation program. In addition, the pending legislation would withdraw another large forest area from sustained yield programing.

Added together, these forest areas represent conservatively more than 3 billion board feet.

Of course, park proponents argue that, since the first area already has been removed from the sustained yield program, it should not be charged against the pending legislation. We contend that whether this forest land is taken piecemeal or in a lump, we lose its value as a natural resource.

In the manipulation of this forest land for park and wilderness area purposes, the timing and methods of its withdrawal make no difference in the end result. It is absurd for any representative of the Federal Government to tell us otherwise. I described my 3-billion board feet estimate as conservative. Let us explore that a little further.

It is necessary to understand that there can be a wide variance in what is considered a usable tree or a crop of usable trees. It all depends on what they are being used for.

A timber cruise that was made 10 years ago could be worthless today if it eliminated stands of trees which might have been declared without value because of their small size or because of their inaccessibility. If you are using the old, technical board feet cruising methods in determining how much wood there is in a stand of trees you will come up

with one answer; if you consider the same trees as a crop and measure all the usable trees on a cubic foot basis and convert this to a comparable amount of board foot measure, you will come up with a much larger figure.

You must understand that much of the economy of the Pacific Northwest no longer depends on sawlogs; mature trees that will not make lumber will make pulp and plastics.

You must also understand that large stands of trees in higher elevations which were considered unsuitable for sawlogs and were not even counted as trees in the past now have real value. In addition, the development of harvesting methods and concepts make it possible to harvest mature trees which were considered unsuitable and inaccessible as recently as 5 years ago. In fact, our sustained yield program embraces lands which were classified as nonavailable and worthless in the original forest surveys; much of our present economy is based on utilization of wood which the old-time cruising methods said did not exist.

For these reasons, trees which even today are not included in sustained yield cycles might very easily be added to the sustained yield program in the foreseeable future. These grow and mature and die without reaching sawlog size. But they are a renewable resource which should not be wasted. Several years ago, the United States suffered a tremendous economic and natural resource loss in the Tillamook burn of Western Oregon because tree harvesting, timber cutting allocations and utilization methods were not adequate to salvage the damaged timber promptly. But when a Columbus Day storm ravaged the forests of western Washington about 5 years ago, the damaged and toppled trees were harvested because modern forest practices and techniques and utilization made this possible. Storm-felled wood as small as 6 inches in diameter and 10 feet in length was removed and utilized and the remaining stand was preserved and allowed to mature and the land was replanted. That is modern forestry.

I can show you motion pictures of salvage operations where wood down to 2 inches in diameter has been saved. This is what we mean by utilization and forest management. In this, the flexibility and the wisdom of the U.S. Forest Service played an important role. To balance the emergency tree harvest in wind-ravaged areas, the Forest Service temporarily withdrew undamaged stands from sustained yield cutting cycles. I might add that our immediate area was not severely damaged in the storm but our operations were curtailed in the interest of the overall forest management program of the Forest Service.

Within the Department of Interior, itself, you have Bureau of Indian Affairs foresters practicing similar sound forest management on the Olympic Peninsula. But in the adjacent Olympic National Park there is uncontrolled devastation and desecration of mature and dying forests.

For the reasons which I have cited, Mr. Chairman, the estimates which I presented to your committee at Washington, D.C., are conservative and more valid than park-proponent timber cruise statistics.

We have every right to question their figures unless we know the basis of their cruise, unless we know how much wood they eliminated because of size or species, or alleged inaccessibility or condition of the residual stand, unless they took into consideration new harvesting and

utilization techniques of today and tomorrow unless they apply all the new standards of modern forestry. Competent foresters will not deny this.

Having fulfilled the promise which I made at Washington, D.C., to elaborate on this phase of my previous testimony, I would like to discuss the attitude of our people toward the specific legislation under consideration here today. We resent the innuendoes that the U.S. Forest Service here is incompetent to protect our multiple use of the North Cascades.

We resent the unholy alliance within the administration that prevents our Forest Service personnel from speaking out freely on this proposal. We resent the implications that we and your foresters are despoilers of nature. We resent the interference of the Sierra Club in its attempts to force us to change our mode of living, in its attempts to curtail our economic and recreational activities.

We resent the attitude that we must have a large national park and we will have to learn to live with it.

We resent the fact that the wishes of the people of this area are being ground beneath the heels of people who have little personal knowledge of the area, people who help extend the tentacles of mushrooming cities but deny us the pleasures and use of our own hinterland.

We resent the implications that taking waterpower from the high streams for the benefit of mankind is unholy.

We resent the theory that our streams should be allowed to run wild and uncontrolled and flood our lowlands when man's ingenuity can control the flood level.

We resent that, while the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at this time is advocating and publicizing a flood control plan for the Skagit River system involving ultimate multipurpose dam construction, a small group can influence the administration and a congressional committee to endorse a short-sighted park plan which would destroy our flood control efforts in years to come.

We resent the "I came, I saw, I left" philosophy that is contrary to the Forest Service multiple-use program which our people endorse.

We resent that people from the outside who have never fully explored our North Cascades area should tell us what to do with it. It would take more than a lifetime for any person to see all of this rugged beauty, and we could lose every member of the Sierra Club in only a part of the proposed large national park area.

Perhaps Senator Jackson will recall the visit of President Roosevelt to the Olympic Peninsula in 1936 or 1937. As he arrived by Navy destroyer from Victoria and passed through Port Angeles, he saw banners and signs, and he heard masses of schoolchildren chanting, in parroting style: "Give us the park." Well they have their Olympic National Park which, by the way, was extended after it was created in the minds of the people. Now they are asking that it be reduced in size.

They wanted to cut off the Grays Harbor forest industries from going north into their country, so they got corridors down the valleys. Now they need some of the forests to the south, overripe and damaged forests which should be harvested and managed, and they are cut off from access to them.

Under Forest Service management, everything that can be done for preservation of the natural beauty can be implemented. These Forest Service people are dedicated personnel, and when they are described as despoilers of nature, they are being maligned.

We defy anyone to show that the Forest Service management of the so-called Mount Baker ski area has destroyed by one iota any of the grandeur of the Shuksan area, yet it provides healthful, low-cost recreation for thousands of Northwest residents every month of the year, and actually has made Mount Baker proper accessible for the hardy mountaineering nature lovers. Yes, we hear so much about commercialism. Where in Washington State can you find a more commercialized, monopolistic, overdeveloped recreation area than at Mount Rainier National Park? And they call the vast paved area "Paradise." We are a people who hunt, who fish, who stock our streams with game fish through our State and Federal fisheries departments.

We control the propagation and the preservation of the wildlife. We do not believe in the philosophy of destruction practiced by buffalo hunters. On the other hand, we are equally opposed to letting the wild animal predators turn deer and elk country into "Cougar Hollows" such as we are told exist on the Olympic Peninsula because restrictions on hunting prevent control of predatory animals. We want healthy, bountiful wildlife, adequately propagated and adequately thinned under sound recreational game regulations. This we can adjust under Forest Service administration, this we lose under Park Service arbitrary regulations. Some 22 years ago, the Washington State Department of Conservation and Development published "The 10 Years of Progress Report" on the Washington State Planning Commission. It contains a very pertinent statement to the effect that a "natural resource has value only insofar as it contributes to the benefit of the people." That applies equally to the physical and esthetic resources.

We have wonderland in the North Cascades, certainly it is not a region of geysers and grottos and morning glory pools like we have opened up to the motoring public of America in Yellowstone National Park, but it is a region of multiple resources, an area which the Forest Service should continue to administer with all the judgment, the conservative judgment that the Forest Service personnel of the Pacific Northwest has demonstrated. We can gain nothing through the unholy marriage of the Forest Service and Park Service which is so clearly manifest in the administration's efforts to foist this Sierra Club proposal on us.

The people of northwest Washington and certainly the people across the Cascade divide are overwhelmingly opposed to it.

And believe me, Mr. Chairman, the more we study it, the less we are willing to compromise.

Since my return from the hearing in Washington, D.C., I have been literally swamped with requests that I continue to voice opposition to this proposal. Gentlemen, the people of this area are speaking to you through me. They say "Please don't do this to us, we again urge you to let the Forest Service continue its well-conceived program of multiple use of our wonderland in the North Cascades."

Senator BIBLE. Mayor Pearson, I might say you are an effective spokesman. You have expressed yourself very colorfully and dramati-

cally and I know the intensity of your feelings about some of these areas. I can't honestly feel that the proposal before us is going to be as harmful as you indicate. We try in our governmental work to resolve problems such as this. This is a great area, and I come from an area very similar to this, Lake Tahoe, where we have the Forest Service and where we have the Park Service. I think this can be worked out so, even though there may be some intense feeling right now, that as we go along we are going to find what we consider to be the best national and State interest, and the interest of the community at large. That is exactly why we are here—to get your expressions. I am very sure how you feel about it and how some of your supporters feel about it. You put your message across very effectively.

The Senator from Washington.

Senator JACKSON. Just a brief question, Mayor Pearson. Do I understand your main point is that whatever is done you would rather have the Forest Service administer it?

Mr. PEARSON. That is correct, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. You are not opposed to wilderness?

Mr. PEARSON. No, I am not opposed to wilderness, nor is my group.

Senator JACKSON. Even though you wouldn't be able to log in wilderness?

Mr. PEARSON. Well, there is one thing the Forest Service would do, they would at least administer and take care of any blowdowns in the area.

Senator JACKSON. Not in wilderness.

Mr. PEARSON. I am sure it would.

Senator JACKSON. You are mistaken there.

Mr. Greeley? Is Mr. Greeley here. Can you move in and harvest blowdowns in wilderness?

Mr. GREELEY. When an area is an established wilderness area, no.

Senator JACKSON. You see this is the trouble, Mayor. There is so much misunderstanding about these things. That is why I want to clarify these matters. Now I personally have the highest regard for the men of the Forest Service and Park Service. But don't you see the misunderstanding that can come when statements get out and people get an opinion that is not based on facts; you see what I'm getting at? You just said that you are willing to have it all in wilderness under the Forest Service and yet you wouldn't be able to cut a stick of timber.

Mr. PEARSON. We would still prefer it under the Forest Service because of the recreational values that come along with it.

Senator JACKSON. In other words you wouldn't object to putting the whole area in wilderness as long as it is under the Forest Service?

Mr. PEARSON. I see no change as to what it is. I wouldn't advocate that more area be put in wilderness, no.

Senator JACKSON. Well, you are aware of the study team report, are you not? Did you read it?

Mr. PEARSON. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. What did it advocate?

Mr. PEARSON. It advocated for wilderness area.

Senator JACKSON. That is all.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Utah?

Senator Moss. I have no questions. I agree that the mayor made a very powerful statement and that it indicates the feelings of a great many people.

Senator BIBLE. Thanks very much, Mayor.

(The exhibits to Mr. Pearson's statement are as follows:)

EXHIBIT No. 1

(Following are excerpts from Ten Years of Progress, issued by the Washington State Department of Conservation and Development in summarizing the activities of the Washington State Planning Council:)

Page 40:

4. POPULATION

In its *Fourth Bicennial Report*, page 50, the planning council introduced a statement on population studies as follows:

"Natural resources are valuable only in so far as they contribute to human welfare. The wise economic, cultural, and recreational long-range planning of the state's resources, therefore, must be based upon as complete information relative to population trends and characteristics of the state and nation as is available."

Page 19:

SUPPLEMENTAL STUDIES

Since *A Master Plan for Forestry in Washington* was published in 1936, various regional, area and community studies have been undertaken which supplement data included in the master plan. *Forest Resources of the Pacific Northwest*, issued by the National Resources Committee in 1938, and reports by the U.S. Forest Service and various state departments have added information. The council included sections on forestry in resources studies of the Olympic Peninsula and the Cascade Mountain areas. Among recommendations were those reaffirming a policy of sustained yield under proper forest management embracing both private and public lands; development on a multiple use principle of the resources of these areas; and urging that the people of the state be consulted and their prevailing sentiment be respected in considering and deciding upon any change in federal control or operation of any of the lands within the national forests.

Community surveys, particularly the Elma, Upper Skagit and Snohomish County resource studies, also included local investigations of forestry needs. In each case reforestation, improved silvicultural methods and sustained yield were recommended, supported by statistical data. To some considerable extent they apply at the community level broad principles outlined in *A Master Plan for Forestry in Washington.*

EXHIBIT No. 2

(Following are excerpts from a letter of April 28, 1967 from Lena Fletcher of Forks, Washington, to Mayor William O. Pearson, of Sedro-Woolley, Washington. Mrs. Fletcher apparently had read news dispatches of Mayor Pearson's appearance at Washington, D.C., in opposition to legislation establishing the proposed North Cascades Park:)

I am strongly in favor of recreation areas but combined *if possible* with *multi-use.*

The following are facts.

In violation of the Olympic Park bill of June 1938 as further defined as to intent of Congress, by a sister bill H.R. 3660 of February 1939 introduced but rejected by Congress: The Park Service selected 50,000 acres of private and state land, secured *relief funds* under pretense of a bona fide P.W.A. project used these funds to purchase these lands under the P.W.A. condemnation powers and the misrepresentation *that no Park connection existed* and in 1953 hastily had them proclaimed a part of the Olympic Park, with indiscriminate inclusion of many parcels *entirely ineligible* under any interpretation of any laws relating.

You will find the following true of the Olympic Park.

Gross misrepresentation of tourism—at one time each large logging truck crossing a Park area on a *long existing State Commercial road* (loaded) was evaluated

as 2½ tourist cars and 11 Park visitors. Other similar misrepresentations existed in tourist counts—many of them!

600,000 acres of the Olympic Park are unused wilderness. 95% of the visitation *is still confined to the 5% of its area.* The Forest Service is honest and straightforth in its dealings. The Park Service evasive and untruthful as a habit and policy.

The wildlife of the Olympic Park is down (estimated) by 75 or 80%, over that area when Forest Reserve and State managed. This wildlife blight has now extended over the adjacent Forest Reserve and even outside areas. The chief fault here has been all lack of control over predators. Bobcats, coyotes, cougars having worked heavily on other forms of wildlife in the Park until reaching a point of starvation, moved out to become a problem outside. Threw the town of Forks into a panic and forced a concerted effort to protect game and livestock. Within the last six months nearly 30 cougars have been taken in the environs of Forks and wildlife of all other kinds is at a *60 year low.* This protective work is still going on actively (3 cougars last week).

600 million BF of merchantable timber is yearly lost in the Olympic Park and *purposefully consigned to decay.* The concept of a National Park is *waste* a method under which natural decay balances all growth and the end result is zero which incidentally is also the productivity of a desert.

The Park Service by its activities in the Olympics has proved itself unreliable and given to legal evasions, untruths, grabbiness and its powers are subject to no restraint. The Park Service in its own domains is answerable only to Congress and a master of evasion and propaganda. It is entirely beyond Democratic processes and any local control. The Forest Service has only a proprietary interest, the Park Service is an *uncontrolled dictatorship* that no local interest can influence.

If there must be a National Park type of reserve in the North Cascades let it remain under the Forest Service. If that can't be managed at least have it reduced as far as possible and do try to get a developed *multi-use recreation area* under *the Forest Service* of as much of the proposed park area as possible. That will enable a future comparison and evaluation to be made. And also please go into the matter of the property of communities and cities adjacent to our national parks. Port Townsend is one.

EXHIBIT NO. 3

(Following are excerpts from "Flood Plain Information Study, Skagit River Basin," Washington, Summary Report of the U.S. Army Engineer District, Seattle, Washington, dated April 1967:)

THE BASIN

The Skagit River originates in a network of narrow, precipitous mountain canyons in Canada and flows southwesterly 135 miles from the border to Skagit Bay. The river drains an area of about 3,100 square miles. The Sauk River, the major tributary, originates on the western slopes of the Cascade range in Snohomish County and joins the Skagit near the city of Rockport. During high floods, the Skagit River overflows the low divide between the Skagit and Samish River flood plains and the waters from both streams intermingle on the Samish River flood plain as shown on Plate 3. Flood problems of the two streams are, therefore, closely related and both basins are treated as one large basin in this report. Cities and communities in the Skagit River basin include Mount Vernon, Sedro Woolley, Burlington, Concrete, LaConner, Clear Lake, Lyman, Marblemount, Hamilton, Rockport, Conway and Van Horn. A detailed map of the Skagit River basin, not included in the Summary Report, is contained in the Technical Report.

The Corps of Engineers is studying the water resources in the Skagit River basin as part of the Puget Sound and adjacent waters comprehensive study scheduled to be completed about 1969. Flood control is a major aspect of this study. An investigation will be made of the possibility of storing flood runoffs behind multiple-purpose dams and of other flood control measures to augment existing protective works.

The only dependable flood storage in the basin effective in reducing flood flows is at Ross Dam in the Upper Skagit River (for location see Technical Report). Since 1953, the flood storage in Ross Dam has been used effectively to

reduce all flood flows in the lower basin. For example, a recurrence of the 1909 flood that was equal to 220,000 cubic feet per second at Sedro Woolley would be reduced to approximately 200,000 cubic feet per second by this storage.

EXHIBIT No. 4

(Excerpts from U.S. Corps of Engineers Skagit River Study, page 2:)

(NOTE.—In connection with the following excerpt Mayor Pearson makes the following observation: "It frequently is alleged that timber cutting results in an increased flood hazard. The record as cited by the Corps of Engineers shows that most severe flooding preceded the harvesting of timber in the upper Skagit Valley.")

Flood dates	Discharge near Concrete [1] (cubic feet per second)	Discharge near Sedro Woolley [1] (cubic feet per second)	Estimated damages in flood plain west of Sedro Woolley [2]
Nov. 16, 1896		185,000	$11,900,000
Nov. 19, 1897		190,000	11,980,000
Nov. 16, 1906		180,000	11,810,000
Nov. 30, 1909		220,000	14,060,000
Dec. 30, 1917		195,000	12,067,000
Dec. 12-13, 1921		210,000	13,273,000
Feb. 27, 1932	147,000		10,009,000
Nov. 13, 1932	116,000		6,600,000
Dec. 22, 1933	101,000		2,350,000
Jan. 25, 1935	131,000		9,050,000
Nov. 27, 1949		140,000	6,870,000
Feb. 10, 1951		150,000	11,360,000
Apr. 30, 1959	90,700	92,000	500,000
Nov. 24, 1959	89,300	91,000	380,000

[1] These are actual discharges. Ross Dam storage was partially effective in 1949 and 1951 and fully effective after 1953.

[2] Damages are at 1963 prices and development, and based on full use of Ross Dam flood control storage for all flows.

The 1909 flood was the largest since reliable records were started in 1896. Greater floods can, and probably will, occur at rare intervals. If all of the flood-producing conditions should take place at the same time, the unlikely would become the possible. For example, if the river should be running high, with the soil saturated and a deep, wet snowpack over the basin, and if a series of storms should follow each other in from the Pacific Ocean, precipitation and snowmelt could cause a flood much larger than the 1909 highwater.

EXHIBIT No. 5

(Following is an excerpt from President Johnson's order:)

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11296—EVALUATION OF FLOOD HAZARD IN LOCATING FEDERALLY OWNED OR FINANCED BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND OTHER FACILITIES, AND IN DISPOSING OF FEDERAL LANDS AND PROPERTIES

Whereas uneconomic uses of the Nation's flood plains are occurring and potential flood losses are increasing despite substantial efforts to control floods; and

Whereas national and regional studies of areas and property subject to flooding indicate a furth er increase in flood damage potential and flood losses, even with continuing investment in flood protection structures; and

Whereas the Federal Governument has extensive and continuing programs for the construction of buildings, roads, and other facilities and annually disposes of thousands of acres of Federal lands in flood hazard areas, all of which activities significantly influence patterns of commercial, residential and industrial development; and

Whereas the availability of Federal loans and mortgage insurance and land use planning programs are determining factors in the utilization of lands:

Now, Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The heads of the executive agencies shall provide leadership in encouraging a broad and unified effort to prevent uneconomic uses and development of the Nation's flood plains and; in particular to lessen the risk of flood losses in connection with Federal lands and installations and federally financed or supported improvements. Specifically:

(1) All executive agencies directly responsible for the construction of Federal buildings, structures, roads, or other facilities shall evaluate flood hazards when planning the location of new facilities and, as far as practicable shall preclude the uneconomic, hazardous, or unnecessary use of flood plains in connection with such facilities. With respect to existing Federally owned properties which have suffered flood damage or which may be subject thereto, the responsible agency head shall require conspicuous delineation of past and probable flood heights so as to assist in creating public awareness of and knowledge about flood hazards. Whenever practical and economically feasible, flood proofing measures shall be applied to existing facilities in order to reduce flood damage potential.

EXHIBIT NO. 6

(Excerpt from Loggers Handbook, Vol. XXVI, 1966 Sessions of Pacific Logging Congress, pages 67 and 68:)

SCALING SMALL LOGS

Mr. SATTERLEE. If there are no other questions, at this time I'd like to introduce Vern Davis. Vern is the logging Manager for the Seaside Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation. Vern has been in that area for a number of years and I'm sure he has a very interesting little talk to tell us on weight scaling. Vern Davis.

Mr. DAVIS. Thank you, Royce. I'd like to put this in a little different vein and maybe use the approach that they started out with, that we do need a change but to show you that we have not had much change.

When we talk about the measurement of small wood, first we must know why something different from what we are now using is necessary, why what we are now using won't work. That's very simple. I'd like to take the time to show you why it won't work.

The Scribner log scale, when you speak of change, was established about 117 years ago. We're still using it. Mr. Scribner made his scale from some diagrams he made on box ends and the like of that. Homemade one-inch board ends drawn inside circles of different diameters. He made very liberal allowances for saw kerf, and assumed that the butt end of the log was no bigger than the top end. The board counts were changed to fbm and multiplied by lengths to produce the original tables. A century of progress is represented by the extension of these tables only to cover a wider range of diameters and lengths and by rounding his values to the closest ten board feet to give our present Scribner Decimal C Rule.

Mr. Scribner's tables underestimated the amount of lumber a log could produce, even with the equipment and methods available in that day—as he candidly mentions in a footnote in his 1846 publication. Even a century ago the Scribner rule gave a substantial over-run, which is another way of saying that it was not intended—even originally—to be an accurate measure of lumber yield.

The Scribner scale measures a variable (and usually unknown) fraction of one-inch boards which could have been cut from a log a century ago. Today it represents somewhere between 60 and 100% of the one-inch boards which could be cut from the same unknown lower percentage of two-inch boards. It has no direct relationship at all to the amount of pulp chips or veneer which can be produced.

What does he throw away in his rule? Saw kerf—it assumes thick saws, making a cut every inch. It throws away large slabs. Edging—it assumes board widths only in multiples of two inches. Taper, or all the wood outside a cylinder having the same diameter as the small end will be thrown away. Fractional inches of the diameter. For example, a log 8.9 inches in diameter is scaled as an

eight-inch diameter log, discarding 24% of the total volume of this factor alone in this case. All wood outside the smallest top end diameter for logs which are not perfectly round.

As examples, the Scribner scale accounts for about 30% of the volume in an eight-inch log and about 40% in a sixteen-inch log.

Over-run is the amount by which actual product yields in a particular plant exceed the volumes credited by the Scribner scale to the logs used. In the twentieth century, both buyer and seller are aware of its existence and probable amounts. Its chief function has thus become a device to manipulate prices or costs while retaining the same numbers to apply to a volume unit.

The Scribner Decimal C Log Scale specifies only a set of tables. In Oregon and Washington alone there are at least fifteen different sets of rules used for obtaining log dimensions and deductions before using these tables. One single log, therefore, may have fifteen different Scribner volumes, depending on which set of scaling rules are being used at that time.

CUBIC SCALE

Now there has been some change in what we propose now to use. The cubic foot scale measures the number of cubic feet of sound wood in a log—its net cubic volume—and neither underestimates nor overestimates when properly applied. Average diameters are measured on both ends of the log. A machine program and equation computes total net cubic content from net measurements of these diameters and lengths.

Unlike the Scribner scale, the cubic scale gives a quantitive measure of sound wood content regardless of end use. A given log has only one net cubic volume. Cubic volumes show the amount of fiber present from which pulp can be produced. They are directly related to the amount of veneer produceable. Even in a sawmill, cubic volumes of the logs used are much more closely related to lumber yield than is the Scribner rule.

Engineering measurements of plant efficiency—whether the product be lumber, plywood, paper, or chemicals—require a materials balance. Everything going into the plant is measured and all of the various outputs, including losses and waste as well as the usable products, are measured. Total inputs and outputs, obviously, must balance. Even in a sawmill, cubic wood volumes must be used since the Scribner scale of logs does not and cannot measure the amount of wood used.

A thousand board feet Scribner (or one M) may represent as little as 120 cubic feet of sound wood or more than 350 cubic feet. The relationship between cubic feet and Scribner M's cannot be predicted from Scribner scale information alone except in very general terms. It varies with log diameters, lengths, rates of taper, kinds of defect, amounts of defect, and so forth, in all of the thousands of combinations found in these practices.

WEIGHT SCALING

Now, we can check the answer very quickly. There is no need of going any farther in log measurement than the cubic feet but since we must measure each log to get this volume, it becomes very time consuming and therefore very costly. So we go one step farther, we weigh each load and after we have test measured a number of these loads from any given area, we find that the weight per cubic foot becomes fairly constant. We can now just weigh the loads and convert to cubic feet which is very quick and inexpensive, by use of a computer. It will be necessary to test a few loads every little while to make sure our conversion factors are correct. This being only a very minor amount of time consumed in the measuring.

Additionally, a few small illustrations show how much you get and what you don't get when you use the Scribner rule. On a given number of trucks, six truckloads for instance, where you have each truck specified at 1,000 cubic feet, or 10 cunits, of sound wood, the total weight of each load was 63,500 pounds. We find that, in hemlock, 63½ pounds to a cubic foot is a fair average on the weight. The diameter of these logs in these cases were 7, 10, 13, 18, 29, and 44 inches. Each log varied in length from 40, 32, 28, 24, 20, and 18 feet.

Each one of these loads had 1,000 cubic feet. The Scribner scale then varied from 3,500, 4,800, 5,100, 6,400, 7,600, and 8,300. The percent of volume measured by the Scribner rule varied from one load of 29% on the small, 34% on the

10-inch, 42% on the 13-inch, 53% on the 18-inch, 63% on the 29-inch, and 69% on the 44-inch log.

The amount of board feet per cubic foot varied, on the 7-inch log there were 350; on the 10-inch log 480; 13-inch 510; 18-inch 640; 29-inch 760, and the 44-inch 830.

On the various logs you will find that on the fbm per cunit, on an 8-inch as I said was 368, and they go all the way up on a 60-inch log to 803 fbm per cunit. Now, the answer is simple. Since the first panel set the stage that those that follow will supply the answers to their proposed problems, and the measurement of small logs was a problem, they said, if we weigh these small logs and accept the weight as a measurement, we have no problem. The problem is not with measurement but with people. It's hard to convince people that anything so simple as weighing logs can be used effectively. Thank you.

Mr. SATTERLEE. Thank you, Vern. That was very interesting. This particular topic is something that I think we all should be keeping our eye on in the future because I'm sure it's something that will be used a lot more than it is at the present time.

If there are no questions, that completes our portion of the program this afternoon. At this time I'd like to thank the participants on the panel and I'd like to thank the members of the Congress for their attention.

Pres. KENNEDY. Yes, thank you, gentlemen, for a fine panel.

Senator BIBLE. Our next scheduled witness will be E. G. Englebright, Skagit Alpine Club of Anacortes.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD B. GABRIEL, REPRESENTING THE SKAGIT ALPINE CLUB

Mr. GABRIEL. My name is Richard B. Gabriel. I represent Mr. Englebright for the Skagit Alpine Club. I am employed as a chemical engineer at the Texaco Refinery at Anacortes.

The Skagit Alpine Club of Mount Vernon, Wash., is an organization of approximately 120 adults residing primarily in the Skagit, Whatcom, and Snohomish Counties. The purpose of the club is to promote the use of all outdoor recreation areas and to function as a group dedicated to the preservation of reasonable amounts of recreational and wilderness areas on county, State, and national levels.

As an outdoor club based on the above premises, many trips are consequently made into the North Cascades for study and recreational purposes. We consider that we know the area well.

The following resolution therefore is submitted:

The Skagit Alpine Club completely supports the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. However we would recommend the following modification to bill S. 1321:

Our first comment, I believe, is the most important, that is the Federal Government should purchase the area known as Miner's Ridge in Snohomish County, compensating the owners of the property, the Kennecott Copper Co. This corporation apparently intends to build an open pit copper mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area, which in our opinion would desecrate the surrounding country for miles around. This land should be placed in the wilderness area.

No. 2, the Granite Creek Valley should be included in the Ross Lake Recreation Area. It is an ideal recreation development area along the North Cross-State Highway route.

Three. The boundaries of the park should be extended by several miles to include some timbered land on the Big Beaver Creek for camping and recreational purposes.

Four. Much of Horseshoe Basin, a fine recreational area, should be included in the Pasayten Wilderness Area.

Five. The Ross Lake Recreation Area should be administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Much planning and work has already been accomplished by the U.S. Forest Service in developing this area.

And finally, No. 6, Mount Baker should be included in the National Park. However, the Heather Meadows Recreation Area should not be included in the park because of the extensive recreation facilities now existing, and those planned for the future.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, very much, And I have no questions.

Our next witness is the Honorable Gordon Walgren, member of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington. Mr. Walgren?

STATEMENT OF HON. GORDON WALGREN, MEMBER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Gorden L. Walgren. I am a member of the House of Representatives for the State of Washington representing the 23d legislative district and the city of Bremerton, where I practice law and am the city attorney.

I am here to speak in favor of Senate bill 1321. I should state at the outset that I am prejudiced in favor of national parks and the protection which they afford to scenic and recreational resources in this country. I have served as a seasonal park ranger in Olympic, Mount Rainier, and Yellowstone National Parks. I live in, and now represent, an area which is not highly industrialized in a commercial, resource exploitation sense.

Since I was old enough to walk, I have had the privilege and pleasure of hiking and climbing in the Olympics and Cascades. I have been able to enjoy the outdoors with my family and friends in a manner consistent with open space, freedom, cleanliness, and unmarked by human waste. I intend to continue this unique experience whenever I can. I realize however, that I cannot do this forever, but I do know that the experience that I have had is one that I want my children and my neighbor's children to enjoy.

However, I am not here this morning simply to speak of my own personal and gratifying experiences in national parks. Rather, I am here, as an elected representative of the citizens of my legislative district, to testify to the need for protection of the North Cascades area through the creation of a national park. I do not represent the Sierra Club nor the Mountaineers nor any other conservation group, nor am I a member of any of these groups, but I do feel that I represent the people of my legislative district which is a scant 60 miles away from this area, and I do feel that the majority of the people in my district would be definitely in favor of the creation of the North Cascades National Park as is proposed in Senate bill 1321.

I feel also that if there were some amendments that would increase the size of this proposal, they would be in favor of this, as would I.

As a former county prosecuting attorney, and as a present city attorney for a city of some 37,000 people, I can assure you that the State

of Washington is faced with the growing pains of increased urbanization and industrialization; and with it, its myriad problems.

The 40th session of the Washington State Legislature, just concluded, recognized many of the problems we are now facing and will be facing because of the growth of population in the cities. We saw, and acted on, problems of air and water pollution. We progressed in areas of mass transportation and in the preservation of State recreational areas. We recognized the need for investigation into causes of crime and the diseases of cities.

Never before has the need for areas of recreational opportunity been so apparent. Never before has the need for protection of recreational resources been so essential. With the obvious continued growth of this State in population, it is paramount that places of scenic beauty and enjoyment be preserved. It is for this primary reason why Senate bill 1321 must be acted upon favorably and quickly.

I personally feel that the land area under consideration cannot be properly and fully protected by the National Forest Service; that only the protection afforded by the establishment of a national park will assure the protection of the natural resources within this area and provide for its preservation for present and future enjoyment of not only the citizens of this State, but those of all States. The slight economic disadvantages of elimination of some commercial timber and other commercial activities is far outweighed by the present and future recreational and scenic values obtained. If we were considering commercial advantages alone, we must recognize that the tourist industry is close to being Washington State's second largest industry at the present time.

In closing, I must state that the legislature considered the question before you in a small manner. A Senate joint memorial was adopted by the legislature opposing the creation of a national park in the North Cascades. I can assure you that this was done only after heavy opposition against that memorial was expressed in the House of Representatives. I think that were that memorial given additional careful consideration by the members, it would have failed.

I can think of no more fitting memorial to the wisdom of the Congress of the United States than to be a part of the creation and development of the national park system and certainly, the proposed North Cascades National Park presents an excellent opportunity for each member to leave a bit of unspoiled America behind. I urge your favorable consideration of the bill before you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Walgren. That is a very effective statement.

We will now take our usual morning break for 10 minutes, then we will be back and work until 12:30.

(Brief recess taken at 10:30 a.m.)

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will resume.

I think it might be helpful to have an expression from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on some of the problems that have been posed by the timber people, highlighted by Mayor Pearson. With that in mind, I am going to ask Ed Crafts to now come forward. He has been asked, as a result of the Seattle hearings, to develop certain information that I think is helpful, so that you know exactly how, under the present proposal they are planning on dealing with timber problems. Mr. Crafts.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD C. CRAFTS, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Mr. CRAFTS. Thank you, Senator Bible. These remarks will be largely extemporaneous on my part.

I think perhaps I would like to say to you as some of the comment that I was in the Forest Service for 30 years, as Assistant Chief of the Forest Service for 10 years. When this question of the Glacier Peak area and the North Cascades Park area first began to come alive again, five to 10 years ago, I was in the Forest Service. I had a role to play in the establishment of the Glacier Peak area of the timber withdrawals which were involved at that time, and therefore both as a professional forester and with experience in both the Forest Service and subsequently the Interior Department, I have tried to approach these questions on the basis of merit as I see them.

I did prepare a statement yesterday as a result of Senator Jackson's request, which I have submitted to the committee this morning on the timber matters, and I should like to suggest that this statement appear in the record as given to you.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection the full statement that you have prepared at the request of Chairman Jackson will be made a part of the record.

(The statement is printed on p. 551.)

Mr. CRAFTS. This statement is in response to your request for clarification of the effect of S. 1321, a bill to establish a North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and for other purposes, on the availability of commercial timberland.

Despite the attention given to commercial forest land and timber resources in the North Cascades Study Team Report some confusion seems to have developed with respect to the effect of S. 1321 on timber supplies.

Although the boundaries of the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake Recreation Area, as specified in S. 1321, would differ in some respects from the recommendations in the study team report for the North Cascades National Park the impact on timberland and resources would not be significantly different.

There are some key facts that should be borne in mind. Roughly they are these: (1) The study area considered by the North Cascade study team includes 6.3 million acres of Federal land. (2) Of this, 4.4 million acres or 70 percent is commercial timberland in the national forests and open and available to cutting under approved Forest Service management plans. (3) These 4.4 million acres support a stand of 65 billion board feet with an estimated allowable sustained yield cut of slightly over 600 million board feet annually. (4) In addition, there are about 10 billion more board feet on potentially commercial timberland that is in reserved status mainly in Forest Service wilderness, primitive, and limited areas. (5) The available commercial land and timber represents about 15 percent of the total commercial forest area in the State of Washington regardless of ownership and about one-fourth of the commercial timber volume.

In contrast, the national park and recreation area would cover 670,000 acres, 3,000 of which is commercial timberland. In other words, the park and recreation area would represent about 10 percent of the total study area, but would include slightly less than 1 percent of the commercial forest land in the study area.

This is readily demonstrated visually by the maps opposite pages 41 and 101 of the Study Team Report which show that there are practically no significant amounts of commercial forest land (either available or reserved) within the area proposed for national park and recreation area status.

There are a relatively few acres of timberland that would be classed as suitable for commercial operation at the upper end of Ross Lake, along Big Beaver Creek, in the north end of the Chilliwack River, along Thunder Creek, and along the Stehekin River, Agnes Creek, and Bridge Creek.

Possibly one of the reasons leading to confusion has been a misunderstanding of the distinction between commercial timberland (both available and reserved) and noncommercial timberland. About half of the total study area of 6.3 million acres is classified as noncommercial forest or nonforest (see page 38 of the Study Team Report).

About two-thirds of the proposed park and recreation area is classified as noncommercial forest land. This means that it is covered with trees but is not suitable for harvesting for one or more of a variety of reasons, such as steepness of slopes, sparseness of stand, poor quality of trees, inaccessibility, erodibility of soils, undue hazards in regeneration, or other similar reasons.

The Forest Service has never included this type of timber in its allowable cut calculations, and volumes are generally unknown. The map opposite page 101 of the Study Team Report shows visually what a large portion of the proposed park and recreation area is in the noncommercial forest land category, as well as how little qualifies as commercial.

Summary of acreages and timber volumes in proposed park and recreation area (S. 1321)

Table 1 shows the land classification of the 670,000 acres in the proposed park and recreation area.

It is significant that (*a*) of the total, only about 31,000 acres, or roughly 5 percent, is commercial forest land, (*b*) this 31,000 acres of potential commercial forest land is less than 1 percent of the commercial forest land in the whole study area, and (*c*) a substantial portion of this land is now closed to cutting and has been for many years because it is in the North Cascade Primitive Area.

Table 2 contrasts the classification of forest land and timber in the park and recreation area between what it is now and what it would be if the bill were enacted.

There are about 800 million board feet of timber in the recommended park and recreation area, three-fourths of which is currently available. The remainder is already in reserve status mainly in the eastern portion of the existing North Cascade Primitive Area. However, this 800 million board feet represents only about 1 percent of the 76 billion board feet in the study area.

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Under the provisions of the bill, the available commercial timber would be reduced by 200 million feet. The residual 400 million would continue to be available because it is located in the national recreation area. The reduction in available timber volume could mean roughly a reduced allowable annual cut of only 2 million board feet a year, an amount so small as to be insignificant in supporting any commercial sawmill operation.

There are no active timber operations in the proposed national park at the present time. There are three small Forest Service timber sales, all of which lie within the boundaries of the recreation area rather than the national park.

Thus it appears evident beyond reasonable doubt that:

The proposed national park and recreation area to be established under S. 1321 contains no significant acreage or volume of commercial timber;

The establishment of the park would have no effect on the timber industry or on employment through the removal of timber from commercial operations;

No existing sawmills or timber sale operators would be adversely affected. Any existing contracts would be honored under the provisions of the bill.

The timberland is not there. The timber is not there. The timber operations are not there. Nor is there a potential for them. One percent or less of the land, timber, and allowable annual cut is not consequential.

The above discussion does not relate to the additional timber that would be withdrawn by enlargement of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area by some 12,000 acres in the Suiattle and White Chuck River corridors. This is covered by Mr. Greeley's letter to you of May 22, and shows that the allowable annual cut of the additional timber that would be reserved is also 2 million board feet.

Neither does the above discussion cover the net effect of the proposed adjustments on the east and southern boundaries of the eastern portion of the present North Cascades Primitive Area to be renamed the Pasayten Wilderness Area.

Boundary adjustments as recommended by the Forest Service in these areas would, I believe, result in making available to commercial timber management some additional timber that has been reserved from status for many years as part of the North Cascade Primitive Area.

Nor would these boundary adjustments result in reserving any significant additional timber. There is a potential allowable annual cut in the Pasayten wilderness of about 5 million board feet, but this timber has been in reserved status for over 30 years.

In the testimony at the Washington, D.C., hearings, questions were raised by some witnesses as to whether the study team gave adequate attention to the economic aspects of its proposals. In order to clarify this matter, I attach for the committee's information a copy of my letter of March 16 to Governor Evans. This letter describes the sources of economic information used in the report and lists the several supplementary reports which bear on the economic aspects.

TABLE 1.—*Land classification of national park and recreation area*

Classification	National park (acres)	National recreation area (acres)	Total acres	Percent of entire study area
Commercial forest areas:				
Area now open to commercial timber cutting	16,700	7,700	24,400	0.85
Area now closed to commercial timber cutting	1,200	5,700	6,900	1.93
Total, all commercial forest land areas	17,900	13,400	31,300	.98
Noncommercial forest land areas	374,100	67,200	441,300	
Non-forest-land areas	176,000	6,400	182,400	20.89
Water area	2,000	13,000	15,000	
All areas	570,000	100,000	670,000	10.63

TABLE 2.—*Commercial timberland and volumes*

Commercial forest area	National park		National recreation area		Both national park and national recreation areas			
	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Percent of entire study area	Proposed	Percent of entire study area
Proposed park and recreation area (acres):								
Available	16,700	0	7,700	13,400	24,400	0.85	13,400	0.46
Reserved	1,200	17,900	5,700	0	6,900	1.93	17,900	5.03
Total	17,900	17,900	13,400	13,400	31,300	.98	31,300	.98
Timber volumes (million board feet):								
Available	376	0	232	403	608	.93	403	.61
Reserved	35	411	171	0	206	1.84	411	3.67
Total	411	411	403	403	814	1.06	814	1.06

MARCH 16, 1966.

Hon. DANIEL J. EVANS,
Governor of Washington,
Olympia, Wash.

DEAR GOVERNOR EVANS: I have a copy of Senator Jackson's letter of March 10 to you concerning the work of your committee on the North Cascades. Then Senator's letter was in response to your inquiry to him of March 7.

I wrote you on February 21 offering to be of any assistance that I could in connection with the work of your committee. The economic information utilized in connection with the preparation of the North Cascades Study Report is found scattered among the six reports listed on page 11 of the printed document, plus the six other supplemental reports listed on pages 11 and 12. The first three of these supplemental reports specifically relate to economic matters, but there are also economic sections and discussions in the basic resource reports.

The material referred to in your letter to Senator Jackson that appears on pages 52 and 53 of the Study Report was obtained from items 1 and 4 of the resource reports listed on page 11. The Study Report includes a discussion on the "Economic Impact of Recommendations" from pages 120–125. Back of this discussion are not only the reports mentioned above but also a good bit of working material, tabulations, statistical estimates, and so on.

All of this information is available for inspection by members of your committee if they wish to do so. Copies of the resource reports are available in the Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands for the State of Washington, the Seattle Office of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the Portland office of the Forest Service. Of the six supplemental reports, items 4 and 5 are printed

in the Study Report itself, item 6 can be obtained from the Portland office of the Forest Service, and items 1 and 2 are available in Washington, D.C.

If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD C. CRAFTS, *Director.*

Mr. CRAFTS. Now, talking to the timber matter, I would like to try to put this in perspective and clear up some of the confusion that appears to exist.

First, if the members of the committee have before them the Study Team Report, if you will turn to page 41, and I am sorry that we don't have these comparable maps to large scale, but if you will look at page 41, you will see that the area considered by the study team extends due south from the Canadian border to White Pass. This is about 6.3 million acres of Federal land. You will also see that in green on that map, the areas of commercial timberland as classified by the Forest Service, and I might say that all of the forest land figures and timber volume figures that are used in this report and the ones in my new statement to you yesterday are Forest Service figures.

You will note that the light green on the map shows the available commercial forest land which is about 4.4 million acres with a total of 6.3 or 70 percent of the area under operable designation by the Forest Service. The reserve timber lands with commercial timber on them are in the darker green. They are confined largely to Mount Rainier Park, to the Cougar Lake limited area just east of the mountain there, the Alpine Lakes limited area and the land in the Glacier Peak limited area. There are some areas on the eastern part of the North Cascades limited area up near the Canadian boundary, but with that map in mind, if you will turn to a larger scale map opposite page 101, you see the area proposed by the study team in larger scale for a national park.

Now this is not exactly the same as the current bill provisions, and I will come to the specific effect of the current bill in a moment, but if you try to see on the larger scale map the areas in green, you will find that there is practically none, there is a little commercial timberland at the upper end of Ross Lake, there is some at the north end of the Chilliwack River, there is a little strip on Beaver Creek, there is a little strip on Thunder Creek, some in Stehekin, a little bit along Bridge Creek. Now the rest of the area on that large scale map shown in yellow, which is a substantial portion of the area is noncommercial forest land. This is land that has never been considered suitable for commercial operation by the Forest Service for a variety of reasons, including accessibility, the erodability of the soil, the kind and quality of the timber and so on. The best estimates that we have are that the timber volumes on the commercial forest lands for the entire area of 6 million acres, is about 65 billion board feet. In addition, on the reserved commercial forest land, there is about 10 billion board feet. There are no volume estimates on the noncommercial forest lands because it has never entered into the Forest Service allowable cut ratio.

Senator BIBLE. These figures, if I understand you, are taken from the Forest Service itself?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is correct, and the Forest Service made the timber resource study that was used as a basis of discussion of timber resources in the report.

Now if I might turn to the effect of the bill itself on the proposed park and national recreation area, and this is shown in the table in this letter that I submitted to Senator Jackson this morning, it includes some 670,000 acres, about 31,000 acres of that 670,000 is classified as commercial timberland. This is about 5 percent, using these disconnected patches of timber which I have mentioned to you.

In another way of looking at it, that commercial forest land of 31,000 acres which is all that would be involved in the park and recreation area proposal is 1 percent of what we considered in the total study.

The volumes of timber on that 31,000 acres of commercial forest lands are about 800 million board feet. This is shown on the second table which I submitted to you.

Under the terms of the park and the national recreation area, about 600 million feet would be classified as available timber at the present time because that is largely in the Eldorado Peaks area south of the Skagit River, and 206 million is currently reserved.

Under the proposed bill, the reserve timber would be about 400 million feet and the available timber about 400 million, in other words this is because timber that lies inside a national recreation area can be harvested.

This amount of timber, the 400 million feet that would be reserved would have an allowable annual cut roughly of about 4 million feet a year. This is not enough timber to support more than a very small circular sawmill, it is a very small amount of timber that would be utilized that would be reserved. At the present time there are no commercial sawmills in the area, there are three small Forest Service timber sales at the lower edge of the Ross Lake Recreation Area. One of these sales has about been completed, the others are very minor in character, and under the terms of the bill those contracts would be continuous, and therefore I think the point I am making is that the amount of timberland in this park and recreation area that has potential utility for commercial operations is negligible. I would also make the point that about half that timber, that north and east of the Skagit River, has long been reserved as part of a Forest Service primitive area. With respect to the timber in the Pasayten Wilderness Area proposal, there are about 400 million board feet of potential commercial timber there. This timber has likewise been reserved since I think in the early thirties as part of the North Cascades Primitive Area, and therefore has not entered into the allowable cut calculations of the Forest Service. The confusion that exists with respect to the large amounts of timber relates to the Glacier Peak area.

Now the figure that the gentleman referred to this morning comes from the fact that if all of the timber on commercial forest land that has been reserved by the Forest Service for many, many years, plus the small additional amount in the Eldorado Peaks area that would be reserved through the creation of the park plus the amount in the Glacier Peak area, which has been reserved as a primitive area for many years and by act of Congress as a wilderness area, since the Wilderness Act was passed, if all of this timber is added all together, you come out to about 3 billion feet, and there is about two and a half billion of those board feet in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area which

would not be affected by the bill before you, except in a very minor way due to the proposed slight extensions in those two river corridors, the Suiattle and the White Chuck. The amount of timber that would be reserved in an extension of those areas has an allowable annual cut according to the Forest Service of 2 million board feet a year, which again is very small. Therefore, the confusion that arises is not with respect to the bill that is before you, but with respect to some of the proposals that have been made to—on the one hand to include all of the area from the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area north into a national park and the counter proposal to open everything up which has been reserved in one way or another by the Forest Service since the thirties, and the only additional timber that this proposal would add is not the amount of timber in the Glacier Peak area or the North Cascades Primitive Area, it is a very negligible amount of timber that is in the Eldorado Peaks area, that part of the park that would be south of the Skagit River, and I think that pretty largely summarizes the situation.

I might say that we gave a great deal of attention to the impact of the study team's proposals, not only on the timber industry, but on the other commercial utilization of resources in this area, and as far as the timber industry goes, the timber is not there in the park and recreational area. About half of the timber that is there has been reserved for many, many years and there are no significant operations in the area at the present time.

Senator BIBLE. I am very happy to have that statement, Dr. Crafts, and I think it is helpful to those people who are in this room who are concerned about the timber problem. Even if you disagree with each other, you ought to have the same general factual basis to go on. I think you set the record straight on that matter. I think there is always some misunderstanding, and sometimes people say certain things about the timber that simply aren't true. Your statement, in summary, is that the amount of timber involved if this bill were to pass is negligible; is that correct?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. And that much of the timber that has been referred to is in areas that have been locked up, so to speak, since 1930 or 1931 or sometime about then?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. So even under the Forest Service, they couldn't do it any differently?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is right, and a great volume of that is in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area on which Congress has already spoken.

Senator BIBLE. Correct, and that isn't before us in this bill here.

Mr. CRAFTS. That is not, no.

Senator BIBLE. Does the Senator from Washington have anything to say? You might want to clarify this further.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Crafts, I just want to try to summarize this if I may. My question that I am putting to you is with direct reference to this bill, not to other proposals that have been made by various groups and organizations. It is my understanding, and I want you to correct me if I am wrong, that if you take into consideration all of the timber that has

been heretofore reserved, which means it is not available for logging, going back to 1931; when you take into consideration the proposed additions in the Eldorado area and in Glacier Park area; and when you take into consideration the Pasayten Wilderness Area, which was set aside as a primitive area back in the thirties, and the fact that not all of that area is being included in this proposal; where do you come out? For instance, some of the reserved lands would be made available for timber cutting; is that not correct?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is right.

Senator JACKSON. So you have to balance that against the additions that are not now reserved. Those additions are with reference to the Glacier Peak Wilderness and the Eldorado area in the park. Have I stated it essentially correct?

Mr. CRAFTS. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Now, where have you come out with reference to any impact on existing logging or timber companies?

Mr. CRAFTS. You come out with the fact that the impact on existing logging and timber companies is negligible. You will come out with respect to the timber that would be subject to commercial operations either on balance or with slight additions, slightly more timber would be made available.

Senator JACKSON. On an annual cutting basis?

Mr. CRAFTS. On an annual cutting basis, and this is because the timber that is inside the national recreation area would be made available, and it is also because of some of the adjustments that the Forest Service proposes.

Senator JACKSON. So, depending on what timber is made available for cutting in the national recreation area, and taking into consideration the timberland that will be released from the reserved primitive areas involved in the Pasayten Wilderness Area, you could come out with a net plus as to available timber?

Mr. CRAFTS. Yes, but I should explain that the plus would be a very small plus; it is largely on balance.

Senator JACKSON. But in any event, it is pretty much even?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. You state in your letter to me two facts that I think are important:

> The proposed National Park and Recreation area to be established under S. 1321 contains no significant acreage or volume of commercial timber. The establishment of the Park would have no effect on the timber industry or on employment through the removal of timber from commercial operations.

Mr. CRAFTS. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. I know some in the audience may feel that we are going a little hard on this, but I think this matter should be thoroughly understood. If anyone has any real point of contention on this, they ought to make themselves clear in specific terms. We will wait until after we are completed with Mr. Crafts, but I do think that it is important that we all understand the facts, as the chairman pointed out, because we get into one misunderstanding after another.

In that connection, I have a letter from my good friend, the mayor of Bellingham. I want to read this first paragraph, Mr. Crafts, and then I want your comment. It is addressed to me, May 22:

I am begging you on behalf of the City of Bellingham and the surrounding area to hold up final passage of Senate Bill 1321 in view of the economic effect it would have on this area. This legislation is not in our best interests as our schools would immediately lose their 25 percent share of the timber sales that are being made under the U.S. Forest Service's planned harvesting program.

Would you comment on that?

Mr. CRAFTS. Well, I think it is in error, Senator Jackson, because of a special provision in the bill, section 501 of your bill provides the distributive share of revenues with respect to accounts as they now exist would not be affected by the removal of the land from national forest status to convert it to park and recreation status.

Now you understand, there are two points here, one, would the gross revenue that the Forest Service takes in be significantly affected, and the answer is "No," because there are no significant timber operations or timber sales that would be reduced. Secondly, under the Forest Service law, the portion, 25-percent portion of the national forest receipts that goes to the county for schools and roads, relates to the relative amount of national forest land in the respective counties. If it were not for these special provisions in this act which overrides the normal procedure, there would be an effect, but by the terms of this special provision, the proportional amount that each county now gets would continue as it has continued in the past.

Senator JACKSON. So the status quo is preserved?

Mr. CRAFTS. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. I mention this to the chairman and to the members of the committee and to the audience present, because here again is the misunderstanding. I know that I have been getting similar inquiries. They think they are going to lose the school receipts, that they are going to be drastically affected. Of course, that is not the case.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the letter from the mayor, John E. Westford, be included at this point in the record, along with a resolution of the city council.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, it will be included in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
Bellingham, Wash., May 22, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senator, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am begging you on behalf of the City of Bellingham and the surrounding area to hold up final passage of Senate Bill S. 1321 in view of the economic effect it would have on this area. This legislation is not in our best interests as our schools would immediately lose their 25 per cent share of the timber sales that are made under the U.S. Forest Service's planned harvesting program.

Any individual of average intelligence, who has lived in or near a timber area, knows that it is absolutely necessary that any timber area be harvested. You are aware as well as those of us who live in this area of the terrible condition of these so-called wilderness parks, with their blown down and rotted timber which is a detriment to any plant life whatsoever.

It is imperative that this area be retained under the supervision of the U.S. Forest Service, who are the only ones qualified to supervise and control areas such as this.

I strongly urge that you see that a comprehensive study is made, which is the only practical way to handle any problems such as this. I have complete

faith in the fact that you will see that this is done before any violent legislation, such as this, is passed. I am certain you will give us this consideration as your constituents and friends.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN E. WESTFORD, *Mayor.*

RESOLUTION

Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Bellingham:

That this Body, in regular session assembled this 22nd day of May, 1967, desires to, and hereby goes on record as, favoring the holding in abeyance of United States Senate Bill S 1321; and, further, it is the unanimous feeling of this Body that no final action or decision relative to said Senate Bill S 1321 should be taken or made by the United States legislators until after such time as a comprehensive study can be made of the North Cascade areas involved.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the City Council; and that copies hereof be sent to each of the senators and representatives of the forty-second district, as well as to each of the members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs as per the list of names of said committee attached to this resolution and by reference made a part hereof.

Passed by the City Council of Bellingham this 22nd day of May, 1967.

Approved by me this 22nd day of May, 1967.

JOHN E. WESTFORD,
Mayor.

Attest:

ALFRED B. LOOP,
City Comptroller.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Utah?

Senator MOSS. I have no questions. I think the clarifications Dr. Crafts has given at this point should be very helpful and will enable us to go ahead discussing the terms of the bill, rather than what somebody's conceptions are.

Senator BIBLE. Before you leave, Dr. Crafts, there was a lady in the second, third, or fourth row that raised her hand and apparently had a question. Will you state your name for the record, please?

Mrs. DEETER. Mrs. William Deeter, Darrington.

I just want to ask him one question. When he was talking about the park up there, I didn't hear any mention of your 10,000 acres, and I just wanted him to mention the timber that is on the 10,000 acres. Is this to be included in this wilderness that there shall be no cutting?

Senator BIBLE. Do you understand the question?

Mr. CRAFTS. I think I understand the question. I think Mrs. Deeter is referring to this acreage and this acreage [indicating], is this right, Mrs. Deeter?

Mrs. DEETER. Yes, the 10,000 acres to be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Mr. CRAFTS. Yes, and the figure is 12,000 acres. The Forest Service revised the estimate, and it is 12,000, and I did mention that of the timber which is here [indicating] which is at the upper end of the Suiattle River, and the timber that is in that cross hatched zone, which is the upper end of the White Chuck, are not yet but would be added to the 10,000 acres to be added.

Senator BIBLE. No, but for the record will you designate it so when this is reproduced in the printed record we will know the exact area we are talking about?

Mr. CRAFTS. These are the 12,000 acres on the western side of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in the Suiattle and White Chuck River corridors that would be added under the terms of the bill to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. The amount of timber on these two portions together, according to the Forest Service, has been estimated allowable sustained yield of 2 million board feet per year, and I believe I did mention that.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, I believe you did.

Thank you very much, and thank you very much Mr. Crafts.

We have one further question. I don't want to open this completely up, because if you are witnesses you can——

Mr. MENZIES. I am Alec Menzies, and I would just like to ask one question. It seems to have been established that there is no commercial timber there. Well why are we sweating about loggers cutting it if there is nothing there to cut?

Senator BIBLE. Dr. Crafts, would you care to respond?

Mr. CRAFTS. Well, there really isn't much I can add, Senator Bible. The information that we have is that there is the timber sale on Damnation Creek at about in here [indicating].

Senator BIBLE. Now identify that for the record again.

Mr. CRAFTS. It is just north of the Skagit River in the lower end of the national recreation area proposal. There is a small timber sale close to, I think it is on Newhalem Creek, in the national recreation area proposal, I believe, and another one right close to Damnation Creek. These are three existing outstanding timber sale contracts of which I am aware and I obtained this information from the Forest Service so I can't respond further than that.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I think that is a satisfactory answer.

Senator JACKSON. There is no prohibition against cutting in a national recreation area?

Mr. CRAFTS. No, there is no prohibition in cutting in a national recreation area and I would further add that any existing contracts which the Forest Service has for timber or for any other utilization would be honored until the conclusion of the contract under the terms of the bill.

Senator BIBLE. I suggest that those of you who have further questions, furnish them to one of the staff people and give them your name and address. We in turn will furnish them to Dr. Crafts and we will have him, after the noon recess, respond to as many questions as any of you have. I think it would make a more orderly procedure.

Our next witness is George Dynes, Port of Skagit County, Mount Vernon. Mr. Dynes?

STATEMENT OF GEORGE DYNES, PORT OF SKAGIT COUNTY, MOUNT VERNON, WASH.

Mr. DYNES. Senator Bible, Senator Moss, and Senator Jackson, I might say that we are very happy you three gentlemen are with us today.

My name for the record is George Dynes, I am President of the Port of Skagit County. The Port of Skagit County takes in all of Skagit County except Fidalgo Island, and at this time I am going to read the resolution passed by our port commissioners:

Resolved, that the Port Commissioners for the Port of Skagit County support the North Cascades as a multiple use program under the administration of the National Forest Service.

Resolved further, that should the Congress of the United States establish a National Park, the area around the North Cross State Highway should be expanded into a larger recreational area than recommended by the National Park Committee. This recreational area should be larger than the recommendation by the Washington State Committee but under no circumstances smaller than the area recommended by the Washington State Park Committee.

Adopted in open session April 26, 1967, and duly authenticated by the signatures affixed hereto.

And signed by our three port commissioners.

I might further enlarge our thoughts on this, and to save time I will read our brief that you gentlemen have in front of you.

I believe that the proposal by the Washington State Game Commission, which offers the greatest benefits to the majority of people in regard to the North Cascades, is the one I favor. A North Cascade National Recreation Area under the direction of a board composed of the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture and the Governor of the State of Washington or their designees is recommended. It would be administered by the U.S. Forest Service under the direction of the above-stated board.

I would be in favor of a 320,000-acre national park in the Picket Wilderness, west of Ross Lake. The North Cascade Cross-State Highway would be completed and used as a scenic and commercial highway, with hunting prohibited within a mile on either side of the road.

Management of fish and game would remain under the direction of the Washington State Game Commission. No hunting would be permitted until after September 8.

The multiple recreation area, which comprises about one-quarter of the total area, would allow construction of campgrounds, cabins, lodges, and ski areas or other commercial developments compatible with the area.

The designated wilderness area, a little over one-half of the total area, would prohibit logging, grazing, mining, and roadbuilding. This proposal would appear to guarantee preservation of the wilderness character of the North Cascades.

These proposals would roughly make available one-quarter in a recreation area, one-quarter in a national park, and the other one-half in a wilderness area.

Trusting that your committee will give full consideration to these proposals in the best interest of the majority of the people in the State of Washington.

I might say that we think this will kind of help to satisfy everybody—we will try to satisfy everybody; I know you can't, we never have—but we will just have to try for the majority. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. I have just one question I want to ask. You are aware, of course, that the North Cascades Highway would be within the national recreation area?

Mr. DYNES. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Are you satisfied with the proposed boundary of the national recreation area as it relates to the North Cascades Highway?

Mr. DYNES. We would like to see it extended farther.

Senator JACKSON. Well, can you submit a letter and indicate what additional area you are talking about, because it doesn't say in the resolution.

Mr. DYNES. Well, that is right. We more or less feel that the experts that you have, both in the Forest Service and the State parks, should determine that and come back with what they think is the thing to do.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Utah?

Senator MOSS. No questions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

Our next witness is Roger A. Boyd, chairman of the board of directors, Darrington Consolidated Schools, Darrington, Wash. Mr. Boyd?

STATEMENT OF ROGER A. BOYD, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, DARRINGTON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

Mr. BOYD. Senator Jackson, Senator Bible, Senator Moss, I am Roger Boyd, chairman of the Darrington School District, and I have been selected to represent the views of the citizens within our district. I might further add that these views are also shared by me.

As you know, our area lies within some of the proposed national park and we are vitally concerned with the preservation and management of this land, as practiced by the multiple use concept of the Forest Service. We want to be assured of the continuation of recreation, as well as industry.

We feel that there are presently too many acres now within the present national park system in the State of Washington, and any further extension of national parks or wilderness areas are unnecessary and detrimental to the continued welfare and prosperity of our State.

We also feel that the creation of this park and wilderness areas will place additional burdens and hardships on the citizens of this area because of increased funds needed to administer this system, which would conflict with Forest Service management, as well as the unemployment it would create in this area.

We know that this park and wilderness proposal will prohibit road construction, rock hounding, logging, mining, industry, and skiing as we generally know it.

Park and wilderness use would be available only for about 3 months in a year, whereas a multiple use concept would make available all types of recreation as well as industry. [Long pause.]

I am pausing, gentlemen, so that Senator Jackson may hear my testimony.

Senator BIBLE. I must insist that we have order. We have a problem here that we just had to discuss.

Senator JACKSON. I am following your testimony very closely, that is why I am checking on something.

Mr. BOYD. Thank you, Senator.

We would like to see more roads encouraged to be built so as to make the access of forest fire control easier in addition to providing more areas accessible to all the recreationists.

Mining and exploration should be allowed as provided by present laws under the supervision of the Forest Service.

It has been stated that the Supreme Creator made this area to be enjoyed by all. Is it not true also that the Creator put this valuable ore and timber there to be used by us? It should not be wasted. Present roads were inaugurated by loggers, miners and other industrious groups such as Seattle City Light. Present so-called conservationists have no qualms about using these routes of access now, but object to future generations enjoying additional routes.

We feel that a great percentage of our population are now physically able to endure the rigors of traveling by foot or horseback, but when we become senior citizens we would also enjoy the opportunity to be able to make the same excursions by mechanized travel, and unless roads are permitted to be constructed, we will be denied this pleasure. So we feel that the present park proposal is for the enjoyment of the favored minority.

We feel that unless extensions to the present roads are allowed, hardly anyone will be able to make the entire trip to enjoy all of the scenic beauty that these mountains provide.

We are of the opinion that we are devoting too much territory and facilities to the idle, and not enough area and facilities to the industrious.

And further, gentlemen, I have another little summary I would like to add to this which I haven't presented to you in written form, and that is this, I would like to give you some very interesting figures. In the State of Washington there are the Olympic National Park of 896,599 acres, Rainer National Park, 241,782 acres, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, 98,500 acres, Whitman National Monument, 98 acres, Fort Vancouver National Monument, 90 acres. This is a total of 1,237,069 acres in various National Recreation Areas. In addition there are 1,384,196 acres of wilderness, bringing the total to 2,621,265 acres. To this, Mr. Jackson's bill would add another 1,180,000 acres, making a staggering total of 3,801,265 acres of land in the State of Washington set aside for recreation and no other purpose, and another 65,667 acres of State park and recreation areas not to mention all the private parks, et cetera, and we ask ourselves if we can afford it. Where does it end, this demand for more and more of our land? Let's wake up before we have nothing left. If we don't we will be concerned about what we are going to eat during the week, and where we shall spend our weekends.

I have lots more to add, but I would like to allow time for other people to enjoy the testimony, so you gentlemen can also acknowledge, but I would like to add this, we, the citizens of Darrington, are in favor of the multiple use concept and management established by the Forest Service. We want to be assured that the areas in question are being used and enjoyed by all, not just the so-called conservationists. We see no reason to divorce the Forest Service from the Mount Baker National Forest who have raised this area from infancy and grant custody of this area to a new foster parent.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. Any questions?

Senator JACKSON. I have just one question. What is the area of the Darrington School District; what does it cover?

Mr. BOYD. It covers, Senator Jackson, all the way from about 5 or 6 miles east of, also clear up to the Cascade Crest, and we also take in a portion of Skagit County which is now known as Benedict.

Senator JACKSON. You mentioned in the second paragraph of your statement:

> As you know, our area lies within some of the proposed National Park and we are vitally concerned with the preservation and management of this land, as practiced by the multiple use concept of the Forest Service.

What part of the school district area is in the proposed national park as embodied in the pending bill?

Mr. BOYD. Are you asking me percentagewise, Senator, for the total acres?

Senator JACKSON. No. Is there any part of it?

Mr. BOYD. Oh. We go clear up to the national crest, yes. We take parts of it.

Senator JACKSON. What parts?

Mr. BOYD. Clear up to the national crest.

Senator JACKSON. Well that is not involved in the national park. You are referring to the wilderness area?

Mr. BOYD. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Well the wilderness area is not the national park.

Mr. BOYD. Senator Jackson, I didn't come here to argue with you and if you want more testimony——

Senator BIBLE. Well, I don't think anybody is trying to—I think it is a perfectly proper question. He is just asking what part of your school district is within the proposed national park? I am sure I don't know.

Senator JACKSON. Well, would you supply it for the record?

Mr. BOYD. I will be happy, Senator Jackson, to be able to report to you at a later date, to give you the correct figures, and I will see that your office receives it.

Senator BIBLE. I think it would be helpful for the record. I think it is a very, very proper question. I don't know the answer myself.

Senator JACKSON. I think you will find, Mr. Boyd, that the national park does not reach any part of Snohomish County, or that part of Skagit County that you have in mind. That is why I asked the question.

Mr. BOYD. There again, Senator Jackson, I will repeat the answer that I gave you previously, that I would be happy to supply it at a later date. I want to be able to allow the others to be able to give their testimony. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Well, we will keep the record open on that, Mr. Boyd.

(The information requested is as follows:)

DARRINGTON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS,
DISTRICT NO. 330,
Darrington, Wash., July 12, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, U.S. Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: At the Public Hearing held May 27, 1967, in Mt. Vernon, Washington, at which time I represented the Darrington School District No. 330, you made the request for information relative to the size and acreage of our school district.

Enclosed is an up-to-date description of the Darrington School District No. 330, recently prepared in the office of the Intermediate Superintendent of Schools at Everett by Mrs. Dorothy Bennett. This description of the school district boundaries is reliable and will give you the information requested.

I trust that this material will reach you in time to be helpful. Do not hesitate to write me if I can be of further service in resolving the questions at hand for the best interests of the Darrington School District No. 330.

Very truly yours,

R. A. BOYD, *Chairman.*

BOUNDARIES OF DARRINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 330

(Revised as of July 21, 1966)

Beginning at the NW corner of Sec. 1, Twp. 32N, R 7E; thence south along the west boundary of Secs. 1 and 12 to the SW corner of the NW¼, NW¼ of said Sec. 12; thence east to mid channel of the north fork of the Stillaguamish River; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of said river to the south boundary of Government Lot 8 in said Sec. 12; thence westerly along the south boundary of Government Lots 8 and 7 to the west boundary of said Sec. 12; thence south along the west boundary of Secs. 12, 13, 24 and 25, all in Twp. 32N, R 7E to the SW corner of said Sec. 25; thence east along the south boundary of Sec. 25, Twp. 32N, R 7E and along the south boundary of Secs. 30, 29, 28 and 27, all in Twp. 32N, R 8E to the NW corner of Sec. 35, Twp. 32N, R 8E; thence south to the SW corner of said Sec. 35; thence east along the south boundary of Secs. 35 and 36, Twp. 32N, R 8E to the NW corner of Sec. 6, Twp. 31N, R 9E; thence south along the west boundary of R 9E to the SW corner of Sec. 31, Twp. 31N, R 9E; thence east along the south boundary of Twp. 31N to the NW corner of Sec. 6, Twp. 30N R 11E; thence south along the west boundary of R 11E to the SW corner of Sec. 31, Twp. 30N, R 11E; thence east along the south boundary of Twp. 30N to the SE corner of Sec. 36, Twp. 30N, R 11E; thence north along the east boundary of R 11E to the NE corner of Sec. 1, Twp. 30N, R 11E; thence east along the south boundary of Twp. 31N to an intersection with the easterly boundary of Snohomish County; thence in a northerly direction following the easterly boundary of Snohomish County to an intersection with the north boundary of Snohomish County; thence west along the north boundary of Snohomish Co. to the NE corner of Sec. 1, Twp. 32N, R 10E; thence north along the east boundary of R 10E to the north boundary of Twp. 33N, said point being in Skagit County; thence west along north boundary of Twp. 33N to the NW corner of Sec. 6, Twp. 33N, R 8E; thence south along the west boundary of R 8E to the NW corner of Sec. 6, Twp. 32N, R 8E, said point being on the boundary between Skagit and Snohomish Counties; thence west along the north boundary of Sec. 1, Twp. 32N, R 7E to the NW corner of said Sec. 1 and the point of beginning.

(Staff note: This legal description indicates that the boundaries of the proposed North Cascades National Park and the Darrington School District #330 are separated by over six miles at their nearest points.)

Senator Moss. I understand you objected to the national park because there wouldn't be roads built. Is it your understanding that you do not have roads in a national park?

Mr. BOYD. This is the understanding that I—well I wouldn't say—there are roads in there, but it is my understanding that additional roads will not be allowed.

Senator Moss. There is nothing to prohibit building of additional roads in a national park. As a matter of fact, the development of a park would be predicated in part on providing roads for accessibility into various areas of the park.

Mr. BOYD. Thank you, Senator Moss. I also feel that this will extend also to the wilderness area.

Senator Moss. Well, there again the wilderness area is a different situation. That has already been created by legislation, except those two small additions, but the national park does have roads. I didn't want to leave the misconception that there would be no roads permitted in the national park.

Mr. BOYD. Is it my understanding then, gentlemen, that if this bill goes through that roads will be permitted within the proposed national park wilderness area?

Senator BIBLE. Within the national park, the answer is "Yes."

Mr. BOYD. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, sir. We certainly appreciate your testimony.

Our next witness is Sig Hjaltalin, Washington Cattlemen's Association, Bellingham. Is Mr. Hjaltalin here?

(No response.)

Senator BIBLE. His statement will be incorporated in the record if it is submitted.

Our next witness is Mrs. Pauline Dyer, of Seattle.

STATEMENT OF MRS. PAULINE DYER, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mrs. DYER. Mr. Chairman, I am Pauline Dyer, of Seattle, Wash. This is a statement made in my personal behalf, but I would like to preface it with a few remarks before I start reading it.

I should say that I am a member of the Sierra Club with some 20 years' residence in the State of Washington, perhaps one of those members in the Sierra Club that encouraged the national organization throughout the country to take an interest in the North Cascades. I am grateful that they did.

Such a thing as wild country entered my ken when I was 20; it was then that I moved from New York City to southeastern Alaska and discovered there was land not yet altered or seriously affected by human alteration. Later when my husband and I settled in the Puget Sound region, I discovered that all of the great unspoiled beauty left was not just up North; it had remained in the North Cascades of Washington State, too.

It wasn't until 1952 that we realized the forested and mountain grandeur of this region was not to be taken for granted, and we joined in the efforts then to convince the Forest Service the area deserved wilderness area status. We believed it should be retained for the enjoyment and edification of present and future generations, as well as believing that some parts of this land of ours should be allowed the right of existing unscathed for its own sake. And, incidentally, I hope that Congress might be able to take separate steps to permit some primeval Alaskan forests to exist for all time.

So, it is with a good deal of pleasure that I appear before you today and welcome you to our exceptionally lovely corner of the United States. I do wish to thank Senator Jackson for his part in the actions leading to the hearings relative to the North Cascades.

The proposals in S. 1321 are a good start in delineating the nucleus of the North Cascades needing congressional recognition for perpetuation of its wilderness alps, as contrasted to the civilized Alps of Europe. This bill is a compromise and I would encourage you to also examine the conservationists' original proposal issued under the auspices of the North Cascades Conservation Council in 1963. All of the recommendations contained in it are not embodied in the amendments they and the mountaineers have outlined during these hearings. Although

I consider the North Cascades National Park outlined in the 1963 proposal to be the most superior, even the organizations preparing it are not seeking in the amendments offered here all that would be desirable. Nevertheless I believe that with the few amendments they propose to S. 1321, this would allow viable protection of a desirable part of the whole.

I shall not detail these additions in this statement, but refer you to the testimony of the above organizations. However, I would like to comment briefly on a few.

1. The national park boundaries should be extended westward along the Cascade River to approximately Marble Creek, and the west side forested valleys of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area need to be enlarged.

2. The eastern boundaries should encompass a greater portion of Lake Chelan and surrounding country, to approximately Safety Creek.

3. The Thunder Arm hydroelectric proposal should not be included in the legislation. I am not an expert, but it is my understanding that the technological competence of thermal and nuclear generated power may be capable of providing peaking power in the not too distant future. In any event, it would seem pound foolish to sacrifice this valley for power which has to come from other sources than hydropower eventually.

4. The Granite Creek Valley should be in the national park, for maintenance of the roadside as a parkway. Witness the uncluttered attributes along other parkways in other national parks contrasted to the unattractive developments, forest removal, and gradual evolution of the Snoqualmie and Stevens Passes highways to multilaned, superhighways.

Granite Creek's drainage is important for the extent of primeval forest that should never see a patch cut. In a perusal of the U.S. Forest Service Manual, I would anticipate the eventual replacement of these old growth forests with logging and thrifty young forests as industry men like to term them. The following guideline for Forest Service management would spell ultimate extinction of Granite Creek's virgin acreage: Section 2121.35–13—a "* * * multiple use plan includes optimum consideration of all resources and recognizes timber as the key value with a high level of sustained production of quality timber as the goal." It was this forest criteria which has resulted in that agency's past decisions adverse to perpetuating a forest for other than timber production and which led to seeking firmer protection than that agency has been prepared to give to the North Cascades. A moratorium on logging of the Granite Creek forests has been sought, and it is my firm recommendation that only under the National Park Service will the automobile traveler of the North Cross-State Highway know its unlogged loveliness.

5. It also cannot be too strongly emphasized that a road should never be started down Bridge Creek. Part way will surely mean full length later, and the special charm of Stehekin will be gone forever.

I would also like to include some general comments.

Senator BIBLE. I wonder if you wouldn't mind just briefly summarizing your general comments. Our problem is that we still have 40

more witnesses and we only have the one day set for this hearing in Mount Vernon.

Mrs. DYER. I am aware of that. These comments are made really in response to the testimony in the Seattle hearing on Thursday.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that. I have been told that I am wrong. We don't have 40 witnesses, we have 70, so that being true, starting with the next witness I am going to put a time limit on because it is the only way we will be able to hear all the witnesses.

Mrs. DYER. How much time do I have left?

Senator BIBLE. Well, I would say 2 minutes.

Mrs. DYER. As nonhunters (and the Puget Sound Governmental Conference survey revealed that in the Greater Puget Sound region three out of four of us do not hunt), a national park is a refuge not only for wildlife therein but for the humans wishing to wander in roadless country beyond the threat of guns during the pleasant weather of the usual hunting season.

As a onetime skier, but not a downhill type (and now a snowshoer), I believe there are ample areas where commercially operated skiing can be developed in this State. I saw a list of such at one time and would like permission to submit this later for your information and files.

Relative to skiing in national parks, the following comments, distilled in discussion with a friend, a skiing friend at that, are offered:

Permanent ski tow facilities have been allowed in national parks, in Yosemite and Rocky Mountain National Parks. I understand these are in areas where tow towers and towline slashes through the forest marring the landscape are hidden from summer users, in small, little used valleys in the parks. Even so I am somewhat uncomfortable knowing they are there.

Tow towers and superstructures, along with cable lines and chairs, do not make pleasant windows through which to view the flower meadows, and do not make a pretty frame for a view of the mountains.

National parks are outdoor museums and unique nationally significant landscapes; hence, skiing development for the benefit of a local population is not in the national interest. Therefore, ski facilities must be removable during the period when national usage is more common. Many park ski areas probably would not exist except that a park area had the first possible year-round road into high country, except for mountain highway passes. The standard at which the few park roads were built allowed possible winter maintenance, compared with lower standard Forest Service roads. Only recently has the Forest Service and private capital had sufficient funds to build high-speed roads into possible ski areas, as at Crystal Mountain north of Mount Rainier National Park.

National park ski area use is oriented towards family-type skiing, sledding fun, snowshoeing, and romping in the snow—not to high powered, more vigorous downhill groups requiring steep grades and chair lifts to climb to their tops.

Just as permanent ski lifts make me uneasy, I have a similar apprehension about tramways. On first blush they might sound like the answer to a parkman's prayer. But I fear their damage can be as great, if not greater, than the scarring of roads, if roads are properly designed and controlled. I spent only a few days in Switzerland, but

I would not care to see the concept there transferred to our wild alplands in the North Cascades. I would not like to contemplate that someday a Jungfrau-type cable car might breach the slopes or innards of Mount Challenger in the Picket Range, or Mount Shuksan—a not-inconceivable step should trams first extend up Arctic Creek or to Price Lake as suggested in management plans.

It would be a desecration here, and the horrible thought arises that it could be the forerunner for areas elsewhere as technology makes it more feasible—Mount McKinley? Mount Everest with oxygen-equipped cars? A cable way was proposed for the Matterhorn 10 or 12 years ago and even in those less than wilderness alps a protest arose around the world.

I think the uniqueness of the nearly untrammeled value of the North Cascades needs careful management that will never downgrade their high quality—both for the Nation and the world. I think an excellent North Cascades National Park as outlined in S. 1321, with the amendments suggested by the North Cascades Council and herein, is the best future for this country. I think the National Park Service, operating under the National Park Act of 1916, can best assure that the scenery and the wildlife therein can be passed on in an unimpaired condition for future generations, not only for the human race but also for the wildlife therein, both plant and animal.

Kennecott Copper and Miner's Ridge: Add my voice in the most vehement protest possible to any mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. There are some lands in these United States that should never have become the private holdings of any one person or company—and this is one of them; there are some lands that should be held in trust for all Americans—and this is one of them.

The land laws permitting transfer of the public domain to private bodies is an archaic concept. The Nation no longer needs to encourage economic exploitation of unknown county. If we continue with the privilege of allowing acquisition of public land by one class of citizen interested in converting its resources for profit, then the privilege should be provided other citizens to acquire public land for the express purpose of leaving it alone. The only procedure by which this can be possible, of course, is for you in Congress to provide wilderness areas and national parks. Some means must be devised by which the United States can reconsider its giveaway of the public domain in a retaking when extraordinary scenic and intangible values are at stake.

It is my understanding that in 1942 because of anticipated war needs of the Second World War, a mineral access road to Miner's Ridge had been granted by the Forest Service, but that this was rescinded by the War Production Board in February 1943. If the Nation was able to pass through that desperate war effort without needing to utilize the copper in Miner's Ridge, I am extremely skeptical about Kennecott's assertion that it is necessary for today's war operations. If copper were in critical supply for a last ditch effort in the Nation's survival, copper would not now be used in new plumbing, cooking utensils, or quarters.

I am confident Congress can find a way to avert this mining disecration.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mrs. Dyer.

The next witness is Milo Moore, to be recognized for 5 minutes.

STATEMENT OF MILO MOORE, VALUMINES, INC.

Mr. MOORE. Senators Moss, Bible, and Jackson, I represent a number of people who have prospected these hills in question, the Cascade mining area, over 30 years ago. I am accompanied here today with two of my hiking friends of those years, and one of my mining partners, William Schorn, who is still mining in the Cascade mining area, and Fred Martin, who is a life-long resident of the upper river, Upper Skagit area, who also has gone over these hills for the past 35 or 40 years.

It is our hope that after conclusion of these hearings, the testimony that has been taken, account of all facts recognized, that these bills pertaining to the creation of a new park in the North Cascades mining area be lost in committee.

Senator BIBLE. I am quite sure that quite a few of you here share in that same thought. You go right ahead. You look like a good spokesman.

Mr. MOORE. Years ago, when I was a young fellow, I had a lot of energy, got started out in hiking, and I followed the footsteps of the early miners that were here in 1,000 or more, prospecting these hills before 1900, and they had left holes where they had dug tunnels, mines and so forth. I was a camp cook in those days, and I have seen samples and indications of ore, richness of metals, all over these areas in questions. So I began to prospect on my own to find something of value for future years to develop. I am like the miners who dug the holes in the hills and climbed the hills and done it the hard way, I checked the Cadastral Land Survey in Olympia and Spokane and found the old records, the old mining records, studied them and then I set out to buy interest in some claims. Now that was over 25 years ago. We have 10,000 tons of ore blocked out in the Middle Fork of the Cascades. We have in five of our patented claims—

Senator BIBLE (interrupting.) What kind of ore is that?

Mr. MOORE. That is Galena ore; it has traces of quartz, gold, copper, silver, lead, and zinc.

In those days, Governor Hartley recognized the value of these mines and mineral recesses of the Cascade mining area, and he built a road in there called the Mine to Market Road. Fred Martin and other pioneers had worked hard for it. It went into Marblemount about 12 miles, I believe, and then the late Governor Wallgren, when he became Governor, also gave interest to building and extending the Mine to Market Road in that area and helped to get further money.

Since then we have had to depend largely upon the loggers and the logging people, who take the timber, to build roads closer to our mining claims. When they were first developed, it was 50 miles by canoe and pack horse to the Middle Fork of the Cascades and over $50,000 was spent in 1905 in the pioneer claim alone in digging, and developing. The same ore shows all over the Middle Fork and North Fork of the Cascade mining area, and in the Horseshoe Basin. I think it would be unwise, gentlemen, to change any of our laws at the present time, so far as the mining interests are concerned. I think that, if we live to be a hundred years old, we will never see those mountains marred by any purpose beyond reason. Those mountains are big,

beyond imagination; if they are marred to any extent and the beauty of this wild area marred, it will be because millions of dollars necessary to our economy has been taken out.

I believe, gentlemen, that it would be a great, harmful act to result in this region being turned over to a park under the care of the Interior Department.

Senator BIBLE. Let me just ask you two questions, Mr. Moore. You and your associates hold how many claims within the proposed park area?

Mr. MOORE. We have five patented claims on the Middle Fork of the Cascades, and I am not quite sure according to the map whether this takes it in or not, and nine patented claims in the area of Horseshoe Basin. Now, William Thorn, my mining partner, also has other interests, and he is mining up there and they have a great holding up there.

Senator BIBLE. How much ore have you produced from these mines that you have held over the years?

Mr. MOORE. We haven't produced any, except samples; it has probably been 5 or 6 tons.

Senator BIBLE. You and your associates actually have not sold any of this galena or any of the type of mineral from the claims you hold?

Mr. MOORE. We had these claims sold until this wilderness park talk came up in the newspapers and the Canadian interests were——

Senator BIBLE (interrupting). Well, I understand that, but actually have you or have you not sold gold or silver or iron or copper or anything else from any of the mining claims that you have yourself, you and your associates?

Mr. MOORE. We are holding on to them until such time as the Government realizes the need to develop its own resources instead of looking for foreign metal.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I do not like mineral importations either; I come from a mining region. But I still don't know that you have answered my question. As I understand it, then, the claims that you and your associates have have not been producers up to date?

Mr. MOORE. No, but it is 5 miles from the end of the road in to our pioneer claim now. They go in by horseback, and you can't bring much out on horseback.

Senator BIBLE. One of your problems is the fact that you don't have a mine-to-market road. Thank you very much.

Mr. MOORE. I would like to file a resolution with you.

Senator BIBLE. The resolution may be filed on behalf of you and your associates.

(The resolution referred to follows:)

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VALUMINES INC., PUYALLUP, WASH.

Whereas the Board of Directors of Valumines Incorporated, all being registered voters and citizens of the United States and the State of Washington and being the chosen representatives of some five hundred registered voters and citizens of the United States and the State of Washington who are shareholders in Valumines Incorporated, unanimously agreed, in meeting assembled in Seattle, Washington, to consider the proposed North Cascades National Park or Parks to be made in the State of Washington, in a fair and impartial manner, and

Whereas the Board of Directors of said Corporation, during said considerations while in meeting assembled in Seattle, Washington, very carefully consid-

ered and analyzed all known publicity, proposals, discussions, suppositions, conjectures, alternatives, and so on, which were available relative to said proposed park or parks plans and systems, and

Whereas, during these said considerations of the said Board of Directors of said Corporation many arguments both against said plans and systems and for said plans and systems were duly discussed and considered, and

Whereas, said Board of Directors representatives of said voters and citizens of the United States and the State of Washington are of the unanimous opinion that the good Senator Henry M. Jackson and Governor Daniel J. Evans in their unending quests to serve the public, apparently have lost sight of some of the will, rights and privileges of the majority of their constituents in these actions, and

Whereas it is further the unanimous opinion of said Board of Directors that these said proposed plans and systems will do much harm to the State of Washington's economy by hindering, hampering and possibly even eventually precluding two of the State of Washington's principal industries, namely the logging and tourist industries, and

Whereas it is further the unanimous opinions of said Board of Directors, that the great State of Washington will be further handicapped, in that sportsman activities such as hunting will be curtailed and/or discontinued, and

Whereas it appears that the original areas outlined have apparently been altered to suit the tastes and desires of financially and politically powerful outside interests in the area through compromise, and

Whereas it further appears that other out of state financially and politically powerful interests who are apparently opposed to such natural operations and industries as tourism, logging and underground mining operations have had their reasonings and feelings considered foremost and in other than equal ratios, and

Whereas, in the case of mining operations, sight has been lost of the requirements and needs of the United States, the State of Washington and the people thereof, since all published statistics continually amplify the shortage of gold, silver, copper and other metals, and estimates have been published of the dire need of a minimum of from 45 per cent to 110 per cent more of these metals between 1970 and 1980, and

Whereas, it is obvious the naturalists, economists and other groups of the United States and the State of Washington have no real conception of an underground mining operation, or of the logging industry other than ones seen from a train window or in an outdated movie version of the same and therefore do not realize, the full value of thousands of tons of ore being mined in an area of from two to three acres of land, having been made aware only of strip and open pit mining operations; and the full value of the logging and forest products industry and their self controlled reforestation into beautiful controlled disease free forests, nor of the huge contributions these industries make to the economy and a third major industry in our state, that of tourism, and

Whereas, it is further obvious from this lack of knowledge and communication that some of the public have been incited against some of the aforesaid industries and operations by having their opinions, feelings and affections alienated through distortion, concealment, and other practices not conducive to good public relations, now

Therefore be it resolved by the board of directors of Valumines Incorporated, that,

1. It is the desire of Valumines Incorporated to be on record as strongly opposed to the present form, plans and systems of any proposed North Cascades National Park or any such other completely restrictive type of operation in the same general area, because it does not contain the proper specific compromise (a) to allow or permit such industries or activities as outlined above to continue acting and/or operating and,

2. That the aforementioned industries, which specifically benefit the public, our nation, and our state, by providing necessities in surroundings which are normally kept and operated in such a manner that they do not detract from the adjoining and surrounding areas and are therefore completely compatible with tourism, sportsman activities and so on, and are in effect a part of our history, heritage and economy, be permitted and allowed to continue operation in this discussed area in any case, and

3. That the good Senator Henry M. Jackson and our Governor Daniel J. Evans and the Congress and Senate of the United States of America and any

and all other persons be made aware of this strong objection and opposition to the present proposed North Cascade National Park Plan without proper compromise to specifically provide for continued uses as authorized at present, as voiced by the Board of Directors of Valumines Incorporated acting as the strong voice of some five hundred people who are their constituents, citizens and persons and who have extreme courage of their convictions and which have been voiced herein.

Passed and adopted by the Valumines Incorporated at their meeting assembled in Seattle, Washington this seventeenth day of May, 1967 A. D.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is Mr. Jack Nutter of Bellingham——

Mr. MOORE. I have two friends with me who would like to share my time. They have mining interests.

Senator BIBLE. The trouble is your time is 2 minutes overdue, but we would be happy to file their statements. Well, you might make it a short statement.

Mr. MOORE. I made reservations for time for these people.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. You might make a short statement. Would you settle for 3 minutes?

STATEMENT OF FRED J. MARTIN

Mr. MARTIN. I have a statement here I can read in 5 minutes.

Senator BIBLE. All right I don't know how these fives or sixes are going to come out. I think in fairness we came from Washington right to your backyard, and we did so in good faith. We attempt to hear as many of you as we can. I am kind of a patient sort of old guy, but with 3 days and thousands of witnesses we have to be back in Washington. We just do the best we can with what we have got, so I will quit talking and give you 5 minutes.

Mr. MARTIN. I know that you put up with a lot in these hearings.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Fred J. Martin. I was born and raised in the upper Skagit Valley. I am quite familiar with the area to be included in the proposed national park. In fact, I am positive that I am much more familiar with the area than many of the people who have testified before your committee.

At the Seattle hearing, Thursday, several who testified were very vehement in their denunciation of the proposal to open a copper mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I should like to submit this brief statement on that proposal.

In recent weeks much has been written and said about the plans of Kennecott Copper Co. to develop and operate their copper mine on Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Some statements are being made by people who know very little about the area or the factors involved. Recently, Governor Evans stated that he would assist in the campaign to block this mining industry in northwest Washington. I believe the Governor has very little firsthand knowledge of the mining property or the area involved. I think that he should first visit the area and inspect the mining property before taking a definite stand.

A short time ago, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer carried an editorial opposing the development of this mine. The editor stated that the mine was only a "stone's throw," from beautiful Image Lake on Miner's Ridge. Actually the mining property is 2 miles from Image Lake—

which is quite a long "stone's throw." Also, there are at least two low ridges between Image Lake and the mining property so that no part of the property or the mining operation will be visible from that spot.

The claims encompassing the mining property were located before the turn of the century. A considerable amount of development work has been done. The Kennecott Co. has, I believe, already invested more than a million dollars in that property. The copper ore of the area is of low grade which can be mined profitably only by using the most modern methods. Copper is in short supply at this time and is needed in our defense industries. We are now importing a large part of the copper used in this country. In the event of a third world war, that foreign supply would undoubtedly be cut off. Our State division of mines informs me that the ore also contains a percentage of molybdenum which is a strategic substance now in short supply.

I have no knowledge of the company's plans, but it seems reasonable to assume that they would build a road up Miner's Creek and start operations at the bottom of the ore body, which would be several thousand feet below the summit of Miner's Ridge. The Forest Service has plenty of authority, under the Wilderness Act, to require the miner to remove all evidence of the mining operations and to rehabilitate the disturbed area after the mining job is done. It may be possible to build a dam across the lower end of the excavation and create an artificial lake which would add to the scenic value of the Miner's Ridge area.

There are many people talking about our wilderness areas who have never seen them and never will, because it would be physically impossible for them to make the trail trips involved.

Recently, Skagit County lost a substantial payroll which would have been provided by a new aluminum plant. The plant was lost because of the stubbornness of a handful of selfish people. It now appears that we may lose an important mining industry through the efforts of a small, but vociferous, group of misinformed and misguided people.

If the Boeing Co. plants should close down for 6 months, I believe that the very same people who are trying to block this mining industry would then be welcoming it with open arms and would be clamoring for more such high employment projects.

Here is an important point which I have not heard mentioned: Image Lake on Miner's Ridge is a very beautiful spot. However, there are thousands of beautiful spots in the Cascade Mountains and in other parts of the State of Washington, but there is only one large body of copper ore in this State and that happens to be in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. That ore should be mined now that copper is scarce and needed in our defense industries.

No one loves the wilderness more than I do, and I fully realize that our recreational resources mean much to the future development of northwest Washington. However, I firmly believe that we should conserve, develop, and properly use all of our natural resources, which certainly includes our mineral resources.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Martin.

Our next witness is Jack Nutter, Bellingham Sportsmen's Club, Bellingham.

STATEMENT OF JACK NUTTER, SECRETARY, BELLINGHAM SPORTSMEN'S CLUB

Mr. NUTTER. My name is Jack Nutter, secretary of the Bellingham Sportsmen's Club. I am appearing in the club's behalf for this hearing.

As sportsmen of Whatcom County we very strongly oppose the national park bill S. 1321 because—

1. We strongly believe in multiple use for as much of the North Cascades as can be saved for multiple use. We can see no reason why hunting, rock hunting, ski developments, and freedom to camp should not be allowed in the real wilderness areas of the North Cascades, and national parks do not allow for this type of use.

2. We know that the high-quality fishing of the two large lakes, Ross Lake and Diablo Lake, would suffer under park management. These two large, artificial, low-country lakes will continue to require close management to maintain good fishing, and we have good reason to believe from past national park policy that they would consider fishing only a secondary use of the lakes.

3. We know that numerous high lakes in this area require regular planting to get good production, and this necessitates State control.

4. As sportsmen we have enjoyed traditional hunting rights in the North Cascades. If a large park were established we would lose our rights to hunt mountain goat, deer, bear, cougar and grouse in much of the North Cascades. This is a needless loss of game resources as modern game management methods take only the surplus animals.

5. The U.S. Forest Service has been a sound administrator in the North Cascades and we feel that they better understand our needs of all the people in Washington than does the Park Service.

However, as sportsmen who recognize a great national interest in the establishment of a national park in the Cascades, we, in the spirit of compromise, endorse Governor Evans' proposal for a national wilderness park in the Picket Range. We feel that his North Cascade Study Committee did an excellent job of recommending to him the best use of the North Cascades. We especially endorse the committee's proposal to designate the recreational areas, including the Mount Baker Recreational Area, as a part of any congressional action in the North Cascades. We strongly oppose any inclusion of Mount Baker into a national park.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Nutter. Any comments or questions?

Senator JACKSON. As you know, Mount Baker is not included in this proposed bill?

Mr. NUTTER. Well, we feel that you are leaving the door open, and this could be included at a later date which we don't want to see.

Senator BIBLE. It appears to me that we can't look into the future and tell you what might happen many years from now, but it is certainly fair to observe that Mount Baker is not included within the proposed National Park.

Mr. NUTTER. Well, we have to look at the record, things expand as we go along.

Senator BIBLE. I don't think anybody can tell you what they might be doing 25 or 30 or 40 years from now, but it is not included within the present national park proposal.

Mr. NUTTER. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Nutter.

The next witness is Mr. V. O. Burns, Bellingham Chamber of Commerce, Bellingham.

STATEMENT OF JACK MAYNE, FOR V. O. BURNS OF THE BELLINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. MAYNE. My name is Jack Mayne, and I will move from the press table here and put on my other hat and move to the witness table.

I have two statements here, each of them occupying a position on your lengthy list here. One is No. 12 by Mr. Burns, one is No. 17, the spot reserved by Mr. Lidstone, and I will attempt, and I have attempted during the long course of this morning to shorten this down a little bit for this oral purpose.

This is a presentation designed to express the opinion of the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce on the proposed legislation to establish a North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake Recreation Area.

In his letter dated March 17, 1967, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Secretary of the Interior Udall enclosed a draft of the proposed bill designed to carry out the President's recommendation, that the 90th Congress establish a national park in the North Cascades area in the State of Washington, provided the wilderness and recreation areas be protected.

The letter and the enclosed bill infer that the requested legislation is necessary in order to "preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snowfields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains * * *." It is our considered opinion that these unique natural features of the North Cascade Mountains are already being preserved and protected by the National Forest Service under whose administration they currently are placed.

To infer that any administrative change is necessary is to malign and blacken a record of preservation and utilization that we find highly efficient, satisfactory, and productive. We therefore herewith go on record as commending the National Forest Service for its guardianship of this mountain area, and urging that this guardianship be retained by the Forest Service and not turned over to the Department of the Interior.

But should the Congress, in its wisdom, see fit to confer stewardship of this area to the Department of the Interior, then the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce strongly recommends that such action not be taken in accordance with the proposed bill. The chamber takes this position for the following reasons:

The proposed bill is vague, indefinite, and leaves too many questions unanswered. These questions deal with jurisdiction, boundaries, and the powers to be exerted by the Secretary of the Interior. The bill uses frequent phrases, such as "which he classified as suitable" (sec. 302); "which he finds" (sec. 303); "in his judgment" (sec. 401). Such terminology paves the way for what amounts to practically dictatorial

powers, and this our chamber objects to. As an example of this, refer to section 402(d), which states that regulations shall be put into effect only after consultation with the department of game in the State of Washington. Consulting is one thing. Taking action in accordance with such consultation is quite another. Nowhere does the bill require the Secretary to abide by agreements reached through such consultations. The chamber submits that only through close cooperation and mutually binding agreements between the Federal administrative agency and the State of Washington can the North Cascades be preserved properly.

The proposed bill completely ignores important recommendations made by Governor Evans of the State of Washington in his report submitted July 14, 1966, to the Honorable Henry M. Jackson, U.S. Senate chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Governor Evans recommends creation of a North Cascades National Recreation Area of approximately 1,800,000 acres, to be managed by the Forest Service. The proposed bill calls for transfer of Federal property within the boundaries of the recreation area to be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for administration by him as part of the recreation area.

Governor Evans recommends creating of a North Cascades Advisory Board to counsel the administering agencies and review the entire management objectives of the Federal agencies administering the North Cascades National Recreation Area. Nowhere in the proposed bill is provision made for such a board. Nor is any mention made to the North Cross-State Highway. In this regard it should be carefully noted that section 402(a) states that—

> In administering the recreation area, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the National Park System, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management * * *

Since a large segment of the North Cross-State Highway passes through the proposed recreation area, this does not lend much comfort to those who desire to see the highway used as a vigorous economic artery. The National Park Service has stated in separate correspondence that—

> It is not contemplated that this Service would take over the administration of State Route 20—the North Cross State Highway within the National Recreation area.

But such contemplation is not binding when compared to the legal authority granted by the proposed bill, and can readily be altered at the whim of the Park Service or the Secretary.

It is the opinion of this chamber that the proposed bill was drawn up by Park Service people for Park Service people. It verifies locally expressed fears regarding the modus operandi of the Park Service, and is totally unacceptable to those who hold the multiple-use concept, as practiced by the Forest Service, in such high regard. We are losing an acceptable situation and replacing it with one with which we strongly disagree. The creation of a North Cascades National Park under the best of terms is bad enough, but under the proposed bill it would be unthinkable.

STATEMENT OF JACK MAYNE, FOR THE ROADS AND HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE OF THE BELLINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. MAYNE. Now my other statement, gentlemen, has another position on your agenda. I was told by your staff to put it in at this time rather than wait until later.

It would be a tragedy if the North Cross-State Highway were to be withdrawn from public and commercial use before it is even complete. Yet, this is a distinct possibility under this legislation now pending in Congress to create the North Cascades National Park and Recreation Area.

This highway can mean too much to northwest Washington, and to the northern part of the State in general, to let even a remote possibility of the highway's use being curtailed.

The North Cross-State Highway will, for the first time, provide a direct highway link from Skagit County to Okanogan County. The highway will become extremely important to the development of the economy of both counties, as well as neighboring areas such as Whatcom County.

The Bellingham Chamber of Commerce Roads and Highways Committee of which I am chairman reluctantly supports the Federal plan for a national park and recreation area in the North Cascades area. The advantages of this park may outweigh the disadvantages that have so far been pointed out. Many problems will undoubtedly have to be solved before the park will become workable, but it seems that proposals by the National Park Service are moving toward the various needed solutions.

This is not to say that there aren't some definite disadvantages in the park bill now before this committee. Senate bill 1321 will have to be modified in some areas before we can fully and unequivocally support its passage. One of these areas has to do with the North Cross-State Highway and its passage through the proposed national recreation area.

Title IV, section 402, paragraph (a), of the North Cascades National Park and Recreation Area bill provides, in our opinion, too wide a latitude for the Secretary of the Interior. The bill presently states—

> The Secretary shall administer the Recreation Area in a manner which in his judgement will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific historic or other values contributing to public enjoyment.

On the face of it, that lengthy and complicated statement would not seem to offer any possible threat to the North Cross-State Highway. After all, the highway would be used extensively to provide a way into, and out of the park and recreation area. It is the next sentence of the proposed law that bothers us.

That sentence provides that—

> In administering the Recreation Area, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of The National Park Sys-

tem, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith.

Just what does all of that mean? If it means that the Secretary of the Interior could, by virtue of any law on the books of the United States now, or in the future, curtail any public use of the North Cross-State Highway then the roads and highways committee is unalterably opposed to that provision.

When the Interior Department was questioned about this by the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce recently, their answer wasn't very reassuring. Assistant Director C. P. Montgomery, of the National Park Service, said:

Under the proposal, it is not contemplated that (the Park) Service would take over the administration of State Route 20—The North Cross State Highway, within the National Recretation Area.

Montgomery added that if the highway continued to be administered by the State, then the Park Service "would impose no restrictions on commercial traffic using (the highway) and would charge no fee for use of the route."

We object to the statement that "it is not contemplated" that the Park Service would take over the North Cross-State Highway. We just plain don't want to take the chance that a future Interior Secretary or Park Service Director could change his mind and prohibit all commercial use of the highway. The Park Service may not contemplate taking over the highway now, but what about later?

We seriously urge that the proposed North Cascades National Park and Recreation Area bill be changed to specifically state that the North Cross-State Highway stay, for all time, in the administration of the State of Washington. Some assistant director in the Park Service stating that there is no intention of taking over the highway is not sufficient—we want it written into the law. Then, and only then, will we know that this long-awaited highway will be the boon to economy that it was intended to be. After all, assistant park directors come and go, but the law lives on until only Congress changes it.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. We are very happy to have you make that point for us. I can assure you personally nothing like that will happen, and I think it can be written into the report of the bill to make it clear. This is a very extensive Cross-State Highway, and it is well to guarantee again—the Senator from Washington?

Senator JACKSON. Maybe you can't answer this question, but suppose we had in this section the following provision which would be section 503, and I will read it to you:

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect adversely or to authorize any federal agency to take actions that would adversely affect any rights or privileges of the State of Washington property within the Recreation Area which is being utilized for the North Cross State Highway.

Mr. MAYNE. That would probably answer most of the objections, Senator, with this one possibility, that words can be adjudicated differently by different groups and if this would mean, I think you as an attorney or others might be able to tell me better if this would mean that there would be no possibility of the Federal services taking

over the North Cross-State Highway and some of the area for development along it, then we would accept that as on its face.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I think it would. Would you be willing to submit substitute language. I mean, you have got a lot of good lawyers in Bellingham and——

Mr. MAYNE (interrupting). We sure would.

Senator JACKSON. The point is, there is no dispute on this. Everyone wants to make clear. I might say Governor Evans raised no question about this as spokesman for the State in Seattle. But if there is any question, why don't your people up there sit down and submit some language. That is the purpose of this hearing. There is no desire on the part of anyone that I know of that would want to, in any way, impinge upon the authority of the State of Washington to operate the North Cross-State Highway in any manner, shape or form.

Mr. MAYNE. We would be happy to submit some proposed language to your committee.

Senator BIBLE. Will you do that? I won't comment, because time is rather limited here, but I do think that there is a lot of misunderstanding. The statement of the chamber says:

> The proposed bill completely ignores recommendations made by Governor Evans for the State of Washington in his report submitted July 14, 1966.

I think you will find that the only difference between the two is just a boundary line. The Governor recommended, as you are aware, 1,800,000 acres. The total acreage, however, involved in the pending proposal is much less than that, about a million three, so it is less. The Governor's proposal covers a national park, it covers the wilderness area and a recreation area, isn't that right?

Mr. MAYNE. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. So I don't think it has been ignored. I think we have really tried here, and all the people are participating. As a matter of fact some of the Governor's proposals are more restrictive from a multiple use standpoint. In a national recreation area, the Governor's proposal would not permit timber cutting except to build roads. I just mention that to point out that we have differences of opinion so we try to find the best answer.

Mr. MAYNE. I think these hearings are helping a lot in straightening this out. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you a lot.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Dr. Donald McKinley, of Portland, Oreg. Dr. McKinley? You are recognized for 5 minutes.

STATEMENT OF DR. DONALD McKINLEY, PORTLAND, OREG.

Dr. MCKINLEY. Thank you.

Members of the committee, I am Donald McKinley, M.D., a resident of Portland, Oreg., at 12640 South West Iron Mountain Boulevard.

I am one of those misguided people who places absolutely no value whatsoever on minerals, no value whatsoever on timber in an area like the North Cascades, which has the singular quality of being a superlative area from the recreationist's viewpoint.

The true value of the commodity and the value of the recreation are not comparable, so I am speaking entirely from the standpoint of the

people who see this area as a recreation resource and I have been in this country off and on for 30 years, and I know most of the area intimately, most of the Eldorado and Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. It is because of the way in which the area was being managed by the Forest Service or failed to be managed by the Forest Service that I became an advocate of the national park for the North Cascades 8 or 9 years ago, and one of the reasons I would like to detail some of the comparison between Park Service and Forest Service management, as I would see them, I would expect the Park Service to anticipate the difficulties instead of waiting until destruction has occurred, the way the Forest Service does. I would expect the approach valleys to the park to be treated with care instead of logged. I would expect the Park Service to deal effectively with the indisputable fact that when any area is open to large numbers of users, a certain percentage of misbehavers are going to be present, and that provision would be made for rules and regulations governing the conduct for the safety for all, as well as the preservation of the physical attributes of the area.

This is one of the very disappointing things about Forest Service management. Even in the Mount Hood area, which is heavily used for winter sports, I have heard a top-ranking executive of the ski patrol express the wish that Mount Hood were in a national park because he obtains so little support from the Forest Service in controlling irresponsible skiers. Mountain rescue is also awfully busy on Mount Hood because control of climbing parties is lax. I know there are lots of people who object to the amount of control applied in national parks, but unless these controls are exerted, many more unnecessary mishaps will occur and some people will be taking preventable risks. There are always those who won't obey the rules, but many more won't obey rules when there is no authoritative structure in evidence. In other words, this areas will be better preserved for recreation by an agency with a more stern authoritative public image and one which disperses manpower according to recreation needs first, and does not have primary obligations to timber sales.

I advocate the park in the North Cascades because of the legal background and traditional heritage of the National Park Service, the broader educational background of its officers and its recreational orientations as opposed to primarily commercial logging orientation of the Forest Service. I advocate a national park in spite of the fact that the wilderness proposal for the Great Smoky Mountains and the preliminary plans for the Picket Range, as well as other wilderness classification proposals, indicate a failure of the top level in the National Park Service to appreciate fully some important psychological aspects of wilderness and how it should be managed to retain its highest qualities.

The primary purpose of national parks is preservation of the natural scene and the provision of whatever recreation within the parks is consistent with that purpose. Wilderness recreation is the obvious dominant feature here.

Now we are faced with a pretty complex critical question. Will Congress see the opportunity to provide preservation for an ideal facility invaluable as an esthetic experience by dedicating the largest national park possible? Incidentally, this should be an experience available

to future generations. If the decision is not to try for the ideal, Congress will only prolong the war between the Forest Service and the idealistic conservationists. Congress will only find itself making choices aimed toward making the fewest people unhappy economically. Compromising will be endless and no one will be satisfied.

If the decision is to make the large park, it will be great, another sign of national maturity, and a tribute to the triumph of man's spirit over man's search for importance through progress and change. It will be a symbolic decision to live with nature, rather than to try to conquer it. I am convinced it would be a decision that will make the most people happy in the long run.

In short, I am in favor of the present bill but with the additions suggested by Mrs. Dyer.

Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Doctor. Very fine statement. Your entire statement will be printed in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DONALD MCKINLEY, M.D., PORTLAND, OREG.

I am Donald McKinley, M.D., a resident of Portland, Oregon at 12640 South West Iron Mountain Boulevard.

I have spent vacations in the Stehekin area as well as on the west side of the North Cascades since 1937. During that time I have come to know a good many of the areas visited by vacationers and have had an opportunity in these 30 years to see too many examples of administrative mismanagement of the area under the Forest Service. It was my concern over this mismanagement that led me to favor a large National Park of the North Cascades eight or nine years ago. I am pleased that a National Park Bill has been introduced, but I am quite displeased with several omissions from this bill because they fail to provide an optimum park. The two most critical and necessary additions to this park proposal, as drafted, are The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and The Granite Creek drainage. I have been to Trapper Lake on the north and up the west fork of the Agnes in the center of this region, up the Swamp Creek Valley and all the way up the Agnes River and over into the Image Lake area and back down Railroad Creek. This country is just as spectacular as the section between Cascade Pass and Rainy Pass, which I also know well. I have been on Sahale Arm, into Horseshoe Basin, in Park Creek Pass and into the North Fork of Bridge Creek, to Rainy Pass, Lake Ann and onto Frisco Mountain. I have been on the top of Mount McGregor and surveyed the 360 degree panorama of mountains and glaciers.

This, gentlemen, is impressive country and that portion surrounding Glacier Peak and lying between Glacier Peak and Cascade Pass is no less deserving of park status than any of the rest of it. It was a grossly inadequate Forest Service wilderness proposal for the Glacier Peak area and the complete failure to recommend the El Dorado Peaks area for wilderness classification that prompted many of us to get behind the idea of a park in the first place, and now this proposal deletes the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and cuts off the eastern gateway to the Park, the Granite Creek Valley and the head of Bridge Creek Valley.

This country does deserve to be viewed from appropriate places by large numbers of people because of its impressiveness. My guess is that it will never be as popular as some of the other parks, like Yellowstone, simply because clouds prevent viewing so much of the year. Because it won't be exceptionally popular does not mean that the country does not deserve to be preserved in its untouched state for generations to come in the best way possible. Nevertheless, it has much value for the fewer numbers for whom deep wilderness travel away from the popular places is virtually a necessity for a sense of well being.

I am an advocate of a National Park for the entire area because it has been my observation that National Park Service orientation to scenery and recreation results, for the most part, in tasteful architecture, where structures are necessary. I cannot conceive of a National Park Service, for example, putting a

steel "Erector set" type bridge across creeks in the Columbia Gorge the way the Forest Service has done. I would expect the Park Service to install either a log or a stone structure that blended with the landscape. I would expect shelters for rangers located in the remote spots, such as Park Creek Pass or Lake Ann, to be hidden from view and built of native materials as has been done at Chinook Pass in Mount Rainier National Park. I would expect rangers to be located in these areas instead of leaving their management to chance, as the Forest Service now does. At Rainy Lake and Lake Ann I have seen how the Forest Service has failed to provide adequate forest guards to prevent teen-age hotrodders spurring horses up and down the muddy trails and trampling over marshy meadows, cutting antics that should be reserved for riding stables and farms and have no place at all in a wilderness setting of this kind.

I would expect the Park Service to anticipate difficulties instead of waiting until destruction has occurred the way the Forest Service does. I would expect the approach valleys to the park to be treated with care instead of logged. I would expect the Park Service to deal effectively with the indisputable fact that when any area is opened to large numbers of users, a certain percentage of misbehaviors are going to be present, and that provision would be made for rules and regulations governing conduct for the safety of all as well as for the preservation of the physical attributes of the area. This is one of the very disappointing things about the Forest Service management. Even in the Mount Hood area which is heavily used for winter sports, I have heard a top ranking executive of the ski patrol express the wish that Mount Hood were in a National Park because he obtained so little support from the Forest Service in controlling irresponsible skiers. Mountain Rescue also is awfully busy on Mount Hood because control of climbing parties is lax. I know there are lots of people who object to the amount of control applied in National Parks, but unless these controls are exerted, many more unnecessary mishaps will ocur and some people will be taking preventable risks. There are always those who won't obey the rules, but many more won't obey rules when there is no authoritative structure in evidence. In other words, this area will be better preserved by an agency with a more stern authoritative public image and one which disperses manpower according to recreation needs first, and does not have primary obligations to timber sales.

I advocate the Park in the North Cascade because of the legal background and traditional heritage of the National Park Service, the broader educational background of its officers and its recreational orientations as opposed to primarily commercial logging orientation of the Forest Service. I advocate a National Park in spite of the fact that the wilderness proposal for the Great Smoky Mountains and the preliminary plans for the Pickett Range, as well as other wilderness classification proposals, indicate a failure of the top level in the National Park Service to appreciate fully some important psychological aspects of wilderness and how it should be managed to retain its highest qualities.

The primary purpose of National Parks is preservation of the national scene and the provision for whatever recreation within the Parks is consistent with that purpose. Wilderness recreation is the obvious dominant feature here.

Now we are faced with a critical question. Will Congress see the opportunity to provide preservation for an ideal facility invaluable as an esthetic experience by dedicating the largest National Park possible?

If the decision is not to try for the ideal, Congress will only prolong the war between the Forest Service and the idealistic conservationists. Congress will find itself making choices aimed toward making the fewest people unhappy economically. Compromising will be endless and no one will be satisfied.

If the decision is to make the large park, it will be GREAT, another sign of national maturity, and a tribute to the triumph of man's spirit over man's search for importance through "progress" and change. It will be a symbolic decision to live with Nature, rather than conquer it. I am convinced it would be a decision that will make the most people happy in the long run.

To summarize then, I strongly advocate the passage of the present bill, but with the following additions.

1. The entire Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, because it deserves it, and because it is the only way in which the Kennecott Mine can be prevented from carving down Miner's Ridge.

2. The addition of more of the valleys of the White Chuck and Suiattle Rivers.

3. The addition of Granite Creek drainage and the upper Bridge Creek Valley to make a suitable gateway on the east for the Transmountain Highway by locating the Park boundary at Washington Pass.

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4. The addition of Mount Baker, and the Twin Lakes area.
5. The addition to the Park of all of the eastern part of North Cascades Primitive Area.
6. Immediate wilderness designation under the Wilderness Act.

Senator BIBLE. This will be our recess time. I have prevailed upon the staff to remain for 15 minutes as an accommodation to any of those of you who may not be able to be here this afternoon. We will be very happy to arrange to take your statement. I think I should make it clear that by turning in a written statement you will receive exactly the same attention as if you stayed here all afternoon and read it. It might be an accommodation to you, and it certainly would be an accommodation to us. It would save you a long, long wait this afternoon. We will stand in recess until 1:30.

Whereupon, at 12:40 p.m. the hearing recessed until 1:30 p.m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will resume.

There may be those in the back of the room who cannot hear the witnesses. If you move a little closer up, you might be closer to the speakers. The acoustics are not too good, and I must ask you to be extremely quiet. The reporter tells me he is having great difficulty hearing the witnesses himself because of the background noise.

Our first witness is Leroy D. Wright, Sportsmen's Council, Olympia. Mr. Wright?

STATEMENT OF LEROY D. WRIGHT, SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL, OLYMPIA, WASH.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Leroy Wright, I reside at Lake St. Clair near Olympia, Wash.

I am president of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council, Inc., which has a membership of 105 clubs with over 7,800 members. Since the council was organized in 1934, it has been the State spokesman for the paid hunting and fishing license holder. In 1966 the paid resident licensed hunters in the State totaled 307,745 persons. In the same year, there were 407,088 paid resident licensed fishermen.

By resolution adopted March 20, 1966, at Port Angeles, Wash., the council is opposed to a national park in the North Cascades. We, therefore, are not in accord with S. 1321, especially as it pertains to the creation of a national park. Extension of Glacier Peak Wilderness is accepted. We would prefer the establishment of a North Cascades National Recreation Area to include the area between Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the present North Cascades Primitive Area, including Ross Lake. We would prefer the present primitive area to be classified as Pasayten Wilderness Area east of Ross Lake and Picket Range Wilderness Area west of Ross Lake.

Contrary to popular belief, the council is concerned with the entire spectrum of land and water resources, in addition to hunting and fishing. Naturally, we want the fish and game in the area to continue to be administered by the Washington Departments of Game and Fish. Population pressures demand that maximum production be obtained from our game and fish.

We feel that the more wilderness area that can be established, the

less the land will be exposed to human erosion and the more land another generation can administer in terms of their times.

The council subscribes to the concept of multiple use as opposed to the more single use, as in the case of national parks. Wilderness areas and national forest recreation areas established by Congress would have the statutory protection as would be the case of a park. It seems reasonable that since the Forest Service is already the land manager of the ground, with over 60 years of experience, they should continue to manage the total area.

From the personal viewpoint, Mr. Chairman, I am very proud that the State of Washington has such great beauty and grandeur that it is all of national park potential, but the problem is that we must make a living and we must have a place for recreation, and we must have a place to expand to. We must not tie it all up into national parks. We have two fine parks here, now, that preserve large areas for all time. I believe we have adequately taken care of the needs for this type of preservation.

Mr. Chairman, I would appreciate it if the hearing record could be help open for a short time after the Sportsmen's Council meets on June 11. We may wish to file a supplemental statement at that time.

Senator BIBLE. The hearing record will be kept open that long, and you will have a right to file a supplemental statement. Your prepared statement will also be included.

Thank you, Mr. Wright.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF LEROY D. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON STATE SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL

My name is Leroy D. Wright. I reside at Lake St. Clair near Olympia, Washington.

I am president of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council, Inc., which has a membership of 105 clubs with over 7800 members. Since the Council was organized in 1934, it has been the state spokesman for the paid hunting and fishing license holder. In 1966, the paid resident licensed hunters in the state totaled 307,745 persons. In the same year, there were 407,008 paid resident licensed fishermen.

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Contrary to popular belief, the Council is concerned with the entire spectrum of land and water resources in addition to hunting and fishing. Naturally, we want the fish and game in the area to continue to be administered by the Washington Departments of Game and Fish. Population pressures demand that maximum production be obtained from our game and fish.

The case against a national park is very well stated by Mr. Ira N. Gabrielson, President, Wildlife Management Institute, at the 32nd North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference, San Francisco, California, March 13, 1967, when he said, "Many national parks are being overwhelmed by people and automobiles. There is no end to political and economic demands for more park roads, overnight accommodations, restaurants, filling stations, parking spaces and picnic places. And in trying to cope with the problem, park planning becomes more and more oriented toward mass recreation * * *. Constructing major highways that spew out thousands of curious but completely unappreciative motorists at park entrances should be avoided."

We feel that the more wilderness area that can be established the less the land will be exposed to human erosion and the more land another generation can administer in terms of their times.

The Council subscribes to the concept of multiple-use as opposed to the more single use as in the case of national parks. Wilderness areas and national forest recreation areas established by Congress would have the statutory protection as would be the case of a park. It seems reasonable that since the Forest Service is already the land manager of the ground, with over sixty years of experience, they should continue to manage the total area. Writing on this point, Mr. John Hendee, University of Washington, in his publication entitled "An Evaluation of the North Cascades Study Report as a Basis for Decision Making," states, "The Study Report suggests that Forest Service administration of the area would not carry statutory assurance of recreation development that would exist if a national park were created by Congress. This is cited as a reason for transferring jurisdiction of a large portion of the area to the Park Service as a national park. But are statutory assurances found only in national park designation? Of course not. There are many legally designated recreational areas in national forests, including wilderness areas and national recreation areas." Elsewhere Mr. Hendee states "* * * it might be more advantageous to alter present management policies of the administrating agency than to change management to another agency. It would be easy for Congress to provide statutory assurance of desired policies under Forest Service management as for Congress to turn over the area to the National Park Service. And the costs would be less."

Mr. Chairman, I would appreciate it if the hearing records could be held open for a short time after the Council meets June 11. We may wish to file a supplemental statement.

Thank you, sir, for this opportunity to testify here today.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Joe Entrikin, Whatcom County Development Council. Did I pronounce that name correctly?

STATEMENT OF JOE ENTRIKIN, WHATCOM COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL; ALSO APPEARING FOR TOM GLENN, GENERAL MANAGER, PORT OF BELLINGHAM

Mr. ENTRIKIN. Right. And I am also appearing on behalf of Tom Glenn, No. 18 on your list.

My name is Joe Entrikin. I am the manager of the Whatcom County Development Council. The membership of our council embraces every chamber of commerce in the county, the Port of Bellingham, certain State, county, and municipal agencies, and a number of private firms. We oppose the creation of this national park as provided for by Senate bill 1321.

Our opposition is based on three fundamental points:

(1) The natural resources of the area have never been fully surveyed. This is particularly true of the mineral deposits resting in the area.

(2) The multitude of restrictions applicable to a national park severely limit the enjoyment and the uses that such a vast area is capable of offering.

(3) The areas encompassed by the bill are inordinately large for a State that already has well over a million acres in the national park system.

For years Whatcom County has experienced a dearth of people in the 20- to 40-year-old age groups—for the simple reason that they have had to go elsewhere to make a satisfactory living. For years Whatcom County has looked east toward the Cascades as a source of raw materials to support extractive industries and today we are on the technical threshold of expanding beyond the forest products industries.

Magnesium from olivine is one very real example. Copper may be another. There are others. This county is what it is today because of an unswerving insistence on knowing what lay beyond the next mountain. The mineral deposits here may be of little value or they may be enormous and sorely needed. It seems exceedingly modest to request that before we lock the door we know what we're locking up. For, if this bill passes as is, there will be no geological surveys, there will be no prospector with a mule. In fact, an amateur rock collector who finds an interesting piece of quartz will have to hide it under his hat in order to take it out of the park. One may not gather huckleberries; one may not pick flowers. Over 1 million acres are involved; this is enough for tourism, recreation, and for industry.

We are also disturbed by the intense and enthusiastic interest of certain California groups in this State's destiny. Today Washington has a greater percentage of land under the national park system than has California. Washington's hydroelectric potential is diminishing, and we are now turning to fossil fuels as a source of electrical energy. To our knowledge, Whatcom County has the sole anthracite deposits in the State. Much more may be in this million acres. Now we may possibly close the door on coal. It is high time to draw the line.

Reasonable controls on commercial operations should satisfy those who fear that industry would despoil the scenery.

We know the emotional appeal of a national park is great. The pressures from the heavily populated east are great. More voters work in the Empire State Building than there are people living in the city of Bellingham. But our people will use this area. My personal feeling is that many of the strongest proponents of this bill would feel that God has utterly forsaken them if they found themselves alone only 3 miles east of Mount Vernon.

In short, these North Cascades could mean many things to many people. This is, as it is now, under Forest Service administration. This is as it should be.

I might make one additional comment. It seems to me that in talking here this morning, we have only talked about what have we now, and almost completely ignored the potential. That is the end of mine, and I would like to read the last paragraph from the port of Bellingham presentation.

Senator BIBLE. That is No. 18, Tom Glenn's presentation?

Mr. ENTRIKIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. ENTRIKIN. We recognize that the concept of setting aside primitive natural areas against the intrusion of man is today quite fashionable, and perhaps fairly so due to man's wasteful and careless performance in the past. However, we submit that the true challenge now is to demonstrate our skill and intelligence at managing the fullest potential of our resources, rather than turning our backs on them, to use them wisely rather than deliberately consigning them to seclusion, atrophy and decay, and finally, to avoid their destruction by either extreme overuse or no use.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. That is a very fine statement and I appreciate it. We will print Mr. Glenn's statement in full.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF TOM J. GLENN, GENERAL MANAGER, PORT OF BELLINGHAM

The purpose of this letter is to give our views on Senate Bill 1321 which proposes to establish a national park of some 1.5 million acres of land in the North Cascade area of Washington State.

Our first expression of viewpoint was made both in writing and in person to the North Cascade Study Group in October of 1963. Briefly, we urged that the area and its as-yet unmeasured but obviously immense resources be managed on the basis of multiple use.

In the ensuing thirty-one months, much has been spoken and written on this subject by the widest possible range of interests: recreation, industry, wilderness, all levels of government, etc. In all the flood of words, no evidence has come forth to persuade us that a more desirable method exists by which the North Cascades Area should be handled.

We therefore reiterate, and urge you to support, the idea that—

(*a*) the resources of the North Cascades Area should be managed according to the most and best use for mankind, harvesting the renewable resources, opening up the beauty, promoting recreation, industry and economic benefits, where feasible; and

(*b*) to build a wall of absolute political impregnability around the area will only too soon prove not the best method.

We recognize that the concept of setting aside primitive natural areas against the intrusion of man is today quite fashionable, and perhaps fairly so due to man's wasteful and careless performance in the past. However, we submit that the true challenge now is to demonstrate our skill and intelligence at managing the fullest potential of our resources, rather than turning our backs on them, to use them wisely rather than deliberately consigning them to seclusion, atrophy and decay, and finally, to avoid their destruction by either extreme overuse or no use.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Herb Gardner of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Gardner? I am told that he has submitted a statement which will be incorporated in full in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF J. HERB GARDNER, MOUNT VERNON, WASH.

Senator Jackson: Submitted herewith are copies of Skagit Valley Herald issue of May 13, 1967 depicting the multiple land use concept of land management as now practiced by the United States Forest Service in the North Cascades.

The concepts of including hunting, fishing, skiing, rock collecting and countless other recreational activities as well as giving consideration to the increasing demands for natural resources are all very ably administered by the Forest Service and should be left to them as opposed to the proposed preservation theories of Senate Bill 1321 on National Parks.

The above is the consensus of opinion of the majority of citizens of this area, however, if this is not economically feasible and properly justifiable, we plead with you in your good judgment to effect a proper compromise compatable to all interests.

(The pictorial page submitted is in the files of the committee.)

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Patrick Goldsworthy, recognized for 4 minutes.

STATEMENT OF DR. PATRICK GOLDSWORTHY, PRESIDENT, NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Dr. GOLDSWORTHY. Senators, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you, and I am Patrick Goldsworthy, president of the North Cascades Conservation Council. While our council supports S. 1321, we do so with certain reservations. We certainly wish to commend Senator Jackson and Senator Magnuson and the administration for

having produced this bill and we recognize this as a positive step in the right direction.

I am excerpting from my statement here.

We acknowledge the compromising nature of this legislation, however, and we wish to refer to our prospectus for a North Cascades National Park, a copy of which I would now like to present to your committee for its files.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, it will be incorporated by reference by the committee.

Dr. GOLDSWORTHY. That is correct. Thank you.

In this prospectus, we propose that a park and recreation areas as depicted in the white map that is in my statement that is before you. We request that this map be made a part of the printed record of these hearings and a basic document in the important history of the deliberations over the management of the North Cascades.

Senator BIBLE. This is the map in the following pages?

Dr. GOLDSWORTHY. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be included in your prepared statement.

Dr. GOLDSWORTHY. Thank you. Without protection are a number of valleys that I have listed on page 2 that reach outward from the areas described in S. 1321. I have listed these, I won't go over the list, you have them before you, they vary in length from 5 to 10 miles, Lake Chelan, may be 20. These valleys, we feel, are essential to the integrity of the North Cascades scenic corridor, and we still believe that our 1963 plan presented in that prospectus is the best method of protecting some of these superlative areas from logging and mining.

I would like to refer to the green map which you have in my statement before you, and on that green map are a number of amendments that we have recommended in the hearings in Washington, D.C., and I won't say what they are at this point, but I want to add two additional amendments to that list of eight, one being the extension of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area westward, this is amendment No. 9, one and a half miles to the White Chuck Valley and the present road end. This is a very heavy, one of the most heavily used wilderness trails in the Mount Baker Forest, and we feel every possible mile of this easily used wilderness trail deserves protection.

Our amendment No. 10 is that the eastern slopes above Lake Chelan for 20 miles down Safety Harbor Creek, we feel, must be preserved from various logging sales. As one travels up the lake, it is at Safety Harbor Creek where you suddenly see the transition into the mountain-type of country.

We were asked in Washington, D.C., to comment on the acreages involved in the amendments we made, and at the bottom of page 3, I would say that if our amendments were included, the amended park would be increased by about a third. At the top of page 4, our amendments would increase the recreation area addition by about three-quarters.

If we were to add the amendments on the Downey, Sulphur, and Buck Creeks in the Whitechuck Wilderness, this would add to Glacier Peak by about 3 percent, and the Horseshoe Basin Wilderness would be about 5 percent addition to the Pasayten Wilderness. All of this

acreage would reduce the annual allowable cut in the four national forests involved by approximately 11 percent.

On the top of page 5, we were asked in Washington, D.C., to comment on the economic effect of this. Our proposal in 1963 stated at the bottom of that little table that the replacement of some of the logging by the gain in the income due to tourism would have the effect of replacing $4 locally for each dollar lost, and we estimated if our amendments were applied to the park that there would be approximately $30 contributed to the community versus the $1 lost.

I just would say that, and I see the time is moving on, that I flew over the Cascades again for the first time yesterday, I understand you people did, and on page 5 I summarized some of my statements about how little we are asking be included in the scenic corps protection of the Cascades in contrast to the tremendous country that is under logging operations west of this scenic corps.

The tramways we are opposed to, and we question whether the ski facilities will be that valuable in terms of the extensive cost of snow removal to get to these ski facilities along the mountain highway, across Washington Pass.

I have a few comments about the goat kill here and deer kill. About one and a half percent of the deer kill in the State would be reduced if the park were amended as we suggest.

That is probably my time, and I would like to request that in closing, that a report submitted to Senator Jackson from the Library of Congress on the local reaction to the establishment of elements in the national park system be included in the record as an illustration of how initially there is local opposition to a park and after varying from 5, 10, to 15 years, this opposition does change.

Senator BIBLE. That will be incorporated and made a part of the record. Thank you very, very much, Dr. Goldsworthy. You certainly have done a thorough job in working on this.

Dr. GOLDSWORTHY. May I request that the Leopold report be made a part of the record which refers to hunting and future possibilities——

Senator BIBLE (interrupting). How lengthy is that?

Dr. GOLDSWORTHY. Four pages.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be ordered. They will follow your prepared statement.

Senator JACKSON. I want to compliment the doctor for a very scholarly presentation. The documents are, I think, very helpful.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DR. PATRICK GOLDSWORTHY, PRESIDENT, NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

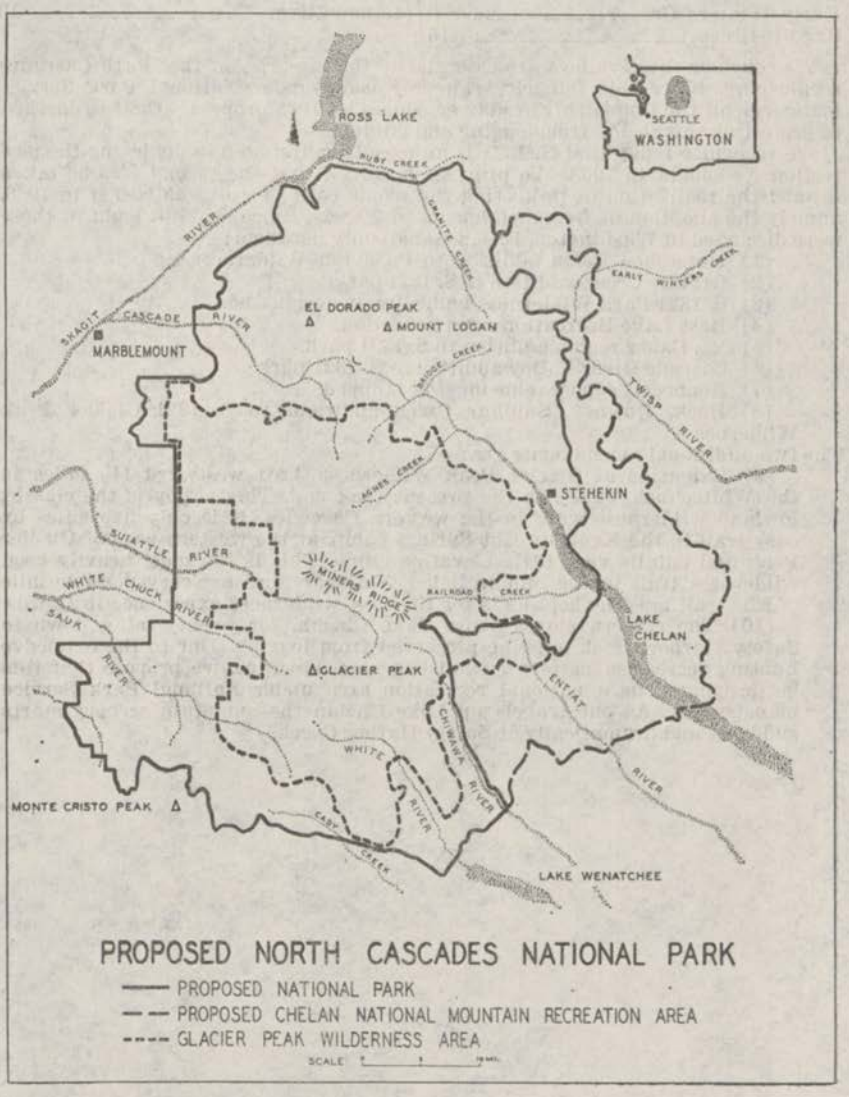
I am Patrick Donovan Goldsworthy, a biochemistry professor at the University of Washington Medical School in Seattle. I am appearing before you as the President of the North Cascades Conservation Council. At the April 24th hearing in Washington, D. C., I requested an opportunity to supplement my initial testimony at one of the western hearings; thus I am here today. While our Council supports S. 1321, we do so with certain reservations which I shall describe shortly.

We wish to commend Senator Jackson, Secretary Freeman, Secretary Udall, and the White House for the novelty and thoroughness with which they have produced the North Cascades management plan embodied in S. 1321. This is a

positive step and a major move toward the ultimate preservation of an unsurpassed national scenic heritage. Consistent with the Council's concern for maximum preservation of scenic quality, we are forced, however, to acknowledge the compromising nature of this proposed legislation. To illustrate the nature of this compromise, we wish to refer to the North Cascades Conservation Council's proposal of 1963, as set forth in our publication, "Prospectus for a North Cascades National Park" (edited by J. Michael McCloskey), a copy of which I now submit for your committee's files.

In this "Prospectus" of 1963, we proposed a North Cascades National Park and Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area as depicted in the map (from the "Prospectus") attached to my statement.

This is the park proposal which we and the nation's conservationists have been supporting for the last four years. Consequently, we request that this map



be made a part of the printed record of these hearings as a basic document, important in the history of the deliberations over the management of the North Cascades.

Comparison of the boundaries on this map with those described by S. 1321 illustrates the lack of protection from logging afforded the valley gateways which penetrate into the heart of the North Cascades. Unprotected are the following approximate indicated mileages outward from the boundaries described in S. 1321:

	Miles		*Miles*
Cascade River	5	Suiattle River	10
White Chuck River	15	Sauk River	5
White River	10	Sauk River N. Fork	5
Chiwawa River	15	Sauk River S. Fork	10
Entiat River	10	Lake Chelan	20
Early Winters Cr	8	Methow River	10
Granite Creek	15		

We consider these valleys are essential to the integrity of the North Cascades scenic core. Since this integrity can only come under National Park Service management, the Council still today considers its 1963 proposals the *best* method of protecting this region from logging and mining.

We recognize today that S. 1321 is an excellent first step in achieving the protection we sought in 1963. We propose, however, that the *second step* be taken toward the realization of protecting the scenic core as we visualized it in 1963, namely the adoption of ten amendments to S. 1321. Since the first eight of these were discussed in Washington, D.C., we shall only list them:

(1) Horseshoe Basin addition to Pasayten Wildernesss.
(2) Granite Creek addition to S. 1321 park.
(3) S. 1321 Park Wilderness immediately designated.
(4) Ross Lake Recreation Area reduction.
(5) Mt. Baker region addition to S. 1321 park.
(6) Cascade River Valley addition to S. 1321 park.
(7) Kennecott copper mine must be stopped.
(8) Buck, Downey, Sulphur Creek additions to S. 1321 Glacier Peak Wildernes.

The two additional amendments are:

(9) Extension of Glacier Peak Wilderness Area westward 1½ miles in the Whitechuck Valley to the present road end. This valley is the classic, lowland wilderness walk in the western Cascades. It is only five miles by easy trail to the Kennedy Hot Springs camp, at the western base of Glacier Peak and entails very little elevation climb. This is the most heavily used wilderness trail in the Mount Baker National Forest. Every possible mile of this trail must be kept as is for the easy wilderness experience it affords.

(10) The eastern slopes above Lake Chelan, for twenty miles down to Safety Harbor Creek must be preserved from logging. Dut to the extensive hunting recreation pattern established here, however, we propose that this be designated as a national recreation area under National Park Service management. As one travels up Lake Chelan the mountain scenery starts suddenly and dramatically at Safety Harbor Creek.

The additonal acreage which would be added to the various units described in S. 1321 if these amendments were adopted would be as follows:

	Amendments	*Acres*
(5)	Mount Baker park addition	135,580
(2)	Granite Creek park addition	45,000
(6)	Cascade River park addition	32,880
	Total	213,460
	S. 1321 park	570,000
	Amended park (33-percent increase over S. 1321)	783,460
(10)	Lake Chelan recreation area addition	74,000
	S. 1321 recreation area	100,000
	Amended recreation area (75-percent increase over S. 1321)	174,000
	Amended park plus recreation area	957,460
(8)	Buck, Downey, Sulphur Creeks wilderness additions	13,380
(9)	White Chuck wilderness addition	2,120
	Total	15,500
	S. 1321 Glacier Peak wilderness	468,000
	Amended Glacier Peak wilderness (3-percent increase over S. 1321)	483,500
(1)	Horseshoe Basin wilderness addition	24,000
	S. 1321 Pasayten wilderness	500,000
	Amended Pasayten wilderness (5-percent increase over S. 1321)	524,000

Mr. Brock Evans, in his May 25th statement, described calculations of corresponding timber volumes, obtained in cooperation with the Forest Service. These increases in size of park, recreation area, and wilderness, totaling 326,960 acres, would reduce the annual allowable cut of the four national forests involved by approximately one percent. (The timber volume in the Chelan amendment is estimated not to significantly alter this percentage calculated for the other amendments.)

In the Council's 1963 proposal, we calculated that the annual allowable cut of the same four national forests would have been reduced by eight percent. Twenty years after park establishment, this would result in a loss of seven million dollars annually in the park vicinity. This would have been offset by a gain, due to increased tourist revenue, of 33 million dollars. An estimate of the application of these figures to our proposed amended park, recreation area and wildernesses is as follows:

	Council's 1963 park	S. 1321 amended units
Reduced annual allowable cut (calculated)	8 percent.	1 percent.
Annual loss (logging)	$7,000,000.	$1,000,000.[1]
Annual gain (tourism)	$33,000,000.	$33,000,000.
Gain	$4 per $1 lost.	$30 per $1 lost.

[1] Assumed.

Yesterday, I believe the members of your committee had an opportunity to view the North Cascades from the air. I had that same privilege yesterday, for the first time and I hope you were as impressed as I was. Twelve years of hiking throughout the Cascades had convinced me of the superlative scenic quality of this region. This brief two-hour aerial view, however, introduced me to a scenic magnitude that strengthened my conviction, if that were possible, that this is unquestionably land of national park caliber. I hasten to add, lest you think I am about to advocate helicopters in the park, that this vew was too hurried, too cut off to ever substitute for my years of intimate terrestrial association with

the sounds, smells, and small details by which one really gets to know the country.

This was an educational flight also. As I flew up and down the Suiattle, Whitechuck, and Sauk river valleys and looked up the valleys of Buck, Downey and Sulphur Creeks, I was impressed by how very little forested land we really are asking to be preserved in the scenic core of the Cascades. I was appalled by the mile after mile of unreforested land, presumably private, just a few miles further west. It is abundantly evident that forestry management must be intensified and improved. Before any more timber sales are made by the Forest Service in the scenic Whitechucks and Suiattles of the western Cascades, let's put intensive forestry practices into effect on private and public land where scenery is not an issue. Preservation of upstream forests within the scenic core (park or wilderness) will help to hasten this long-overdue process and still permit future generations to enjoy the natural beauty of this region.

Seattle City Light Company publicized, for the first time, at the Washington, D.C. hearings its new plans for a reservoir on Thunder Creek with the following specifications: a 170-foot high, 500-foot-long dam located four miles upstream from the Thunder Arm road; a mile-long reservoir; a six-mile diversion tunnel, dropping from 1770 foot elevation on Thunder Creek to 1725 foot elevation at Ross Reservoir; diversion of 92 percent of the stream flow into the tunnel and reduction of 80 percent of the stream flow into Thunder Arm of Diablo Reservoir; provide 30,000 kilowatts of power. This would be approximately two percent of the generating capacity of Seattle City Light system, when all its other projects are completed. The present power output of the Seattle City Light system is 1.6 million kilowatts. The maximum peak demand in Seattle during a dark winter day is 1.2 million kilowatts. Thus, there is an excess, unused peaking capacity of 400,000 kilowatts which would be increased by seven percent if the Thunder Creek dam were built.

Our Council, in 1957, supported the Mountaineers' plan for inclusion of Thunder Creek within a proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. In 1963, we proposed that this valley be placed within the wilderness zone of our proposed North Cascades National Park. Though this new reservoir would be smaller than Seattle City Light's early proposal for Thunder Creek, it would still be a use at variance with the need for designating this a wilderness valley.

Our Council is opposed to the establishment of any tramways within the North Cascades National Park. Specifically, therefore, we are opposed to the Price Lake and Arctic Creek tramways.

We believe that proposals for extensive ski facilities, along the route of the North Cross State Highway are highly problematical. Studies have not been made to establish the feasibility of these developments. In fact, a preliminary survey of potential areas within this state indicates that weather and physiographic features may limit the use of the area to intermediate or experienced skiers.

Assuming that ski facilities were installed at Washington Pass, access from the west is highly questionable. The expense of keeping the road open during the months of heavy snow can't be justified. The State Highway Department has stated that this route could be compared to the Chinook Pass route, which can't be kept open due to extreme snow depths and avalanches.

Thus, it would be a grave mistake to leave Granite Park out of the park merely because the Forest Service hopes to develop ski facilities of a highly questionable feasibility.

While initially there has always been local opposition to proposed national parks, this usually appears to have lasted only a decade or two after establishment of the parks. At this point, I would like to request that the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service survey of May 22, 1962, on "Local Reaction to Establishment of Elements in the National Park System" be included in the record in full.

The impact on hunting is extremely small as documented in figures calculated by Mr. Brock Evans from the State Game Department data. The annual deer and goat kill is as follows:

	Deer	Goat
S. 1321 park	600–700	40
Granite Creek plus Cascade River addition	100	0
Mount Baker addition	300	20
Total	1,000–1,150	60

The reduction in the total state kill of 70,000 deer would be: 1 percent by S. 1321 park; 1.5 percent by amended S. 1321 park. The reduction in the total state kill of 320 mountain goats: 12 percent by S. 1321 park; 19 percent by amended S. 1321 park.

The ability of the National Park Service to manage wildlife has been repeatedly challenged by hunter organizations. To set the record straight on this point, I request that the "Leopold Report" on wildlife management in national parks be included in the printed record at this point.

Our Council thanks you for this opportunity to appear once more before you.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REPORT

Response is made to your letter of request concerning the initial and longer term reaction of local citizens in areas where elements of the National Park System have been established.

A review of numerous hearings and available literature, concerning the establishment of national parks and other units of the national parks system both east and west, indicates that there is very little suitable published data upon which to draw to supply a sound basis for making precise conclusions respecting the degree of initial and longer-term opposition or support encountered from local citizenry. It would be equally difficult to draw any firm conclusive generalization from the testimony and available documents as to the length of time required to bring about a change in the views of such local opposition as was encountered.

The degree and substance of local citizenry reaction would appear to be largely conditioned by the three variables of time, place, and degree of economic development involved and by the time lag evidenced in the past between the establishment and the expenditure of funds for development of park reservations and related facilities.

It would seem reasonable to observe that in every major change in land use in any part of the nation, some individuals are disadvantaged. The degree to which local individuals are disadvantaged by the establishment of a national park, national monument, or national recreation area largely determines the measure of opposition and the length of time a hostile attitude may continue to prevail.

Human nature being what it is, there are some, if not many individuals who undoubtedly are never reconciled to the change brought about in an area by the establishment of a national park or similar type reserve. On the other hand, those who subsequently benefit from such development even though initially opposed, have in general come to acknowledge a change of view.

It appears that the establishment of any national park, monument, or similarly dedicated area evokes considerable local opposition or protest. It would also appear, not without exception however, i.e., Olympic National Park, that generally opposition has died out when the local residents have found themselves to be better off than they were before the park was established.

It also appears that the degree of development in terms of private homes, both summer and year around, business enterprises, schools, etc. conditions the intensity of opposition, i.e. the spirited opposition being expressed in protest against the establishment of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Recreational Area in Michigan in recent months.

Some local opposition was experienced even following the establishment of the older national parks in areas far removed from any substantial degree of economic development. John Ise in his work "Our National Park Policy" on page 47 comments accordingly with respect to Yellowstone National Park:

"One obstacle to the protection of the wildlife in the early years was the hostility of some of the ranchers along the boundaries of the park, who had trouble protecting their grazing lands and their haystacks from the animals that wandered out of the park limits. As the number of tourists increased, however, more of the people around the park found summer employment in this park, and this tended to bring a more favorable attitude."

It can be reasonably assumed that other dissatisfactions held also were dissipated in time for the same reason. Naturally enough, the remoteness of this park in terms of access to the public when established on March 1, 1876, would preclude any immediate improvement in hostile attitude towards the park on the part of local hunters, trappers, and rancher-settlers.

It was presumably some years before tourists appeared in meaningful numbers for materially improving the monetary lot of ranchers and settlers in the surrounding area. In this respect Ise comments (page 173) in part as follows:

"* * * Furthermore, by the early years of the twentieth century, tourists' traffic to Yellowstone and the other national parks had grown to such a point as to provide a great deal of business and keep a lot of 'money in circulation' in the areas adjacent to the parks; and even commercially minded people were beginning to see that national parks are 'good business,' great assets to the surrounding regions."

It would seem that the history of duration of opposition in many instances has been conditioned or determined by the time interval between the establishment of a park unit and the time when Congress provides funds for its development and of the timing of its accessibility to the public. A park's ability to provide employment and/or to draw visitors in sufficient number normally would compensate or exceed any general economic disadvantage which may have been occasioned by establishment of, or by disadvantages to local citizenry brought about in the process of establishment.

Local opposition to the establishment of a national park or other units of the national park system normally include one or more of the following considerations: private property owners whose homes, real estate operations or other commercial enterprises are involved; the livelihood of an individual including farming, commercial fishing, trapping, and related timber, grazing and mining interests; water or irrigation rights; and other federal, state, or local political subdivision interests. Loss of tax revenues to the local government, or the disruption of the economy of a locality or region may be a spur to the opposition. The opposition to enlargement of the Grand Teton National Park, for example, included many of these considerations.

Expansion of the Grand Teton National Park, first established on February 26, 1929, was bitterly opposed by effectively organized local interest for twenty years and more. It was not until September 14, 1950 that compromise legislation was passed providing for the addition of over 200,000 acres of the Jackson-Hole National Monument to the 95,360 acres initially included in the park boundaries.

The loss of grazing privileges upon which many of the people reportedly depended for a living was a prominent issue as well as the threat to the county tax base through removal of land from the tax rolls. As part of the compromise, agreement for expansion of the park's boundaries, Teton County was given a payment in lieu of taxation for twenty years to offset the loss of tax revenue involved in permitting acceptance of the some 33,000 acre Rockefeller gift for inclusion in the park. Also, the lease continuance provisions for stockmen, and for owners of summer homes, apparently were exceedingly generous to lessees, amounting almost to possible perpetual lessees.

A 1959 report prepared by the Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce indicates:

"An analysis of assessment valuations shows that there was a definite drop in 1950 and that Teton County lagged behind the state in the upward trend in valuations until 1954. In 1955 valuations took a jump upward and established a trend somewhat above that for the state. This was partly due to the building of the Jackson Hole Lodge (Park Service) and partly to the addition of other commercial properties to the tax rolls, i.e., new motels in Jackson and the upgrading of electrical utilities serving the area * * *

"To date it appears that the county has actually come out ahead on the matter of tax base. This does not mean that it would necessarily be the case if a larger proportion of the ranches were to be turned over to the Park Service."

Reportedly Teton County, Wyoming, has enjoyed an increase in real and personal property assessment values from $4.6 million to $8.1 million in the eight-year period following the enlargement of the park. Similarly, the county's sales and use tax revenues jumped from $7.6 million to $15.3 million in that period. In 1958, tourist expenditures of nearly $7 million produced an overall volume of business of over $12 million, or 71 percent of the total business generated in the county by all economic activity.

In the instance of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, established January 12, 1953, it appears from published material that by 1960 initial opposition had been to all intents and purposes dissipated by economic events following its establishment. Reportedly, North Carolina's Dare County's assessed valuations rose from $11 million in 1950 to $25 million in 1959 due largely to increased tourism resulting from the establishment of this national

recreation area. Local taxpayers had also received a tax cut from $1.00 to $.80 per hundred since establishment. The number of visitors increased from less than 100,000 to almost 350,000 in six years' time.

In the instance of the Olympic National Park, initially established covering 648,000 acres on June 29, 1938, and subsequently successively expanded January 2, 1940; May 29, 1943; and January 6, 1953 to include a current total of 896,599 acres, of which 888,558 are federally owned, opposition by mining and particularly the lumber interests has been periodically intense. Since the park includes large tracts of timber and the economy of the adjoining area has been almost entirely a forest-product economy, opposition apparently still continues to smoulder and break out on occasion. Since historically more than half the workers in the area have been employed by the lumber industry, local residents have wanted full employment for as long as the timber would support it.

As late as 1954 the park boundaries were subject to examination by a special committee appointed by Governor Arthur Langlie. The governor, if not others concerned, after completion of this examination, was reported to be reconciled to the boundaries existing.

The number of visitors a year to the Olympic National Park reportedly increased from 91,863 in 1940 to 404,125 by 1950 and to 1,160,000 and 1,520,000 by 1960 and 1961 respectively.

Even in the instance of Mount Rushmore National Memorial, South Dakota, authorized March 3, 1925, it appears that initially local opposition was vociferous. Today, this memorial is internationally known. Located in what was once a remote area, over one million persons a year now visit it. In view of these circumstances, it would appear hard to muster much of any of the former opposition today.

In the east, in the instances of the Great Smokies National Park, authorized May 22, 1926 and established for full development June 13, 1934, it is reported that in 1956 visitors numbering roughly 2,886,000 spent more than $28,000,000 in nearby communities. Over 4¾ million people visited this park in 1961. It would be difficult for local opposition to continue to object on economic grounds to the existence of such a tourist drawing card.

In the instance of Glacier National Park, Montana, authorized May 11, 1910 and which forms part of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, established May 2, 1932, the findings of a tourist survey conducted by the Montana State Highway Commission in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads and the National Park Service in the summer of 1951 reported that about 550,000 persons visited the park in that year. Of this number, about forty percent with an average daily expenditure of $5.52, stopped either the night before entering or the night after leaving the park at points within an average distance of 100 miles from the park. This portion of the visitors correspondingly is calculated to have spent well over $1 million for various goods and services during that year within the broad area indicated outside the boundaries of the park. Expanding expenditures of this nature would tend to compensate for any initial economic dislocation occasioned in the establishment of the park.

On occasion, national reservations have been made to which local opposition is negligible or lacking of vigorous expression, such as in the instance of the establishment of Mount McKinley National Park in Alaksa on February 26, 1917. While no serious opposition was evident prior to enactment of this legislation, the failure to provide suitable lands for administration and development over a long period of years were ultimately cause for some dissident reaction.

Apparently, in the past, the lag time between the establishment of national park system reservations in the national interest and the provision for appropriations for their development has often been cause for lengthening the time period during which local dissatisfaction has been expressed.

Increased in the use of national parks and other units in the national park system appear to bear out an observation of Marion Clawson in his study entitled "Statistics on Outdoor Recreation."

"* * * The establishment of an area as a national park, with the publicity that this involves and with provision of facilities to visitors, in large part develops a demand for the recreation opportunities it provides. If this is true, we may assume that each new park adds to the supply of recreational areas while at the same time adding to the demand for them. Had no new parks been created, the use of older parks probably would have increased more than it did, but it would have been less than the total increase for all present parks."

The report to the Congress of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission states (page 78) that "It has been estimated that visitors to federal and state parks, forests, and reservoirs spend over $11 billion annually."

The Commission comments with respect to effects on underdeveloped areas (page 76) that "the effects of outdoor recreation are most striking when large-scale expenditures come to a relatively underdeveloped area. * * *"

In analyzing the economic benefits and impact on land use of reservations in the national interest for national parks and related units in the national park system, it would seem reasonable to observe that (one) these reservations normally do not pose an immediate economic threat through diversion of lands from other uses; (two) they generate tourist travel and economic benefits which would not otherwise accure; (three) they stimulate expenditures for goods and services within their immediate areas and stimulate increases in adjoining or nearby property values; (four) additional monies are ultimately fused into the local economy through federal expenditures for the administration and development of park and related facilities.

In summary, it would appear reasonable to acknowledge that (one) in most instances apparently, a considerable and at times militant local opposition has been encountered in establishing a new national park or other reservation in the national park system; (two) in the instance of most cases of recent time, opposition arguments based on the economics of the areas concerned have been refuted within a few years by subsequent recreational use growth and development factors; (three) in dedicating any area to the national interest, some dislocation of local people is brought about and the natural reaction of those anticipating that they will be dislocated is to oppose the dedication of such an area; (four) in those projected economic studies made by competent subject matter personnel in the state universities of the states concerned, the conclusion is supported that proposed national recreational areas such the the Sleeping Bear Dunes in Michigan, and the Oregon Dunes area in Oregon would encourage development of the tourist industry and enhance the economic base for the regional areas and states involved substantially more than would be the case were the dedicated national area not established; (five) the duration of adverse local opinion appears to have been prolonged in the past by, among other factors, the time lag occurring between the passage of establishing legislation or issuance of executive order and the appropriation of adequate funds for development and administration of park reservations and related facilities concerned; (six) the duration of adverse local opinion following the establishment, whether by administrative or legislative action, in the public interest of a national park system reservation appears to have varied from something less than five years to as many as fifteeen years or more.

The Leopold Committee Reports Wildlife Management in the National Parks

HISTORICAL

In the Congressional Act of 1916 which created the National Park Service, preservation of native animal life was clearly specified as one of the purposes of the parks. A frequently quoted passage of the act states, ". . . which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

In implementing this act, the newly formed Park Service developed a philosophy of wildlife *protection*, which in that era was indeed the most obvious and immediate need in wildlife conservation. Thus parks were established as refuges, the animal populations were protected from hunting and their habitats were protected from wildfire. For a time predators were controlled to protect the "good" animals from the "bad" ones, but this endeavor mercifully ceased in the 1930's. On the whole, there was little major change in the Park Service practice of wildlife management during the first 40 years of its existence.

During the same era, the concept of wildlife management evolved rapidly among other agencies and groups concerned with the production of wildlife for recreation hunting. It is now an accepted truism that maintenance of suitable habitat is the key to sustaining animal populations, and that protection, though

it is important, is not of itself a substitute for habitat. Moreover, habitat is not a fixed or stable entity that can be set aside and preserved behind a fence, like a cliff dwelling or a petrified tree. Biotic communities change through natural stages of succession. They can be changed deliberately through manipulation of plant and animal populations. In recent years the National Park Service has broadened its concept of wildlife conservation to provide for purposeful management of plant and animal communities as an essential step in preserving wildlife resources ". . . unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." In a few parks active manipulation of habitat is being tested, as, for example, in the Everglades where controlled burning is now used experimentally to maintain the open glades and piney woods with their interesting animal and plant life. Excess populations of grazing ungulates are being controlled in a number of parks to preserve the forage plants on whch the animals depend. The question already has been posed—how far should the National Park Service go in utilizing the tools of management to maintain wildlife populations?

THE CONCEPT OF PARK MANAGEMENT

The present report proposes to discuss wildlife management in the national parks in terms of three questions which shift emphasis progressively from the general to the specific:

1. What should be the *goals* of wildlife management in the national parks?
2. What general *policies* of management are best adapted to achieve the predetermined goals?
3. What are some of the *methods* suitable for on-the-ground implementation of policies?

It is acknowledged that this advisory board was requested by the Secretary of the Interior to consider particularly one of the methods of management, namely, the procedure of removing excess ungulates from some of the parks. We feel that this specific question can only be viewed objectively in the light of goals and operational policies, and our report is framed accordingly. In speaking of national parks we refer to the whole system of parks and monuments; national recreation areas are discussed briefly near the end of the report.

As a prelude to presenting our thoughts on the goals, policies, and methods of managing wildlife in the parks of the United States, we wish to quote in full a brief report on "Management of National Parks and Equivalent Areas" which was formulated by a committee of the First World Conference on National Parks that convened in Seattle in July, 1962. The committee consisted of 15 members of the conference, representing eight nations; the chairman was Francois Bourliere of France. In our judgment this report suggets a firm basis for park management. The statement of the committee follows:

"1. Management is defined as any activity directed toward achieving or maintaining a given condition in plant and/or animal populations and/or habitats in accordance with the conservation plan for the area. A prior definition of the purposes and objectives of each park is assumed.

"Management may involve active manipulation of the plant and animal communities, or protection from modification or external influences.

"2. Few of the world's parks are large enough to be in fact self-regulatory ecological units; rather, most are ecological islands subject to direct or indirect modification by activities and conditions in the surrounding areas. These influences may involve such factors as immigration and/or emigration of animal and plant life, changes in the fire regime, and alterations in the surface or subsurface water.

"3. There is no need for active modification to maintain large examples of the relatively stable 'climax' communities which under protection perpetuate themselves indefinitely. Examples of such communities include large tracts of undisturbed rain forest, tropical mountain paramos, and arctic tundra.

"4. However, most biotic communities are in a constant state of change due to natural or man-caused processes of ecological succession. In these 'successional' communities it is necessary to manage the habitat to achieve or stabilize it at a desired stage. For example, fire is an essential management tool to maintain East African open savanna or American prairie.

"5. Where animal populations get out of balance with their habitat and threaten the continued existence of a desired environment, population control becomes essential. This principle applies, for example, in situations where ungulate

populations have exceeded the carrying capacity of their habitat through loss of predators, immigration from surrounding areas, or compression of normal migratory patterns. Specific examples include excess populations of elephants in some African parks and of ungulates in some mountain parks.

"6. The need for management, the feasibility of management methods, and evaluation of results must be based upon current and continuing scientific research. Both the research and management itself should be undertaken only by qualified personnel. Research, management planning, and execution must take into account, and if necessary regulate the human uses for which the park is intended.

"7. Management based on scientific research is, therefore, not only desirable but often essential to maintain some biotic communities in accordance with the conservation plan of a national park or equivalent area."

THE GOAL OF PARK MANAGEMENT

Item 1 in the report just quoted specifies that "a prior definition of the purposes and objectives of each park is assumed." In other words, the goal must first be defined.

As a primary goal, we would recommend that the biotic associations within each park be maintained, or where necessary recreated, as nearly as possible in the condition that prevailed when the area was first visited by the white man. A national park should represent a vignette of primitive America.

The implications of this seemingly simple aspiration are stupendous. Many of our national parks—in fact most of them—went through periods of indiscriminate logging, burning, livestock grazing, hunting and predator control. Then they entered the park system and shifted abruptly to a regime of equally unnatural protection from lightning fires, from insect outbreaks, absence of natural controls of ungulates, and in some areas elimination of normal fluctuations in water levels. Exotic vertebrates, insects, plants, and plant diseases have inadvertently been introduced. And of course lastly there is the factor of human use—of roads and trampling and campgrounds and pack stock. The resultant biotic associations in many of our parks are artifacts, pure and simple. They represent a complex ecologic history but they do not necessarily represent primitive America.

Restoring the primitive scene is not done easily nor can it be done completely. Some species are extinct. Given time, an eastern hardwood forest can be regrown to maturity but the chestnut will be missing and so will the roar of pigeon wings. The colorful drapanid finches are not to be heard again in the lowland forests of Hawaii, nor will the jack-hammer of the ivory-bill ring in southern swamps. The wolf and grizzly bear cannot readily be reintroduced into ranching communities ,and the factor of human use of the parks is subject only to regulation, not elimination. Exotic plants, animals, and diseases are here to stay. All these limitations we fully realize. Yet, if the goal cannot be fully achieved it can be approached. A reasonable illusion of primitive America could be recreated, using the utmost in skill, judgment, and ecologic sensitivity. This, in our opinion, should be the objective of every national park and monument.

To illustrate the goal more specifically, let us cite some cases. A visitor entering Grand Teton National Park from the south drives across Antelope Flats. But there are no antelope. No one seems to be asking the question—why aren't there? If the mountain men who gathered here in rendezvous fed their squaws on antelope, a 20th century tourist at least should be able to see a band of these animals. Finding out what aspect of the range needs rectifying, and doing so, would appear to be a primary function of park management.

When the forty-niners poured over the Sierra Nevada into California, those that kept diaries spoke almost to a man of the wide-spaced columns of mature trees that grew on the lower western slope in gigantic magnificence. The ground was a grass parkland, in springtime carpeted with wildflowers. Deer and bears were abundant. Today much of the west slope is a dog-hair thicket of young pines, white fir, incense cedar, and mature brush—a direct function of overprotection from natural ground fires. Within the four national parks—Lassen, Yosemite, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon—the thickets are even more impenetrable than elsewhere. Not only is this accumulation of fuel dangerous to the giant sequoias and other mature trees but the animal life is meager, wildflowers are sparse, and to some at least the vegetative tangle is depressing, not uplifting. Is it possible that the primitive open forest could be restored, at least on a local

scale? And if so, how? We cannot offer an answer. But we are posing a question to which there should be an answer of immense concern to the National Park Service.

The scarcity of bighorn sheep in the Sierra Nevada represents another type of management problem. Though they have been effectively protected for nearly half a century, there are fewer than 400 bighorns in the Sierra. Two-thirds of them are found in summer along the crest which within the eastern border of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. Obviously, there is some shortcoming of habitat that precludes further increase in the population. The high country is still recovering slowly from the devastation of early domestic sheep grazing so graphically described by John Muir. But the present limitation may not be in the high summer range at all but rather along the eastern slope of the Sierra where the bighorns winter on lands in the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. These areas are grazed in summer by domestic livestock and large numbers of mule deer, and it is possible that such competitive use is adversely affecting the bighorns. It would seem to us that the National Park Service might well take the lead in studying this problem and in formulating cooperative management plans with other agencies even though the management problem lies outside the park boundary. The goal, after all, is to restore the Sierra bighorn. If restoration is achieved in the Sequoia-Kings Canyon region, there might follow a program reintroduction and restoration of bighorns in Yosemite and Lassen National Parks, and Lava Beds National Monument, within which areas this magnificent native animal is presently extinct.

We hope that these examples clarify what we mean by the goal of park management.

POLICIES OF PARK MANAGEMENT

The major policy change which we would recommend to the National Park Service is that it recognize the enormous complexity of ecologic communities and the diversity of management procedures required to preserve them. The traditional, simple formula of protection may be exactly what is needed to maintain such climax associations as arctic-alpine heath, the rain forest of Olympic Peninsula, or the Joshua trees and saguaros of southwestern deserts. On the other hand, grasslands, savannas, aspen, and other successional shrub and tree associations may call for very different treatment. Reluctance to undertake biotic management can never lead to a realistic presentation of primitive America, much of which supported successional communities that were maintained by fires, floods, hurricanes, and other natural forces.

A second statement of policy that we would reiterate—and this one conforms with present Park Service standards—is that management be limited to native plants and animals. Exotics have intruded into nearly all of the parks but they need not be encouraged, even those that have interest or ecologic values of their own. Restoration of antelope in Jackson Hole, for example, should be done by managing native forage plants, not by planting crested wheat grass or plots of irrigated alfalfa. Gambel quail in a desert wash should be observed in the shade of a mesquite, not a tamarisk. A visitor who climbs a volcano in Hawaii ought to see mamane trees and silver-swords, not goats.

Carrying this point further, observable artificiality in any form must be minimized and obscured in every possible way. Wildlife should not be displayed in fenced enclosures; this is the function of a zoo, not a national park. In the same category is artificial feeding of wildlife. Fed bears become bums, and dangerous. Fed elk deplete natural ranges. Forage relationships in wild animals should be natural. Management may at times call for the use of the tractor, chainsaw, rifle, or flame-thrower but the signs and sounds of such activity should be hidden from visitors insofar as possible. In this regard, perhaps the most dangerous tool of all is the roadgrader. Although the American public demands automotive access to the parks, road systems must be rigidly prescribed as to extent and design. Roadless wilderness areas should be permanently zoned. The goal, we repeat, is to maintain or create the mood of wild America. We are speaking here of restoring wildlife to enhance this mood, but the whole effect can be lost if the parks are overdeveloped for motorized travel. If too many tourists crowd the roadways then we should ration the tourists rather than expand the roadways.

Additionally in this connection, it seems incongruous that there should exist in the national parks mass recreation facilities such as golf courses, ski lifts, motorboats marinas, and other extraneous developments which completely con-

tradict the management goal. We urge the National Park Service to reverse its policy of permitting these non-conforming uses, and to liquidate them as expeditiously as possible (painful as this will be to concessionaires). Above all other policies, the maintenance of naturalness should prevail.

Another major policy matter concerns the research which must form the basis for all management programs. The agency best fitted to study park management problems is the National Park Service itself. Much help and guidance can be obtained from ecologic research conducted by other agencies, but the objectives of park management are so different from those of state fish and game departments, the Forest Service, etc., as to demand highly skilled studies of a very specialized nature. Management without knowledge would be a dangerous policy indeed. Most of the research now conducted by the National Park Service is oriented largely to interpretive functions rather than to management. We urge the expansion of the research activity in the service to prepare for future management and restoration programs. As models of the type of investigation that should be greatly accelerated we cite some of the recent studies of elk in Yellowstone and of bighorn sheep in Death Valley. Additionally, however, there are needed equally critical appraisals of ecologic relationships in various plant associations and of many lesser organisms such as azaleas, lupines, chipmunks, towhees, and other non-economic species.

In consonance with the above policy statements, it follows logically that every phase of management itself be under the full jurisdiction of biologically trained personnel of the Park Service. This applies not only to habitat manipulation but to all facets of regulating animal populations. Reducing the numbers of elk in Yellowstone or of goats on Haleakala Crater is part of an over-all scheme to preserve or restore a natural biotic scene. The purpose is single-minded. We cannot endorse the view that responsibility for removing excess game animals be shared with state fish and game departments whose primary interest would be to capitalize on the recreational value of the public hunting that could thus be supplied. Such a proposal imputes a multiple use concept of park management which was never intended, which is not legally permitted, nor for which can we find any impelling justification today.

Purely from the standpoint of how best to achieve the goal of park management, as here defined, unilateral administration directed to a single objective is obviously superior to divided responsibility in which secondary goals, such as recreational hunting, are introduced. Additionally, uncontrolled public hunting might well operate in opposition to the goal, by removing roadside animals and frightening the survivors, to the end that public viewing of wildlife would be materially impaired. In one national park, namely Grand Teton, public hunting was specified by Congress as the method to be used in controlling elk. Extended trial suggests this to be an awkward administrative tool at best.

Since this whole matter is of particular current interest it will be elaborated in a subsequent section on methods.

METHOD OF HABITAT MANAGEMENT

It is obviously impossible to mention in this brief report all the possible techniques that might be used by the National Park Service in manipulating plant and animal populations. We can, however, single out a few examples. In so doing, it should be kept in mind that the total area of any one park, or of the parks collectively, that may be managed intensively is a very modest part indeed. This is so for two reasons. First, critical areas which may determine animal abundance are often a small fraction of total range. One deer study on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, for example, showed that important winter range, which could be manipulated to support the deer, constituted less than two per cent of the year-long herd range. Roadside areas that might be managed to display a more varied and natural flora and fauna can be rather narrow strips. Intensive management, in short, need not be extensive to be effective. Secondly, manipulation of vegetation is often exorbitantly expensive. Especially will this be true when the objective is to manage "invisibly"—that is, to conceal the signs of management. Controlled burning is the only method that may have extensive application.

The first step in park management is historical research, to ascertain as accurately as possible what plants and animals and biotic associations existed originally in each locality. Much of this has been done already.

A second step should be ecologic research on plant-animal relationships leading to formulation of a management hypothesis.

Next should come small scale experimentation to test the hypothesis in practice. Experimental plots can be situated out of sight of roads and visitor centers.

Lastly, application of tested management methods can be undertaken on critical areas.

By this process of study and pre-testing, mistakes can be minimized. Likewise, public groups vitally interested in park management can be shown the results of research and testing before general application, thereby eliminating possible misunderstanding and friction.

Some management methods now in use by the National Park Service seem to us potentially dangerous. For example, we wish to raise a serious question about the mass application of insecticides in the control of forest insects. Such application may (or may not) be justified in commercial timber stands, but in a national park the ecologic impact can have unanticipated effects on biotic community that might defeat the over-all management objective. It would seem wise to curtail this activity, at least until research and small scale testing have been conducted.

Of the various methods of manipulating vegetation, the controlled use of fire is the most "natural" and much the cheapest and easiest to apply. Unfortunately, however, forest and chaparral areas that have been completely protected from fire for long periods may require careful advance treatment before even the first experimental blaze is set. Trees and mature brush may have to be cut, piled, and burned before a creeping ground fire can be risked. Once fuel is reduced, periodic burning can be conducted safely and at low expense. On the other hand, some situations may call for a hot burn. On Isle Royale, moose range is created by periodic holocausts that open the forest canopy. Maintenance of the moose population is surely one goal of management on Isle Royale.

Other situations may call for the use of the bulldozer, the disc harrow, or the spring-tooth harrow to initiate desirable changes in plant succession. Buffalo wallows on the American prairie were the propogation sites of a host of native flowers and forbs that fed the antelope and the prairie chicken. In the absence of the great herds, wallows can be simulated.

Artificial reintroduction of rare native plants is often feasible. Overgrazing in years past led to local extermination of many delicate perennials such as some of the orchids. Where these are not reappearing naturally they can be transplanted or cultured in a nursery. A native plant, however small and inconspicuous, is as much a part of the biota as a redwood tree or a forage species for elk.

In essence, we are calling for a set of ecologic skills unknown in this country today. Americans have shown a great capacity for degrading and fragmenting native biotas. So far we have not exercised much imagination or ingenuity in rebuilding damaged biotas. It will not be done by passive protection alone.

CONTROL OF ANIMAL POPULATIONS

Good park management requires that ungulate populations be reduced to the level that the range will carry in good health and without impairment to the soil, the vegetation, or to habitats of other animals. This problem is worldwide in scope, and includes non-park as well as park lands. Balance may be achieved in several ways.

(a) *Natural predation.*—Insofar as possible, control through natural predation should be encouraged. Predators are now protected in the parks of the United States, although unfortunately they were not in the early years and the wolf, grizzly bear, and mountain lion became extinct in many of the national parks. Even today populations of large predators, where they still occur in the parks, and kept below optimal level by programs of predator control applied outside the park boundaries. Although the National Park Service has attempted to negotiate with control agencies of federal and local governments for the maintenance of buffer zones around the parks where predators are not subject to systematic control, these negotiations have been only partially successful. The effort to protect large predators in and around the parks should be greatly intensified. At the same time, it must be recognized that predation alone can seldom be relied upon to control ungulate numbers, particularly the larger species such as bison, moose, elk, and deer; additional artificial controls frequently are called for.

(b) *Trapping and transplanting.*—Traditionally in the past the National Park Service has attempted to dispose of excess ungulates by trapping and transplant-

ing. Since 1892, for example, Yellowstone National Park alone has supplied 10,478 elk for restocking purposes. Many of the elk ranges in the western United States have been restocked from this source. Thousands of deer and lesser numbers of antelope, bighorns, mountain goats, and bison also have been moved from the parks. This program is fully justified so long as breeding stocks are needed. However, most big game ranges of the United States are essentially filled to carrying capacity, and the cost of a continuing program of trapping and transplanting cannot be sustained solely on the basis of controlling populations within the parks. Trapping and handling of a big game animal usually costs from $50 to $150 and in some situations much more. Since annual surpluses will be produced indefinitely into the future, it is patently impossible to look upon trapping as a practical plan of disposal.

(c) *Shooting excess animals that migrate outside the parks.*—Many park herds are migratory and can be controlled by public hunting outside the park boundaries. Especially is this true in mountain parks which usually consist largely of summer game range with relatively little winter range. Effective application of this form of control frequently calls for special regulations, since migration usually occurs after normal hunting dates. Most of the western states have cooperated with the National Park Service in scheduling late hunts for the specific purpose of reducing park game herds, and in fact most excess game produced in the parks is so utilized. This is by far the best and the most widely applied method of controlling park populations of ungulates. The only danger is that migratory habits may be eliminated from a herd by differential removal, which would favor survival of non-migratory individuals. With care to preserve, not eliminate, migratory traditions, this plan of control will continue to be the major form of herd regulation in national parks.

(d) *Control by shooting within the parks.*—Where other methods of control are inapplicable or impractical, excess park ungulates must be removed by killing. As stated above in the discussion of park policy, it is the unanimous recommendation of this board that such shooting be conducted by competent personnel, under the sole jurisdiction of the National Park Service, and for the sole purpose of animal removal, not recreational hunting. If the magnitude of a given removal program requires the services of additional shooters beyond regular Park Service personnel, the selection, employment, training, deputization, and supervision of such additional personnel should be entirely the responsibility of the National Park Service. Only in this manner can the primary goal of wildlife management in the parks be realized. A limited number of expert riflemen, properly equipped and working under centralized direction, can selectively cull a herd with a minimum of disturbance to the surviving animals or to the environment. General public hunting by comparison is often nonselective and grossly disturbing.

Moreover, the numbers of game animals that must be removed annually from the parks by shooting is so small in relation to normally hunted populations outside the parks as to constitute a minor contribution to the public bag, even if it were so utilized. All of these points can be illustrated in the example of the north Yellowstone elk population which has been a focal point of argument about possible public hunting in national parks.

(e) *The case of Yellowstone.*—Elk summer in all parts of Yellowstone Park and migrate out in nearly all directions, where they are subject to hunting on adjoining public and private lands. One herd, the so-called Northern Elk Herd, moves only to the vicinity of the park boarder where it may winter largely inside or outside the park, depending on the severity of the winter. This herd was estimated to number 35,000 animals in 1914 which was far in excess of the carrying capacity of the range. Following a massive die-off in 1919–20 the herd has steadily decreased. Over a period of 27 years, the National Park Service removed 8,825 animals by shooting and 5,765 by live-trapping; concurrently, hunters took 40,745 elk from this herd outside the park. Yet the range continued to deteriorate. In the winter of 1961–62 there were approximately 10,000 elk in the herd and carrying capacity of the winter range was estimated at 5,000. So the National Park Service at last undertook a definitive reduction program, killing 4,283 elk by shooting which along with 850 animals removed in other ways (hunting outside the park, trapping, winter kill) brought the herd down to 5,725 as censused from helicopter. The carcasses of the elk were carefully processed and distributed to Indian communities throughout Montana and Wyoming; so they were well used. The point at issue is whether this same reduction could or should have been accomplished by public hunting.

In autumn during normal hunting season the elk are widely scattered through rough inaccessible mountains in the park. Comparable areas, well stocked with elk, are heavily hunted in adjoining national forests. Applying the kill statistics from the forests to the park, a kill of 200–400 elk might be achieved if most of the available pack stock in the area were used to transport hunters within the park. Autumn hunting could not have accomplished the necessary reduction.

In mid-winter when deep snow and bitter cold forced the elk into lower country along the north border of the park, the National Park Service undertook its reduction program. With snow vehicles, trucks, and helicopters they accomplished the unpleasant job in temperatures that went as low as —40° F. Public hunting was out of the question. Thus, in the case most bitterly argued in the press and in legislative bills, reduction of the herd by recreational hunting would have been a practical impossibility, even if it had been in full conformance with park management objectives.

From now on, the annual removal from this herd may be in the neighborhood of 1,000 to 1,800 head. By January 31, 1963, removals had totalled 1,300 (300 shot outside the park by hunters, 600 trapped and shipped, and 406 killed by park rangers). Continued special hunts in Montana and other forms of removal will yield the desired reduction by spring. The required yearly maintenance kill it not a large operation when one considers that approximately 100,000 head of big game are taken annually by hunters in Wyoming and Montana.

(f) *Game control in other parks.*—In 1961–62, excluding Yellowstone elk, there were approximately 870 native animals transplanted and 827 killed on 18 national parks and monuments. Additionally, about 2,500 feral goats, pigs and burros were removed from three areas. Animal control in the park system as a whole is still a small operation. It should be emphasized, however, that removal programs have not in the past been adequate to control ungulates in many of the parks. Future removals will have to be larger and in many cases repeated annually. Better management of wildlife habitat will naturally produce larger annual surpluses. But the scope of this phase of park operation will never be such as to constitute a large facet of management. On the whole, reductions will be small in relation to game harvests outside the parks. For example, from 50 to 200 deer a year are removed from a problem area in Sequoia National Park; the deer kill in California is 75,000 and should be much larger. In Rocky Mountain National Park 59 elk were removed in 1961–62 and the trim should perhaps be 100 per year in the future; Colorado kills over 10,000 elk per year on open hunting ranges. In part, this relates to the small area of the national park system, which constitutes only 3.9 percent of the public domain; hunting ranges under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management make up approximately 70 percent.

In summary, control of animal populations in the national parks would appear to us to be an integral part of park management, best handled by the National Park Service itself. In this manner excess ungulates have been controlled in the national parks of Canada since 1943, and the same principle is being applied in the parks of many African countries. Selection of personnel to do the shooting likewise is a function of the Park Service. In most small operations this would logically mean skilled rangers. In larger removal programs, there might be included additional personnel, selected from the general public, hired and deputized by the service or otherwise engaged, but with a view to accomplishing a task, under strict supervision and solely for the protection of park values. Examples of some potentially large removal programs where expanded crews may be needed are mule deer populations on plateaus fringing Dinosaur National Monument and Zion National Park (west side), and white-tailed deer in Acadia National Park.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ON NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

By precedent and logic, the management of wildlife resources on the national recreation areas can be viewed in a very different light than in the park system proper. National recreation areas are by definition multiple use in character as regards allowable types of recreation. Wildlife management can be incorporated into the operational plans of these areas with public hunting as one objective. Obviously, hunting must be regulated in time and place to minimize conflict with other uses, but it would be a mistake for the National Park Service to be unduly restrictive of legitimate hunting in these areas. Most of the exist-

ing national recreation areas are federal holdings surrounding large water impoundments; there is little potentially for hunting. Three national seashore recreational areas on the East Coast (Hatteras, Cape Cod, and Padre Island) offer limited waterfowl shooting. But some of the new areas being acquired or proposed for acquisition will offer substantial hunting opportunity for a variety of game species. This opportunity should be developed with skill, imagination, and (we would hopefully suggest) with enthusiasm.

On these areas as elsewhere, the key to wildlife abundance is a favorable habitat. The skills and techniques of habitat manipulates applicable to parks are equally applicable on the recreation area. The regulation of hunting, on such areas as are deemed appropriate to open for such use, should be in accord with prevailing state regulations.

NEW NATIONAL PARKS

A number of new national parks are under consideration. One of the critical issues in the establishment of new parks will be the manner in which the wildlife resources are to be handled. It is our recommendation that the basic objectives and operating procedures of new parks be identical with those of established parks. It would seem awkward indeed to operate a national park system under two sets of ground rules. On the other hand, portions of several proposed parks are so firmly established as traditional hunting grounds that impending closure of hunting may preclude public acceptance of park status. In such cases it may be necessary to designate core areas as national parks in every sense of the word, establishing protective buffer zones in the form of national recreation areas where hunting is permitted. Perhaps only through compromises of this sort will the park system be rounded out.

SUMMARY

The goal of managing the national parks and monuments should be to preserve, or where necessary to recreate, the ecologic scene as viewed by the first European visitors. As part of this scene, native species of wild animals should be present in maximum variety and reasonable abundance. Protection alone, which has been the core of Park Service wildlife policy, is not adequate to achieve this goal. Habitat manipulation is helpful and often essential to restore or maintain animal numbers. Likewise, populations of the animals themselves must sometimes be regulated to prevent habitat damage; this is especially true of ungulates.

Active management aimed at restoration of natural communities of plants and animals demands skills and knowledge not now in existence. A greatly expanded research program, oriented to management needs, must be developed within the National Park Service itself. Both research and the application of management methods should be in the hands of skilled park personnel.

Insofar as possible, animal populations should be regulated by predation and other natural means. However, predation cannot be relied upon to control the populations of larger ungulates, which sometimes must be reduced artificially.

Most ungulate populations within the parks migrate seasonally outside the park boundaries where excess numbers can be removed by public hunting. In such circumstances the National Park Service should work closely with state fish and game departments and other interested agencies in conducting the research required for management and in devising cooperative management programs.

Excess game that does not leave a park must be removed. Trapping and transplanting has not proven to be a practical method of control, though it is an appropriate source of breeding stock as needed elsewhere.

Direct removal by killing is the most economical and effective way of regulating ungulates within a park. Game removal by shooting should be conducted under the complete jurisdiction of qualified park personnel and solely for the purpose of reducing animals to preserve park values. Recreational hunting is an inappropriate and nonconforming use of the national parks and monuments.

Most game reduction programs can best be accomplished by regular park employees. But as removal programs increase in size and scope, as well may happen under better wildlife management, the National Park Service may find it advantageous to employ or otherwise engage additional shooters from the

general public. No objection to this procedure is foreseen so long as the selection, training, and supervision of shooting crews is under rigid control of the service and the culling operation is made to conform to primary park goals.

Recreational hunting is a valid and potentially important use of national recreation areas, which are also under jurisdiction of the National Park Service. Full development of hunting opportunities on these areas should be provided by the service.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness will be Chris Werfhorst, past president, Steelhead Club, Sedro Woolley.

STATEMENT OF CHRIS WERFHORST, PAST PRESIDENT, STEELHEAD CLUB, SEDRO WOOLLEY, WASH.

Mr. WERFHORST. Mr. Chairman, Senator Moss, Senator Jackson, I am Chris Werfhorst, born and raised in Holland. I have been privileged to roam around in the North Cascades for the last 45 years. It is our backyard over there.

My club asked me to come down and represent them. I have been in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area for 20 years, and less than 20 years ago we had a limited Glacier Peak Area of some 110,000 acres. Conservation groups kept beating on the Interior and Agriculture doors for 600,000 acres until the National Forest Service recommended 422,275 acres as a permanent Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Congress then established Glacier Peak Wilderness of some 450,000 acres. The reason we, the organized sportsmen in Washington State, are opposed to a third national park is that these people would be beating on the same doors again until the entire Cascade Range would be under national park control. We, as sportsmen, do not approve of national park game management, nor do we approve of their recreation for a few. We urge the committee to consider multiple use of our natural resources for all the people.

I would like to add one comment, if I may, on my own. I received a brochure of the land management in the State of Washington published some 3 or 4 months ago which states that 43 percent of all the lands in the State of Washington are now tax free. Now we are going to include some more tax-free land. Our taxes in the last couple of years in Skagit County have increased approximately 100 percent. Where is this thing going to end?

This is my own comment, and I thank you very much for the privilege.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. John Pierce, pioneer business man and longtime resident of Bellingham, was unable to stay this afternoon. He has a statement, and I ask that the statement appear as if read at this point in the record.

Senator BIBLE. I will be happy to do that, and if there are others that want to do the same thing, we will arrange to have their statements in the record. Mr. Pierce's statement will be incorporated in full in the record at this point, as if given personally.

If there is anyone who wants to stand and identify themselves and have their statements put in the record the same way, we will be happy to accommodate you. Any others that would like to do that at this time?

STATEMENT OF JOHN C. PIERCE, BELLINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND NORTH CROSS-STATE HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

Mr. PIERCE. My name is John C. Pierce and I am associated with the Bellingham Chamber of Commerce and the North Cross-State Highway Association.

We all know that the North Cascades are beautiful, some from hearsay and some from having been there. I have enjoyed them many times for the 30 years. On foot, horseback, and from the air.

In flying over the blown-down timber at the middle fork of the Nooksack River, we noticed how many trees in that area are dead at the top. These are the ones that are still standing. It is just a question of time until those standing will become frail enough to join the rest of the trees on the ground. Heavy winds hit this area with some regularity, and additional devastated areas will result.

If it is a national park, the great trees will lie there and rot, as they do in the Olympic National Park and pollute Bellingham's drinking water. If this is in the national forest, it will be logged and replanted. Ten years from the blowdown, the area will be a beautiful young forest, full of deer and other wildlife. In the meantime, the people in this area will have had the benefit of many jobs and a good economy.

Let's look at these five men in the Federal Government who have made this decision about this great area. They are all professional men of high standing, but no practical experience. They have never produced nonpolitical jobs or met a big payroll. Secretary of the Interior Udall made the statement that cutover land was valueless. That shows what abysmal ignorance exists in the minds of that committee. One of the biggest timber companies in the State gets 19 percent of their logs from cutover land. Its value is in the millions. We invite him out here to see some of the beautiful reforested land full of deer and other wildlife.

This will also be a source of much-needed timber in 25 to 40 years.

Hitler ruled by playing on the emotions of the people. Most of the appeal for this Cascade Park has been emotional, with no thought to our future economy, or jobs for a growing State.

Let's take a careful look at the future. Do we want access roads and professional management of the timbered areas, or do we want a duplicate of the very bad management in the Olympic National Park?

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is Gerald E. Mitchell, Hub Sportsmen's Association, Burlington.

STATEMENT OF GERALD E. MITCHELL, HUB SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION, BURLINGTON, WASH.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, I am Gerald E. Mitchell, president of the Northwest League of Sportsmen, and past president of the Hub Sportsmen's Club of Burlington, which I am representing here today.

Basically, our club is opposed to the national park proposal as set forth in S. 1321, as documented by our letter of last year to this committee. However, in view of the fact that many people outside the State of Washington are interested in some type of national park for the North Cascades, we are endorsing the proposal of Governor Evans,

which plan was the result of hard work of a committee of prominent citizens of the State of Washington.

We object to the national park as proposed in S. 1321 because it would limit the use of this vast area to a single purpose use instead of a multiple use. We feel that the narrow management policies of the national park, such as not harvesting a mature tree nor allowing the taking of surplus game, is not in the best interests of the people of Washington and the Nation, and can be compared to the "sacred cow" practice of India. True conservation calls for a wise use of resources, and people who would tie up the whole North Cascades in a park are not true conservationists, they are museum-minded people with a narrow concept of the true meaning of conservation.

As sportsmen, we would dislike to see the total game population of the North Cascades under the poorly conceived policies of the national parks as illustrated by the slaughter of the elk in Yellowstone Park.

The deer take in this area might be one and a half percent of the State, but we refer back to the kill in Yellowstone, where they slaughter them because there are too many and not enough feed for them.

Another specific reason that we object to S. 1321 is that it would give the parks control over the Ross Lake area. We feel that the suggested proposal would create a carnival atmosphere, with hot dog stands around Ross Lake, and would destroy the present wilderness feeling which we now get at Ross Lake.

If I may interrupt, it is on the map there, the people supporting this bill who are preaching conservation are backing the area so we can't get at it, and here where the public is going, they're just wrecking the lake.

Another reason why we support the plan of Governor Evans is that his proposal would be a specific act of Congress to create and designate and define boundaries of the recreational areas, the wilderness areas, and the wilderness park.

I would like to add one comment on my own here, if the gentleman is still here, in view of the fact that we are supporting Governor Evans' proposal, a memorial to Congress was submitted by our local State Senator Petersen and State Representative Baronson, I would like to ask the duly-elected official from Bremerton if he was trying to convince the Chair that our legislators in Olympia voted on bills without fully investigating all of the issues involved. That was the idea I got from his testimony.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony.

Our next witness is Richard F. Bayne of Olympia. Mr. Bayne?

STATEMENT OF RICHARD BAYNE, DAILY OLYMPIAN, OLYMPIA, WASH.

Mr. BAYNE. My name is Richard Bayne, I work as a reporter for the Daily Olympian, in Olympia, Wash.

In my statement, I represent myself. I offered to make a statement only and not to come as a member of the press.

First of all, I would like to thank Senators Jackson and Magnuson for introducing S. 1321, an extremely important piece of legislation.

While I agree with the amendments recommended by the Seattle Mountaineers, I am happy for this legislation which at last offers the hope that a representative portion of the magnificent North Cascades may be kept forever wild.

I have seen a great deal of these mountains, and I hope to see more. But more important, I hope that another generation or two will have the same opportunity that has been mine. I think that America will remain a much happier, richer, and stronger Nation if young and old alike always have access to wilderness, especially the kind of outstanding wilderness we are talking about in the North Cascades.

The claim that national parks and wilderness areas lock up resources is an old ruse. The claim is hardly valid. Consider the North Cross-State Highway. It is true that now Aunt Emma from Boston can now enjoy that area to her heart's content. She can whiz through by motorized coach.

(It's a strange thing, but Aunt Emma has been preying on my conscience all week.)

While the road is nice, perhaps, it has ruined the area for all time for hikers, young and old. I know that hundreds of persons saw the area on horseback, also. You can see a lot of country that way—even with a weak heart. It's possible that even Aunt Emma might have enjoyed the country more that way, if given the chance.

Too bad that her privilege today has deprived all the future of the same wilderness experience which I remember, and which many others once enjoyed for the last time.

Some here perhaps have other memories, such as of a fleeting glimpse of a wild marten disappearing out of sight along a fallen log, along the Granite Creek Canyon, as they hiked quietly down the trail. A small thing perhaps, but just the kind of memory that might remain with one for an entire lifetime. Of course, with the road, the marten and other wild creatures of the deep forest will no longer be seen, unless they want to get beer cans thrown at them.

It would be a further loss if the forests along this roadway were logged, the logical next step, unless steps are taken to include the Granite Creek drainage in the area proposed for park status.

As for Aunt Emma's dilemma, she has plenty of places she can go, if she persists in remaining motorized, more each day in fact. It is possible to see most of Mount Rainier by car. And there are roads and roads and more roads into the North Cascades. There is hardly any place left, in fact, that you can't get to by road.

Nevertheless, the Forest Service has not lost its zeal for building them. I am especially dismayed by the kinds of logging roads I constantly see in the mountains, that gouge the hillsides, and leave ugly scars of rocks and dirt down the hillsides—not to mention the logging operations themselves. I frankly doubt that many of the mountainsides in the part of the North Cascades proposed for park and wilderness, as steep as many of them are, can safely be logged, without starting serious erosion, and forever scarring the landscape.

Before I finish, I would like to suggest to you that if the next generation is not to inherit a wasteland, this generation is going to have to act, and act wisely.

The legislation we are discussing here today is one example of this kind of action.

It is really hard to believe that in just the past two or three generations, most of the richness of the entire earth, in terms of minerals, forests, water, air, wildlife, and wilderness have been squandered. It was a richness which was the product of millions of years of slow evolution.

Unfortunately, we still have with us a large and vocal number of men who would like to finish the job off, and they will if given half a chance. They do not care that the next generation is deprived, as long as they have their full share, and much, much more.

I hope that the following recommendations can be included in the final draft of S. 1321.

Put the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area back into the Pasayten Wilderness. Add the Granite Creek drainage to the park. Designate as wilderness all roadless areas within the park. Designate the Lightning Creek-Desolation Peak area as part of the Pasayten Wilderness. Add the Mount Baker area to the park. Add the Cascade River Valley to the park. Stop the copper mine. Add the entire valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Bayne. I suppose our problem is to try to balance out the wishes of Aunt Emma and others. I guess I am kind of an Aunt Emma type; I don't know. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Mr. E. C. Heilman, of Anacortes. Mr. Heilman?

STATEMENT OF E. C. HEILMAN, ANACORTES, WASH.

Mr. HEILMAN. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, somebody has a copy of this, but I don't have 15.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, we have the statement right here. It will be included in full.

Mr. HEILMAN. There are a number of repetitions, so I am going to skip most of those. I think the first one is the concern that I have in regard to the North Cross-State Highway. I am only going to read a portion of this.

While agreeing with the policy of the National Park Service in principle, I feel that an exception should be made for east-west traffic on the only highway being built in the upper half of a large State like Washington.

I go on to my next paragraph to cite limitations of the Forest Service. Through its Forest Service, the Department of Agriculture has almost no controls guaranteeing the wonders of nature against the lobbyist, the vested interest and the despoilers.

Here is an area of some million acres belonging not just to the citizens of our State, but to the whole country. Only in a national park will the recreational values of a portion of these acres be preserved undisturbed for the needs of the future generations with their exploding populations.

The problems of the overburdened centers of congestion, such as Los Angeles and many, many other cities, will demand solutions requiring, among other things, more and more recreational facilities if those unfortunates caught in the great rat race are to maintain any degree of health and sanity.

Do we not have an obligation to set aside a large portion of the unspoiled public domain where air, water, and soil are unpolluted and where quiet prevails, so that hard-driven citizens with jangled nerves may regain a degree of composure? Think how increasingly vital this will become by 1980, and how imperative by the year 2000?

I deplore the memorial passed by our State legislature calling for multiple use of the North Cascades.

And, gentlemen, I do not want to belittle the ability of the Forest Service, they provide very fine recreational facilities. My concern is that they provide these and then the surrounding beauties and the other things that the people enjoy are essentially destroyed. I should hope that we of Washington would willingly give a little so that less fortunate inhabitants of other areas of the Nation could enjoy visiting the great out of doors of our State. Such opportunity in perpetuity cannot be guaranteed by the Department of Agriculture, but can be by the establishment of the North Cascades National Park.

I would plead with the committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and with the Congress to preserve this portion of the public domain for the benefit of all our citizenry.

We hear about how many million acres we have in national parks in our State, but we have to also recognize that many of these national park acres, also State parks and city parks are being worn down by the great congestion within these parks.

I happen to be located right next to Deception Pass State Park, which is one of our most popular State parks, and they are having troubles there. They have not enough area to take care of the crowds who would like to be there, so I think that we have to take care of the future needs.

I think that it is unfortunate that we have any reference to the loss of the aluminum plant, but I cannot let that statement go by unchallenged. I would like to have people have their right to their own opinions, but I hope that those opinions will be a little informed.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Heilman, for your statement.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF E. C. HEILMAN

In speaking on the North Cascades National Park issue, I should like to emphasize the importance of insuring the North Cross State Highway. The northern half of Washington has no highway crossing the mountains. Such a facility is long past-due for the development of the area to the west, the area to the east, and for accessibility to the scenic mountain regions. This should be a road for trucks as well as for cars, even though such commerical use is opposed to national park service policy. While agreeing with this policy in principle, I feel that an exception should be made for east-west traffic on the only highway being built in the upper half of a large state like Washington.

Senator Jackson, the bill you and Senator Magnuson sponsored to establish the North Cascades National Park has pleased many of us. It is gratifying to have our own senators take a stand for this issue, which seems to have considerable opposition within the state. You have given heart to the conservationists.

The opponents to the national park idea keep talking about the multiple use of this vast area. They would have every square mile controlled by the National Forest Service for the benefit of the timber interests, although much of this mountainous area is above the 4500-foot level, for the benefit of the mining interests such as Kennecott's proposed open pit destruction of Miner's Ridge, for the benefit of sportsmen who would deny other citizens the right

to an area for enjoying wildlife unmolested, for the benefit of stockmen who talk of losing grazing lands where almost no grazing lands exist, and all these egged on by those vociferous members of chambers of commerce who forever have dollar signs obstructing their vision.

Why should all these vast scenic mountain reaches be given to the Department of Agriculture? Through its Forest Service, it has almost no controls guaranteeing the wonders of nature against the lobbyists, the vested interests and the despoilers.

Here is an area of some million acres belonging not just to the citizens of our state, but to the whole country. Only in a national park will the recreational values of a portion of these acres be preserved undisturbed for the needs of the future generations with their exploding population.

The problems of the overburdened centers of congestion such as Los Angeles and many, many other cities will demand solutions requiring, among other things, more and more recreational facilities if those unfortunates caught in the great rat race are to maintain any degree of health and sanity.

Do we not have an obligation to set aside a large portion of the unspoiled public domain where air, water, and soil are unpolluted and where quiet prevails, so that hard-driven citizens with jangled nerves may regain a degree of composure? Think how increasingly vital this will become by 1980, and how imperative by the year 2000!

I deplore the memorial passed by our state legislature calling for multiple use of the North Cascades. I should hope that we of Washington would willingly give a little so that less fortunate inhabitants in other areas of the nation could enjoy visiting the great out-of-doors of our state. Such opportunity in perpetuity cannot be guaranteed by the Department of Agriculture, but can be by the establishment of the North Cascades National Park.

I would plead with the Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs and with the Congress to preserve this portion of the public domain for the benefit of all our citizenry.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mrs. Englebright of Anacortes. As you undoubtedly know, we are attempting to be of help to you by giving you a warning sign showing the time you have left as you go along.

STATEMENT OF MRS. LOIS W. ENGLEBRIGHT, ANACORTES, WASH.

Mrs. ENGLEBRIGHT. Thank you, Senator Bible and Senator Moss. I have handed in my statement for inclusion in the official record, and I wish to summarize only.

I want to say first that I was born and reared in Skagit County, and I have lived here for more than 50 years, and that should stack up quite well with some of the gentlemen before me who have lived here 20 and 30 years. I know the North Cascades very well, because to begin with, my father was a logging engineer and later on he was Skagit County engineer, and he was one of the first enthusiasts for a North Cross-State Highway when it was planned originally to go through Cascade Pass.

As a result of that background and my own interests, I have camped and hiked and backpacked countless days and countless miles and after I was 45 years old, my husband insisted that I should learn to mountain climb. I have climbed more than 40 peaks in the Cascade Mountains, and if I can do that, anyone in this room can do that.

Senator BIBLE. Well, the chairman excepted. I would lose that battle easily.

Mrs. ENGLEBRIGHT. Well, at any rate, the point I am trying to make is that there are those of us that want to preserve and protect some

of our Cascades. Other people give the idea that we have never been there, and I have been there and we have all been there.

I don't think that there is much more that can be said that is new at these hearings any more. Two years ago, 5 years ago, 10 years ago, the proponents have said the same thing and the opponents have said the same thing, and you gentlemen have all read the record on this, so I am not going into it again, but you know that we have a lot of outer space to explore, but we have only just so much land, and the land that we have right now is all that we are ever going to have, and none of us here can create a mountain peak or can create an alpine lake or a clear stream or another Miner's Ridge, and if we don't save some of it now, we are not ever going to have the opportunity.

I believe this most sincerely, and I believe it even more sincerely after a couple of experiences recently. Last October, Senator, I was on the east coast after an absence of about 20 years, and I was in New York City, and I was in Washington, D.C., and I was in Philadelphia and other cities up and down the coast, and the masses of people were almost enough to make you cry, and I smelled the awful smells in New Jersey and Wilmington and I saw all the green scum on the Delaware River and other rivers, and then only just last month, in April I spent a month in the San Francisco Bay area and I saw all those square miles of concrete and the garbage being dumped in San Francisco Bay, and I saw all the fruit orchards around San Jose being torn up by the roots and bulldozed absolutely level to make row upon row of houses, and gentlemen, when I came back to the grand and glorious State of Washington, I wanted to build a 10-foot fence around the whole State and hang out a sign, "Wilderness."

I want you to know that I want to go on record as supporting the concept of Senate bill 1321, and I think it is a very important and significant bill toward starting to protect and preserve some of our marvelous mountain areas and in supporting that bill I have three statements, I feel that the property owned by the Kennecott Copper Co. on Miner's Ridge should be acquired by any means available, because I think an open-pit mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness is absolutely unthinkable, and Senator Bible, I have written this statement before I knew that you were going to be here, but I want to say that I have visited Kennecott Copper's mine in Healy, Nev., and it is probably quite appropriate for Nevada to have this copper mine, but it is not appropriate to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in the State of Washington, and furthermore, I may be one of the idle, there was some reference to the idle people that spend their time in the mountains, but nonetheless, I pay income tax, and to me it would seem that I would feel better about where some of my income tax money goes these days, if I knew that a portion of it was going to make sure that Kennecott Copper would never desecrate the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Secondly——

Senator BIBLE. (interrupting). You have had the full time. Can you develop your other two points very quickly.

Mrs. ENGLEBRIGHT. May I?

I urge that the national recreation areas be administered by the Forest Service because the Forest Service knows the land there, and

they know the people and they are qualified to carry on wilderness-type programs.

I would like to digress just for a second here. Earlier today, there was a statement made about people belonging to the Sierra Club. I am a Sierra Club member, and I am proud of it. I resent the implication given to you gentlemen that the Sierra Club people resent the Forest Service, because I don't resent the Forest Service. I think they are wonderful people, but under the framework which the Forest Service works, they can't run a national park, and Senator Moss, in San Francisco last month suggested an idea which I will not go into, but this could all be avoided. All right.

Thirdly, I think the Granite Peak Valley should be added to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and that is all I have to say. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, you are a very fine witness. I kind of admire anybody who can climb 40 of those peaks; I really mean that.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. LOIS W. ENGLEBRIGHT

I am Mrs. Lois Englebright of Anacortes, Washington, and I appear before this hearing as an individual, although I am a member of various outdoors and conservation organizations.

I was born and reared in Skagit County and I have lived here for more than fifty years. I know the North Cascades well, having camped and hiked and backpacked countless days and miles; and I have climbed more than forty peaks in the Cascades Mountains. This I did after the age of forty-five years, which will indicate to you that mountain climbing in the Cascades is an activity which can be enjoyed by the young and old alike.

Senator Jackson, it seems to me at this moment that not much can be said on the subject of the North Cascades. Organized and individually, those of us who desire so much to gain some sort of Congressional protection for some of our mountain areas have said and written millions of words. Opponents to this idea have done likewise. And all the words you are hearing and reading during the present hearings are in all likelihood not much different than you heard a year ago during the Seattle hearings, or five years ago, or ten years ago concerning the establishment of wilderness areas. You have been advised, pro and con, about economic impacts, population growths, technological trends, scientific, educational, historical and psychological aspects. And it all boils down to one thing, in my mind: Whether to save some of our splendid North Casades against the onrush of so-called progress in the Pacific Northwest, particularly the Puget Sound area; or to throw it all over for the sake of gaining the almighty dollar.

You know this to be a fact, that we have outer space ad infinitum to explore, to conquer; but all the land that we have today is all that we will ever have, and none of us here can create a mountain peak, a virgin forest, a clear sparkling stream, a glacier-fed alpine lake. Gentlemen, I believe with all my heart and soul that we must afford permanent protection for specified areas of the North Cascades, and if I did not believe this before, two recent experiences were shattering enough to make be a believer. One, a trip last October to the east coast where again I saw the crowds of people, the fantastic crowds of people in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C. And I smelled the awful smells of New Jersey, and of Wilmington; and I saw the green scum on the Delaware River. More recently, in April of this year, I spent a month in and around the bay area of California. And there I saw the frightful masses of concrete, the Bay being used as garbage dumps, the fruit orchards being torn out and the ground bulldozed of every blade of grass for row upon row upon row upon row of houses. And so today I wish to go on record as supporting Senate Bill 1321. I believe that it is an important and significant step toward the protection and preservation of some of our fast-disappearing wilderness. In supporting Senate Bill 1321, I urge that:

One, the property owned by the Kennecott Copper Company on Miner's Ridge be acquired by any means available. An open pit mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness is absolutely unthinkable. I have seen Kennecott's operations at Ely, Nevada, and that any serious-minded person could entertain thoughts of doing *that* to our North Cascades is unbelievable.

Two, national recreation areas established in the North Cascades be administered by the U.S. Forest Service which knows the land and the people so well. I believe that agency is best qualified to carry on wilderness-type recreational development and programs.

Three, the Granite Creek Valley be added to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and that the 12,000 acre Horseshoe Basin be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.

Other than this, I do not feel qualified to define any boundaries and I think that it should be left to the judgment of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, to the Governor of this state, and selected experts.

I thank you for this opportunity of speaking, and ask that my testimony be entered into the official records of this hearing.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Ralph Harbeck, Mount Vernon. Mr. Harbeck?

STATEMENT OF RALPH HARBECK, MOUNT VERNON, WASH.

Mr. HARBECK. I am Ralph Harbeck, of Mount Vernon. I have lived here 61 years in this State, and I have spent a good deal of my time, whenever I could, all through the woods, and through the mountainous areas. I like the woods and I like to enjoy the scenery and I have just a brief statement here. I can't waste too much time. I only have 5 minutes.

Senator BIBLE. We are down to 4 minutes now.

Mr. HARBECK. Criticism of the Forest Service handling of the North Cascades is largely unjustified and mostly due to the people being uninformed of what this organization has done and plans on doing.

The scenic beauty of the alps of America has not been impaired during all the past years, and never will be, for the simple reason that the rugged alpine areas are of little or no timber value. Already vast areas have been or are proposed to be set aside for wilderness area and use only, and there will be no commercial use whatsoever, but the isolationist and would-be preservationists are never satisfied, they overlook the fact that trees, like people, grow old, become diseased, and die. I have seen fire sweep through overmature timber and go to the top of mountains in less than an hour.

Now, a medium-sized park with provisions for any minerals, if there were any valuable minerals in there, would not be so bad, but the conservationist extremists will never stop with this, more and more timber, valuable timber produced in the area will be taken away and locked up as an addition to the proposed park, and that is the part that I object to, that is the part that will hurt the economy of this country.

Hunters like to roam the high Cascades, they kill a few deer, but they derive much from roaming about the high Cascades, and a national park prohibits hunting, and that is the reason I am against that. Once the Department of Interior gets control of even a small part of the route of the North Cascades Highway, conservationists extremists will no doubt succeed in pressuring the Park Service in limiting the commercial use of this road. Whatever economic values

to be developed will be due mostly to the completion of the North Cross-State Highway, and not to park status.

Costly duplication of administrative facilities seem to be unnecessary and may pose a river pollution problem.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much for your statement. There will be no demonstrations, please.

Our next witness is David Kirk, North Whidbey Sportsmen's Association of Oak Harbor.

STATEMENT OF BUD A. DOOLITTLE, PRESIDENT, NORTH WHIDBEY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. DOOLITTLE. I am taking Dave Kirk's place. I am president of the North Whidbey Sportsmen's Association.

I represent the North Whidbey Sportsmen's Association. I am here to speak opposing the North Cascades National Park. The reasons we are against this park are:

(*a*) We already have 1,137,000 acres in two national parks in this State, which is more than one State's share;

(*b*) The hunting areas shown in the North Cascade study report maps, figures 24 and 44, are not true. I have hunted in the upper Lake Chelan area for 25 years and this area has been heavily hunted for the past 15 years.

It is criminal to put 698,000 acres in the North Cascade Park as a large game preserve. The deer, goat, elk, and grouse will soon overgraze the park area and then start dying of starvation or be subject to mass shooting by park rangers, with no benefit to the State from money normally spent by hunters in this area.

If this North Cascade area is made a park as per the study report, there will be 1,835,000 acres in three parks in this State which have been taken away from the sportsmen of the State to camp and hunt in.

A list of things taken away from all the people in these three parks are: rock hunting, berry picking, ski development, Boy and Girl Scouts and youth camps, more freedom to camp, which is restricted to campgrounds in national parks.

In the study report, they take in both Ross Lake and Diablo Lake and dams in the park to have them for recreation, but at the same time will say there can be no more dams or reservoirs in the park, which is a two-faced attitude.

We, of the North Whidbey Sportsmen's Club, believe that if we have to have the North Cascade National Park, we would place endorsement on Gov. Daniel J. Evans' plan for the North Cascade National Park and Recreation Area. The Governor's plan is bigger, better, and more inclusive. It includes five multiuse recreation areas, four wilderness areas, and one park.

Thank you for letting the North Whidbey Sportsmen's Association be heard at this time.

But I would like to say one more thing before I leave. You had a Mr. Crafts give a talk on forest lands of the State and he used two of the study maps, the one on pages 101 and 41. The one on 101, he says if you look at it you can just barely see there might be some

commercial timber there, and if you look at it they have, in very light green, shown the timberland and it is a real good camouflage. If you will take a look at the map, figure 16 on page 45, it shows all the principal forests and upper forest areas in this area, and there is quite a lot of difference between what he shows on page 101, and what is on this page here, page 45. We have quite a lot of principal forest areas that will be in the national park. We have quite a lot of the upper forest areas that will be in the national park.

Senator BIBLE. Well, it is my understanding that this isn't true, and I will let you talk to Dr. Crafts about it after the hearing. I think on the first page to which you refer, they break the timberlands into presently available commercial forest land and presently reserved commercial forest lands. It is made not by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, or by the Park Service; it is made by the Forest Service itself. It is from Forest Service statistical information, but if you have questions on it, I will invite you to visit with Dr. Crafts. We are going to keep him here, and if we have any problems, he is going to have to rescue the timber presentations. If you will see him, Mr. Doolittle, I am sure he will try to clear it up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Chairman, all I am trying to say is, if you look at that map on page 101, they have camouflaged that pretty good. It looks like there is hardly any timber on that at all.

Senator BIBLE. I think in fairness to Dr. Crafts' testimony, and he has considered this very carefully, he has broken it out in acreages and percentages. I think he broke it out in a way that certainly didn't mislead me, and I was particularly impressed. He took the Forest Service figures to arrive at the final result; but in any event, you reconcile it with him, Mr. Doolittle. Very nice to have you here.

The next witness is Mr. James Oas of Everett, Mr. James W. Oas.

STATEMENT OF JAMES W. OAS, EVERETT, WASH.

Mr. OAS. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to make this statement on S. 1321.

I am James Oas of Everett, past president of the Centaur Clubs of Washington.

As a trail machine rider, I wish to comment on the effects of S. 1321 as related to the more than 50,000 such riders in the State of Washington.

When I say trail machine, I refer to a two-wheel machine with a seat for a rider, a luggage platform upon which to tie his pack, and a gasoline engine of 10 horsepower or less. This is the modern means of trail travel. Just as the members of this committee use the most modern means of cross-country travel to conduct these hearings, and, even Jesus used the modern method of his day, as much of his travels about the Holy Land was on his ass.

All of the area covered by S. 1321 prohibits this form of travel and it seems to be no accident that it does this. It is aimed straight and true at these riders who are mostly hardworking men and women of the laboring class. Instead, it would set additional vast areas aside for the higher income, professional class of people who can afford the extended time and money required to visit these remote areas, whose philosophy

is, as admitted by Mr. Patrick Goldsworthy of the North Cascade Conservation Council, at a recent forum at the Everett Junior College, "If you can't walk in, you do not deserve to see it."

We should examine the area now closed to the trail machine rider, that which is under wilderness-type management. There are 1,384,196 acres of dedicated wilderness, wild or primitive; 1,138,381 acres of national parks; 1,000 miles of trail, outside of these dedicated areas, closed to motorized travel. Each mile of this closed trail effectively closes at least 2½ miles on each side of it, creating a strip of 5 miles wide. Instead of 1,000 miles, we have 5,000 square miles, or 3,200,000 acres of added wilderness without dedication by Congress, but a simple stroke of the Foresters pen. This gives a total of 5,722,577 acres closed to motorized travel and now with S. 1321 you want to add to this—I say we already have too much. A far better program would be to return the Cascades to the people, convert the primitive area to multiple use where everyone can enjoy it. Open up the Suiattle and Whitechuck corridors rather than close them and perhaps wilderness travel will increase rather than decrease. Less than six-tenths of 1 percent of the people visit the wilderness each year.

It all boils down to the fact that S. 1321 would set aside a million acres for a few, and a few acres for the millions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. Do you have any questions? Senator Moss?

Senator Moss. Well, your objection really is to the wilderness area and not the park, isn't that it?

Mr. OAS. The park also.

Senator Moss. Is the park closed to motorized travel?

Mr. OAS. Except on the highways, the limited highways that the park has.

Senator Moss. On any of the highways you can go on any motorized vehicle you want.

Mr. OAS. The majority of our trail machines are unlicensed, they are strictly for trail riding. A good share of them are motorcycle design, but limited in horsepower, and they are eliminated from the park, they are for off-the-highway use and the wilderness is also closed to combustible engines.

Senator Moss. The wilderness is definitely closed to wheeled vehicles. You couldn't go over those mountain peaks very well in even those little wheeled vehicles, I don't believe, but on the roads and passages created within the park, I thought you could go on wheeled vehicles.

Mr. OAS. If a car could go there, a trail bike or a motor bike could go there, but they canot leave the highway, the same as a car, I understand in the national parks, which is due to the archaic policies of the national parks.

Senator BIBLE. Well, the Director of the Park Service is here, and he can take notice of what you said about his organization. This is the first time I have heard about trail machines.

Mr. OAS. Well, Senator, this points out, really, the incompleteness of the study that every one is commending so highly.

Senator BIBLE. Well, you have pointed up one thing and we will call it to his attention and he can study it now.

Do you have anything more?

Mr. OAS. I have here 115 letters from some people who asked me to submit them for the record.

Senator BIBLE. The letters will be received and will be adopted by reference for the committee's use. Thank you very much.

Mr. OAS. And Gary Davis is the next witness and he was unable to attend and asked me if I would summarize his statement for him.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine, we will recognize you for 4 minutes, substituting for Gary Davis.

Mr. OAS. The one thing I wanted to bring to the committeee's attention is this part of his statement. He is the vice president of the Afternoon Trail Bike Club in Everett and the Everett Trail Bike Club.

Our club, along with 10 similar clubs from the Centaur Clubs of Washington, an association of trail riding clubs dedicated to improving trail travel for all. These club members have demonstrated their sincerity by donating many hundreds of hours of labor toward trail maintenance and improvement. In the North Cascades in particular, over 1,000 hours have been donated through the efforts of the Skagit Centaur Club, and the cooperation of the Marblemount district ranger, to the Thunder Creek Trail which leads into the heart of the proposed national park. Many trail travelers now enjoy this trail without fighting their way through brush and boulders. The efforts of these people have not stopped with trail work, many members have been active in search and rescue work, fish planning, rescue trail improvement, aid to youth groups, and many other endeavors to aid other outdoorsmen.

And then over the second page, I believe that the national parks combined with our wilderness areas received approximately four million visits in 1966 while our flexibly managed forests and state parks received more than 17 million visitors who enjoyed many varied sports in the outdoor recreation category.

And then he goes on very much the same as opposing the park and the addition of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Senator BIBLE. We are very glad to have you present this statement. It will be printed in full.

Mr. OAS. Thank you.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF GARY DAVIS, EVERETT TRAIL BIKERS

I am Gary Davis, representing a newly formed trail bike riding club, The Everett Trail Bikers. We ride bikes of less than 100cc (10 hp) for pleasure and in the pursuit of hunting and fishing. We are of all ages and represent most walks of life so far as occupation is concerned. Being a rather new group, we have not been fully aware of the proposals to change the management of our Federal lands in the North Cascades, until recently. After some study and comparisons of recreational opportunities on Forest Service lands compared to those managed by the National Park Service, we have no alternative but to oppose the change of management of any of our lands now being used under the multiple-use concept, thus we would be opposed to S. 1321.

Our club, along with ten similar clubs, forms the Centaur Clubs of Washington, an association of trail riding clubs dedicated to improving trail travel for all. These club members have demonstrated their sincerity by donating many hundreds of hours of labor toward trail maintenance and improvement. In the North Cascades in particular, over one thousand hours have been donated through the efforts of the Skagit Centaur Club and the cooperation of the Marblemount District Ranger, to the Thunder Creek Trail which leads into the heart of the proposed national park area. Many trail travelers now enjoy this trail without

fighting their way through brush and boulders. The efforts of these people has not stopped with trail work. Many members have been active in search and rescue work, fish-planting, rescue trail improvement, aid to youth groups and many other endeavors to aid other outdoorsmen.

Though the Centaur Clubs' members are only a small portion of those using our recreational lands with motor bikes, they have tried to help our land managers to know the extent of motorized usage by submitting reports of their usage on national forest and other lands. These members have reported some 2,974 visitations to the forests with a usage of over 50,000 miles since 1961. In 1966 alone, 297 persons reported usage of over 16,000 miles.

This growing sport and its use in the North Cascades has been completely ignored during the study, in the study report and has had little, if any, mention by others studying the use of our forests. Are these people who enjoy the forests and our high country no less than any other outdoorsmen to be denied its use because of their mode of travel? If we are to continue setting aside our federal lands into single-use categories such as parks and wilderness, are we not soon to deplete our supply of lands for the use of the masses? The visitations to our national parks compared to our visitations to our state parks and national forests managed under the multiple-use concept, should give us a good idea as to whom served the majority. I believe that the national parks combine with our wilderness areas received approximately 4,000,000 visits in 1966, while our flexibly managed forests and state parks received more than 17,000,000 visitors who enjoyed many varied sports in the outdoor recreation category.

I also speak for my club in opposing any additions to our wilderness areas as opposed in S. 1321. The trails leading into the Glacier Peak Wilderness from the end of the Suiattle and Whitechuck roads have been managed as wilderness for some time now, so far as the trail bike rider is concerned. For most practical purposes, much of our lands bordering our wildeness are not available to the recreationalist, except the hiker and the packer. With the Cascades Crest Trail and many of its feeder trails restricting modern travel methods, these areas are wilderness so far as the trail bikers are concerned. According to our North Cascade Study Report, wilderness areas receive less than six-tenths of one percent of our forest users. At this rate, it seems quite a costly expenditure for the taxpayer to support these lands for so little use. We would think that in the interest of those seeking more recreational lands that some of our wilderness be reverted back to multiple use that it may be of some benefit to someone. Not only is this land needed by our recreationalists but some of these lands are needed for their resources and should be used. I believe that Glacier Peak Wilderness contains some 1.4 billion board feet of timber. Would this timber replace every home in Snohomish and Skagit County with a deluxe rambler? Is this not quite a price to pay for the recreation of .6 of one percent of our forest users? Are these the same persons who would deprive one of our vital industries from mining a small percentage of this area?

We would certainly hope for a more equitable arrangement for the uses of our federal lands. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Donald Stewart, Seattle. Is Mr. Stewart here?

STATEMENT OF DONALD STEWART, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Mr. Chairman and Senators, my name is Donald Stewart, of Seattle, Wash., and I represent myself.

I am speaking in opposition to formation of any new national parks in the Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington and specifically the North Cascades region. There are no new or clever statements to make of the reasons why I am in opposition to this proposed park. I have tried to analyze the reasons for formulation of this park but cannot rationalize just why we should set this vast territory aside for such limited use. It is just not justifiable such a large expenditure of public money for this uneconomic type of use on this land. I don't

think our Creator intended us to use this section of earth in this manner.

At a time when appropriations are being cut for recreational purpose, it just does not seem right to go ahead with this grandiose plan for this area in question. It seems to me this public land, and I emphasize "public land," has been managed in an efficient manner by the Forest Service to make it still desirable enough for us to plan for its future use.

I have one request of this committee, please be fair and make public all available and necessary information on this subject. After the unfortunate publicity on unethical practice in Washington, a person just does not know when we are getting the straight story.

Senator BIBLE. We are certainly doing our best. That is why we are out here.

Mr. STEWART. One last point, it looks like the pack-in type hunter, like myself, will have to make a larger expenditure to pursue this type of recreation by making the trip up to our neighbor to the north and this type of thing on a large scale certainly is not good for our balance-of-payment situation.

Senator BIBLE. Well, thank you very much.

Senator Moss?

Senator Moss. Isn't there enough area in the Glacier Peak Wilderness and the Pasayten Wilderness for a pack-in hunter?

Mr. STEWART. There still would be land available for the pack-in hunter, but this is going to limit the amount of land available for the packers.

Senator Moss. Well, that is considerably larger than the areas that are proposed for the park?

Mr. STEWART. You are correct.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Stewart.

Our next witness is Douglas Mavor of Anacortes Veneer, Inc., Anacortes. Mr. Mavor, did I pronounce your name correctly?

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS MAVOR, ANACORTES VENEER, INC.

Mr. MAVOR. That is close enough.

My name is Douglas Mavor. I am logging manager for Anacortes Veneer Co. in Anacortes, Wash.

We object to S. 1321 because it permanently locks up a large volume of timber estimated at between 4 to 5 billion board feet. We are familiar with the reservation of the present wilderness areas as regards logging, about two and a half million feet of that timber is within that area. We are particularly concerned with the Suiattle and Whitechuck additions of some ten to twelve thousand acres. We do not agree with Mr. Crafts, in that we feel that it will decrease the allowable cut perhaps 2 million board feet per year that he suggests.

All small mills in the Everett, Marysville, Anacortes, Sedro Woolley, Darrington, Bellingham areas are primarily or completely, dependent upon public timber as its only source of raw material.

Without the added devastating impact of Japanese log export, a shortage of timber already exists. We have shown statistics in our original presentation showing that.

The export of more than 135 million board feet of logs each year from the ports of Bellingham, Anacortes, and Everett has created a critical situation that few of us expect to survive without immediate Federal Government intervention. Timber volume exported from these three ports during 1967 currently will equal the total annual cut of the entire Mount Baker National Forest.

Loss of mill payrolls and loss of the tax revenue created will be in direct proportion to the loss of the availability of public timber with which to sustain our mill operations.

Most of the remaining timber within this North Cascades area under consideration consists of overmature defective stands. Best silvicultural practices dictate that these lands be cut and reforested with a new crop as soon as practicable. To delay orderly liquidation is to invite disaster through insect infestation, blowdown, decay, or fire.

Present and future technological developments will permit logging many areas presently classified as uneconomical. And I think we can look to our European friends such as the Swiss, the Germans, and so forth, in this regard.

Our 450 employees and their families are enthusiastic recreationists consisting of hunters, fishermen, skiers, trail cyclists, and campers, with very limited time in which to travel to and from areas of recreation. Forest access roads are performing a valuable function in this regard and the road systems should be enlarged.

We object to locking up one and a half million acres of land for use by only a privileged few, and at the expense of State of Washington taxpayers.

I would like to insert some letters into the record that I have with me from our employees. I will not take time to read them, but——

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Mavor, may I handle it this way? Normally on letters and petitions, we adopt them by reference rather than printing them in the record, and could you indicate how many—you have 450 letters?

Mr. MAVOR. No, no, sir, we have 450 employees.

Senator BIBLE. I understand that. I thought maybe you had a letter from each of them.

Mr. MAVOR. I think we could, if time permitted.

Senator BIBLE. I am sure you could.

We will adopt the letters in the record by reference, and then we will simply refer to them by name.

Mr. MAVOR. Finally, in closing, we believe that the Forest Service is managing the Mount Baker National Forest in an excellent manner, and in the best interests of all the American people. The timber is being harvested as a crop on a sustained-yield basis, offering stability of employment and a regulated supply of forest products now and in the future. We believe that the national forests are for the use of all the people and all interests, commercial and noncommercial, minority groups, as well as majority. We feel that anything short of this view is not true conservation.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Mavor. Have you any questions, Senator Moss?

Senator Moss. No, thanks.

JOINT STATEMENT OF THE PLYWOOD, LUMBER, AND CEDAR MANUFACTURERS

The following statement outlines briefly the position of the small timber-using mills and loggers of the northern Puget Sound region regarding public land use in the North Cascades area. The names of firms subscribing to this position are shown below. All are dependent primarily or completely upon public timber as its only source of raw material.

Companies listed include plywood, lumber and cedar manufacturers, and independent logging companies. The major pulp companies are still cutting privately owned stumpage as their main source of wood fiber, although all use substantial quantities of public timber. Our mills are located in Everett, Marysville, Anacortes and Bellingham and in various small communities within or adjacent to the Mount Baker National Forest.

Direct employment in these mills at the present time is about 3,000 men. Almost an equal number of loggers, another 2,500 men are employed in the woods, constructing roads, logging the timber and delivering the logs to the mills. Our approximate present annual cut totals 300 to 350 million board feet of logs Scribner scale.

This timber cut provides mill and logging payrolls of about 22 million dollars each year, and contributes direct support for more than 10,000 families, plus indirect remuneration to many thousands more. We produce forest products valued at more than 50 million dollars annually. It should be emphasized that in addition to our mills, Weyerhaeuser, Scott Paper, Georgia Pacific and Simpson operate large pulp and lumber operations in Everett, Anacortes and Bellingham and draw upon this same geographical area for timber supplies. Their statistics are not included in this presentation.

In short, the forest industry is the primary industry of the area and the principal tax support for our local, county, state, and federal governments.

Loss of these payrolls and loss of this tax revenue will be in direct proportion to the loss of the availability of public timber with which to sustain our mill operations.

Each year receipts for timber sold on the Mount Baker National Forest amounts to more than three million dollars; and the counties of Whatcom, Skagit and Snohomish received twenty-five percent or more than $700,000.00 as their share to be used for schools and roads.

However, the present annual sustained yield cut of the Mount Baker Forest is only 164 million board feet, and even though combined with existing state and private timber, a shortage already exists. Also, the tremendous increase in the export of logs to Japan will create an additional heavy burden on this very limited supply.

Most of the remaining timber volume on the Mount Baker Forest, estimated at 16 billion board feet, consists of over-mature and defective stands of old growth hemlock and silver fir. This timber is typical of most of the national forests in western Washington and is deteriorating rapidly. Best silvicultural practices dictate that these stands be cut and the lands reforested with a new crop as soon as practicable. To delay orderly liquidation is to invite disaster through insect infestation, blow down, decay or forest fire.

Even more important, to withdraw commercial forest lands from the North Cascades region for any reason whatsoever, will only waste an important natural resource needed to sustain the communities and the people of the Pacific Northwest.

We believe that the Forest Service is managing the Mount Baker National Forest in an excellent manner, and in the best interests of the American people. The timber is being harvested as a crop on the basis of sustained yield, offering stability of employment and a regulated supply of forest products, now and in the future. We believe that the national forests are for the use of all people and all interests, commercial and non-commercial, minority groups as well as majority.

Anything short of this view is not true conservation.

This statement has been prepared and submitted jointly by the following companies:

Plywood manufacturers.—Anacortes Veneer, Inc., Anacortes; Everett Plywood & Door Corp., Everett; Mount Baker Plywood Company, Belligham.

Lumber manufacturers.—Buse Mill Company, Marysville; Eclipse Lumber Company, Everett; Everett Lumber Company, Everett; Great Western Lumber

Company, Sumas; Goodyear Nelson Lumber Company, Sedro Woolley; M & M Lumber Company, Arlington; Northwestern Manufacturing Company, Everett; Portage Creek Lumber Company, Arlington; Priest Lumber Company, Hazel; Robinson Lumber Company, Everett; Seattle Snohomish Mill Co., Snohomish; Skagit Veneer & Lumber Company, Concrete; Summit Lumber Company, Darrington; Washington Timber Products, Everett; Welco Lumber Company, Marysville; Willis, Rogers & Pearson Lumber Company, Sedro Woolley; Wieser Lumber Company, Marysville.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is James L. Parker, of Everett.

STATEMENT OF JAMES L. PARKER, EVERETT, WASH.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I have about 70 letters that I would like to submit to you.

Senator BIBLE. They will be received and adopted by reference.

Mr. PARKER. Fine, thank you.

I am James L. Parker, speaking for myself as a hunter and fisherman and as a trail bike rider in pursuit of these outdoor sports. I feel that I also speak for many other hunters and fishermen and trail bike riders, as well as rock hounds and other sportsmen whose activities would be greatly curtailed or restricted entirely in this area by the creation of such a large national park in our North Cascades.

If creating more recreational opportunities for the people were really the goal of the proponents of this national park, they would certainly have proposed a recreational area of 500,000 or 600,000 acres and a national park of 100,000 acres. Since this is not the case, I am forced by my convictions to oppose the creation of the national recreation area. I am principally opposed to the recreation area because I think it is too small when we consider that many times more people will be seeking recreation where a flexible program exists, rather than in a national park. With Ross Lake covering about 12 percent of this recreation area and much more of the area covered by rugged cliffs and steep terrain, I would question whether it would accommodate any large number of big game hunters; however, this area would possibly lend itself to waterfowl hunting. As I see it, the proposed park would take up the ideal big game hunting areas and leave the inaccessible and questionable quality hunting areas in the recreation area.

Having seen the slide program of the Forest Service proposal for recreational facilities in this large area, I would question the ability of the facilities proposed by the National Park Service to accommodate any greater number of people. The many camping accommodations both for tenting and trailer camping, picnic areas, group facilities such as church groups, youth groups, and so forth, permanent ski facilities, viewpoints or overlooks, as well as many boat launch facilities along with many improved or new trails, I believe, would accommodate most of those seeking outdoor recreation in the area. I do not see the value in changing the management of this area, at a considerable cost to carry out, in part, plans for facilities and a recreation program that has already been planned by the present administrators.

I would be further opposed to the national park with the inclusion of Thunder and Fisher Creeks. With the upper Thunder Creek to be the site of a third or fourth power dam in the area, we may certainly have a controversy opposing its construction similar to the one now raging concerning mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness. I do not think it wise to include such areas with proposed development. I think that the cost of the duplication of administrative headquarters and

other added cost to the taxpayer should be considered in this proposed change of management. The limited distribution of the North Cascades study report seems to be the only information available to give any idea as to such costs. As a taxpayer, I would question the economics of this change of management proposal especially since many who now enjoy these areas would be deprived of its use, such as the hunter and the trail rider.

I do not see the merit in adding to our Glacier Peak Wilderness. We now have over 1 billion board feet of timber locked up in this single-use area, along with untold mineral resources. With our recreational uses of wilderness so slight (less than six-tenths of 1 percent as we are told in the study report), I could not see the value in adding to such areas, especially when these lands are in greater demand by our visitors to multiple-use managed forests. With such loud cries of protest to the minute area being mined in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, I would rather see such areas with proposed development not included in our dedicated single-use categories. If our preservationists are not willing to allow the laws and management regulations to run their course when such areas are dedicated, then lands with possible resource development should be deleted from dedication to wilderness or national park status at the outset.

With the trails off the ends of the Suiattle and White Chuck roads now limited to foot and horse travel, I believe that the proposed additions would only place the wilderness area farther from the use of the people. If we are to cope with the increasing need for more area by many outdoorsmen, it seems we should be releasing some of our little-used lands to a more flexible recreational use category. In comparing the uses of our wilderness areas and the uses of our multiple-use areas and the acreages of each, you will find that the average forest user has approximately 1 acre at his disposal, while the hiker and horseman and other users of the wilderness have approximately 54 acres at their disposal. It seems that there must be some way to use our Federal lands in a more equitable manner if we are to accommodate all those seeking use of our forests. Setting aside lands for the use of the thousands and depriving such lands from the use of the millions does not, to me, seem to be the answer.

Thank you for allowing me to state my views on this issue.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Parker. We are glad to have your statement.

The next witness will be Gary Laidler, of Yakima.

STATEMENT OF GARY LAIDLER, YAKIMA, WASH.

Mr. LAIDLER. Senator Jackson, my name is Gary Laidler, from Yakima, Wash.

The Interior Department and National Park Service make constant allegation that establishment of the national park brings new business and employment opportunity to an area. Enclosed in my statement are photographs of some of the business attempts along the main access area to Mount Rainier National Park.

As a matter of curiosity, it was decided to make a field check in the main access to Mount Rainier National Park from the west and south sides which provide access to Paradise Lodge. The analysis started on the west side on the main route 33 miles from the park gate

and on the south side from the park gate to Highway 5, the Seattle-Portland freeway.

In the 33 miles from the west, except for the town of Elbe, 150 people, there are only 12 operating businesses which are either gas stations, general stores or tiny drive-ins for local use. In the same area, there are 10 formerly active businesses which are closed, at least nine permanently, and there are a great many residences either abandoned, closed, or for sale.

The town of Elbe has a cafe, a service station, a repair shop, a store and one hamburger stand, the latter permanently closed.

Heading down the southern route, except for the town of Morton, which is supported by forest products operations from both private and Forest Service lands, there are only two active businesses, one a combination grocery store-gas pump and the other a cafe.

This 241,781-acre park has been in existence since 1899 and yet the area is in a deplorable and depressing condition today. Those who have established businesses in the hope of prospering with a national park have either starved out or are pretty much in the process, it seems.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission report shows that the public prefers Forest Service run areas and uses them more than those of the National Park Service. Marion Clawson's "Statistics of Recreation" indicates a faster growth rate of use in Forrest Service areas than in national parks despite population pressures. This occurs in spite of the fact that the Forest Service land management area has decreased and that of the national park has increased.

I believe that these things have a special bearing on the North Cascades decision. There has been no economic study, but it is obvious a study would not support a national park wilderness.

Senator BIBLE. We very much appreciate your statement, but I doubt if we can reproduce the pictures and make them a part of the record. They will be incorporated by reference and of course, your statement has been read into the record. We appreciate your viewpoint very much.

The next witness is Mr. Richard E. Weise, of Everett.

Mr. WEISE. Mr. Chairman, I would prefer that Senator Jackson be in attendance when I speak, if you don't mind, if it would be just as well—I will yield to my associate, Dr. Van Driel.

Senator BIBLE. Well, you will yield to the next man on the list, because we have got them all numerically. We have to run it that way. But we are going to take a recess in a few minutes, and we will put you on first after the recess. I am sure Senator Jackson will be here then.

Our next witness is Jack R. Morrison, Jr., of Seattle.

Mr. Morrison?

STATEMENT OF JACK R. MORRISON, JR., SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. MORRISON. Senator Bible, gentlemen.

I am Jack Morrison, a senior in biology at the University of Washington. I came to know the North Cascades while working as a field assistant to geologists from the University of California and the U.S. Geological Survey. However, my interest in the North Cascades is a professional as well as a personal one. Next fall, I will begin a career

in conservation education in the public schools. It is my firm belief that natural areas, such as those still remaining in the North Cascades of this State, offer unparalleled opportunities for learning. While working as a naturalist involved in the junior naturalist program at Mount Rainier National Park, and more recently as a teacher in the outdoor education program of the Bellevue public schools, I have seen firsthand the magic alchemy that nature brings to the learning process. The outdoors is a catalyst which facilitates learning, whether that learning be science, physical education, or English. I have no empirical evidence, no complementary statistics. But I have seen youngsters, including many students ordinarily disinterested and uncaring in the classroom, sit quietly and interpret in words or sketches a dried, silvered stump. And I have felt their growing appreciation and wonder as they looked over a sweep of wilderness untouched by man. Here is a meaningful basis for all learning, a core around which to work the more mechanical aspects of education. Call it what you want—inspiration, or the relationship of oneself and the cosmos. I am not certain how I would label such an experience, but this I certainly do know and believe: when my students physically and emotionally confront untrammeled nature—nature that has known only the hand of God—they come away better individuals. What more could an educational process demand?

As our urban civilization expands at the expense of much of the natural countryside, I envision wilderness areas and national parks in ever-expanding roles as a national educational resource. Today increasing numbers of public schools are including outdoor classroom experiences in their curriculums. This trend will certainly continue, and there must be more areas available for outdoor learning in the future. With this in mind, no metropolitan area, such as the Pugetopolis developing north and south along the eastern shores of Puget Sound, could hope for such an ideal backyard learning resource as is afforded by the North Cascades. This unique area must be safeguarded from any exploitation by man which would jeopardize its pristine character.

To this end, Senators Henry M. Jackson and Warren G. Magnuson, and Congressman Lloyd Meeds are to be commended for the introduction of S. 1321 and H.R. 8970, respectively. In order to protect a more worthy and meaningful natural heritage, however, this bill may be given much justifiable amendment. Briefly, I recommend that the following additions be made law:

(1) The threat posed by an open pit copper mine must be removed. Therefore, the means should be provided to include the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area in the park and/or buy the company out.

(2) Add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. In particular, included should be all of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages.

(3) Horseshoe Basin—all 12,000 acres—should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.

(4) The Granite Creek drainage should be added to the area of the new park.

(5) To prevent any damaging road building, designate as soon as possible all presently roadless areas in the park area as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(6) As a superb addition to the other ring of fire volcanic areas which presently enhance our National Park System (Mount Rainier Mount Lassen, Katmai, and Hawaii) include Mount Baker in the park area.

(7) To provide badly needed roadside recreation areas in the new park include the Cascade River Valley under national park jurisdiction.

My hope is for a North Cascades National Park, formed of the recommended area and based, at least in part, on my sincere justifications. Such a park would be not only a meaningful, but a purposeful heritage for Americans of all ages for all time.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Morrison.

We will have one more witness before our afternoon recess, and this is Mrs. Artelia Millen, Seattle. It says midday here, but this is the midafternoon recess.

Your statement will be incorporated in full in the record and you will be recognized for 4 minutes. The timekeeper will signal you as you go along.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ARTELIA MILLEN, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mrs. MILLEN. Thank you, Senator.

My name is Artelia Millen. I am the wife of Hugh B. Millen. We have two sons, James, aged 5½, and Hugh, Jr., aged 3½. We moved to Seattle a year ago because we wished to make our permanent home in the natural setting of the Pacific Northwest.

From mid-June to mid-September of last year we spent over half of our weekends exploring by car and trail the western side of the North Cascades.

I support the bill for a North Cascades National Park and the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council with the provision that the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area be included in the national park.

In the interests of brevity in this hearing, and because I am acquainted with the testimony immediately to follow mine, and I believe it deserves some special attention, I will confine my long statement to two points which I believe offer something unique to the committee. However, I do wish to stress my feeling that the Cascade River and Mount Baker areas must be included in this park, that the valley approaches to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area must be protected and that Kennecott Copper Co. must be prohibited from proceeding with its present plan.

I would also like to say that I have heard of trail machines before, and you really hear of them when you are hiking in wilderness area, moreover, they move faster than the hiker, and this tends to run the hiker and his children off the trails. They are totally incompatible with wilderness experience.

There is a group lobbying strongly against this bill and strictly against the proposed 10 amendments of the North Cascades Conservation Council. I refer to the hunters of the State of Washington.

I am acquainted with the position taken by the Washington State Game Department and its spokesman, Mr. Biggs. But Mr. Biggs does not speak for all of the hunters in the State of Washington.

Last summer, I helped to man a booth set up by the North Cascades Conservation Council at the Skagit County Fair here in Mount Vernon. In reference to the statement of Mayor Pearson this morning that he represented 95 percent of the people of Skagit County, I would like to say that in my 3 days at the fair, I talked with hundreds of residents of this county. While I did not make an actual count, well over 50 percent of these people were in favor of a large North Cascades National Park.

Senator BIBLE. Now, I don't think everybody in the county is here and they can't all express their opinion. We are not going to decide this thing by having people stand. I tried that once in Sleeping Bear Dunes in Michigan on the Fourth of July, and they almost walked over me as they went out to recess, so we won't do that.

You may continue your statement uninterrupted.

Mrs. MILLEN. In my 3 days at the fair, I met many hunters from this area, a number of whom come from the area under consideration for a national park.

About seven-eights of the hunters that I talked to admitted that it would be less convenient for them to hunt in some other area, but that they would consider it well worth the effort they might expend driving a bit farther if this area which they have come to know and love for its scenic beauty could be preserved so that their sons and grandsons would be able to enjoy this area as they had.

I cannot tell you that these men were representative samples of the hunters of this State. I can say that these 30 or 40 men expressed these feelings to me and I would assume that they are not the only 30 or 40 hunters in the State who hold this view.

I would also like to make my feelings quite clear regarding the statements of the representatives of various chambers of commerce throughout this State. These groups have been clamoring for a full study of what the economic impact would be on this State as a result of tourism generated by a North Cascades National Park. Such studies have been made. They basically concur with what every visitor to any national park has observed, that there are tens of thousands of people in this country whose financial security depends almost exclusively upon the revenues of tourism.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce sent literature to us in Michigan describing Olympic and Mount Rainier National Parks, and using them as inducements to us to make our home in Seattle. I daresay the same chambers of commerce who are so vocally opposed to a North Cascades National Park today will have printed, almost the moment this bill passes, brochures describing the outstanding scenery of the North Cascades and listing all the reasons why everyone in the country should rush to see our newest national park.

Senator BIBLE. Mrs. Millen, your time is up. Can you finish in a few sentences?

Mrs. MILLEN. I believe that the Senate of the United States must adopt this bill with the 10 amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council and including the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. ARTELIA MILLEN, SEATTLE, WASH.

My name is Artelia Millen. I am the wife of Hugh B. Millen. We have two sons, James, aged 5½, and Hugh, Jr., aged 3½. We moved to Seattle a year ago because we wished to make our permanent home in the natural setting of the Pacific Northwest.

I was raised in Oak Park, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. I have had the opportunity to travel through the eastern United States, as well as the western part of our country. I took two summer vacations with my family to Rocky Mountain National Park and a Christmas vacation to Death Valley National Mounment. In the process of moving to Seattle, my husband and I visited the Black Hills and Badlands of South Dakota, traveled across the Absaroka Range of Wyoming, and visited Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. Last summer, we took one brief trip to Olympic National Park.

From mid-June to mid-September of last year we spent over half of our weekends exploring by car and trail the western side of the North Cascades.

I support the bill for a North Cascades National Park and the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council with the provision that the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area be included in the national park on the basis that the scenery found there, as stated by the National Park Service, is of national park caliber. Indeed, it is impossible for me to imagine any other classification of the area covered by the bill and the above-mentioned amendments.

I am somewhat appalled that there is any controversy at all, let alone the heated debates carried on over the past decade. I had to make only one trip into the North Cascades—it happened to be up the Cascade River to the Cascade Pass area—to be convinced that it was not only some of the most beautiful scenery in our country, but that it was also unique. The winding valleys, with their lush green bottoms, their towering sheer rock tops, and everywhere their shining glaciers, are unlike anything I have seen any place else in this country. My eye took in the whole scene. The lens of a camera takes in the whole scene. An artist with his canvas and oils captures for all time the beauty of the peaks as they tower over the green valley floors. It never occurred to me that anyone could think of chopping up so beautiful a scene—leaving the top half but taking away the foundation on which it rests.

Each trip we took opened up a new area, each as unique and exciting as the last. As the pieces joined one another, I realized that not only were the individual scenes in and of themselves both beautiful and different from anything else I had seen, but that part of the impact of the North Cascades as a whole—and a most significant part of this impact—was the fantastic variety of superb scenery from one end of the range to another. That the mind of any man living could consider dividing this range like a gang of Hessians dividing the spoils was, and in spite of everything still is, a bit beyond my comprehension.

One particularly striking example of the variety of scenery in the North Cascades was the view we had when our family hiked to the top of Winchester Mountain. From here we observed the precipitous but flaky rock masses of the Tomyhoi Range in one direction, the snow-covered cone of Mount Baker in the opposite direction, the eerie and often concave peaks of the Chilliwack Range off to one side, and in between an unending sea of glaciated, rocky peaks, including Mount Shuksan, the northern Pickets, and vaguely discernable in the distance, the various ranges stretching on to the peaks of the Cascade Crest. I again find myself a bit uncomprehending when I think that future visitors to this spot might find themselves outside the park looking in. Certainly they would not understand how we failed to include in the park such an outstanding spot for a sweeping panorama of the North Cascades, nor would they understand why we did not include Mount Baker and the Tomyhoi Range, beautiful examples of scenery different from other parts of the park, yet surprisingly adjacent to it.

I have always understood that the Congress of the United States created national parks in order to set aside and preserve for all time areas of unusual natural beauty in our country. I should have understood, I suppose, that this implied there was a force, or forces, these areas must be protected from. Somehow, as I have enjoyed the experiences offered to the visitor in our national parks and monuments, it has never occurred to me that there are, in fact, people in this country so short-sighted, so narrow minded, so totally devoid of any

human emotion other than those triggered by the appearance or apparition of a dollar sign, that they would wantonly destroy as much of this magnificent scenery as they could get away with under the law.

Two trips into the North Cascades were all that was required to convince my husband, our then 4½ year old son, and me of this fact. On our trip to Cascade Pass, we saw and pointed out to our son an area destroyed by a forest fire a number of years ago. I felt no emotional reaction—I had never seen any reason to be concerned with trees and plant life, even when confronted by the results of more devastating fires than this had been. However, on our trip up the Nooksack River the following week I got concerned all right. Here, in the middle of this superb scenery, we came across our first horrible example of the total devastation wrought by the harvesting of timber in such an area. I never saw a fire create a scene like that. I was so filled with shock and indignation I couldn't speak. Our son was more articulate and asked us when the fire had ocurred in this area. I said, "Fire didn't do this, Jim, man did." With the supreme logic of which only young children are capable, he said to me, "But mommy, if a man does that, how is it going to be pretty for the rest of us?" It seems to me that there must be some very fundamental need for the emotional experience provided by the viewing of some of God's most beautiful creations which is understandable to a child but far too simple for our adult minds to comprehend.

Following this experience, we began to watch for similar areas. It is not a difficult task. Virtually everywhere one looks there are ugly, scarred patches to blot the very scenic core of the North Cascades. The Forest Service tell us they will replant these areas. In the first place, it is common knowledge that it takes hundreds of years to achieve the characteristic beauty of a virgin forest, whether it takes less time for timber to reach a harvestable stage or not. In the second place, I am not content that I or my children or all the children yet to be born must view this area or any part of it with the crazy patchwork proposed by the Forest Service, ranging from the complete nudity of the hills in one area to saplings in another, and so on, but never anywhere the total beauty afforded only by a virgin forest. I do not believe we want the Department of Agriculture doing its farming in the midst of a scenic masterpiece.

It doesn't take a particularly intelligent person to look at this area and deduce that we are taking about a very small amount of the total available timber in the United States generally, the Pacific Northwest particularly, and the state of Washington specifically. Nor have I seen any figures to contradict this easily observed fact. My understanding is that the timber involved in the entire area covered by the proposed bill with the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council is just about .8 of one percent of the available commercial timber in the state of Washington. Yet, the timber industry is endeavoring to create the impression that we are trying to preserve an exorbitant amount of commercial timber and that they will be unable to provide the wood we need for our houses, boats, furniture, and so forth. Nonsense.

Under any circumstances, we are going to run out of virgin timber by the end of this century at the rate we're going. When this happens, we are going to have to resort to another means, apparently that of tree farming, to fulfill our timber requirements. This bill, with the eight amendments, is not going to make a significant difference as far as our diminishing timber resources or the timber industry's adjustment to the diminishing timber resources is concerned. In either event, the timber industry has ample time to make adjustments for what is inevitable under all circumstances.

On the other hand, it makes *quite* a significant difference to the value of the scenic resource of the area. To destroy any part of that resource is to seriously detract from its value as a whole.

Just as with our timber resources, our scenic resources will have to make adjustments to future conditions. The conditions of the future will be those of a growing number of people who will need all of this land preserved in its primitive state if they are to have an experience comparable to that available to us today in the North Cascades. As with our timber resources, we must plan today for the future demands upon our scenic resources as we can best assess what those demands will be. The moment for these decisions is now. If we do not preserve these areas today, we will find ten or twenty years from now as we see the results of our folly, that the scenic resources are no longer there to do anything about.

There is another group lobbying quite strongly against the bill, and particularly against the proposed eight amendments. This group, I believe, is not as totally

devoid of an appreciation of the scenic grandeur of this area and the need to preserve it as a whole unit as are the barons of the timber industry and their hirelings. I refer to the hunters of the state of Washington.

I am acquainted with the position taken by the Washington State Game Department and its illustrious spokesman, Mr. Biggs. I have had the opportunity to see some of the writings of Mr. Biggs at the time Governor Evans' Committee was studying the North Cascades last year. I am sure he worked very hard to formulate the statements he made at that time. But Mr. Biggs does not speak for all of the hunters of the state of Washingon.

Last summer, I helped to man a booth set up by the North Cascades Conservation Council at the Skagit County Fair here in Mount Vernon. In my three days there, I met many hunters from this area, a number of whom hunt in the area under consideration for a national park. About ⅞ of these men admitted that it would be less conveinent for them to hunt in some other area, but that they would consider it well worth the effort they might expend driving a bit further if this area, which they have come to know and love for its scenic beauty, would be destroyed by the timber and mining interests unless it was also closed to hunting. They expressed their hope that their sons and grandsons would be able to enjoy this area as they had and their feeling that they would consider any slight inconvenience to them as hunters to be a small price to pay for the preservation of the North Cascades.

I cannot tell you that these men were a representative sample of the hunters of this state. I can say that these thirty or forty men expressed these feelings to me and I would assume that they are not the only thirty or forty hunters in the state who hold this view.

Then there are the rest of us in the state, far larger in number, who do not hunt, but who have no desire to seriously interfere with the enjoyment of those who do. We do, however, have a desire to preserve this area for ourselves and our children and we do have the desire to enjoy this area in the fall of the year without fear of being shot. Under the proposed bill and amendments, there are many other areas open to hunters. Just as those of us who do not hunt must understand that there are areas which must be set aside for those who do, so must the hunters understand that some areas are of such high scenic caliber that they belong in a national park and cannot be usurped by any one interest group at one of the most beautiful times of the year.

I would like to make my feelings quite clear regarding the statements of the representatives of various chambers of commerce throughout this state. These groups have always had a strong interest in preserving the status quo, whether or not they were fully aware of what constituted the status quo, and they have a customary knee-jerk reaction to the word "change," whether or not they are fully aware of what constitutes that change.

These groups are clamoring for a full study of what the economic impact will be on this state as a result of tourism generated by a North Cascades National Park. Such studies have been made. They point out what every visitor to any national park area has observerd: there are tens of thousands of people in this country whose financial security depends almost exclusively upon the revenues of tourism. In Estes Park, Colorado, an entire town is supported for a year by the tourist revenues collected largely during the summer months. The larger and more complete a park is, the more tourists it attracts, and thus more people spend more money in more places.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce sent literature to us in Michigan describing Olympic and Mount Rainier National Parks and using them as inducements to us to make our home in Seattle. I daresay, the same chambers of commerce who are so vocally opposed to a North Cascades National Park today will have printed, almost the moment this bill passes, brochures describing the outstanding scenery of the North Cascades and listing all the reasons everyone in the country should rush to see our newest national park.

I have become known in the past year as a conservationist. If a person who wishes to see the greatest scenic treasures of our country preserved in their natural state for all time is the definition of a conservationist, then I, and I daresay some ninety-odd percent of Americans, must fall into this category. We do indeed stand violently opposed to any schemes on the part of the relatively small groups of timbermen and miners to deform and destroy these areas.

Last summer, I saw my boys glow with health and joy as they made four to six mile hikes in a day. I have listened all winter to their cries of "When can

we go to the mountains?" I have watched them fight over who would get to look at the mountain books at any one time and I have seen them on their father's lap for hours looking at the pictures while talking of past trips and planning those for the future.

For my sake, for theirs, and for the sake of all Americans who will come to enjoy this area in the future, I believe that the Senate of the United States must adopt this bill with the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council and including the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area within the park so that it will, forever, "be pretty for the rest of us."

Senator BIBLE. Well, I think this is a good time to take a break. It is a very warm afternoon in Mount Vernon, and we will take a 10-minute recess.

(Brief recess at 3 p.m.)

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order. I am advised that we still have 56 witnesses, so we are now going to go to the 3-minute rule.

Our first witness this afternoon is Mr. Richard E. Weise. Mr. Weise.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD E. WEISE, SNOHOMISH COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. WEISE. Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I am Richard E. Weise, a trustee in the Snohomish County Sportsmen's Association and past president of the Northwest League of Sportsmen. We, the Snohomish County Sportsmen's Association, as well as 95 percent of the sportsmen of the State of Washington, are bitterly opposed to a third national park within the boundaries of the State of Washington.

Senator Jackson, I address this to you personally. Several years ago when you spoke to the Washington State Sports Council in the Monte Cristo Hotel in Everett, you were very much in favor of multiple use of the forests of the area which you now propose to lock up in a national park. We would like to know why you have changed your mind about multiple use.

There are many questions that we, the sportsmen of this State, would like you to answer.

Certainly you must know that we are conservationists and maybe you can explain the wanton slaughter of elk in Yellowstone National Park. And I am sure that this sort of slaughter is as revolting to you as it is to the sportsmen of this State. We most certainly do not want a national park animal slaughter in the State of Washington.

Maybe you can tell us how the national park that you propose in the North Cascades would be managed. Without the proper personnel to manage such a vast area and without proper game management, you are looking at another slaughter the same as was in the Yellowstone National Park.

The game department in the State of Washington is second to none, but without the help of trained and dedicated men in the game department, this area would soon become a poacher's paradise.

For years, the people of the State of Washington have used the North Cascades area to pick berries, pick cones and the rock hounds have wandered over this area without doing any damage to the scenery. You might be able to force a national park of sorts on the people of the State of Washington, but if you do succeed in this effort, you will cause hardships to many of the people in the State of Washington.

To this I would like to add that I have for many years traversed this area in which you propose a national park. Many of the people of Darrington and back in the area, that area, know the old man that I have traveled the hills with, his name was Neil Trosper. He had a pack train that he used to go back into those hills with, and I know those old boys back in the hills, I have hunted with them, fished with them, and I am certain, Senator, that if they now knew that you—most of these fellows are dead now—but if they knew that you are proposing a national park, they would turn over in their graves.

Senator JACKSON. Well, you asked me a question, but——

Mr. WEISE. Yes, I would like to have you answer it.

Senator JACKSON. All right, but if you will just let me have a chance to answer it.

Mr. WEISE. Fine.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Weise, you know I was born in Snohomish County——

Mr. WEISE (interrupting). I realize this.

Senator JACKSON. And I have traversed these areas as you have. As a boy I went through that whole area with Nels Bruseth out of Darrington to the White Chuck and Kennedy Hot Springs, and the Glacier Peak area, Big Four, Camp Shelton, and so on. I wouldn't want to judge what people might say now as to what their opinion was years ago. It is true that I opposed a national park at the time you referred to because there had been no study, no effort really made to analyze the situation. I said at that time, if you will recall, that I thought it would be unwise to move in on that basis. Now since then, a very careful study has been made over a period of a number of years, and the people who have been involved in this are outstanding; they are first-rate professionals. In addition to that I want to call to your attention that we have had a lot of testimony here from the sportsmen's groups favoring the Governor's proposals. You are aware of that; you heard the testimony?

Mr. WEISE. Very much.

Senator JACKSON. Now, isn't it true that they have supported a national park along the lines that the Governor has expressed. So your views are not necessarily in accord with the views of other sportsmen's groups.

Mr. WEISE. Well I believe, Senator, that in most cases that the men who have testified here said that if we had to have a park, they preferred the Governor's proposal, if we had to have a national park, they preferred the Governor's proposal; but in the main, they opposed a third national park any place within the confines of the State of Washington.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I didn't so interpret it. They have indicated that they would prefer the Governor's proposals, but the point I want to make, and I am sure you will agree on this, is that obviously there are differing points of view in any group. You have it, I am sure, within your council.

Mr. WEISE. Certainly.

Senator JACKSON. And there can be honest differences of opinion. I think, Mr. Weise, what I detect here is that there is very widespread approval of preserving this area that we are discussing.

Some say it ought to be all a park, some say it ought to be all a national recreation area, some say it all ought to be a wilderness area, then there are others that feel it ought to be divided into a park, into a wilderness area, and into a recreation area. I think our job is to try to find out, based on all the testimony and based on all the facts, what is the best means available to conserve and preserve this area for the best possible use for all of our citizens.

Mr. WEISE. Well, conservation means many things to many people. This I agree with.

Senator JACKSON. Right.

Mr. WEISE. But, to the people in this part of the country, where I have lived for the last 35 or 40 years, conservation means one thing, we do not want any of our natural resources wasted, and if you waste any part of them, then you are not a conservationist according to our standards in the State of Washington, where you come from, and this must be your concept, since you are a Washingtonian. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I don't know. Maybe you will give me a copy or detail of those standards some time. All I can say is that if that were true, we would have complete unanimity. I would be discouraged if we had complete unanimity, because the true democratic process would start breaking down.

Mr. WEISE. Senator, I think the free democratic process in this is absolutely a farce, and I will tell you the reason why. I have many friends who are in the Forest Service——

Senator BIBLE (interrupting). Don't go kicking in the stand, because we are going to have some other fellows who might want to testify.

Mr. WEISE (continuing). I have many friends in the Forest Service and I am certain that many of them have been muzzled, and this is the truth.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Weise.

The next witness will be Hugh B. Millen, Seattle, Wash. We will recognize you now for 3 minutes. Your statement will be incorporated in full in the record, and I think we have already heard from your wife.

STATEMENT OF HUGH B. MILLEN, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. MILLEN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine.

Mr. MILLEN. Senators, I have been involved in a rather exhaustive study which has taken me several months. I would like to have maybe a couple of minutes more.

Senator BIBLE. You will have 3 minutes, because I have 60 witnesses yet to be heard, and I have to be in Las Vegas for a speech at noon tomorrow.

Mr. MILLEN. OK.

I have been a mountain lover all of my life, and I have always tried to figure out the best way to figure out how high our mountains were so that they could be compared with other ranges. Like everyone else who has seen these mountains, I have been impressed with the geological variety, heavy glaciation, numerous high ranges and other outstanding characteristics. While much testimony has been given about

all of these, I believe I have something to add about one of them, that of relief.

Everyone admits—even emphasizes—that the vertical dimensions of the North Cascades are most impressive. I would add that the vertical dimensions of the North Cascades are most impressive. I would add that the vertical dimensions of this area are more impressive than those of any other mountain area in the continental United States. This means simply that the peaks of the North Cascades soar higher and more steeply from their valley bases than do the peaks of any other range in or out of the national park system. This claim is based on my having scrutinized all of our finest mountain areas as they are represented on hundreds of U.S. geological contour maps and upon my having measured the vertical rises of peak after peak in the North Cascades, in our mountain national parks, and in other of our finest mountain areas.

Now, the way that I took my data was simply to take a drawing compass on a U.S. Geological Survey contour map, setting it for a certain distance, then by setting one point of the compass on the summit and then reading off the lowest elevation on the contour line that the other point passes through, I took the vertical rise of any peak over a particular distance.

The main problem was that of selecting the most meaningful distances over which to calculate vertical rises so that I could get the most meaningful comparisons. I decided that I would choose a range other than the North Cascades for selecting of these distances, and I chose the Grand Tetons because they have the reputation for being the finest alpine peaks in the country. After carefully studying the U.S. Geological Survey map of the Teton Range, I concluded that it would be most instructive to measure, rank, and compare our finest mountain areas according to the vertical rises of their peaks over horizontal distances of three to one and a half to 1 mile. Each of these distances is significant in and of itself. Three miles is the horizontal distance within which virtually all of the prominent Teton peaks rise from the flat floor of Jackson Hole. The summit of Grand Teton, for example, which is actually farther back from Jackson Hole than most of the peaks, towers 7,000 feet above its base exactly 3 miles east in the vicinity of Jenny Lake. I inferred, then, that this, when applied to other mountain ranges, would be just short enough to exclude the rise of foothills yet long enough, considering that 3 miles is 16,000 feet, to include all of the visible rise of a mountain above its valley. The 1-mile rise of a peak, on the other hand, indicates how steep and precipitous it is likely to appear. The 2- and 1½-mile standards were selected as significant checking points between extremes.

In making the comparisons, I considered these criteria, which mountain area had the highest peaks at a particular distance, which area had the highest general relief, and which mountain area had the highest peaks over a particular distance, and which area had the greatest concentration of relief. If on one of these bases I couldn't make a decision, the larger mountain area achieved the higher ranking. The final decision in selecting the mountain areas was that I decided that the North Cascades had to be compared with other national parks and potential national parks. These are the Grand Teton National Park, the Olympic National Park——

Senator BIBLE (interrupting). Wait a minute, your time is up. Tell me in two sentences.

Mr. MILLEN. All right. On page 6, you can see the ranking of the 12 outstanding mountain areas.

Senator BIBLE. I don't want to read page 6, I am already on page 13.

What you are saying is that there are some great peaks out there, if anything this park is too small, and by comparison these peaks are as high as any you found in the United States, is that it?

Mr. MILLEN. This mountain area is superior to any other mountain area in terms of relief over the entire area from Glacier Peak Wilderness through the north Cascades Primitive Area.

Senator BIBLE. That is what you were trying to say? You said it very well and very thoroughly, and I appreciate the long work you have done on this.

Senator JACKSON. I just want to compliment Mr. Millen. You have introduced something different in these proceedings. It is a rather unique analysis. For a while I thought maybe it had been put into a computer, and I don't say that in an uncomplimentary way. You are to be complimented. Obviously you have really done a thorough job on this.

Mr. MILLEN. I think so.

Senator JACKSON. It is an approach that has not been made in the extensive hearings that we have held to date, and I just wanted to compliment you on this.

Mr. MILLEN. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Millen.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HUGH B. MILLEN, SEATTLE, WASH.

My name is Hugh B. Millen. I moved my family to Seattle a year ago from the midwest in order to take a position with the Boeing Company. My interest in Washington was two-fold: I was impressed with the expanding opportunities of this region and I was impressed with the opportunity for my family to enjoy some of the world's finest scenery—especially the mountain scenery. I have been a mountain lover ever since my first summer in Colorado at the age of ten. I like any thing that goes up, even if it's just Capitol Hill or the Indiana Dunes. At the same time, I have never been able to enjoy mountains for their own sake and let it go at that. I have always had to judge them critically to figure how high they towered above me, and to compare them objectively with other mountains I had seen. Needless to say, I found the Swiss Alps a positive delight. I have not changed my manner of enjoying mountains since moving to Washington. I love the North Cascades far more than I ever thought I would, but I still have to scrutinize them and compare them with other ranges.

Like everyone else who has seen these mountains, I have been most impressed by the bewildering geological variety, the heavy glaciation, the numerous high ranges, the great extent of the area of highest quality, the magnificent forests and the sweeping relief. While much testimony has been given about all of these outstanding characteristics, I believe I have something to add about one of them: that of relief.

Everyone admits—even emphasizes—that the vertical dimensions of the North Cascades are most impressive. I would add that the vertical dimensions of this area are more impressive than those of any other mountain area in the continental United States. This means simply that the peaks of the North Cascades soar higher and more steeply from their valley bases than do the peaks of any other range in or out of the National Park System. The North Cascades therefore afford a kind of mountain experience not obtainable in any of our national parks nor in any other possibility for a national park.

This claim of mine is based on my having scrutinized all of our finest mountain areas as they are represented on hundreds of United States Geological Survey contour maps and upon my having measured the vertical rises of peak after peak after peak in the North Cascades, in our mountain national parks, and in other of our finest mountain areas. Accordingly, I have my own ideas as to the park caliber of this area and where the boundaries to any national park ought to be.

Taking data on the vertical rises of peaks was a simple matter. I used United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps and a simple drawing compass. On the horizontal scale of miles I matched the radius of the compass to the distance in miles over which I desired to calculate the maximum vertical rise of a peak. Then I set one point of the compass on the summit of the peak and found the lowest elevational contour line which the other point of the compass touched or passed through. Finally, I subtracted the elevation above sea level of the lowest contour line from the elevation above sea level of the peak to obtain the peak's maximum vertical rise in feet over the selected horizontal distance in miles. In this manner a peak in one range can be compared with any peak in another range by some standard other than elevation above sea level.

The main problem was one of selecting the most meaningful distance or distances over which to calculate the vertical rises. In a chapter of a well-known book *The Cascades*, Grant McConnell offered some guidelines when he cited the vertical rises of Dome Peak above the Agnes in a horizontal distance of 2½ miles and of Eldorado in a horizontal distance of 2 miles. Elsewhere in the book the rise of Cadet Peak is cited for a distance of 1½ miles. I inferred from these examples that from 2½ to 1½ miles was a significant distance over which to calculate vertical rises. I felt it best, however, to select my horizontal distance from some range other than the North Cascades.

I chose the Tetons to be my laboratory range, mainly because they have a wide reputation for being the outstanding collection of alpine peaks in the country, and in part because they had so greatly impressed me when we saw them on our way across country to Washington. After a careful study of the United States Geological Survey map of Grand Teton National Park, a study which was aided by many pictures and my personal recollection of the range, I concluded that it would be most instructive to measure, rank and compare our finest mountain areas according to the vertical rises of their peaks over horizontal distances of 3, 2, 1½ and 1 mile.

Each of these distances is significant in and of itself. Three miles is the horizontal distance within which virtually all of the prominent Teton peaks rise from the flat floor of Jackson Hole. The summit of the Grand Teton, for example, which is actually further back from Jackson Hole than most of the peaks, towers 7,000 feet above its base exactly three miles east in the vicinity of Jenny Lake. I inferred, then, that the three-mile standard, when applied to other ranges, would in most instances be just short enough to exclude the rise of foothills, yet well long enough, considering that three miles is nearly 16,000 feet to include all of the visible rise of a mountain above its valley bottom. Accordingly, the vertical rise of a peak over a three-mile distance serves as an excellent indicator of its basic size and height.

The one-mile rise of a peak, on the other hand, indicates how steep and precipitous it is likely to appear.

The two and one and one-half mile standards were selected as significant checking points between the extremes. Mount Moran, boldly at the front of the Teton Range, achieves its full 5,800 foot rise from Jackson Hole within two miles, while the Grand Teton, from a Cascade Canyon that remains persistently low, rises 6,000 of its total 7,000 feet in a distance of one and one-half miles.

It occurred to me that different ranges might compare differently, depending upon the distance selected. For example, the advantage the Grand Teton has over Mount Moran in height is partly, if not wholly, nullified by the advantage Mount Moran has in precipitousness. Mount Moran is much higher over a one-mile distance. I needed, then, to compare and rank our finest ranges at all four distances. If a range was found to be clearly inferior to another at any one distance, one could not say that it was *the* outstanding range from the standpoint of relief. From these rankings I expected to be able to discern patterns of comparative relief.

Having selected the distances, the next problem was to establish a few ground rules as to how the data was to be taken, arranged and compared. I sub-divided each mountain area according to its drainage systems because the vertical rise

of a peak is as much dependent upon the lowness of the valley as upon the elevation of the summit. I could then easily evaluate a mountain area by considering it drainage by drainage. This meant that many peaks were measured four, eight or even twelve times.

My goal in each drainage was to obtain enough data to make a meaningful appraisal of its general relief over a particular distance. If relief was outstanding, I took many measurements in anticipation of comparing them with those of other mountain areas. If relief was relatively poor, I merely calculated a few of the better rises.

In making the comparisons and establishing the order of ranking I considered three criteria: one, which mountain area had the highest peaks at a particular distance; two, which area displayed the highest general level of relief; and three, which area had the greatest concentration of excellent relief. If any two areas seemed equal on the basis of the above criteria, the highest ranking went to the larger area. A larger area would at least contain a greater number of excellent rises, there would be more for a visitor to see and enjoy, and the geographical extensiveness of a high quality area is certainly a consideration when evaluating its fitness to be a national park.

The final decision to be made was that of selecting the mountain areas to be measured. I felt the North Cascades had to be compared with existing national parks and potential national parks. A North Cascade National Park should contribute something new and different to the national park system and at the same time be in the same superlative class. It should clearly represent a superior opportunity for a national park in comparison to other potential parks.

The existing national parks considered were Glacier National Park, Grand Teton National Park, Olympic National Park, Rocky Mountain National Park and the Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks region (including rises from the eastern, or Owens Valley, side of the Sierra Range). Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks were not considered significant enough for my purposes from the standpoint of mountain scenery. Potential national park areas considered were the Alpine Lakes region in the central section of the Washington Cascades (an area comparable to the high country of Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks), the Beartooth and Absaroka ranges of Montana and Wyoming, the San Juans and associated ranges of southwestern Colorado, the Saguache and associated ranges of west-central Colorado, the Sawtooth range of Idaho and the Wind River range of Wyoming. The area considered in the North Cascades roughly approximates the boundaries of the national park proposals of the North Cascades Conservation Council, the National Park Service, and the federal study team and this bill.

THE RANKING OF TWELVE OUTSTANDING MOUNTAIN AREAS ACCORDING TO RELIEF AT A HORIZONTAL DISTANCE OF THREE MILES

1. North Cascades area including all park proposals.
2. Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks region.
3. Glacier National Park.
4. Olympic National Park.
5. Grand Teton National Park.
6. Alpine Lakes region in the central section of the Washington Cascades.
7. San Juans and associated ranges of southwestern Colorado.
8. Saguache and associated ranges of west-central Colorado.
9. Beartooth and Absaroka ranges of Montana and Wyoming.
10. Rocky Mountain National Park.
11. Sawtooth range of Idaho.
12. Wind River range of Wyoming.

The first ranking presented is that of the twelve selected areas at a distance of three miles. We see that the North Cascades are the top ranking range over this important distance showing the basic size and height of the peaks. I measured over fifty rises of 6,500 feet or more, nearly twice as many as are found in the rest of these areas added together. The Rocky Mountain ranges have only one, the Grand Teton at 7,000 feet. The Alpine Lakes and the Olympics each have one: Mount Cashmere rising 6,600 feet above Icicle Creek and Mount Constance rising 6,800 feet above the Dosewallips. The Sequoia-Kings Canyon region has about twenty-five, all from the Owens Valley, from Olancha Peak to Mount Tom. By contrast, these 6,500 foot plus peaks are found everywhere in the North

Cascades, some rising near highways, such as Mount Shuksan, and some from remote valleys, such as Primus Peak above McAllister Creek. North Cascade peaks rising 6,000 feet or more in a distance of three miles numbered into the hundreds, while there was not a single example of such a peak in all the ranges of Colorado. The tallest peak measured at this distance was Mount Shuksan at 7,700 feet. The second tallest was Jack Mountain at 7,450 feet.

One will note the high ranking of our national parks and the proposed North Cascades National Park. With the exception of Rocky Mountain National Park, which ranks low, and the Alpine Lakes region, which was very close to the national parks, the North Cascades and existing national parks far outclassed the other well-known mountain areas. Spot checks of the ranges at the shorter distances made it clear that, with the two exception noted, the only outstanding relief at any of the distances under consideration was to be found either in the North Cascades or the existing national parks. It was apparent that at the shorter distances the North Cascades need only be compared to the national parks.

THE RANKING OF THE NORTH CASCADES AND OUR MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARKS ACCORDING TO RELIEF AT HORIZONTAL DISTANCES OF 3, 2, 1½ AND 1 MILE

3 Miles

1. North Cascades
2. Sequoia-Kings Canyon
3. Glacier National Park
4. Olympic National Park
5. Grand Teton National Park
6. Rocky Mountain National Park

1½ Miles

1. North Cascades
2. Glacier National Park
3. Grand Teton National Park
4. Sequoia-Kings Mountain
5. Olympic National Park
6. Rocky Mountain National Park

2 Miles

1. North Cascades
2. Glacier National Park
3. Grand Teton National Park
4. Olympic National Park
5. Sequoia-Kings Canyon
6. Rocky Mountain National Park

1 Mile

1. North Cascades
2. Glacier National Park
3. Grand Teton National Park
4. Olympic National Park
5. Sequoia-Kings Canyon
6. Rocky Mountain National Park

In the ranking of the North Cascades and existing national parks, it is possible to discern patterns of comparative relief.

The North Cascades are the top ranking range in the country in terms of height and in terms of steepness. This supports what has been written in books and said in testimony before this committee regarding how high the peaks soar above their bases and how rugged and precipitous is their appearance. Geologists tell us that this is a relatively young range, still sharp and rugged—not yet worn down by erosion.

The ranking of the Sequoia-Kings Canyon region is based strictly on the measurements from the steep Owens Valley side of the Sierra Crest. Yet even this precipitous side of the Sierra range rises in more gentle contours than either the North Cascades or most of our other national parks. The relief on the national parks side of the Crest is much less spectacular.

One will note the similar relief patterns of two of our most popular national parks, Grand Teton and Glacier. While completely different in appearance, they are both precipitous ranges, rising for the most part in two miles or less and displaying fine relief over a one-mile distance.

The Olympics are neither as tall as the North Cascades and the Sequoia-Kings Canyon region nor as steep as the North Cascades, Tetons and Glacier. They do, however, achieve a degree of steepness greater than that of the Sequoia-Kings Canyon region.

Rocky Mountain National Park is consistently poor on this type of comparison.

The Alpine Lakes region of Washington does rank with our national parks in terms of relief. It compares very closely with Glacier, Grand Teton and Olympic National Parks. On the basis of numerous spot checks, I would definitely expect the Alpine Lakes region to surpass, at the shorter distances, both the Sequoia-Kings Canyon region and the Olympics.

The significance of these rankings is clear. Not only are the North Cascades in the same class as our other mountain parks, but in this one important aspect

they are superior. The peaks rise higher and more steeply from their valley bases, and consequently the visitor to this area is afforded an Alpine experience unobtainable to nearly the same degree in any of our national parks.

An excellent example of the outstanding scenery to be found in the North Cascades is Mount Johannesberg in the Cascade River. Rising 6,800 feet in a horizontal distance of three miles from its base near the junction of the north and south forks of the Cascade River, Johannesberg is one of the very tallest peaks in the country. With a rise of over 5,000 feet in the last mile—the third highest at that distance of all the peakes measured—it is also one of the most precipitous. Well more than fifty percent of its 6,800 feet rise consists of treeless slope, barren rock and hanging glaciers. At its base, only 1,400 feet above sea level, are magnificent groves of cathedral-like Douglas firs, forming the most splendid approach imaginable to an outstanding peak. No other peak in the Continental United States, outside of the North Cascades, can compare with Johannesburg in terms of dimensions, characteristics and situation at the head of a valley driving deep into a mountain area. In the North Cascades, on the other hand, Mt. Johannesburg is typical.

Such is the unique alpine character of the North Cascades—what we are supposed to be trying to protect when we advance National Park bills. Yet only the top of Mt. Johannesburg is included within the boundary of this proposed Park; most of the slopes would remain in Mt. Baker National Forest. Even the Federal Study Team Park Proposal, which was superior to this Bill for its inclusion of the Middle Fork of the Cascade River, failed to acknowledge that Mt. Johannesburg, like many mountains, has a forested base as well as a rocky summit. That there could emerge from the highest councils of the Federal Government two proposals recommending that the summit of one of the finest peaks in the Country should be included in a new National Park but that its slopes remain open to multiple-use logging causes me inexpressable dismay. It is not just the icy, precipitous summit but all 6,800 ft. of Johannesburg and its enchanting valley approach which is unique in this Country and which deserves and requires the recognition and protection afforded only by National Park status.

To fully appreciate the absurdity of what is currently proposed for the Cascade River one has only to imagine standing on the shore of Jenny Lake, just three miles from the Grand Teton, or camping on the shore of St. Mary's Lake, less than three miles from Little Chief Mountain, and not being within the boundary of Grand Teton or Glacier National Park. Visitors to the Cascade River area should not have to scale Mt. Johannesburg in order to enter a North Cascades National Park any more than visitors to Grand Teton or Glacier National Parks now have to climb the Grand Teton or Little Chief Mountain in order to enter the boundaries of those Parks.

The Cascade River area is the location of the greatest concentration of tall peaks in the North Cascades or anywhere in the Continental United States. Logging in this drainage in the past generation has been extensive, even to the inclusion of the southeast slopes of Mt. Johannesburg within three miles of the summit and the base of Eldorado Peak along the Marble Creek approach. This area can be rehabilitated in time under the administration of the National Park Service while one can foresee only further deterioration if left open to multiple-use. The Congress saw fit to include within the boundaries of Grand Teton and Glacier National Parks all of the unique scenery of those areas. I believe the Congress has the same duty with respect to the North Cascades.

Besides the compelling reason of scenic protection, the Cascade River should be included in the park for the reason that the peaks rising from these streams between the proposed park and the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area are of the greatest scenic grandeur. Mount Formidable, the principal of these peaks, is matched for its height over a three-mile distance only by Mount Stimson in Glacier National Park and the Grand Teton of all the peaks measured in the Rocky Mountain ranges. The Forest Service has designated the area of the Cascade Crest as far south as Dome Peak as a unique natural area. More peaks of this unique area can be included in the park without changing the boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

I also compared different areas within the North Cascades. Within each of the three main areas of the North Cascades (Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Eldorado Peaks area and the north Cascades Primitive Area) I was constantly comparing those groups of peaks officially designated as unique by the Forest Service and National Park Service with the other groups of peaks not so des-

ignated. The peaks which have not been designated as unique generally display just as much relief as do the alpine, glacier laden peaks generally regarded as the scenic core of this area. The significance of this fact is that it supports the theory of the National Park Service and other park proponents that the area of the North Cascades is unique for reasons more broadly based than the fact that we have an almost unbroken chain of heavily glaciated, high, alpine peaks, extending from Glacier Peak to the Canadian border.

The Forest Service criteria of what constitutes a unique natural area is based upon heavy glaciation which is not found anywhere else in the continental United States. Their classification of the North Cascades can be seen on page 56 of the Federal Study Team Report. The broader concept of uniqueness that is now being advanced is that a given area, such as the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, is unique not only because it contains peaks unlike any found elsewhere in the country but because it contains a bewildering amount of geological variety in close association. The geological formations surrounding the alpine core of the North Cascades is especially important because they have a special grandeur of their own, their relief is generally equal to the relief of the alpine peaks and their elevations above sea level are comparable to the elevations of the alpine peaks. The relief of Jack Mountain at a distance of three miles has already been cited. The highest peak measured in the country at a distance of two miles is Castle Rock above Lake Chelan. The highest peak measured at a distance of one mile is Davis Peak above Suiattle Creek. All of these are non-alpine peaks.

An example of where this bill has failed to recognize this concept is the Tomyhoi range just north of the Nooksack River and just west of the park boundary. These peaks have a grandeur all their own and they display outstanding relief, especially at the one and one and a half mile distances. Moreover, these peaks are a viewing platform for visitors to the proposed park. This area, along with Mount Baker, should be included in the park.

My final comparison was that of the three major areas proposed for national park status: Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Eldorado Peak area and the North Cascades Primitive Area. None of these areas was either clearly superior or clearly inferior to any of the others from the standpoint of relief. I concluded that the entire North Cascades area included in the four park proposals previously mentioned is of national park caliber. Added together, these park proposals would establish a park smaller than Yellowstone and comparable in size to Banff National Park in the Canadian Rockies.

Such a national park might well achieve the reputation of being America's greatest national park and would certainly be a tourist attraction having an enormously favorable economic impact upon the state of Washington. The untapped tourist potential of the state appears even greater when one considers that the high caliber of the Alpine Lakes region and Olympic National Park as mountain areas is as yet not widely known throughout the country. That the state of Washington could well be regarded as the outstanding mountain area in the continental United States is worth far more in tourist income to the state than any loss resulting from all conservation proposals before us now or that could be foreseen.

When compared with other national park bills, this park proposal has been way over compromise both in terms of its basic size and in terms of the valley area included. The greatness of this park will depend upon how much of the significant scenery in the North Cascades is included within its boundaries. The very least that can be done is to pass this bill with the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mrs. Maude McKinley, of Portland, Oreg. Mrs. McKinley, you are recognized for 3 minutes.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MAUDE McKINLEY, PORTLAND, OREG.

Mrs. MCKINLEY. I have come from my present home in Portland, Oreg., to speak in favor of a national park in the North Cascades, and I would like to say that probably I and probably other people here in this room would not be in this position of supporting a park in the North Cascades if we thought that country would stay as it was. But

it isn't staying as it was. It is threatened with dams and logging, and this is why we are in favor of a park.

I would like to see it include the present Glacier Peak Wilderness area and the Mount Baker-Mount Shuksan complex. Having had an uncle in the forest service and another uncle in lumber mill management in this region, I have some appreciation of the conflicts involved in giving recreational priority to timberland.

This is home territory for me. I have lived in Mount Vernon, Arlington, Everett, and Sultan, I have even been in that old gas car that went to Granite Falls and Silverton, too many years ago.

Senator JACKSON. From Hartford.

Mrs. MCKINLEY. Yes. Well, I was taken on it.

I knew Baker Lake when it was remote and beautiful in its setting, with a running river supplying it and an unfetter river draining it, when virgin forest ringed its shores and when Mount Baker, as it still does, towered above it. When I saw this lake again four summers ago, multiple-use management in the form of logging and damming the outlet of the lake had allowed destruction of its shore lines and its hillsides. Potential for mass recreation, characteristic of that found along the fluctuating banks of the many dammed streams and rivers in our West, now appears here. The qualities that made Baker Lake unique were gone. Mediocrity had claimed another superlative area.

Because the National Park Service is a management agency whose policies allow for people use as well as protection of our irreplaceable scenic areas, I would like to see a nation park established in the North Cascades and the North Cascades removed from the arena of conflict between aggressive commercial interests and the strong personal interests most of us have in a place where nature has room to unfold and reveal itself. This highest-quality country needs to be taken out of the marketplace. The Forest Service is, with its responsibility for timber management and harvest, part of that marketplace. The Park Service is not. Some people heatedly call the removal of scenic land from exploitation, piecemeal management, mismanagement, uncontrolled, and destructive use and "locking it up." But why shouldn't it be locked up? I think it should. This is what we do with our most precious things—we lock our houses and our cars and put our valued papers and jewelry in safety deposit boxes. But we retain a key. Access trails and a few roads provide a key to this area for all to use.

For the past 6 years I have been hiking with a group of about 20 housewives who reserve 1 day a week from their children, their carpooling, and all the other things that women are involved in, to hike in the trails of the Columbia River Gorge and around Mount Hood.

Multiple use has forced us out of the Clackamas River area. These women are not born and bred conservationists, but I have seen their reaction to evidence of commercial uses along a trail, a wooded trail, and it is one of anger and frustration and disappointment that didn't belong there.

Senator BIBLE. Your time has expired, Mrs. McKinley. It is a very fine statement. I appreciate having it, and I hope you are getting along with your uncles all right.

Mrs. MCKINLEY. I have a hunting uncle, too.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Richard W. Van Driel, of Everett. Dr. Van Driel, you are recognized for 3 minutes.

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD W. VAN DRIEL, EVERETT, WASH.

Dr. VAN DRIEL. Senator Jackson, gentlemen, I am Dr. Richard W. Van Driel, resident of Everett, Wash.

I am a vice president of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council, past president of the Everett Little League Baseball, a contributing member of the Boy Scouts of America, and of which I earned the Eagle Scout rank as a teacher, a contributing member of the Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls, and a contributing member of Outdoors, Unlimited. I am a very strong advocate of junior sportsmens organizations and other youth movements.

I am not only speaking on my own behalf, but for the other organizations previously mentioned, and I am speaking in opposition of Senate bill 1321. It is absolutely inconceivable to me or on behalf of those whom I am speaking for that Senate bill 1321 could be of little recreational value and economic value for the continued support of the aforeseaid organizations, when the National Park Act is so restricted to any recreation other than sightseeing and hiking. There is restricted camping and this is to be done in specific and specified areas under complete guidance of national park personnel.

Have you, Senator Jackson, been made aware that no organized troup, council, or group of Scouts, Campfire or Girl Scouts can do little more than follow a trail, listen to a guide and sightsee in a national park? We already have two of these in the State of Washington for perpetuity of the future generations. I am speaking of the present generation and the generation for the next 10 or possibly 20 years. If you know kids, they see it and they have had it.

I can cut this short. I would like to make this observation: For 3 days of hearings a year ago and the 2 days at present, I realized that the creators of Senate bill 1321 are obligated to the administration and the supreme guidance of the President, but to the majority of those to whom I speak and those who have spoken today, it goes without saying that we abhor the gagging and restrictive procedures applied to the Department of Agriculture and the National Forest Service on the presentation of their slides and narrative story, "The North Cascades, Wild and Wooly."

I have personally been requested, 127 of these, for this presentation, and it has been forbidden to tell the Forest Service story and plans. Is this due process of present-day legislation?

There was one other observation, and you gentlemen had asked for something different. I noticed a sign on a back of a car as I came in from the parking lot this noon: If the administration is so intent on national parks, there is a tremendous amount of land in Texas that we would be glad to help concede to parks and wilderness areas. "We eat beef, not L.B.J. baloney."

Senator JACKSON. Doctor, we all have our different points of view on this. I don't think it would be fair, however, to say that just Democrats advocate national parks. You know, the Governor of this State has advocated a national park.

Dr. VAN DRIEL. As we understand, under pressure.

Senator BIBLE. Under the pressure of L.B.J., is that——

Dr. VAN DRIEL. Probably. And I will clarify that for you. Sir, he appointed a committee of 17 whose names that you had. They had three

meetings, and out of those three meetings, it was 14 to 3 against a national park. He reduced this to three.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I——

Dr. VAN DRIEL. And they came up with or was told to come up with a proposal to submit in case, for political reasons.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I am not going to get into an argument with you about how the Governor handled this study. He is the Governor of this State. The President has his method of handling recommendations of this kind, he had a thorough study. You mentioned that there is no due process. But sir, I want to point out to you that after the 3-year study by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, with the people on the study team appointed by them, we heard over 200 witnesses just to get their comments on the study report. Now what, in addition to what we have done here, do you feel should have been done as far as giving people the right to be heard and to participate?

Dr. VAN DRIEL. I felt that we were done a great injustice when the organized clubs, the Lions and the Elks and the Shriners and different organizations, the PTA, Boy Scout groups, were unable to hear the Forest Service narrative and their slides and films, and we were forbidden the use of that.

Senator BIBLE. Well now, wait a minute, sir. I am a Shriner. I didn't get any notice from anyone complaining about not being given an opportunity to participate or hear something or see something. Shriners don't get involved in legislative proposals of this kind.

Dr. VAN DRIEL. No, but they certainly requested to see the film and we could not present it to them. I absolutely could not get ahold of it.

Senator JACKSON. Well anyhow, the point is, once a policy is laid down, the agencies are expected to follow it. Otherwise you couldn't run a government. The Governor has that problem in this State, and all Governors in all 50 States. Likewise the President, once a policy decision is made. That was the purpose, of course, in holding the hearings on the study report. The study report made it possible to get all points of view, and as you know—don't say that the Departments were throttled on this. If you followed the hearings, you know that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior participated in those hearings and the Secretary of Agriculture disagreed with the Secretary of Interior; isn't that right?

Dr. VAN DRIEL. That is right.

Senator JACKSON. That was done in public. What more do you want? Then sometimes a decision has to be made by the President; isn't that right? Let's be fair about this. Isn't that right?

Dr. VAN DRIEL. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I think that is a point. Now, you mentioned about the Boy Scouts. I am advised that some 700 to 900 Boy Scouts will be at Mount Rainier this fall.

Dr. VAN DRIEL. I am glad to hear this, because the Campfire Girls wanted a council deal in the Yellowstone National Park and they were refused several years back, and it did create a TV furor and what-not, and things like this have to be brought to the attention of the public and I certainly want to thank you at this time for explaining to these people and so the press can print the reason why we did not receive the Forest Service picture and narrative.

Senator JACKSON. Well sure, once a policy is laid down, you can't have the Departments going off in different directions. Opportunity

was given to all the Departments involved. I did want to say that it has been my experience that the Boy Scouts have been able to get into the Mount Rainier National Park, the Olympic National Park, and if you have any trouble at any time with the Boy Scouts not getting into the national parks, in this State or any other State, just let me know.

Dr. VAN DRIEL. Now, these are the points that we really appreciate.

Senator BIBLE. Well, we've cleared up something else. This hearing has served a good purpose in that direction, too, Doctor. Now you are going to have the Boy Scouts permitted in the national parks in the great State of Washington, so thank you.

Dr. VAN DRIEL. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you for a very fine statement.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Ralph K. Robinson, of Everett.

STATEMENT OF RALPH K. ROBINSON, EVERETT, WASH.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. Chairman, Senator Jackson, Senator Moss, I am Ralph K. Robinson of Everett, and I represent the Snohomish County Sportsmen's Association, which has gone on record as being opposed to the formation of a national park in Washington's North Cascade mountains, as proposed in Senate bill 1321.

Now, most of my statement has been well covered by previous witnesses, and I will drop down to the third-from-the-last paragraph.

The wild and scenic country included in Senate bill 1321 definitely should be reserved for recreation and scenic values, and also should be preserved for future generations. For this reason, we urge Congress to designate it as a national recreation area, with its administration remaining with the U.S. Forest Service and the management of fish and game with the appropriate State agencies.

And the last paragraph: With Congress establishing guidelines and the Forest Service administering this type of recreation area, we believe the North Cascade mountains would provide recreational opportunities for all segments of our population, and still be very much as it is today for our future generations.

Now, I would like to add something to this. The Snohomish County Sportsmen's Association has discussed Governor Evans' proposal for a North Cascades National Park and Recreation Area, and we did not think enough of it to even take action, that they were opposed to a national park, in other words, they don't want the National Park Service in here because we consider them to be ill equipped to handle our fish and game problems and they are so restrictive that they are going to keep many groups out completely and the reason I wanted to bring out this point about Governor Evans' proposal is because I have heard several representatives of the sportsmen's clubs here today say that as a last resort they would back Governor Evans' proposal. I talked with some of them before the meeting and they suggested that same thing to me, and I told them that if they did that, then they were on record with this committee as being in favor of a national park in the North Cascades mountains, and that is exactly what is happening, and that's why I wanted to make it clear that the Snohomish County Sportsmen's Association does not back Governor Evans' proposal.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Robinson.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to say that I have known Ralph Robinson all my life. We grew up together in Everett. We were in a Boy Scout troop together in Everett, and he is a very fine citizen. We may not agree on every facet——

Mr. ROBINSON. We went to Longfellow School.

Senator JACKSON. That is right, we were in the Cub Scouts first in Everett, and we had a chance to do a lot of hiking together. I just wanted to say, Ralph, that, as you know, a number of the sports groups all affiliated with the sports council have taken the position of supporting a national park along the lines the Governor has mentioned.

Mr. ROBINSON. Yes, but I would like to point out that I have talked with these gentlemen, and as we have said, that "We are going to get a park, and let's go for the least of the evils"; in other words, Governor Evans' park is only a little over half the size proposed in Senate bill 1321, and that was what they said to me, and I told them that: "You guys are going to be on record in favor of a North Cascades Park if you do that," and——

Senator JACKSON. (Interrupting.) You are right.

Senator BIBLE. I think you analyzed it correctly. Go ahead, Mr. Robinson.

Mr. ROBINSON. I would like to point out, he said we disagree on some things, that is true. I disagree with some of your votes in the Senate; I disagreed way back with some of them in the House of of Representatives, too, but I agree with you that we should preserve this region. It is one of the most beautiful pieces of country I have ever seen, and we agree on that. We just disagree on the methods. I don't think the Park Service, my organization doesn't believe that the Park Service is equipped to handle this type of a job.

I would like to point out one thing that I saw a few years ago in Glacier Park driving up the Going to the Sun Highway, there is quite a lookout point with an extremely sharp switchback, you stop at this lookout point and look off to the—I don't know if it is the left, and there is a huge scar on that mountainside and it tells there that there was a fire that went through there about in the early 1930's, this was just then turning green, there was brush growing on it such as grows in our logged-off land if it isn't taken care of. If the Forest Service had had charge of that, that would have been reforested and in 30 to 35 years, they would have had a nice growth of trees there, and that is the point we are trying to make.

Senator JACKSON. Well Ralph, you know I admire and respect your views and appreciate having your candid comments.

Mr. ROBINSON. I appreciate your hearing me out.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Robinson.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF RALPH K. ROBINSON, SNOHOMISH COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

I am Ralph K. Robinson of Everett, and I represent the Snohomish County Sportsmen's Association, which has gone on record as being opposed to the formation of a national park in Washington's North Cascade mountains, as proposed in Senate Bill 1321.

We believe the proposed park would place undue restrictions on the recreational use of the area. Although it recommends inclusion of many miles of high ways, roads and trails, it is a fact that the policy of the National Park Service is to hold recreational facilities to a minimum, and to keep permanent installations outside the park.

Hunting is one of the recreational resources that would be completely eliminated. In the North Cascade Study Team Report, this fact was passed over by stating the affected hunters could hunt some place else. They evidently did not know that the "some place else" they mention is already crowded, and the number of hunters in this state is growing rapidly with our sudden population increase. If this large area is closed to hunting it could seriously overcrowd the remaining hunting areas in the state and adversely affect many thousands of hunters.

Our National Park Service does not seem to have an effective game management program, and the removal of this large area from the State Department of Games' jurisdiction could have an adverse effect on game management in surrounding areas, especially with our orchards and farms steadily advancing into the higher valleys. Hunting, under regulations established by the Washington State Department of Game, will not decimate our wildlife, but lack of proper game management will. An indication of what we could expect is the elk problem near the southeast part of Olympic National Park.

In the state of Washington, we are accustomed to fishing that varies from fair to fabulous with, of course, the occasional bad day, and we doubt if the National Park Service, with a small propagation program, could maintain the fishing at this level. On the other hand, our State Game Department is constantly carrying on a program of fishery research and propagation, even introducing new species and planting high mountain lakes from the air.

Rockhounds, berry and cone pickers would also be denied the use of this area, and this involves a large and growing number of people. It is true that for some this is only a way to make a few extra dollars, but for many more, it is an ideal outing in which the entire family participates. One of these groups, the cone pickers, are also a vital segment of the reforestation program.

There is also a rapidly increasing number of skiing enthusiasts, particularly among the younger generation, so much so that practically all our present skiing facilities are overtaxed on good weekends. Here too, we can expect no help from the Park Service, because of their policy against permanent facilities.

The wild and scenic country included in S.B. 1321 definitely should be reserved for recreation and scenic values, and also should be preserved for future generations. For this reason, we urge Congress to designate it as a national recreation area, with its administration remaining with the United States Forest Service, and the management of fish and game with the appropriate state agencies.

An important item to consider is the savings to be realized by leaving administration with the Forest Service, who are presently doing a good job of managing it. Establishing a national park would require new headquarters for the National Park Service, plus a complete staff.

With Congress establishing guide lines and the Forest Service administering this type of recreation area, we believe the North Cascade mountains would provide recreational opportunities for all segments of our population, and still be very much as it is today for our future generations.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is F. R. Bell, Central Whidbey Sportsmen's Association of Coupeville. Mr. Bell?

STATEMENT OF F. R. BELL, CENTRAL WHIDBEY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. BELL. The Central Whidbey Sportsmen's Association met May 15, 1967, and wishes to express their approval of Governor Dan Evans' proposed North Cascades National Recreation Area.

We believe that this proposal will serve the best interests of both the sportsmen and the campers and hikers that use this area.

Senator BIBLE. The next witness is Thomas H. S. Brucker, Washington Roadside Council, Inc. Mr. Brucker?

STATEMENT OF THOMAS H. S. BRUCKER, WASHINGTON ROADSIDE COUNCIL

Mr. BRUCKER. Mr. Chairman, I am Thomas H. S. Brucker, I am a trustee and I am here appearing on behalf of the Washington Roadside Council.

I should like to make it clear that the statement of the Roadside Council is contained in the resolution which is dated the 28th day of September 1966, and the other document submitted by myself is the statement which I had intended to read here which highlighted the position taken by the Roadside Council, however I intend to telescope my remarks and just talk of the highlights of the resolution.

The council feels that the North Cascades portion of the State of Washington is an area of extraordinary scenic and recreational quality and that development of roads and scenic highways for recreational access is an important aspect of the development of the North Cascades area.

It is important that the scenic qualities of the North Cascades be preserved and blended with rural development so as not to damage this area of extensive wilderness.

I should also like to clarify a few statements, that the position of the Washington Roadside Council concerns existing roads only and does not attempt to take a position on whether any more roads should be built in the North Cascades area.

Basically, the resolution felt that the North Cross-State Highway now being constructed should be included within the provisions of the Washington Highway Advertising and Control Act of 1961, that there be limited facilities allowed limiting commercial facilities allowed on this road, and that particularly commercial recreational facilities not be permitted in this area of the North Cascades at this time, but that other facilities closer to centers of population outside the wilderness-type areas be constructed first, that other roads existing in the North Cascades that are essentially scenic should have special treatment and control on their maintenance.

The Roadside Council points to the road in the Mount Rainier National Park, the one going to Paradise, as a good example of how these roads should be constructed and maintained. They have also taken essentially the same position on any approach road which leads into the North Cascades area.

The Roadside Council has also asked that an advisory board be created by the Governor so that these recommendations would be carried out and maintained.

The council feels that from their resolution that timber access roads of the national forest usually detract from the scenic beauty of the North Cascades road system. It is recommended that the major portion of the income realized by public bodies from timber sales over and above those sums devoted to schools be returned to the districts affected by logging and used there for the enhancement of recreation and scenic values, that logging is unsightly and leaves disfiguring scars. It is recommended that there be no logging next to any North Cascade roadway and preferably no logging within the range of visibility of any such roadway.

Now, the Washington Roadside Council has taken no official position upon the desirability of the national park. The resolution previously discussed, however, did cite with approval the following quotations from the report of the North Cascades study team:

The portion of the North Cascades in the study area defies description. Here occurs the most breathtakingly beautiful and spectacular mountain scenery in the forty-eight contiguous states. From Glacier Peak northward, particularly the Eldorado Peak complex, the Picket Range and Mount Shuksan, are what have been termed the American Alps. Here is scenic grandeur that unquestionably belongs in our national gallery of natural beauty.

Thank you very much. Did I finish in time?

Senator BIBLE. You have finished your time, thank you very much.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THOMAS H. S. BRUCKER, TRUSTEE, WASHINGTON ROADSIDE COUNCIL

The Washington Roadside Council Incorpated is a state-wide organization that includes among its basic objectives, the following:

"To study, teach and encourage the conservation of the scenic beauty of our cities, countrysides, and highways with a view to preventing their defacement from uncontrolled signs, unsightly improvements and other deleterious practices; to maintain or restore their scenic beauty by landscape planning and other forms of planning so the public now, and in the future generations, may enjoy and prosper by the amenities of a bountiful nature."

The Washington Roadside Council has adopted a resolution on the North Cascade Highways and Roadways that is submitted herewith as the official position of the council. The remainder of my statement is a brief paraphrasing of some of the significant points contained in the resolution.

The Council feels that the North Cascade portion of the state of Washington is an area of extraordinary scenic and recreational quality and that the development of roads and scenic highways for recreation and access is an important aspect of the development of the North Cascade area. It is important that the scenic qualities of the North Cascades be preserved and blended with the road development so as not to damage this area that is essentially wilderness.

The Washington Roadside Council, therefore, resolved in this resolution on the North Cascade Highways and Roadways, as follows:

1. That the North Cross-state Highway should be constructed with the following considerations, among others, in mind:

(a) That this highway be included within the provisions of the Washington Advertising Control Act of 1961, so that the ugly intrusion of billboards will be kept at an absolute minimum.

(b) That this highway will produce an increase in tourist traffic and that additional facilities for the traffic will be provided in cities and towns, and, therefore, only limited roadside facilities outside cities and towns should be provided along the highway for the traveling public.

(c) That commercial recreational facilities not be permitted in this area of North Cascades at this time, but that other facilities closer to centers of population outside the scenic or wilderness-type areas be constructed first.

2. That other roads already existing in the North Cascades that are essential scenic roads should also have special treatment and controls on their maintenance. The roads should be maitnained or improved as low-speed scenic drives with scenic aspects, both distant and nearby, be given paramount attention.

3. That these roads be primarily planned and designed so that the traveling public can enjoy and appreciate the scenic beauty of the adjacent area and not constructed for high speed, point-to-point travel. The road in Mount Rainier National Park, from Longmire to Paradise, is a good example of the kind of treatment that scenic roads should receive in the North Cascade area.

4. That the approach roads to the North Cascades and the primary system be designated scenic roads and given protection by the legislature under the Washington Highway Advertising Control Act of 1961.

5. That the Governor of the state of Washington appoint an advisory committee to plan for and protect the scenic beauty of all roads and highways in the North

Cascade area, and to review the design of all facilities so that they are compatible with their surroundings. This commission should be composed of representatives of groups which have been concerned with preservation of esthetic and scenic values in the North Cascades and should have no more than five members. These should include one representative from the State Highway Department, one landscape architect, one architect, and two representatives of preservation oriented conservation groups.

6. That timber access roads in national forests and elsewhere, usually detract from the scenic beauty of the North Cascade road system. It is recommended that a major portion of the income realized by public bodies from timber sales, over and above those sums devoted to schools, be returned to the districts affected by logging and used there for the enhancement of recreation and scenic values.

7. That logging is unsightly and leaves disfiguring scars. It is recommended that there be no logging next to any North Cascade roadway and preferably no logging within the range of visibility of any such roadway. If logging is necessary, the selective method should be used.

The Washington Roadside Council has taken no official position upon the desirability of a national park. The resolution previously discussed, however, did cite with approval the following quotation from the report of the North Cascades Study Team:

"The portion of the North Cascades in a study area defies description. Here occurs the most breathtakingly beautiful and spectacular mountain scenery in the forty-eight contiguous states. From Glacier Peak northward, particularly the Eldorado Peaks complex, the Picket Range and Mount Shuksan, are what have been termed the American Alps. Here is scenic grandeur that unquestionably belongs in our national gallery of natural beauty."

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Roger Pegues. If he is not here, his statement, if submitted, will be made a part of the record.

Mr. Harry L. Lydiard, Olympic Conservation Council of Port Angeles.

STATEMENT OF HARRY LYDIARD, OLYMPIC CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Mr. LYDIARD. Mr. Chairman, Senator Bible, Senator Moss, I want to thank you for this opportunity to appear and express our opinion.

My name is Harry Lydiard and I am appearing before this committee representing the Olympic Conservation Council of Port Angeles, Wash. The membership of this organization has directed me to express its approval of Senate bill 1321, and I follow here with some exerpts, some thoughts about the advantages of creating a North Cascades National Park, which are available for your perusal and interpretation. They also state our support for the Ross Lake National Recreation Area for reasons expressed previously today. They support the establishment of the Pasayten Wilderness, and the enlargement of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

We are of the opinion that rapid legislative action on the matters covered herein is of primary importance to the clarification of future management, development, and efficient use of this region. Thorough regional studies, congressional and committee hearings, and committee reports have made it abundantly clear that some compromise between groups with varying interests would be necessary if adoptable legislation were to be drafted which would resolve questions of land use in the North Cascades which have been discussed for over 30 years.

We submit that the legislation as written will do this and is fair to these varying interest groups and to present and future residents of

the region. It protects the vested rights of the Nation's people, and gives birth to proper and wise land use of the North Cascades which will benefit citizens now, and in the future.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, that is a very fine statement.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HARRY LYDIARD, OLYMPIC CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF PORT ANGELES

My name is Harry Lydiard and I am appearing before this committee representing the Olympic Conservation Council of Port Angeles, Washington. The membership of this organization has directed me to express its approval of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, designation of a Pasayten Wilderness, creation of a Lake Ross National Recreation Area, and the enlargement of Glacier Peak Wilderness as proposed in Senate Bill 1321.

For the committee's information and with your permission, we desire to briefly state a few of the reasons which have prompted us to take this action.

It is our belief that the establishment of a North Cascades National Park will:

1. Give best recognition and protection to an area containing outstanding examples of scenic magnificence and geological processes.

2. Attract more tourists to northwest Washington and thus benefit the economy of the region to a far greater extent than would be the case if the area were to be used as a multiple use unit under Forest Service jurisdiction or classified as wilderness in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

3. Offer the best interpretation of the zonal natural history for the American public. The National Park Service has had and is gaining wide experience in presenting meaningful and effective interpretive programs.

4. Offer the best supervision of, and facilities for controlled scientific studies of the zonal natural history.

5. Allow better public facilities for the tourist while maintaining the natural values of significant areas.

We support the establishment of a Lake Ross National Recreation Area for the following reasons:

1. It centers on a previously altered and botanically disturbed area which is generally well suited for recreation development.

2. The area is usable for both summer and winter outdoor recreation programs, is adjacent to centers of population, and is accessible.

3. It will allow for a more varied development of the zone than would be the case if it were placed in a national park.

4. While emphasis of the use of the area will be different than if it were a national park, administered by the National Park Service, administration will be easier and more efficient than if a separate agency were to be given jurisdiction. This should result in certain economies and eliminate interagency conflicts of interests in the management of a contiguous area.

We support the establishment of the Pasayten Wilderness and the enlargement of the Glacier Peak Wilderness for the same general reasons we offered in earlier testimony given in February, 1964, prior to the enactment of the Wilderness Bill. Also, specifically we favor the addition of parts of the river corridor of the Suiattle and Whitechuck Rivers to the Glacier Peak Wilderness for the intrinsic aesthetic values these zones contain and because they offer an area of untrammeled Canadian Zone environment which serves as a bridge to the higher country Hudsonian and Alpine Zones presently protected. If it is deemed desirable to add further areas along Cascade, Suiattle, and other rivers in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, we would suggest that these items be considered in later legislation and not made as amendments to Senate Bill 1321.

The Pasayten Wilderness proposal seems to this organization to be adequate. Again we feel additions or deletions in the area should be offered in the form of future legislation—not as amendments to this bill. We wish to point out the desirability of the contact zone between the proposed Pasayten Wilderness of the United States and the established Earnest C. Manning Provincial Park of Canada.

Our organization wishes to again express its general approval of the contents of Senate Bill number 1321. We are of the opinion that rapid legislative action on the matters covered therein is of primary importance to the clarification of future management, development and efficient use of the region. Thorough regional studies, congressional and committee hearings, and committee reports

have made it abundantly clear that some compromise between groups with varying interests would be necessary if adoptable legislation were to be drafted which would resolve questions of land use in the North Cascades which have been discussed for over thirty years.

We submit that the legislation as written will do this and is fair to these varying interest groups and to present and future residents of the region. It protects the vested rights of the nation's people, and gives birth to proper and wise land use of the North Cascades, which will benefit citizens now, and in the future.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Wilbur Mills, of Seattle. Mr. Mills?

STATEMENT OF WILBUR MILLS, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. MILLS. My name is Wilbur Mills. I submitted a statement at the Seattle hearing which was prepared jointly by me and Mr. Jeff King.

Senator BIBLE. Is this any different than the one you submitted in Seattle?

Mr. MILLS. This is my oral statement; I submitted my written one to the staff at the Seattle hearing.

Senator JACKSON. He didn't speak.

Senator BIBLE. I see, you didn't speak.

Mr. MILLS. I had to leave before I had a chance to appear.

Senator BIBLE. Oh, I see; I am sorry.

Mr. MILLS. The statement was endorsed by 22 of our coemployees at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard at Bremerton. I would like to get it included in the record at this point, if I may.

Senator BIBLE. Go ahead.

Mr. MILLS. We would like to go on record as supporting a modified version of Senate bill 1321, which would include the 10 amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

We feel it is especially important that the roadless areas within the proposed park receive immediate protection under the 1964 Wilderness Act.

I believe that Senate bill 1321 should include this type of provision.

If the committee chooses to adopt these amendments of the conservation council, one of which includes the addition of Mount Baker to the park, we recommend that the Mount Baker ski facility not be included in the park, and we are definitely against any permanent ski facilities, tramways, or heliports in the park. Also, we are strongly opposed to the Kennecott mine.

I noted at the Seattle hearings that the committee was concerned that the additions of Granite Creek and Mount Baker might be detrimental to the passage of this legislation. I respect the judgment of the committee in this regard, but I do not believe that we should get in the same situation here as currently exists in Mount Rainier. If we do not provide adequate roadside use for visitors in this park, we will be inviting the way for roadbuildings and developments in the park in this unique wilderness area.

As a minimum, Senate bill 1321 should designate Granite Creek and Mount Baker as national recreation areas as proposed by Governor Evans. I believe that these areas should be managed by the Park Service in order to provide compatible development within the national park.

I have an additional statement I would like the committee to consider which relates to Ross Lake.

We do not feel that Ross Lake should be included in the national recreation area. Rather, it should be part of the proposed park and Pasayten wilderness system. This unique lake would then provide wilderness waterway into the vast North Cascades back country. I know of no other lake in this State that could provide such a unique wilderness route. It is apparent that considerable opposition to the park proposal comes from organized hunting interests. I have held hunting licenses for each of the 5 years I have been in this State. I have hunted extensively in the high Cascade region, which is the area affected by the bill. I agree with the study team report and figures of the Washington State Game Department which indicates that the park will have a negligible affect on hunting. The mountainous terrain of the proposed park is mountain goat country. Game department figures state that 40 to 50 goats are killed here each year. I do not believe that this paltry number of animals justified sacrificing the park values in this area.

Senator BIBLE. The timekeeper indicates that your time is up.

Mr. MILLS. OK, I will cut it off at that point.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

(Subsequent to the hearing, the following additional statement was received:)

STATEMENT OF JEFFREY C. KING, WILBUR M. MILLS, AND 22 OTHERS

In the interest of preserving the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington for the enjoyment of all peoples present and future, and to protect these unique wild lands from further commercial exploitation, we, the undersigned, endorse the recommendations listed below. We request that this statement be incorporated in the hearing record of bill S. 1321.

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

We support the creation of a North Cascades National Park but believe that the boundaries as proposed in S. 1321 should be amended.

The Park should include the Granite Creek Valley as recommended by the North Cascades Study Team. This additional would place the most scenic portion of the North Cross State Highway within the Park thus protecting the scenery along the road and providing needed space to develop roadside camping areas and other park facilities. As part of the Park, this valley would present a much more pleasing gateway to the mountain lands than would be logging-scarred slopes which would result if it is given no protection as is now the case with S. 1321.

In addition to Granite Creek, the following areas are also recommended for inclusion:

(1) All federal lands in the Cascade River drainage lying south and east of Marble Creek and not included in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. This addition would provide more area for roadside camping and protect this superb river valley from further logging.

(2) The lands surrounding Mt. Baker as proposed by the National Park Service in their "Proposed Mount Baker National Park" (figure 46 of the Study Team Report) with the exception that the area bordering the Nooksack River Road and the roads to Twin lakes and Austin Pass be designated the Mt. Baker National Recreation Area to be managed by the National Park Service in accordance with the policies for this designaton. The recreation corridor should include the Mt. Baker Ski Area and be wide enough to permit development of adequate roadside camping facilities. It could contain a Park Visitors Center and possibly a tramway affording views of the Park's wilderness scenery.

We propose that S. 1321 be amended to provide for immediate designation under the 1964 Wilderness Act of large wilderness cores within the Park. The northern section of the Park including the entire western portion of the present North Cascade Primitive Area and the roadless section of the present

Mt. Baker Recreation Area should become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. In the southern section of the Park, the roadless area surrounding the Eldorado Peaks, lying south of the Cross State Highway and north of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, excepting a half-mile wide corridor along the Cascade River Road, should likewise receive statutory wilderness protection. Mass use development within the Park should be restricted to the lands bordering existing roads and to the North Cross State Highway.

No additional roads, tramways, or heliports should be developed within the Park boundaries.

ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

We agree that a National Recreation Area should be established, but it should not be as extensive as that proposed by S. 1321. We suggest that it be called the Diablo National Recreation Area, and that it run along the Skagit River as proposed in S. 1321; it should, however, remain a uniformly wide corridor so as not to include as large a portion of Thunder, Beaver, and Ruby Creeks. Ross Lake itself should not be included in the Recreation Area. The boundary between the National Park and the Pasayten Wilderness Area should run down the center of Ross Lake. The entire lake with the excepton of that portion south of Roland Point should be included in the Park and Pasayten Wilderness Systems. The lake would then serve as a unique wilderness waterway into the vast North Cascade backcountry. There is no other area in the state which offers such potential for a wilderness canoe route. The area south of Roland Point could be included in the Recreation Area thus permitting a road to be built giving access to the lake. This road should not be extended the length of Ross Lake as proposed by the North Cascade Study Team.

We are not opposed to Seattle City Light increasing the height of the Ross Dam, however, the proposed Thunder Creek Project should not be permitted. The slight gain in power supply from small projects such as this does not justify the destruction of valuable scenic resources. This will become even more apparent as other forms of power generation, especially nuclear, become more competitive.

PASAYTEN WILDERNESS AREA

We support designation of the Pasayten Wilderness Area as proposed by S. 1321, but including the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak Area as recommended by the North Cascade Conservation Council.

GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AREA

S. 1321 should be amended to include the Suiattle and White Chuck River corridors in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. These corridors contain some of the few remaining examples of climax Douglas Fire forest; they should not be logged. The forest surrounding Buck Creek, Downey Creek, Lime Creek, Sulphur Creek, and the entire White Chuck corridor should be added to the Wilderness Area.

S. 1321 should contain some provision prohibiting mining within Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. This is one of the most magnificent of all wilderness areas and must not be opened to such ravage as that proposed by the Kennecott Copper Corporation.

If the 1964 Wilderness Act is not to be considered a sham, this fundamentally incompatible use must be excluded.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mrs. David Z. Lester, of Seattle. Mrs. Lester?

STATEMENT OF MRS. DAVID Z. LESTER, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mrs. LESTER. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Mrs. Evelyn Lester, of Seattle, representing myself.

I favor the establishment of a North Cascades National Park and I concur with the proposals which the North Cascades Conservation Council has made in reference to Senate bill 1321.

I submit that the National Forest Service has served the timber industry well, but is failing to serve the needs of the future generations

of our Nation and, if the present trend of forest rape continues, will very shortly be unable to meet the needs of our own generation for recreation and conservation.

The North Cascades study team reports that 40,000 acres of timber are cut annually in this area. So far the National Forest Service reports 63,000 acres of land seeded and replanted. If we assume that the timber industry has existed for at least 10 years, they have cut during that 10 years 400,000 acres of timber. The 63,000 acres of land seeded and replanted represents only 17 percent of the cut timberland. That leaves 83 percent of the cut land lying dormant, eroding, and unattractive.

A fair number of the clearcut—areas that have been completely harvested—do not grow back when seeded and replanted. Factors such as erosion, fire, and dryness due to a lack of ground cover inhibit the growth of young trees. Therefore, it would seem that the Forest Service with their present technological sophistication should be frantically making up for lost time. They have the technological know-how to follow up and cover up the past cut areas, but are not making up for the lost time. And they have become primarily servants of the timber industry which has no obligation to replenish what they remove. Therefore, I believe that national park protection can best preserve a large portion of this land while making portions of it accessible for those persons who are not inclined to visit wilderness areas under Forest Service jurisdiction.

The North Cascades Conservation Council is further asking that certain critical acreage be added to wilderness areas and proposed park areas. This acreage is critical in that if it were cut, the scars would be visible for many miles within the wilderness or park area. The areas of Buck, Downey, and Sulphur Creek drainages, specifically, are comparatively small for timber harvest but crucial to a total picture of wilderness in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

The Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge is threatened by the Kennecott Copper Co.'s intention to open the area to mining. To do so would mean a savage death of one resource for the sake of another. We are gaining more appreciation and need for the sort of resource which exists there now. I hope that it can be spared.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, and you finished that on the nose.

Our next witness is Mr. Charles R. Savage, of Shelton.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES R. SAVAGE, SHELTON, WASH.

Mr. SAVAGE. Senator Bible, Senator Jackson, and Senator Moss. We of the State of Washington cannot afford the waste that is being urged upon us by the old-fashioned conservationist's ideas. I make this statement with considerable background in dealing with forestry and parks, I have just completed being chairman of parks in the Washington State House of Representatives. I have served 14 years on the parks committee in the State legislature and have also served on the Parks Committee in Congress under Congressman Peterson where I was chairman of the committee making studies of how to reforest by plane

and so on, and at the present time and for some years, I have logged national forest timber, and I would like to inform the committee about my experiences in more modern reforestation practices. I have watched an evolution in it for the last 28 years. First they thought they could selectively log a tree here and a tree there, but now they have found that they will not grow in the shade and now the idea is to take blocks out, then reforest it, burn it clean because then a whole new crop comes up together with a canopy that makes a fine recreation area, a fine area for animals, and it makes two or three times as much scale on an acre as the old timber. The timber in the forests now, if it were left a hundred years or a thousand years, there would be no more scale than there is now. When I cut that timber, I find many things that we call punkins. We don't call them pumpkins, we call them punkins, they are hollow, hemlock particularly, it will go all to pieces when it is felled. These are very dangerous for people and tourists to be around. The only way to get a good safe crop is to take that stuff off and let a young crop grow.

I see no advantages for recreation and, of course, I am not prejudiced against recreation, having been a park chairman for years. We will get more recreation in the long run by the modern Forest Service provisions.

The people who are asking Washington to provide the playgrounds will have more and better and safer recreation under the National Forest Service.

We have no quarrel with the Parks people, because it is the basis of the rules they work under, but I want to raise one more problem. I have lived for years on the edge of the national forest, and one thing that people here haven't mentioned today, there is going to be a new problem of animals becoming predators. We have an elk problem in our area. It will be something else here. I am from Mason County, and I am representing the Grange, I am repersenting the IWA, and organization with 1,400 members, and also the Mason County Democratic Club, all on record against this park.

We think that this animal problem, the elk come down and destroy crops and destroy fences and buildings in our area, I don't know what type animal is going to be the problem here, but this experience, in modern forestry and so on, leads me to believe that there is no advantage whatsoever to locking this thing up in a park. Let's leave it in the Forest Service where we can make good multiple use of the entire area.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Savage. Glad to have your remarks.

Senator JACKSON. Charlie, it is good to have your comments here.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is John F. Morris from Seattle.

STATEMENT OF JOHN MORRIS, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. MORRIS. My name is John Morris, I am employed by the Seattle Planning Commission, but I am speaking as an individual.

Although the proposed park is rather different from what I would have chosen from my extensive on-the-ground investigation, I am willing to grant the possibility of honest differences of opinion, so I will confine my remarks to rather minor boundary considerations.

First of all, the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior are to be commended for having made certain improvements on the earlier study team park proposal. Foremost of these is the filling in of the gap in the Stehekin Valley between the proposed park and the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness.

The other improvement is the omission from the park proper of the two major dams and reservoirs of the Skagit power project. However, too much of lower Thunder Creek has been thus cut out of the park. The proposed road across the lake into Canada is not needed and would spoil the lake as a unique water route.

The primitive area to the east should be enlarged to preclude this possibility.

The North Cross-State Highway needs protection along Granite Creek. The possibility of commercial logging and spur roadbuilding is bad to contemplate. At least a national recreation area status would give us this valley. This would incidentally have an advantage over park status here, in that if pressure developed for a major ski development, it would not be precedent setting and thus endanger the entire park system. However, we were told at this hearing this morning that full timber harvests could be allowed under recreation area status. This factor was a surprise to me. Nevertheless, I do feel that Park Service foresters are, by training and temperament, best qualified to protect the fragile natural values which everyone agrees must be protected in the North Cascades.

I just received in the mail the 1966 multiple-use report for the Wenatchee National Forest.

On page 12 are two views of the well-known Liberty Bell Mountain on the new North Cross-State Highway. One photo is shown nicely framed by living trees and with a rather interesting snag in the center. The other photo is totally devoid of foreground trees. Just bare ground and a little snow. The caption states that an outstanding scenic view has been hereby created by the removal of a few trees.

The report further states that in 1966, over 16 million board feet of timber were cut on the forests to protect the scenery. Personally, I prefer the scenery left alone. Trees soften the harshness of the rock and snow, and lend mystery.

Senator BIBLE. Can you wind it up in a couple of sentences? He is signaling that your 3 minutes are up.

Mr. MORRIS. They have great beauty in their own right, especially when framing an inspiring vista.

Concerning the open pit copper mine, I have a suggestion that rather than taking the copper out of the ground and having to spend money to protect it in a bombproof stockpile, why doesn't the Government just purchase this well-surveyed body of ore and leave it alone as a stockpile in place, here where it was created, the metal is absolutely indestructible.

Senator BIBLE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Hopefully it will never be needed and future generations may enjoy unspoiled scenic wilderness just as hundreds will be enjoying it this summer.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Ken Nuchols, president, Mount Baker Recreation Council. Have I pronounced it right? Is he here?

Our next witness is William J. Moshofsky, assistant to the president of the Georgia-Pacific Corp., Portland, Oreg.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM J. MOSHOFSKY, GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP.

Mr. MOSHOFSKY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have with me today also Mr. Bill Catlow, who is assistant timberland manager of our Washington operations, in the Bellingham division.

My name is William J. Moshofsky, I am assistant to the president of the Georgia-Pacific Corp., and I appreciate this opportunity to supplement the remarks by our Washington representative, Mr. Mitchell.

If it is agreeable to the committee, I would rather not go over the written statement I have submitted, but rather comment on the statements by Mr. Crafts.

Senator BIBLE. You may do so, and this will be incorporated in full in the record at the end of your oral remarks.

Mr. MOSHOFSKY. Fine.

We certainly concur that the function of the Congress is to balance all the interests of all the people in this area and come up with a good result. The concern we have, however, is what are the facts? Mr. Crafts indicates that the impact of the park proposal on our industry would be negligible, and we take strong exception to that. He bases his opinion, as I understood it, on the amount of operable commercial timber today.

Now, we believe that what is operable today may be inoperable tomorrow and the figures that we have indicate that there are in excess of 5 billion board feet of timber which would be locked up by this proposal, whereas Mr. Crafts indicated about 400 million board feet or one-tenth, less than one-tenth of that volume, would be locked up. We have learned in our observations of the forests, that the matter of operability, that is the commercial usability of timber, changes from one year to the next—almost from one month to the next. That is for a number of reasons.

First, the demand for logs and log products. Second, utilization from the logs change.

We all know of the squeeze on the industry today caused by exports of logs and chip to Japan. And I am sure that the committee is aware of the fact that Canada provides some of the raw materials today for this area and it can on very short notice cut off the flow of logs and chip from Canada.

Also to be considered in changing this appraisal of timber is utilization practice. We are taking more out of the woods every year, and we are using more of the logs that goes into the plant. I could go on and on about the tremendous strides that have been made in utilization, but I know there isn't time.

Senator BIBLE. Well, out of my own time, not yours, does Georgia-Pacific have any timber within this proposed taking area?

Mr. MOSHOFSKY. No, no private timber; but we will be looking to this area as the Canadians impose restrictions and as the Japanese exports continue. My point is that all this should be studied very carefully to see that there will not be an undue strain on this area's industrial base.

Senator BIBLE. Well, isn't it also true, though, in this area to the left, in the Mount Baker area, has all been locked up since 1931, isn't that correct?

Mr. MOSHOFSKY. Well, the point here, Senator, is that during this period for the last 60 or 70 years the main harvest has been on private lands. It has only been in the last 20 years that they have moved into these more inaccessible stands of timber. Now the plan was, everyone in the area as I understand, has been looking to this area as a resource to continue the current level of the industry.

Senator BIBLE. Looking to this area, you mean the area of the North Cascades National Park?

Mr. MOSHOFSKY. Exactly.

Senator BIBLE. I just want to get my own thinking clear.

Mr. MOSHOFSKY. That is right. It is a matter of timing and staging.

Senator BIBLE. Well, that time isn't out of your time, you have a minute and a half left.

Mr. MOSHOFSKY. Thank you very much.

In connection with utilization, I would like simply to indicate some of the things that are happening and happening throughout the country in terms of the value, and the use that is made, of the forest. In the South, for example, my company pioneered the making of pine plywood and that has just been within the last 2 or 3 years. That has caused a revolution in our industry in the South, and it has increased the kind of trees that can be used economically. Instead of hauling the trees in for pulpwood as before, now the trees are going into plywood plants and after the veneer has been peeled off, the remainder either goes into studs, the 2 by 4's, or into chips. Now I know there is—and I am seeing this every day—tremendous change. I just returned from South America where I looked at a stand of timber there that has gone unharvested for all these years and now the Government of a country there is eager to have our company go in and help with the development of it, and it is only within 7 miles of the coast. So my point is that before we take this drastic step, let's have a complete economic study by a disinterested group of people from the Government and from private industries and associations to evaluate this timber and find out exactly how much of the timber is truly not commercial and not usable. Then if the public interest requires that this be locked up, it will be a decision that is made upon all the facts and so we urge this committee to have such a study made. I realize many facets have been studied, but no economic study, to my knowledge, has ever been made of this type.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Moshofsky, and I appreciate your appearance here today.

Senator JACKSON. May I suggest that time will not permit our going into any detail on this at this time. It seems to me that what should be done is that the representatives of your company and the others in this area should sit down with Dr. Crafts and with Mr. Greeley from the Forest Service and go over this matter. I know they would be happy to do it, because your figures, this 5 billion figure seems to be——

Senator BIBLE. He said 5 million.

Senator JACKSON. No; the 5-billion-board-feet figure seems to be in dispute. I think it would be helpful to know where that figure came from, because no one seems to be able to identify its source. You don't need to respond now, but I think that it would be very helpful. The purpose of these hearings is to try to get the facts and try to get this whole thing straightened out. I know they would be happy to talk to you and they are here today. Dr. Goldsworthy?

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. I would like to say for the record, could the results of this 5 billion go into the record after they have had their discussion? The rest of us would like to know that.

Senator JACKSON. Right, there is no question about that. Rather than interrupt the orderly procedure here, I think it would be helpful if they can sit down now and discuss this matter, at least in a preliminary way and follow it up later.

Mr. MOSHOFSKY. We will be very happy to do that.

Senator JACKSON. We will get a statement for the record from the Forest Service on it.

(Subsequent to the hearing the following additional information was received:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C. July 11, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: At the hearings on S. 1321 in Washington, D.C., on April 24, and again in Mount Vernon, Washington, on May 27, there was testimony by spokesmen for the forest products industry concerning the volume of standing timber which would be made unavailable for future harvesting if S. 1321 is enacted. The volume figures presented by these spokesmen differed greatly from the volume figures we had previously given to the Committee in testimony on the same subject. You have asked us to clarify the matter and to discuss the reason for different figures being used.

In our letter of May 22, we pointed out that within the area covered by S. 1321 there are some 130,000 timber-bearing acres that meet the definition of commercial forest land. Of this total, some 104,000 acres have never been included in allowable cut determinations because the land has been classed for many years as either primitive area or as a "limited area" that was to be studied for possible future classification as a wilderness. The letter also points out that were all the land available for commercial timber harvest, there would be an allowable cut of some 41 million feet, but that about 75 percent of this estimated allowable cut would be from stands that have never been carried in the inventories because the land has been included in a primitive area or in a so-called "limited area," and consequently was classed as "reserved from cutting." For convenient reference, a copy of the May 22, 1967, letter is attached.

At the hearing at Mount Vernon, forest industry spokesmen testified that, in effect, our treatment of timber volumes failed to disclose all of the facts. Mr. William J. Moshofsky and Mr. William V. Catlow, both of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation, testified that enactment of S. 1321 would make unavailable for future use a substantial volume over and above the 3,431 million board feet discussed in our letter of May 22. Their testimony was that 5 billion board feet, or more, would be permanently made not available in addition to the 3.4 billion. There was testimony by other witnesses in general support of the position stated by Mr. Moshofsky.

This line of testimony questions not so much the wisdom of S. 1321, as the adequacy of today's concepts of how timber inventories are made. We have excluded from the inventories for this area timber that is:

1. Inaccessible because the stands are too scattered for commercial logging, or because the slopes are too steep for roadbuilding and logging, or because the soils are too fragile to withstand the impact of logging or roadbuilding.

2. Uneconomic to log because the stands are too light in volume to pay for the cost of roadbuilding and logging.

3. Unavailable because the timber is within a primitive area, even though it would be accessible and economic to log if it were not within the boundaries of a primitive area. Also prior to passage of the Wilderness Act, we so treated timber located in "limited areas."

The references to 5 billion board feet over and above the volume discussed in the May 22 letter are based on the general assumption that these exclusions should be disregarded and that virtually every tree, no matter where it grows, should be included in the inventory. If this is the correct assumption, then the enactment of any legislation to establish a National Park or a Wilderness Area would have a different level of impact on the volume of timber thus made unavailable.

The argument presented by forest industry spokesmen was, in general, that improvements in wood-using technology and in logging capability have made material changes during the past 15-20 years in kinds of timber stands that can be economically logged. It is reasonable to suppose there will be further great improvements in these respects. Therefore, it is misleading to not show the much larger figures that would be included in the inventories if all timber volumes that prospectively could be marketed in the future were considered as marketable now.

We believe it is essential to maintain the distinctions which our present inventories show.

Attached to this letter are three glossy prints of pictures appearing in the published report of the North Cascades Study Team. The pictures illustrate the timber inventory problems here involved based on conditions actually existing within the North Cascades Area.

Picture #64-402 is a view northeast up State Creek toward Washington Pass. This picture is *shown on page 96* of the Team Report. This is on the route of the cross-State highway. When built, this highway will cross Washington Pass, traverse this part of State Creek and swing up the drainage in the lower left part of the picture to cross Rainy Pass and go into Granite Creek.

The scattered stands of timber in the upper valley typify timber we do not carry in the inventory because the stands are too small and scattered, or light in volume, to be economically operable, and because the slopes are too steep to permit conventional logging. The stands in the immediate foreground are heavy enough to justify some logging were there no other considerations. Since these stands will be adjacent to a main highway, they will be managed to maintain a scenic environment adjacent to the highway. Consequently, it is not appropriate to carry any of this volume as part of the inventory on which a sustained allowable cut is based.

Picture #64-374 is a view up the Chiwawa River with Phelps Creek in the immediate foreground. This picture is *printed on page 41* of the report. This drainage contains a wide variety of timber conditions and is a good example of the problem of how much volume to include in inventory. In the valley at the upper right of the picture, which is the Chiwawa River, and in the valley of Buck Creek, which is at the left center of the picture, are bodies of timber that are heavy enough in volume to support some logging. Below the heavy stands are extensive areas of a younger age-class that are not harvestable now but will be at some time in the future. Above the heavy stands are patchy stands of timber that run up into the rocks, most of which are both uneconomic and also inaccessible because of too steep slopes or too fragile soil. So, while the picture shows probably well over 100 million board feet gross in timber volume, much less than one quarter of this volume can be considered operable to log.

In this drainage, the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness runs through the picture on the left bank of the Chiwawa River from the edge of the picture to the forks in the center of the picture. At this point, it crosses the valley and goes directly uphill to the top of the ridge which is on the right side of the picture, then plunges to the right, off the picture. Thus all the timber stands on the left side in the picture and above the forks—all of the heavy timber stands that can be seen—are in the wilderness. Consequently, regardless of whether stands would be physically classed as economic to log, the volume shown here is not carried as part of the inventory because it is in an area classified as wilderness. Of course, timber occurring in a wilderness is not available for cutting.

The timber occurring in this picture typifies all the problems the forest industry spokesmen have raised about how inventories should be made and what

volumes should be carried in the inventories on which allowable cut calculations are based.

Still another picture, *#64–375*, shows a view looking northwest up the valley of Napeequa River toward Glacier Peak. This picture *occurs on page 6* of the Team Report. The whole area in the picture is within the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Up to the first major draw coming in from the left, the left slope in the picture bears scattered stands of timber which, for the most part, are on too steep slopes or are too small and scattered for commercial operations. Beyond that first main side draw, there is a body of timber which is sufficiently dense to support commercial logging, assuming the existence of a road in the near vicinity. Since the closest road is more than 12 miles away and this body of timber by itself is too small to justify the expense of roadbuilding for that distance, all of the timber shown in this picture is properly classed as inoperable to log even if it were not in a wilderness. Consequently, none of this timber volume is carried as part of the inventory because it is both uneconomic to log and already in the Wilderness. This stand is another example of the kind of timber which spokesmen for the forest products industry suggest should be noted as part of the resource inventory of this area.

These three pictures illustrate that there are a very large number of trees each of which is big enough to be manufactured into usable forest products but which are not in the inventory. We have made a judgment decision that some of these stands are operable and would be in the inventory if the lands were not within a primitive or wilderness area. We have also concluded that very substantial acreages are inoperable, and would not be included in the inventory even were there no primitive or wilderness area involved.

This situation does not only apply to the areas covered by S. 1321, but applies throughout the entire National Forest System. The situation in the North Cascades Study area is described on pages 37 and 38 of the North Cascades Study Report. By way of illustration, only 3.1 million acres or just over 50 percent of the National Forest land in the study area is classed as commercial forest land and, of this about 8 percent is "reserved from cutting." The timber on the remaining almost 3 million acres is not carried in our timber inventories, upon which allowable cuts are based, because it is classed as non-commercial forest land.

We have classed as "Operable, Reserved From Cutting" within the existing North Cascades Primitive Area and the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness—an area of 103,731 acres, bearing an estimated 2,697 million board feet of all species. S. 1321 would make some changes in these totals. Commercial forest land in the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area would be available for some timber harvest, according to the testimony of Park Service Director George Hartzog. So, that acreage and volume would, teachnically, be classed as available for cutting.

Commercial forest land lying within that part of the proposed North Cascades National Park, which is outside of the present Primitive Area, and such land in the areas affected by boundary changes of Glacier Peak Wilderness and the proposed Pasayten Wilderness, would be changed to "Operable, Reserved From Cutting."

Deducting and adding for these changes makes a net total for all of the areas covered by S. 1321 in the stands we class as "Operable, Reserved From Cutting" as follows: area 117,393 acres; estimated volume 2,999 million board feet.

These figures are summarized in Table 1 below, and are elaborated in Table A attached to this letter:

TABLE 1.—*Operable areas, reserved from cutting*

	Commercial forest area (acres)	Timber volume (millions)	Reserved allowable annual cut (millions)
Areas now classed as "Reserved From Cutting"	103,731	2,697	[1] 31
Net changes under S. 1321	13,662	302	6
Net total area and volume reserved from cutting	117,393	2,999	[1] 37

[1] Actual allowable cut was never calculated for these acres because they have been continuously carried as "Reserved From Cutting."

The "Total" figures in Table 1 differ from figures shown in our letter of May 22 because the May 22 letter overlooked recognizing timber in the proposed National Recreation Area as technically available for cutting.

The other category of timber is called "inoperable." It is inoperable for the reasons illustrated in the pictures discussed earlier in this letter. We have made an estimate of the inoperable volumes in trees of commercial size on the lands in the present North Cascades Primitive Area, the Glacier Peak Wilderness, and the changes that would be made under S. 1321. These estimates are summarized in Table 2 following:

TABLE 2.—*Inoperable areas*

	Forested area (acres)	Timber volume (millions)
Within areas now classed as "Reserved From Cutting"	305,000	4,300
Net changes under S. 1321	32,600	690
Net total area and volume remaining classed as "Reserved From Cutting"	337,600	4,990

The above figures are elaborated in more detail in Table B attached to this letter.

What does all this show?

It shows that there are now reserved from cutting in primitive and wilderness areas about 103,000 acres classed as operable commercial forest land, and about 305,000 acres classed as inoperable. These acres bear, respectively, volumes estimated at 2,697 million board feet and 4,300 million board feet. This total of 6,997 million board feet has never been carried in the inventory and, consequently, enactment of S. 1321 would make no change as far as these totals are concerned.

It also shows that enactment of S. 1321 would have a net effect of increasing the "operable" area by 13,662 acres, bearing 302 million board feet, and increasing the area classed as inoperable by 32,600 acres bearing 690 million board feet.

The only significant figure here is the 302 million board feet of operable volume, which could sustain an annual allowable cut of between four and five million board feet. This represents a little less than two percent of the allowable annual cut of the three National Forest involved.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY, *Associate Chief.*

[Enclosures]

APPENDIX

TABLE A.—*Operable areas reserved from cutting*

Estimated commercial forest land, timber volume, and allowable annual cut for operable areas now reserved from cutting and as these figures would be changed by S. 1321.

Category	Commercial forest area (acres)	Timber volume (millions)	Reserved allowable annual cut (millions)
Land under Forest Service jurisdiction now classed as "Reserved from cutting"	103,731	2,697	31.0
Portion of above which S. 1321 would change to national recreation area where cutting is permitted	5,713	172	1.0
Additions to the National Park under S. 1321	16,296	348	4.5
Net changes in Glacier Peak Wilderness and proposed Pasayten Wilderness under S. 1321	3,078	126	2.0
Net total of area and volume remaining "reserved from cutting" under S. 1321	117,393	2,999	36.5
In addition to the above, S. 1321 would transfer area from national forest to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area where cutting is permitted	7,724	232	2.5

TABLE B.—*Inoperable areas*

Estimate of the inoperable forest land and the timber volume thereon in trees of commercial size within primitive and wilderness areas and as these figures would be changed by S. 1321.

Category	Forest area (acres)	Estimated volume in trees of commercial size on these inoperable forest acres (million board feet)
Land under Forest Service jurisdiction now classed as "reserved from cutting"	305,000	4,300
Portion of above which S. 1321 would change to national recreation area	23,400	520
Additions to the national park under S. 1321	46,600	960
Net changes in Glacier Park Wilderness and proposed Pasayten Wilderness under S. 1321	9,400	250
Net total of inoperable area and volume remaining reserved from cutting	337,600	4,990
In addition to the above, S. 1321 would transfer area from national forest to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area where cutting is permitted	20,000	440

Senator BIBLE. If you can come to an agreement on it, do so, because there is a lot of difference between 400 million and 5 billion. I think the suggestion of Senator Jackson is an excellent one, and we appreciate having your appearance.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF WILLIAM J. MOSHOFSKY, ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT, GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP., PORTLAND, OREG.

I am William J. Moshofsky, Assistant to the President of Georgia-Pacific Corporation, a natural resource based company producing and marketing plywood, lumber, pulp, paper, chemicals and gypsum throughout the United States and internationally. We have a major industrial complex at Bellingham, Washington, consisting of six plants which produce a variety of pulp, paper and chemical products. These operations support over 1,300 employees.

Our Washington, D.C. representative, Thomas Mitchell, presented to the subcommittee a brief statement in opposition to S.B. 1321. We appreciate this opportunity to amplify that statement. I have with me today Carl W. Sahlin and William V. Catlow, respectively manager and assistant manager of our Washington State Timber Department at Bellingham, to help answer questions you may have.

At the outset, let me say we are deeply concerned about the long-range economic impact of S.B. 1321. We are particularly alarmed over the proposal to lock up an additional huge volume of timber—over five billion board feet—for what appears to be a very limited, almost single-purpose recreational use.

We urge your committee to weigh very carefully the need for such a drastic move against the serious harm which we believe it will bring to this region; and we pledge our full cooperation to help you study and evaluate the situation. At the same time, we will help in every way we can in exploring and developing satisfactory alternatives to the program outlined in S.B. 1321.

To explain why we are very concerned, I would like to revise briefly the situation as we see it:

1. Until recent years, the forest products industry has been relying heavily upon private timber resources in this region. Meanwhile, demand for forest products is rapidly increasing and private forest land area continues to diminish because of normal community and agricultural growth.

2. Historically, a portion of this area's needs for logs and chips has been met by imports from Canada. But the Canadian Government has restrictions on exports of chips and logs to this area. Therefore, this source is diminishing and is expected to be practically eliminated within the next few years because of these Canadian regulations and the demand there for this raw material.

3. Up until about twenty years ago, the national forests in this area contributed very little to the economy and well-being of the communities adjacent to the forests. Now, when they are desperately needed to fulfill the needs of the manufacturing facilities in this area in the face of limited private land and restricted imports from Canada, we suddenly find two major programs could destroy much of the forest manufacturing base in this area:

(a) On the oceanside, Japanese manufacturing industries are rapidly increasing their purchases of logs and chip products in the entire northwest. For example, log exports increased 140 million board feet to 650 million board feet since 1961 in Washington state alone. Chip exports doubled to 550,000 cubic meters in 1966—will triple in 1967 and then double again in 1968.

(b) On the mountainside, we find wilderness and park proposals which would shrink drastically the limited forest resources already overtaxed by domestic and foreign pressures.

4. To aggravate matters further, we find that the Forest Service in the administration of its public land is withdrawing other vast areas from timber harvest by designating them recreation areas, roadside and streamside reserve strips, landscape managment areas, etc.

The result of all these demands, pressures and encroachments on the raw material base of the forest products industries is alarming. There are simply not enough logs available to satisfy the demand of the exporters to Japan and local established industries. Because the log exporters are able to pay more than local industries for the limited number of logs available, there will be further mill closures. Many local mills have no private land base and must depend entirely on the availability of purchased logs.

Georgia-Pacific in Bellingham uses the equivalent of 150 million board feet of logs per year. While we have been able to accumulate a substantial acreage of our own forest land, we do not wish to over-harvest our own lands and in view of the shrinking Canadian raw material base, we are being forced to look more and more to public timber in this area.

It is almost ironic that despite (1) the critical shrinking of log and chip resources in this region (caused by the limited private forest land and restrictive Canadian exports), (2) the outflow of logs and chips to Japan and (3) the expected doubling of the demand for forest-based products in less than ten years, the park and wilderness proponents want to lock up another five billion board feet of timber.

More amazing, just a few years ago the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, consisting of 458,000 acres and containing an estimated volume of four billion board feet, was established, thereby removing that huge volume from harvest. Prior to 1960, Olympic and Rainier National Parks and Alpine Lake and Cougar Lake Limited Areas were established—they removed another thirty billion board feet of commercial timber. In the face of these facts, we seriously question the wisdom of any further withdrawals and urge the Congress to re-examine some of the past withdrawals. At the least, action of S. B. 1321 should be deferred until completion of the comprehensive study by the Public Land Law Review Commission.

We are amazed to find how many people have no conception of the number and variety of forest-based products they use and enjoy—all of the building products, tissues, writing and printing paper of all kind, boxes, containers, packages, sacks and endless other products containing chemicals derived from wood.

We are fully cognizant of the need for expanding recreation opportunities for our people. But we are confident those needs are largely compatible with sustained-yield forestry management as pointed out by our Washington, D.C. representative. While there is need for some exclusive use, wilderness-type land, statistics establish that the number of people who can and do enjoy this kind of recreation are very, very limited in number. Most general public outdoor recreation needs can best be met, we believe, without jeopardizing the use of commercial timber and the vital economic and social benefits which flow from such use.

In any event, as we have suggested, we believe this entire matter should be carefully studied and the interests of all concerned carefully weighed before action is taken on S. 1321.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Henry J. Kral.

Senator JACKSON. Gentlemen, before he testifies, a little girl 12 years of age from Portland, Oreg., has written a statement in connection with

the pending matter, and I think it would be very fine to include it in the record.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, it will be included in the record.

Senator JACKSON. She states that all her life since the time she was two, she has lived in this area and is very much interested.

STATEMENT OF ANNE MCKINLEY, PORTLAND, OREG.

I am the little girl who wrote to you last February, only I am a year older, 12 now. As you know, I have been in the Cascades since I was 2.

Today I have been listening to different testimonies. These are a few of my springing-up thoughts. Is it true that in a national park one cannot pick huckleberries?

One man mentioned we needed copper for defense. Should we need defense?

So what if there are a lot of parks! This proposed park is not that big.

The mountains will last forever, oh? Can't the whole world be blown up with just a few bombs?

In a national park is it true that a hiker can only camp in an established campsite?

Multiple use? Would you call wilderness a block of land surrounded by dams, campsites, and clear cuts. All multiple use does is give something to everyone and little to anyone.

My Girl Scout troop hasn't had any trouble with parks, and this summer we are going to the Cascades to hike.

Oh dear, what a problem—well, good luck!

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Kral?

STATEMENT OF HENRY KRAL, EVERETT, WASH.

Mr. KRAL. Thank you. My name is Henry Kral, from Everett, Wash. I wish to thank you, Senator Jackson and your committee for the opportunity to speak on this important matter. I also wish to thank you, Senator Jackson, for introducing this bill in the Senate. This is a step in the right direction.

I happen to be a stockholder in one of the major pulp companies in the city of Everett, and this has been accumulated over a period of years and it's not any great stake, but as far as any loss of timber, I think if we get in a desperate situation, I think it would be far better to curtail our exports of timber rather than to cut every last stick.

Let's not give too much weight to the economic viewpoint. We all need to make a living, but let's not let money dominate our lives completely. We all know that none of us will go hungry. The mills won't fold up if we add the amendments to S. 1321 that have been recommended here by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

I assure you I won't rush out to unload our stock in one of the major pulpmills in Everett even if you went somewhat beyond these amendments in adding to the park area. Those open carloads of small diameter pulpwood on the railroad mill siding are daily assurance that large old-growth timber is not essential to the pulp and paper manufacturing industry. However, I want to commend this company for using this small stock while others tend to leave it in the woods, here in the northwest. I have also noticed that the pulpwood used in Minnesota, my home 25 years ago, is all small and they have been using it for years.

The recent rush to build plywood mills in the South and other parts of the country demonstrates that plywood mills can survive and thrive without the giant logs that used to be considered essential.

I favor immediate action to start condemnation proceedings to buy out Kennecott Copper on Miner's Ridge. They need to be treated fairly, but the public deserves the same, so let's make sure they don't get any more than what profit they would be likely to make on the marginal type of operation it's likely to be without a Government subsidy.

Let's give national park wilderness protection to all presently roadless areas within the park at the time the park is established. It has been studied enough; 2 years' delay can only bring deterioration to the area. Also, let's not, under any condition, allow hunting in the park as this would deny the general public the use of the park at the prettiest time of the year.

As far as any worry about surplus animals, I think if we would restock the predators, I think that nature's balance would certainly take care of the situation.

With the greatly accelerated growth in population of the Pudget Sound area now taking place, the biggest danger is in too little protection to too small an area.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you for your remarks. I have no questions.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HENRY KRAL, EVERETT, WASH.

My name is Henry Kral from Everett, Washington. I wish to thank you, Senator Jackson, and your committee for the opportunity to speak on this important matter. I also wish to thank you, Senator Jackson, for introducing this bill in the Senate. This is a step in the right direction.

However, I honestly hope that the necessarily hurried look you had at this area yesterday serves to refresh your mind as to the superlative beauty that is at stake and inspires you to give sufficient weight to the greatest values there. I think it's too easy when one is out of contact with the area to give too much weight to the economic viewpoint.

We all need to make a living, but money needn't dominate our lives completely. We all know none of us will go hungry, the mills won't fold up if we add the amendments to S. 1321 that have been recommended at the hearing here by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

I assure you I wouldn't rush out to unload our stock in one of the major pulp mills in Everett, even if you went somewhat beyond these amendments in adding to the park area. Those open carloads of small diameter pulpwood on the railroad millsiding are daily assurance that large old-growth timber is not essential to the pulp and paper manufacturing industry. However, I want to commend this company for using this small stock while others tend to leave it in the woods, here in the northwest. I've also noticed that the pulpwood used in Minnesota (my home twenty-five years ago) is all small and they've been using it for years.

The recent rush to build plywood mills in the south and other parts of the country demonstrates that plywood mills can survive and thrive without the giant logs that used to be considered essential.

I favor immediate action to start condemnation proceedings to buy out Kennecott Copper on Miner's Ridge. They need to be treated fairly, but the public deserves the same, so let's make sure they don't get any more than what profit they would be likely to make on the marginal type of operation it's likely to be without a government subsidy.

I'd like to state here I'm very disappointed at the National Park Service intentions of putting in trams, ski tows, etc. Let's give national park wilderness protection to all presently roadless areas within the park at the time the park is established. It's been studied enough, two years' delay can only bring deterioration to the area. Also let's not under any condition allow hunting in the park, as this would deny the general public the use of the park at the prettiest time of the year.

With the greatly accelerated growth in population of the Pudget Sound area now taking place, the biggest danger is in too little protection to too small an area.

Senator BIBLE. I have a number of witnesses left. I want to read them off. Glen Wiggins of Port Angeles, is he still here? No, I am not going to hear you right now.

The next witness is Harry Johnson, secretary of the Tacoma Sportsmen's Club; is he still here? If not, his statement will be made a part of the record.

The next witness is Dr. Leroy Freeman; is he still here?

Dr. FREEMAN. Right here.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I am not taking any witnesses right now, we are going to take a recess, but you will be No. 2.

William Stark; is he still here? If not, his statement will be made a part of the record.

The next is Mrs. W. V. Taylor; is she here?

George England; is he here? Say, we did pretty well here.

H. J. Wollak.

Mr. WOLLAK. Here.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, sir; we will hear you afterward.

Jack Mast; is he here? These names that I am reading, each of you can furnish your statement to the staff people.

Our next name, Stan Janicki; have I pronounced it correctly? Dr. Hans Gruener? He does not appear to be here; his statement will be made a part of the record.

Our next witness after that is Norman Schroeder. He is not here? His statement will be made a part of the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF NORMAN M. SCHROEDER

My name is Norman M. Schroeder and I live at 2142 North Shore Road. I am here to oppose Senate Bill 1321 to establish a North Cascades Park and additional wilderness areas in the state of Washington.

I am a taxpayer. A retired Army officer, but a taxpayer. I have to watch my resources very carefully. Living on a fixed income, I perhaps have more need to do this than most persons in this room. So, when I think of taxes, I must weigh the issues as carefully as anyone. I realize the need for schools, for roads, for the national military establishment and even for many of the projects of the Great Society which are, to say the least, somewhat controversial. For the most part, I admit, I pay these taxes, if not enthusiastically, at least willingly. But, when I see a project which in my view is designed to shift taxes onto persons like myself, those least able to pay, my blood boils. I have always felt that taxation had to be based at least in part upon an ability to pay. It is my understanding that most, if not all taxation, at least pays lip service to this principle. But the creation of the national park and the added wilderness areas in the North Cascades does just exactly the opposite of this. From a tax-paying resource, the forests that go into these categories suddenly become tax liabilities on all of us. I don't really begrudge this expenditure because I recognize that parks and wilderness areas are vital in this day and age of urbanization. If not for us, these areas are necessary for city dwellers. But as this committee knows, the counties of Washington state get many millions of dollars a year from the proceeds of timber sales from federal lands.

Stop these sales, as the park and wilderness proposals would do, and you lose those payments to our counties. What is the result? Well, our counties have to get the money somewhere. They can only raise their taxes to the extent that the federal timber sale money dries up. At the same time, our communities and our residents are less able to pay these higher taxes, and the need for county services goes up to meet the demands and requirements of our new part-time park visitors. We are caught both ways. There is really no way to say how much this would cost. We know how much would be lost to the counties, and to their schools and roads. The Forest Service has the figures on the present level of

payments, county by county, and I am sure would be glad to present these figures to this committee. And I am sure that the county auditors could compute how much it would cost us taxpayers to make up the difference. They would have a hard time saying how much, in addition, it will cost us for the dubious privilege of having those tourists use our facilities on a part-time basis. This, of course, is out in the future. But as long as we are talking about the future anyway, the committee should consider the potential loss to the counties—both in direct loss as I have already suggested—but also in indirect losses; that is, the amount of rebate that would have come to the counties had more land become available for timber harvest, rather than less. It is my belief that the cost of establishing this park and these additional wilderness areas is so great that the committee should firmly turn it down in its present form.

Senator BIBLE. Next, Lester McCullough.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. We will hear him. Next is Ben Hinkle, is he here?

Mr. HINKLE. Here.

Senator BIBLE. B. G. Englebright?

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Here.

Senator BIBLE. Franz Gabl.

VOICE. I am speaking on his behalf.

Senator BIBLE. You are speaking on his behalf. Very well, Helge Johanson, Helge Johanson? His statement will be made a part of the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HELGE JOHANSON

My name is Helge Johanson. For fifteen years I have contributed my time as one of the organizers, as member of the Board of Directors and as Chairman of the Board of the Mount Baker Recreation Company. I speak on behalf of thousands of American and Canadian skiers who love this northwest corner of the United States for its great beauty and recreational wonderland. I speak for my fellow citizens who strive to earn a respectable living in a county where the U.S. Forest Service controls over sixty-five percent of the land area.

This situation demands that we favor the multiple use program as practiced by the U.S. Forest Service. We simply cannot support the national park concept of locking the door on vast resources, then throwing the key away.

We have often heard the phrase "the greatest good for the greatest number" used as a test to good legislation. We are aware of, and others will testify to the extent and the growth of skiing, hunting, fishing, camping and sightseeing in our area. We know that predictions of population growth and increases in leisure time will produce a geometric effect on the demand of the present facilities. We believe that the public will demand to use these facilities and that government should plan accordingly.

However, we know about national parks. We know about their aims and objectives and we know about their history. We know that they will not allow permanent installations for ski areas as skiers demand. And we know that access to all but a few areas within the parks is limited to the healthy, the young, and the very rich. Two prime examples are the Olympic National and the Rainier National Park.

Gentlemen, I fail to see where a national park as proposed is the "greatest good for the greatest number."

Legislate if you must, but legislate to create *the open door.*

Make it possible for *all* people to see what was created for them (not only a judge or two or a few members of some club.)

Direct the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior to catch up with the desires of the people for more and safer roads, for improved accommodations and a greater diversity of recreational facilities.

I must disagree with park proponents who say we are wasting our resources. We are not. Recreation in this area is a continuing resource not capable of being used up. Thousands of skiers have visited our recreation area this past winter and will still be skiing on the Fourth of July. Late next fall when they

come back, the trees will still be standing, the snow will again be on the ground, and the sun will still be glistening on the mountains, God and the Forest Service willing.

Senator BIBLE. Neil Hall?

Mr. HALL. Here.

Senator BIBLE. We will hear from him.

Philip Zalesky. We will hear from him.

Bob Moa?

Mr. MOA. Here.

Senator BIBLE. Charles Evans, is he here? His statement will be made a part of the record.

Senator BIBLE. Alec Menzies?

Mr. MENZIES. Here.

Senator BIBLE. His statement will be heard.

Roy Miller? His statement will be made a part of the record.

Paul Engberry? His statement will be made a part of the record.

Robert Platt?

Mr. PLATT. Here.

Senator BIBLE. Mrs. Robert Platt? Is that a husband-and-wife team?

Mrs. PLATT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Do you have the same viewpoint?

Mrs. PLATT. No.

Senator JACKSON. Well, you can't say we are not hearing everyone.

Senator BIBLE. Well, we are not going to divide a household over this.

Next, J. B. Shahan? His statement will be made a part of the record.

Senator BIBLE. Dave Taggart?

Mr. TAGGART. Here.

Senator BIBLE. He will be heard.

George Neff? His statement will be made a part of the record.

Senator BIBLE. L. C. Freese?

Mr. FREESE. Here.

Senator BIBLE. His statement will be heard.

Howard R. Maxwell?

Mr. MAXWELL. Here.

Senator BIBLE. His statement will be heard.

Well, it is now 4:30, State of Washington time, 7:30 Washington, D.C., time; we will take a 10-minute recess and I think we can clear this up reasonably well after recess and if any of you feel motivated to file a statement, the Chair will be glad to receive it.

(Brief recess at 4:30 p.m.)

Senator BIBLE. Our first witness is Glenn Wiggins of Port Angeles. Mr. Wiggins?

STATEMENT OF GLENN WIGGINS, PORT ANGELES, WASH.

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Chairman, Senators, and ladies and gentlemen. My name is Glenn Wiggins, I am logging manager for Peninsula Plywood Co. in Port Angeles. Our company is a true cooperative, wholly owned by 250 worker members who established our company

in 1941. Now, you may ask why would a company all the way across Puget Sound on the Olympic Peninsula be concerned about a North Cascades National Park? Well, the answer is simple, Puget Sound with cheap water transport for logs, is a large competitive working circle. Mills on the rim of this circle compete with each other for public logs despite the distances which separate them.

Mainly, I want to emphasize the condition of this industry at the present time.

In 1962, following the Columbus Day storm, the export of public logs began on a small scale. Initially, this was a ground swell and exporters wanted only small, low-grade logs. Since then, appetites have changed. Now the best logs go on the ships despite high prices which must be paid for them. Domestic mills are now panicked at the prospects of competing with foreign interests who can pay any price to beat the most efficient domestic mills in the quest for logs. Already we have had many casualties and more will surely follow.

What has this to do with the North Cascades Park proposal?

Some of our strongest competition for logs comes from the Everett and Anacortes areas. These mills have been heavily dependent on logs from the Mount Baker Forest. Any reduction in allowable cut as a result of the decision being made here must be replenished from another source. Indications we have are that these mills on the eastern rim of Puget Sound will attempt to compete on the Olympic Peninsula where log exports are already taking large quantities of public logs. Thus we have all the elements of desperation bidding at our doorstep.

Port Angeles is the gateway to the Olympic National Park. We who live there enjoy this magnificent playground at our back door. Despite this, we also see large timbered areas of this park unused and likely to remain so. We hope that proponents of the North Cascades Park will be more selective and realistic in assigning boundaries. Actually, we have no quarrel with the concept of a national park primarily devoted to the preservation of scenic values.

We have noted, however, that national parks tend to grow in size. The original Olympic Park was composed of 420,000 acres. Various additions have more than doubled the size of this park and have absorbed large amounts of commercial timber lands. Could this trend be repeated in the proposed North Cascades Park?

Our industry, dependent on public logs, is gravely concerned about its future in the Puget Sound area. We are opposed to any reductions in the allowable cuts which may result now or in the future from Senate bill 1321 without a workable solution to the current log export problem.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. We appreciate your testimony.

Our next witness is Dr. Leroy Freeman.

STATEMENT OF DR. LEROY FREEMAN, BELLINGHAM, WASH.

Dr. FREEMAN. Senator Bible, Senator Jackson, Senator Moss, ladies and gentlemen.

I am Dr. Leroy Freeman, Bellingham, Wash., and I am active in political life, active in the community and I have been a winter sports

enthusiast and have gone in the mountains for years. I have also been back in this area of the North Cascades on horseback and packed the area on foot. It was not too long ago when the North Cross-State Highway was proposed, and the North Cross State Association followed this through, that public interest was aroused and made aware of this vast area that we have back there in the Cascades, and if it wasn't for the effort of people like you, Senator Jackson, and our fine congressional delegation back in Washington, we wouldn't have made the progress that we have made today on the North Cross-State Highway.

I think that this controversy that we have today for and against a national park creates great interest in this issue, and it is bringing it to the public mind that they are beginning now, just beginning to investigate this great area, this vast area that is back there. It may be true that many studies have been made but this area is so vast, so inaccessible that few people have knowledge of it, few people have been there; a person with a pack on his back represents less than one-hundredth of 1 percent of the public that would use such a tremendous recreation area.

I am opposed to the park boundaries in their present form. I am not totally opposed eventually to a national park in a modified form.

Also, I think that the policy of the national parks with regards to recreation, permanent lift facilities for winter sports, is an area that perhaps would be covered in the snow for 8 months out of the year, we have to consider year-round use of this area by the public. I think these lifts, if they should be constructed, should not only serve the tourists for scenic values, but should also serve as a skier's conveyance.

I would suggest that for this area, which has been here for these many years, that there is not the urgency to conclude this legislation at this time. Let us first complete the North Cross-State Highway and perhaps permit the National Forest Service, which has been doing an adequate job and a very good job, I might add, to put in a few camping areas along the route, and then, through practical experience, we will know what the snow hazards are in winter and what the conditions are in summer back in this hinterland. This is only going to open the door, there is still going to be the vast peaks and this difficult terrain that 99⁹⁄₁₀ of the people will never be able to get to with their families.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. We appreciate your viewpoint a great deal, Dr. Freeman, and are very happy to have you here today.

Our next witness is H. J. Wollak.

STATEMENT OF H. J. WOLLAK, MOUNT VERNON, WASH.

Mr. WOLLAK. Thank you, Senator Bible, Senator Jackson, Senator Moss.

I have submitted a written statement and I am, of course, summarizing.

Without exaggeration, I have traveled 840 miles in the North Cascades on the ground, slept 141 nights, and have visited most of the area in question with the exception of the Picket and Chillawak area. I have been in most passes, so I feel that my testimony is knowledgeable from the experience of one who has seen a great deal of this area. I

am certainly glad that you gentlemen had an opportunity to fly over it yesterday. I imagine you saw an awful lot of snow, but at the same time, you also, maybe in God's good time, will have a chance to come in the summer, which I know is our peak season, and I can even perhaps get Bobby Kennedy, Senator Jackson, to loan Jim Whittaker to you for a trip in there one of these days.

Senator JACKSON. Jim Whittaker testified on Thursday.

Mr. WOLLAK. He told me of this the other day.

If we, the people, win the battle of Miner's Ridge, I am going to propose that we name it Jackson Meadows, because you are the only one that has never missed a hearing, and you should become an expert on the North Cascades and after you are through, maybe you should go on the circuit.

Mr. Reporter, you should probably exclude these remarks. A little humor is good.

Well, here is my summary, and I am going to hit three or four points real hard. Now, I am an average citizen myself, and President Kennedy initiated this study, here it is, 190 pages. Not many of our citizens have had the time to go through it. I would just like to take one of the quotes, page 15, and I have it on the right side of the page, very short quote:

> One of the basic reasons for recommending a national park is to give national recognition and special legislative protection to the unique and unparalleled mountain masses, and in such grandeur no place else in the United States.

Also a short companion quote, and that is all, from page 21:

> The portion of the North Cascades in the study area defies description. Here occurs the most breathtakingly beautiful and spectacular mountain scenery in the forty-eight contiguous states. From Glacier Peak northward, particularly the Eldorado Peak complex, the Picket range and Mount Shuksan, are what have been termed the American Alps. Here is a scenic gallery of natural beauty.

We all know this. I again emphasize in my opinion the greatest single resource of this area is the scenery that cannot be reproduced. Walt Disney can't do this. This is our greatest single resource; this is one man's opinion.

Now, the reason for the park, why do I believe in the park? I am tired of beating a dead horse, the Kennecott Co., but this is perhaps one of the most compelling—is my time up?

Senator BIBLE. That means you have talked 3 minutes. You all get carried away with this spectacular park, and we agree with you.

Mr. WOLLAK. Well, I will just summarize two sentences here. The Wilderness Act gives no protection to scenic country through the mining provision.

Someone said here if we put the north half into a wilderness, the same jeopardy will exist, therefore a park is the only answer because it is the only real way that the land will get protection through Congress under existing legislation.

By 1970, half of our population will be under 21 and you boys and girls might well—my girl is 14. I took her for 9 days last year through this country, and I took my boy there 3 years ago. They deserve a place to stretch their legs. It is not that remote, and the Cascade Pass, the scenic heartland and the scenic climax of the whole area, is 2 miles by road, and on any given Sunday, 4- or 5-year-olds are streaming up there in rows of 300 or 400.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.
(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HAROLD WOLLAK, MOUNT VERNON, WASH.

Within a few days the national park hearings will be held in Mount Vernon. The issue is viewed by the local citizenry in emotional shades that vary from the extremes of black and white to the grays in between. It appears to this reader that perhaps now is the ideal time for a factual review of the background for the national park issue confronting the North Cascades.

The North Cascades, oft refered to as the American Alps, begin approximately thirty miles north of Stevens Pass and continue to the Canadian border. They have been only systematically explored and visited in recent post-war times.

When in the dim past the glaciers receded from the North Cascades, they left behind an inspiring panorama of jagged, ice and snow-covered, towering peaks; flower-strewn alpine meadows, brilliant lakes, rushing streams, lush lowland valleys and Douglas fir forests. To the beholder, a wonderland of incomparable beauty unmatched by any other mountain region of the United States. 285 peaks have elevations between seven and nineteen thousand feet. Sixteen rise over nine thousand feet. 519 glaciers cover 97 square miles of these mountains, which in total is three times the glacial areas in the remaining continental states.

The initial efforts to seek legal protection for these lands were spearheaded by the Western Mountaineering clubs. The breathtaking panoramas encountered during their forays into this high country, inspired the Mazamas, the Cascades' oldest alpine club to petition for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park in 1906. Since then many federal boards and citizen committees have made innumerable recomemndations and study upon study seeking a just and permanent solution for their long-range management. Strife and controversy have been the by-product of indecision.

Different portions of the area have been administered by the Forest Service under a confusing welter of land use classifications—such as wilderness, primitive, wild area, limited area, recreation area, multiple use, etc., with an accompanying variety of land-use rules that is unintelligible to the average citizen.

In a historic letter in January, 1963, the then-President, John F. Kennedy, directed the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, whose departments are the basic managers of federal lands, "to jointly explore the North Cascade Mountains in Washington state"—to the end that long-range management be decided. With seemingly knowing insight, the letter closed with "it is clearly in the public interest."

The two departments commissioned a five-man study team, headed by Chairman Edward Crafts, to carry out the long-overdue mandate.

Besides Crafts, the two Agriculture Department members were Mr. George A. Selke and Mr. A. W. Greeley, and the two Interior Department members were Mr. Owen S. Stratton and Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr. After a most comprehensive investigation of 23 months duration, their findings were reported to the two secretaries, Freeman and Udall, on December 6, 1965. Their conclusions were effectively summarized in a nine-inch by eleven-inch volume of 190 pages, that generally received acclaim as the most thorough appraisal of these lands to date.

In essence this five-man study team recommended that:

1. The south half, north of Stevens Pass to a line generally east of Marblemount now established as the 440,000 acre Glacier Peak Wilderness since 1963, to remain in status quo, under continuing Department of Agriculture management through its Forest Service. Portions lie in both the Mount Baker and Wenatchee National Forests.

2. The north half, that 800,000 acre plus portion lying generally north of a line running east from Marblemount to the Canadian border, by three to five vote of the five-member panel, to become the North Cascades National Park. This recommendation would give jurisdiction of these federal lands to the Department of the Interior, under its National Park Service.

Their appraisal of the caliber of the North Cascades is best described by their quotes, taken from their study report from these listed pages.

Page 9, "Much of the scenery is characterized by spectacular mountain scenery unsurpassed in the United States."

Page 15, "One of the basic reasons for recommending a national park is to give national recognition and special legislative protection to the unique and unparalleled mountain masses, and in such grandeur no place else in the United States."

Page 21, "The portion of the North Cascades in the study area defies description. Here occurs the most breathtakingly beautiful and spectacular mountain scenery in the forty-eight contiguous states. From Glacier Peak northward, particularly the Eldorado Peaks complex, the Picket Range and Mount Shuksan, are what have been termed the American Alps. Here is scenic gallery of natural beauty."

After a fly-in inspection in September of 1966, Secretary Udall is quoted as saying, "If you could chop it up in ten pieces and place them in ten different states, you could have ten national parks."

The lush greenery, alpine meadows, the wild streams and glacier covered crags are *not* matched by Yosemite, Yellowstone, Tetons or the Sequoia, so states the report.

Scenic lands of this quality certainly deserve the highest possible legal protection from the potential ravages of man or nature.

Now, at this point, many will acknowledge this truth—and still inquire, "Why national park status?"

The proposed open pit copper mine in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area provides one of the most compelling answers. This newspaper could well provide a real public service by pictorally displaying a typical Butte or Anaconda open pit mine.

The proposed copper output at Miner's Ridge is reliably reported to be one-half of one percent of annual domestic production. A priceless, irreplaceable scenic resource exchanged for an insignificant return and miximum havoc to the landscape.

If one's conscience can condone, say an automobile wrecking yard below Deception Pass Bridge or some other incompatible use in the heart of Hillcrest Park, then one would favor this desecration. If in your mind's eye you can accept an oil well alongside Old Faithful or an industrial use at Paradise Park at Mount Rainier, then again you could agree to this. I would tell you that the view, the scene, the land at the proposed mine site on Miner's Ridge is as inspiring as the meadows on Hurricane Ridge or Heather Meadows at Baker or Paradise at Rainier.

What guarantee remains, that the operation will not spread to the next ridge, the next valley till all of the North Cascades are irretrievably lost. Once it is gone, it can never be replaced, even a Walt Disney cannot bring it back. Ironically, the official definition of wilderness in the legislative act declares "a place where the works of man do not dominate the landscape, where man is a visitor and does not remain."

Therein lies the weak link in the Wilderness Act. Crippling amendments by the House, favoring the mining lobby, places this and all other dedicated wilderness areas in the gravest jeopardy. Under the Wilderness Act of 1963, prospecting and mining may continue until the end of 1983. No new patents are to be issued thereafter except for valid claims existing prior to the above closing date. However, prospecting may continue beyond that date. As conservationists view the situation, there is no true, legal refuge for heritage land in the Wilderness Act.

The highest, existing legal shelter for this spectacular land lies in the National Park Service administration. By Act of Congress in 1916, this is their mandate.

"Establishes a National Park Service, and directs that service to promote and regulate the use of national parks for the purpose of conserving the scenery and natural and historic objects and wildlife, and to provide for their enjoyment in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

This is the Magna Carta for these mountains. These are concise, clear marching orders. These guide lines clearly establish responsibility of a federal agency in unmistakable terms. Even a mountaineer chafes at restrictions of routes, camp fire permits, registering and entry fees. There exists the greed of the resource extractors, the selfishness of various outdoorsmen and the temporal view of the many.

If one loves this scenic high country, its welfare and the privilege of passing on this irreplaceable heritage must come first.

Our culture has been as loathe to husband our scenic resources as we have been willing to send our material treasure abroad. The preservationists, conservationists and so-called "bird watchers" have not borne the mantle of honor and acclaim that a typical industrial shares. Test the immediate circle around you with this question: "What was the life work of John Muir dedicated to?" Many of us and our children have stood before that which he was instrumental in saving from destruction.

If, due to the weakness of the wilderness act, the 400,000 acre Glacier Peak Wilderness be destroyed, what then will be the fate of the remaining 800,000 acre portion to the north. Four years have elapsed since the Kennedy letter, sixty-one years since the first recommendation and the North Cascades enjoy less legal protection than does the Great Smokies or Carlsbad Caverns. Again from the study the adjectives come ringing—"unsurpassed, unique, unparalleled, grandeur, defies description, breathtakingly beautiful, most spectacular mountain scenery in the forty-eight contiguous states."

The wilderness areas, national forests and parks each year are experiencing explosive visitor growth. As megalopolis spreads the eastern seaboard, midwest, southwest—everywhere—our superlative open spaces must be saved. For what we save in the next ten years is all that will ever be saved. In the year 2000, when the population of our land has doubled, your grandchild may well say, "Why didn't they save more!"

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Stan Janicki. Mr. Janicki?

STATEMENT OF STAN JANICKI, SEDRO WOOLLEY, WASH.

Mr. JANICKI. I have a prepared speech, but with your permission, most of it has been said already anyway by different people.

I would like to use my time to ask a couple of questions and make a couple of comments.

My brother and I own and operate a logging operation, and generally we are opposed to the creation of a park. We are opposed to wilderness as such, if something can't be done with the timber in it.

For the past 8 years, I think half the timber we have logged, and we have logged 10 to 12 million board feet a year, has been diseased and downed timber. Presently we are logging in Baker Lake, right next to the lake. The sale represents about 5 million feet, and over 60 percent of it went down a year ago last winter.

Fortunately, they let us go right in, and we are getting this timber sold before the disease and so forth gets into it.

Now one question I want to ask, What would happen in the event this became a park, speaking of either park or wilderness, in the event of a major blowdown? Say you are talking of a hundred million board feet in one area.

Senator BIBLE. We will note that question and direct it to Dr. Crafts and Mr. Hartzog so we have it right from the top man, from a source. If neither one of them are here—here is George Hartzog. Will you restate the question?

Mr. JANICKI. I want to know whether the blowdown would sit there and die and never be harvested, or could it be harvested under special legislation?

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, the general authority of the Park Service authorizes the harvesting of the major blowdowns, and it has been our practice to harvest these blowdowns where it appears that there is to be a major insect infestation as a result of it. The lumber sometimes is sold for commercial purposes, sometimes it is utilized for park maintenance purposes, sometimes it is in such condition that

we utilize it for campground firewood. Where the blowdown is minor, the extent of insect damage and infestation is relatively insignificant, it is left there because our purpose is to preserve the area and keep the natural forces operating aplenty, but where it is significant and large enough to warrant it——

Mr. JANICKI (interrupting). Who does this logging? Do you put it up for bid like the Forest Service would do?

Mr. HARTZOG. We do; but these are very rare and they are very large if they are involved, because normally they are not of that magnitude. We don't have the situations existing with the open places in them and the forest is maintained unimpaired.

Mr. JANICKI. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Hartzog.

Mr. JANICKI. Now, I have a couple more questions.

Senator BIBLE. Well, your 3 minutes——

Mr. JANICKI (interrupting). Well, I'll just mention one. A lady here mentioned Baker Lake. Several years ago I logged in that area. I have logged in it off and on for about 12 years, and I was around the lake before they made the reservoir. I would say probably 50 people at that time visited on a weekend at Baker Lake. I am presently logging up there, and I think an underestimate would be 2,000 people a weekend come in to enjoy that. It is unscenic, maybe, to some, but presently I have a contract with the U.S. Government to clear a number of acres of stumps along the lake. It will be a regular beach when we get done. One more comment I would like to make is that if people don't think the Forest Service is tourist minded and park minded, they should take up logging for a couple of years. Then I am sure they would change their minds.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF STANLEY JANICKI, SEDRO WOOLLEY, WASH.

My name is Stanley Janicki and I live at Sedro Woolley, Washington. I am here to oppose the creation of the North Cascades Park and additional wilderness areas as has been proposed by Senate Bill 1321.

My brother, Walter, and myself own and operate a logging operation. We have spent most of our life in the woods and know something about timber and timber management. We employ twenty to twenty-five men and have approximately $300,000 worth of logging equipment. We log approximately ten million board feet of timber annually.

I am well acquainted with the areas proposed. I've worked, hunted, and fished in much of this country. A great deal of it will always stay in its natural state; mother nature has taken care of this in the topography of the land. What I object to the park proposal is: One, there is a tremendous volume of timber that will be left to rot and decay never to be harvested. I believe timber is a crop and should be handled accordingly. I've seen the results of reforestation and sound timber management that is being practiced at present and I feel that the Forest Service is doing an excellent job. Two, the general economic good to the community and the country having these lands under Forest Service management must be staggering. My little operation alone in the first five months of this year has paid out about $100,000 in stumpage. Most of this money goes back to the people for schools, roads, etc. It represents tax dollars that we don't have to pay; locked up in park or wilderness, we would have to come up with this extra money from somewhere. Three, I am a hunter, fisherman, hiker and skier, and a park would not provide much of any of these. The best mountain goat hunting in the U. S. A. is in the proposed park and wilderness. Hunting is prohibited in a park, under park management animals

are left to die of natural causes or if there are too many, the park rangers slaughter them, like they did the elk in Yellowstone last winter. This type of conservation or management we can well do without.

To sum this up, I'm a conservationist, my livelihood and recreation depend on these resources to be here for generations to come. I am confident that under present management this is being done. The forests are being logged on a sustained-yield basis; game animals are being hunted but controlled so their population will not get out of hand one way or another. This is my meaning of conservation, use the land but use it wisely. To put it into a park cannot be for the better good of most of the people. I am sure that if most of the people that think a park is the right thing would look at it entirely different if they had all the facts.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Lester McCullough. Is Mr. McCullough here?

STATEMENT OF LESTER McCULLOUGH, EVERSON, WASH.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. Yes.

Senators, ladies and gentlemen.

I am Les McCullough, I live near Everson, Wash.

I am a little reluctant to get up here and say what I think, because it seems to me that the policymaking end of our Government is already opinionated and perhaps what I say will have little bearing.

I am not a logger or a miner, and neither am I a bird watcher or a saddle bumper, nor do I belong to a sportsmen's club. I work for a company which provides services. I fish and hunt and hike and do some prospecting. I do feel, however, that I do have something at stake along with everyone else in the Whatcom and Skagit County areas due to the proposal of forming a national park in the North Cascades area.

Advocates for a national park have repeatedly said that they want a wilderness area set aside for their descendants. I, too, want my descendants to enjoy America's beauty, but it is my contention that only an improved wilderness area will set aside this need.

I cannot conceive why people adjacent to the area in question would want the natural resources tied up so that they cannot be harvested. The high alpine area should be preserved and areas should be set aside for recreation, but some 570,000 acres is ridiculous, and it takes away our bread and butter.

I believe the Forest Service concurs in the preservation of scenic beauty, but they are also realistic. The high alpine country should be preserved and I believe the Forest Service is in accord with this and would never destroy its natural beauty.

The opposition to the Forest Service presents a picture of them as a pack of irresponsible Smoky Bears in search of nothing more than financial honey.

They forget the efforts of these men to fight fires, curb forest diseases, supervise cutting and establish recreation facilities and bring about a multifarious improvement of the areas under their management.

Why should thousands of acres of marketable timber be allowed to die and rot and mineral resources be locked up in a national park?

Any land taken from the Forest Service jurisdiction decreases the total acreage. This in turn thus reduces the annual allowable cut. This, then, decreases the number of people employed in the forest industries, which in turn decreases the money spent for goods and services. My

contention is to have the allowable cut increased, not decreased. This would harvest more overmature timber and give employment to more people who would spend more money on goods and services.

The annual cut would be drastically reduced if a huge area were to be withdrawn from Forest Service jurisdiction by the same token a reduction in allowable cut would also raise our taxes. At the present time, a percent of the money from timber sales is turned over to the counties to be divided between schools and roads. If this money is withdrawn or drastically reduced, taxes will have to be raised to provide for the deficit.

I do not believe the recreational use of the area in question would be as intense under Park Service jurisdiction. The Forest Service provides roads to market timber and perhaps due to the multiple-use concept would also provide roads to exploit mineral resources. These roads would then open up areas that would otherwise be available to only a few if it were a national park.

Roads would also provide a means of fighting forest fires instead of letting them burn themselves out as has happened in the Olympic National Park.

Roads would also open up natural rarities to be enjoyed by a multitude of people and not by just a few. The Grand Canyon of the Gunnison River would be observed by just a few people if it were not for a road traversing the area.

I would like to say something if I could. There has been a lot of opposition to the open-pit mine in the Miner's Ridge area. I would like to state something about that if I could.

Senator BIBLE. Well, state it quickly.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH. A great deal of opposition has been voiced about the proposal to establish an open-pit mine in a very small area of the Cascades.

In the first place, according to law, the developing company has the right of ingress and egress to patented mining claims. It has lawful rights to develop this area.

Second, if the United States does not develop its own natural resources, then foreign raw materials must be found to feed our gigantic industrial needs. This is paid for in American dollars and adds to our dollar deficit, which in turn puts even more of a drain on our dwindling gold reserves.

The area of the mining development is small when compared to the vast areas of the North Cascades. The mine itself could be a tourist attraction. Hundreds of people each year visit the open-pit mine at Bingham, Utah, and are impressed by this manmade spectacle.

The history of America has been a history of progress. Passers of this bill can look back on each instance in history where the wonders of nature have fallen beneath the wheel or ax of progress, then with these isolated instances in their mind, and irresponsible emotions in their hearts, they have proposed a bill which will leave natural resources and the wonders of the North Cascades area untouched, unseen, and unimproved.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. McCullough for your statement.

Our next witness is Mr. Ben Hinkle, Mr. Hinkle?

STATEMENT OF BEN HINKLE, BELLINGHAM, WASH.

Mr. HINKLE. Members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Ben Hinkle from Bellingham. I am very much against this legislation. To change the multiple-use and management policies practiced by the National Forest Service would be a grave injustice to the majority of the people.

Under national park control, this area would be visited by a very few people. For example: How many people have the opportunity to get to the heart of the Olympic National Park? Under the multiple-use concept everyone will benefit, not just a very few.

The Forest Service has done a great job. Large areas are set aside as primitive, which is the very thing advocated by those who wish it changed to Park Service control. Has anyone any complaints on the Forest Service handling of the area? I have heard none.

This Nation is becoming a nation of special interests. If this area is locked up now, we will only be preserving it for the special interests who some day will grease enough palms or otherwise put on enough pressure to exploit these natural resources which belong to us all. Under Forest Service management even the small guy can go up there and stake a claim. However, if he finds a mineral worth taking out, the rights of others are preserved by the rigid controls of the Forest Service in the building of roads, preserving watersheds, streams, and so forth.

This is the most ridiculous legislation anyone ever thought of. It is just like taking a million acres right out of the middle of the State and use it for one purpose. Land can be used for many purposes; scenery, crops, minerals, and so forth. Those who wish to monopolize it for their purpose alone, scenery, could better enjoy it under multiple-use management. The other purposes will pay for and build the access roads necessary to allow them to get into the area.

I see nothing unsightly in a stand of vigorous young trees growing in an area once occupied by the dead snags and downed timber of an overripe forest.

I see nothing unsightly in a well-constructed road leading to the top of a ridge where there is a hole in the rock where a critical mineral was taken out. In the overall picture, that hole in the rock would be about like a pinhole in a hay stack.

The special interests of the naturalists could better be realized from a Forest Service multiple-use highway.

Why is it necessary for us to meet here and plead for the right to keep what God put here for all of us? Special interests and selfishness. That is the answer.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Mr. HINKLE. I would also like to make a comment that this committee has shown prejudice against testimony opposing this park proposal. The witnesses have been, parts of their testimony have been picked to pieces in order to bring discredit to their whole testimony, while people proposing the legislation were patted on the back.

Senator BIBLE. I don't think that is a fair statement. I take great pride as chairman, and I have no interests in the North Cascades whatever, except to try to sit as a judge and do an impartial and fair job and evaluate different viewpoints. I realize that there is some emotion, some intensity of feeling. We find this in every area we go into in the United States, but we try to balance it out. We try to parcel

the time out as best we can, and if there seems to be any weight one way or the other, it certainly is unintentional. We want to hear everybody equally and impartially and there are just as many viewpoints on this as there are people. And so I really don't think your charge of——

Mr. HINKLE (interrupting). Well, I'm not the only one that feels this way. I have talked to many others.

Senator BIBLE. Well I understand. We go into these areas, and we find some intense feeling. I have been a lawyer and I kind of consider myself a fairminded man. I have always found out that people are fairminded as long as you agree with their viewpoints—and I don't know what the final decision is going to be. This will be gone into very carefully. This is one of many, many hearings, and I don't know of any subject before the Congress that has had more hearings, both pro and con. I always find in a hearing of this kind if a fellow doesn't get another word to answer the other fellow, they feel they have got to go on and on and on with hearings. We have got to make a decision.

Mr. HINKLE. What this amounts to is switching this from a fair administration of this area over to a stronger, bureaucratic control, that is something that is taking over this whole United States.

Senator BIBLE. Well, you are entitled to that viewpoint. I don't agree with your viewpoint. I think we are trying to do our level best, but there are different ways of working these problems out. You might not agree with us, but at least try to be fair about it. You have had your say and we are not going to cut you off.

The next witness is Mr. E. G. Englebright.

STATEMENT OF E. G. ENGLEBRIGHT, ANACORTES, WASH.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Honorable Senators Bible, Jackson and Senator Moss, personally I commend Dr. Crafts, Dr. Greeley, Mr. Hartzog, and Mr. Harrison for being here today and taking that time that is important to them and participating in the active future of our North Cascades.

I wish to present this testimony as an individual. Mountain climbing is my hobby.

To save time, may I pick out just a couple of highlights of my summary?

I recommend the passage of S. 1321; however, I do prefer a smaller wilderness-type national park, exactly as proposed by Governor Evans of the State of Washington.

I also recommend a buffer zone outside and adjacent to these new wilderness areas so that there can be development of tourist facilities so that other people can enjoy the wilderness also. And since I do not believe that mining and wilderness are compatible, I would recommend that the mining rights be excluded from the Wilderness Act, possibly by an amendment, however this is, except for national emergencies.

Thank you for allowing me to appear.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. We surely appreciate your statement. I hope anything I say will not be construed as trying to indicate my feeling one way or the other.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF E. G. ENGLEBRIGHT, ANACORTES, WASH.

First, may I commend you, Senator Jackson, and members of your committee for drafting Senate Bill 1321 and presenting it to Congress.

I wish to present this testimony as an individual, although I am a member of local, state, and national outdoor recreation and conservation organizations. These personal views, which I feel are worthy of your consideration, are my observances gathered from more than thirty-five years of hiking, mountaineering and wilderness experiences, the past ten years of which have been here in the North Cascades. I have witnessed many changes in the landscape and it is alarming to observe encroachment of civilization on the wilderness area. The canyon corridors approaching high alpine meadows, lakes and peaks contain more roads and other evidences of human encroachment each year. Not that encroachment is evil, but wilderness users observe that destruction of the wilderness closely follows the encroachment of civilization.

To preserve some of our wilderness in its natural state, I wish to recommend a smaller wielderness national park similar to the proposal of Governor Evans, to be administered by the National Park Service. I recommend that the primitive area east of Ross Lake be added to the wilderness system and become the Pasayten Wilderness; and that the 12,000-acre Horseshoe Basin area be added to the Pasayten Wilderness area.

I recommend that Ross Lake and a quarter-mile strip of land on both sides of Ross Lake be made a national recreation area to be administered by the Department of Agriculture. This, I believe, is logical because the Forest Service does have some recreational development there now, and plans for more development in the near future.

I recommend a corridor at least one-half mile wide on each side of the North Cross State Highway to be administered by the State of Washington.

I am pleased to see the 10,000 acres added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. I recommend a mile-wide buffer zone in the form of a national recreation area around our wilderness areas, for the development of resorts, campgrounds, roads, etc., thereby making the wilderness available to the general public.

I believe that the Wilderness Preservation Act, Public Law 88–577, established by the 88th Congress on September 3, 1964, would actually be the finest way to preserve the North Cascades in controversy today, except for one point: the Act permits mining. The definition of wilderness contained in the Act is outstanding and I wish to quote the first sentence: "A wilderness, in contrast to those areas where man and his works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrampled by man, where man himself is a visitor and does not remain."

Mining is not compatible with this definition.

In summary, I recommend the passage of Senate Bill 1321 with the following five changes and two inclusions:

1. That the 12,000-acre Horseshoe Basin be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. That a wilderness-type national park be established in the western portion (west of Ross Lake) of the North Cascades.
3. That Ross Lake and a quarter-mile corridor on each side be made a national recreation area under the administration of the Department of Agriculture.
4. That the Granite Creek drainage be included in the above national recreation area.
5. That the North Cross State Highway and a half-mile corridor on each side be administered by the State of Washington.

INCLUSIONS

1. A mile-wide buffer zone (where possible) around the wilderness areas for recreational facilities' development, affording access to the wilderness by the public.
2. Amendment of the Wilderness Preservation Act to exclude mining (except where a national emergency exists), in all wilderness areas.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Franz Gabl.

STATEMENT OF RANZ GABL AS PRESENTED BY BILL LENIHAN

Mr. LENIHAN. That is Gabl, sir.

As you know, I am Bill Lenihan.

Senator BIBLE. Oh, fine. I can pronounce that.

Mr. LENIHAN. Franz Gabl is the director of the Mount Baker Ski School, and is working today because they ski up there through the end of August.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine.

Mr. LENIHAN. The viewpoints expressed in this statement are probably somewhat similar to what you have already heard, but comes from a different source, and from that standpoint you should listen because this is a mountain man talking about mountains. Nobody here today has qualified as a mountain man yet, and also I might add in terms of Mr. Gabl's qualifications, he is a Silver Medal winner in the Olympic games in 1948.

The statement reads as follows:

I am Franz X. Gabl, born in St. Anton (Arlberg), the Austrian Tirol, and started as an apprentice ski instructor in 1936 under the late Hannes Schneider.

In 1950 I came with the Austrian national team to Aspen for the world championships and have remained on this continent since. As it was very difficult to obtain a permanent visa in the United States at that time, I went to Canada and became a citizen there in 1958. In 1963 my family (wife and two children) and I obtained an immigrant's visa and I signed a contract with the Mount Baker Recreation Co. as a concessionaire as Ski School and shopowner at the Mount Baker ski area (Heather Meadows).

In the last few years there have been many hearings and discussions about establishing a national park, wilderness areas, and recreation areas. It always seemed to me that some of the organizations, especially the Sierra Club, would like to have the whole area as it is, undeveloped, and still developed as a national park. I do not believe both could be accomplished at the same time. Either the area is left as it is or developed so that the masses, be they skiers, hikers, hunters, fishermen, photographers, sightseers, or bird watchers, could all enjoy the scenery and have easy access to the area. The masses, I have found, are no more willing to backpack camping equipment and go on strenuous trips into unkown territory.

If this area is developed with good taste I am sure that 10 times or more people will be able to enjoy the great outdoors. For instance, on Mount Baker one can count on one hand the ski hikers on a weekend day, whereas hundreds and thousands are using the lifts and getting all the physical exercise one wants and, after all, one of the main objects is staying physically fit through fun and to enjoy scenery at the same time.

I have often compared the Northwest mountains with the European Alps and they are quite similar, with the exception that the Cascades are too inaccessible, whereas in the Alps lifts or gondolas take one up to the mountain and from there one still may hike or climb where not many have set foot, and in the winter, of course, have the thrill of descending for miles on skis downhill.

I wish to make it known I feel that too restricted a development will prevent many, many people from having outdoor fun through physical exercise. It should be developed with all people in mind, and I do not think that Senate bill 1321 provides for this development.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. I very much appreciate your statement. I think as one who has a summer home in Lake Tahoe, where there are also some great ski areas and the site of the Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley. I certainly recognize that skiing is here to stay. This is a great area, and I respect it.

Mr. LENIHAN. Well, the important thing is that this is a mountain man speaking, it is somebody who has been in the mountains all his life.

Senator BIBLE. I very much appreciate that. I appreciate the statement.

Our next witness is Mr. Neil Hall. Mr. Hall?

STATEMENT OF NEIL HALL AS PRESENTED BY DR. ALLAN B. FREDERICKSON

Mr. FREDRICKSON. I am Dr. Allan B. Fredrickson, representing Mr. Neil Hall who is representing the Mount Vernon Jaycees, also representing district 7 Jaycees which represents all the cities and towns in Skagit and Whatcom Counties.

The Jaycees in district 7 have backed this proposal and are giving us their support.

Gentlemen, I am sure you are familiar with the Jaycees, and our position, and what we do in the community, and there is no need to tell you what we are and what we do.

Our resolution reads as follows:

The Mount Vernon Jaycees support the concept of a national park and national recreation area. Although some timbered areas would be removed from cutting, a thriving tourist industry could offset this economic loss. In addition, we recognize a need to preserve certain areas in the North Cascades, thus maintaining the wilderness and scenic quality for future generations.

Although Senate bill 1321 provides a reasonable approach to the most efficient utilization of the North Cascades region, we believe that the national park as outlined in the proposed legislation is too large. We consider that Governor Evans' report as transmitted to Senator Jackson by letter on July 14, 1966, more closely recognizes the needs and desires of the people of the State of Washington, and we would fully support the Governor's proposal as an alternate to Senate bill 1321.

The Mount Vernon Jaycees would recommend therefore that a smaller, 320,000-acre national park be established.

We feel that the Ross Lake Recreation Area would be a needed addition to either Senate bill 1321 or the Governor's proposal, providing flexibility in the management of the region. Recreation areas for the use of our growing population should logically be developed along the North Cross-State Highway and Ross Lake. We would be in favor of hunting, fishing, and other such recreation in this por-

tion of the North Cascades, and would approve selective logging operation. The recreation area should be administered by the U.S. Forest Service, which has definite plans for the development of the area.

Our proposal at this time is to present this to the State Jaycees during our training session in July in Ellensburg, and hope that we will get the full support of the State Jaycees behind this proposal.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. Senator Jackson has a question.

Senator JACKSON. I ask for a point of clarification. You said that, "We feel that the Ross Lake Recreation Area would be a needed addition to either Senate bill 1321 or the Governor's proposal. . . ." Now, did you mean to say that it should be in the national park? As you know, the pending bill proposes that the Ross Lake area be in the national recreation area. Can you clarify that?

Mr. FREDRICKSON. Well, we understood that in the Governor's proposal the recreation area would be a little larger than it was proposed in the original bill and we didn't care whether the recreational area was what you proposed or what the Governor proposed, but we were just stating that the recreational area should be there.

Senator JACKSON. In the Ross Lake area?

Mr. FREDRICKSON. Yes; whether it is under your proposal or Governor Evans' proposal.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Mr. Philip Zalesky. Mr. Zalesky?

STATEMENT OF PHILIP ZALESKY, OLYMPIA PARK ASSOCIATES, INC.

Mr. ZALESKY. Senator Bible, Senator Moss, Senator Jackson, my statement has been submitted to the committee and I don't intend to belabor it at this time. All I want to do is to say what the essence of my remarks would be.

I represent the Olympic Park Associates, a group that was formed in 1948 to establish an eye on Olympic National Park, and to insure its integrity.

We support the North Cascades National Park, and we would support Senate bill 1321 with modifications.

In my statement I merely have some points of emphasis. We have a concern about the Kennecott mine proposal, we have had some experience in the Olympic National Park in regard to private inholdings and feel that this has been one of the festering points of that particular park, and we certainly hope that the committee and Congress can solve this particular problem before, let's say, the park is established.

We also believe that the Granite Creek area should be in the national park and that we agree that the additions to the Glacier Peak area are desirable, we would simply ask the committee to reconsider the area of Downey Creek.

There are other parts of my statement that are more elaborate. I will leave it at that particular point.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. Your statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF PHILIP H. ZALESKY, PRESIDENT, OLYMPIC PARK ASSOCIATES, INC.

The Olympic Park Associates, Inc. joins with other citizen conservation groups in the nation and outdoor associations to ask for full protection of the North Cascades mountains. The magnificent scenery under consideration remains one of the true scenic gems of the nation. We do not feel that the present management of this area can give the region the quality protection that the nation demands. Therefore, we favor full protection for the largest possible part of the area under consideration.

We support S. 1321, but feel that amendments are needed to make it fully satisfactory. The Olympic Park Associates, Inc. joins with its fellow northwest conservation organization, the North Cascades Conservation Council, in believing that the best possible national park would be the one proposed by the Council in its publication "Prospectus for a North Cascades National Park," in 1963. The area proposed for a park in the Prospectus would include the most delicate scenic area in the whole Cascade Range—the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Kennecott Mine Proposal.—The proposal for an open-pit mine in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area is pertinent to the consideration for the establishment of a national park. Because of the threat at Miner's Ridge, the U.S. Senate Interior Committee should reconsider S. 1321 so as to include the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in the proposed park. We all know that S. 1321 is a compromise bill and under the circumstances a fairly good bill. However, it seems time that definite non-compromising steps be taken to insure the most possible protection for the Glacier Park area.

We feel that the National Park Service could best protect this area from unwanted intrusions. We seriously doubt that the U.S. Forest Service can protect this area from mill sites, tailings dumps, polluted waters, and unwanted roads.

Thus, a reconsideration of the North Cascades Conservation Council's 1963 national park proposal would be desirable by your committee.

Private Inholdings.—Because of our experience with Olympic National Park, the experience of the Olympic Park Associates, Inc. has been that the biggest problem plaguing a new park is the existence within the statutory boundaries of privately owned land. After almost thirty years, Olympic National Park is threatened by a plan of land developers. These entrepreneurs have platted a 2100 lot sub-division within the heart of the Quinault Valley elk country. Despite a recent one-year moratorium on land-use changes, the inholding situation remains acute. Besides the threat in the Quinault, inholdings problems also exist in the Bogachiel Valley, Elwha Valley, Lake Crescent region, and the Ocean Strip.

Provisions should be made in S. 1321 to prevent such lingering festers in a North Cascades National Park. Adequate funds should be established with this bill so as to acquire these private lands within the park when they are freely offered. In cases involving serious hazards to the integrity of the park, condemnation procedures should be implemented.

The power of eminent domain should not be abandoned in S. 1321 nor would this be good public policy. Without this power, there would be no effective way to preclude non-conforming uses of land that are detrimental to long-term park plans and purposes. While life tenure of ownership should be retained in the bill, non-conforming uses such as permitting of nuisances and further subdivision should subject the property to condemnation purchase.

S. 1321 should provide for such funds as to make liberal offers to owners to induce them to sell. Because of inflating values of land, a high price today will be a cheap price tomorrow.

The Olympic Park Associates, Inc. commends Senator Henry Jackson for a bill he has proposed regarding national park inholdings. Although we have not seen the bill, we understand that this would be an additional appropriation to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Authorization would be made to purchase new park lands and inholdings in existing parks now before land values inflate. However, our experience with Olympic National Park indicates that

the Land and Water Conservation Fund monies are simply not adequate to alleviate problems. Hence, we feel that S. 1321 should guarantee sufficient funds to head off problems.

North Cross-State Highway.—The Olympic Park Associates, Inc. believes that to make S. 1321 an acceptable compromise, the Granite Creek drainage must be added to a park. The 1966 Study Team Report called this drainage unique. This drainage which includes the North Cross-State Highway, contains the only place that roadside visitation could be accommodated within the high country park.

Statutory Wilderness Boundary.—From our organization's experience with wilderness boundaries within a national park, we believe it desirable to include within S. 1321, statutory designation of wilderness boundaries. Park proponents for Olympic National Park back in 1936 and 1938 felt they had received firm commitments from the National Park Service and the Secretary of Interior that Olympic National Park would remain essentially a wilderness national park. In the near future, hearings will be held on what part of Olympic National Park will be preserved as wilderness under the Wilderness Bill. We have reason to believe that there will be major differences of opinion between the National Park Service and the citizen conservation groups. A like dispute can be avoided in the case of S. 1321 if the statutory boundaries of the wilderness are written into the act.

Cascade River Valley.—The Cascade River Valley is one of the prime scenic low-elevation westside valleys. As such it should be part of the national park.

Mount Baker Area.—The Mount Baker area offers superb scenic area of 100,000 acres and an unusual opportunity for interpretation of an outstanding geological feature. This should be part of a North Cascades National Park.

Ross Lake National Recreation Area.—The boundary of the national park should be drawn closer to Ross Lake than is proposed in S. 1321. This could be done and still accomplish the directives of S. 1321.

Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.—The authors of S. 1321 are to be commended for recommending an increase of 10,000 acres to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in the Whitechuck and Suiattle Creed corridors. However, two main corridors to some of the most spectacular parts of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area are still excluded. These are the Downey Creek and Buck Creek corridors. If the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area is not to be a part of the new national park, the least we should do would be to add Downey Creek corridor and Buck Creek corridor to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Pasayten Wilderness Area.—As proposed by S. 1321, the Pasayten Wilderness Area would contain less wilderness than the presently constituted North Cascades Primitive Area. The omission of the 24,000 acres in the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area should not be removed from dedicated wilderness. This area logically belongs in the park.

The Olympic Park Associates, Inc. believes that if the above amendments were carried out, S. 1321 would be deserving of our full and unqualified support. We hope your committee will give serious consideration to these proposed amendments.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Bob Moa. Mr. Moa?

STATEMENT OF BOB MOA, TWIN CITY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. MOA. Mr. Chairman, Senators, I am Bob Moa, representing the 663 hunters and fishermen in the Twin City Sportsmen's Association.

Much of mine has been hashed over before, but we oppose the new national park in the North Cascades as proposed by the Department of Interior, because we feel it represents a concession in the management of a large land area which would change from multiple-purpose management to the narrow, traditional national park policy of restricted use.

We particularly oppose this park plan when we know that the Governor of Washington has proposed a plan which would set aside the unique area of the Picket Range, but would, at the same time, allow us our traditional freedom of the west in the remaining North Cascades

area under Forest Service management, and our thoroughly competent Washington State Game Department.

Most of the comments—now, if I can let the rest of this go in the record——

Senator BIBLE. It will be incorporated in full in the record.

Mr. MOA. I will comment here a little bit, but most of the testimony has been skirting clear around the area, they have been down on the timber area and talking about mining that is outside of the park area. The wilderness areas are already established. They are more restrictive than a park area could be. Our main objection, really, is to the national park policy in that area south of the Skagit River. There is going to be a problem created by game, the overall picture of game harvest; this is so great that you give refuge to animals and they take advantage of it and the problem to our game department on the east side is terrific now, and we hate to see it getting into something like they are getting in the Olympic National Park, and in Yellowstone National Park.

I think that that is about the size of it.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I very much appreciate your testimony, Mr. Moa.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BOB MOA, TWIN CITY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

I am Bob Moa, representing Twin City Sports Club of Stanwood, Washington. My club is composed of 663 hunters and fishermen, but I also am a completely dedicated hunter and fisherman, so I express my own view as well as those of the club.

We oppose the new national park in the North Cascades as proposed by the Department of Interior because we feel it represents a concession in the management of a large land area which would change from multiple-purpose management to the narrow, traditional national park policy of restricted use. We also feel that this bill reflects a subservience to the narrow thinking of a highly organized group, the Sierra Club.

We particularly oppose this park plan when we know that the Governor of Washington has proposed a plan which would set aside the unique area of the Picket Range but would, at the same time, allow us our traditional freedom of the west in the remaining North Cascades area.

The freedoms we would continue to enjoy under the Governor's plan and which are traditionally prohibited by national parks, are these:

First, hunting of deer, bear, mountain goat, cougar and grouse. The Game Department's figures on these game harvests are: 1000 deer, 40 mountain goat. These figures do not appear high, but a recreational hunt in the scenic North Cascades cannot be measured in numerical numbers of animals. It is a real unforgettable experience to be able to hunt for deer, mountain goat, and bear in the North Cascades during the high mountain season. This hunting use occurs after the summer visitors have left the mountains.

When you contrast the individual use of the high mountain game resource with slaughter of Yellowstone elk by paid mercenary park rangers, we feel this demonstrates the emptiness of the National Park's Game Resource management policy.

Secondly, not only will our hunting rights be lost in a large park, but other uses, such as Boy Scout camping will be interfered with. National park policy, as I understand it, limits camping to designated areas. Some years ago I took a group of Boy Scouts on a horse pack trip into Doubtful Lake for a camping trip. Under traditional park policy, camping such as this would be prohibited.

Lastly, there are already two large national parks in Washington, and the establishment of a third large national park in the smallest state in the west is unfair to the citizens, as it would take another large chunk of land out of multiple use. We, therefore again repeat our endorsement of Governor Evans' proposal, which is the best for the people of the state and the nation.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Alex Menzies. Alex Menzies?

STATEMENT OF ALEX MENZIES, GRANITE FALLS SPORTSMEN'S CLUB

Mr. MENZIES. Ladies and gentlemen and Senators, I represent the Granite Falls Sportsmen's Club. It has about 100 members, and I also represent myself. I am a logger. I have a written statement to submit for the record, so I will briefly go over a point which I think you people missed, being as I am a logger.

I am a small logger, and therefore we deal in rather small logs. The point was brought up as to the commercial log. It might be well for the record to identify what a commercial log is. A commercial log can be 8 feet long and 13 inches in diameter, which constitutes 50 board feet. Therefore, as you look back at this timber around here and what we are logging, I would say the whole shebang is probably commercial timber and that is why I wondered why the figure was so off compared to what this one timberman had, and the park service. Another point I would like to bring up on the Forest Service is this: The park service is a bunch of beggars. They are supported entirely by appropriations, where the Forest Service, of course, has a tenure plan and, of course, they get their money from the timber that is cut, and with that comment, that is about all I have to say. I haven't got the gift of gab that some of the bird watchers have. That is all I have.

Senator BIBLE. OK. I appreciate your testimony greatly.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ALEX MENZIES, GRANITE FALLS SPORTSMEN'S CLUB

I am a small logger and we depend entirely upon national forest timber to operate. Your proposed park will put us completely out of business. Here in the northwest lumber is one of our chief occupations and we must have national timber as there is not enough private timber to go around any more.

Timber is a natural resource which must be cut when it is ripe or it will be lost forever. The Forest Service manages our timber very well, thinning, planting and cutting as the situation calls for, and making sure the roads are kept in good repair for their many uses, of which recreation is one of the major uses.

In view of our great growth of population, with its demand for more timber, how can we, as reasonable people, even think of a park in our state? Washington is the smallest state west of the Mississippi and will soon have the most people. Must we, the people who live here, give up our hunting, fishing, skiing, mining, rock hounding and logging just so a few can have a park? A park which is mismanaged, expensive, not used and not needed would only be an expense.

The people of the state of Washington under the Forest Service have managed this land since time began and feel we are to manage it from now on without any outside help.

In closing I will say "Let's keep its multiple use, no parks, please."

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Robert Platt. Robert Platt?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT PLATT, MAZAMAS CLUB

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I believe you have copies of my statement. I will try to hit a few highlights only.

Senator BIBLE. Your statement will be incorporated in full in the record.

Mr. PLATT. I am speaking on behalf of the Mazamas, a 1,700-plus member mountaineering club organized in 1894. We feel that we have

a long acquaintance with the area. The Mazamas had its first annual outing at Cascade Pass in 1896.

I first climbed Glacier Peak myself in 1926 and have been back a good many times since then.

The Mazamas are widely credited with having first proposed the idea of a national park in the North Cascades. It is true that some of our members, about 1906, commenting on the extraordinary scenery of the area, remarked that it would make a superb national park. Two national parks were in the area at the time. Crater Lake was only 4 years old, Mount Rainier National Park was 7 years old and we had never heard of a wilderness area in 1906. The Forest Service had only been born in 1904, and the first wilderness area was dedicated in 1921. Since that time, to give them credit, they have dedicated some million and a quarter acres in the North Cascade area and have preserved this wilderness, to our good fortune and their everlasting credit, in its pristine state so that we have something to talk about today, and here we are 61 years later talking about an unfinished piece of business which the Mazamas first proposed in 1906.

We favor the bill with certain changes. We believe that the wilderness areas, the roadless areas in the Pickets and the Colorado areas should be declared as wilderness, as part of the bill now. There has been enough said.

We believe that tourist accommodations should be kept within the recreation area or outside the park boundaries, and we are opposed to any change in the longstanding National Park Service policy which excluded mechanical transportation devices, permanent ski lifts, tramways, and so on, from the national parks. We have no argument with the Ruby Mountain tramway which is wholly within the recreation area, but we believe the bill should carry a provision restricting the park area against mechanical transportation devices.

We believe that the upper Cascade Valley should be added to the park. It looks like a stubby finger pointed right into it, and we don't see why it should be omitted. We believe the Granite Creek area along the North Cross State Highway, which is an excellent location for roadside facilities, should be part of the recreation area.

We believe that the Mount Baker area should remain under the Forest Service, but it should be recognized by the Congress by being declared a national recreation area to remain under Forest Service management.

I believe the rest of my points are fully stated in my statement.

Senator BIBLE. They will be incorporated in full in the record, and thank you very much.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF ROBERT T. PLATT, CHAIRMAN, CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, MAZAMAS, PORTLAND, OREGON

My name is Robert T. Platt of Portland, Oregon. I am chairman of the Conservation Committee of the Mazamas, a mountaineering and hiking club of more than 1700 members. I am making this statement by direction of the Executive Council of the Mazamas, at their meeting of May 22, 1967.

Mazamas have long been deeply interested in the North Cascades. They held one of their first annual outings in the Cascade Pass area in 1896, and immediately recognized that the superb scenery, the vast areas of mountains and glaciers called for some special means of keeping the land unspoiled forever.

At that time, Mr. Chairman, there was as yet no Forest Service, and no National Park Service. Congress had so far created three national parks, to serve as "pleasuring grounds for the people," but we had not as yet even the beginnings of today's great nationwide system of national parks, or today's program for preserving outstanding areas of our primeval wilderness.

The Forest Service established in 1904, and it was not long before some of its far-sighted administrators saw the need for setting aside some portions of the unspoiled wilderness sections of the national forests—a vision which began to come true with the dedication of the first wilderness in 1921. Here in the North Cascades, in the country we are talking about today, the Forest Service has set aside and preserved as wilderness for half a century over one and a quarter million acres, including the one-half million acres of wilderness to be again confirmed by S. 1321.

Mazamas are often credited with having first proposed a national park in the North Cascades. It is true that a group of our members around 1906, so admired the wondrous scenery of the area that they reported it would make a superb national park. Mount Rainier had been dedicated only seven years earlier; Crater Lake had been a national park just four years. New national parks were in the air, and certainly, here was an area so magnificient in its scenery, so superb in its almost numberless glaciers, that it certainly merited a place among our nation's "crown jewels". Yet here we are, Mr. Chairman, sixty-one years later, still talking about this unfinished piece of our nation's business.

But there is, of course, a big difference. Extensive studies have been made of the area, and we now have a bill in Congress to create a North Cascades National Park. Mazamas have studied this bill carefully, in the light of our own personal knowledge of much of the area, as well as the many excellent studies. The bill has much merit, but like many first drafts, it can be improved upon. We ask that you consider six points which we believe to be important:

1. Wilderness.—Mr. Chairman, the essence of the distinctive character of the North Cascades is its vast areas of wilderness. S. 1321 gives Congressional sanction to 500,000 acres of wilderness, in dedicating the eastern portion of the old North Cascades Primitive Area as the Pasayten Wilderness. But what of the western portion? The old "Primitive Area" designation is specifically terminated by S. 1321, but the only word as to preservation of the balance of the wilderness lands in the new park is the direction to study them some more and report back within two years as to what is found suitable for wilderness. There has been plenty of study already, Mr. Chairman. Now is the time, without further ado, to dedicate the Picket wilderness and the Eldorado wilderness, along with the Pasayten. The bill should be immediately amended to provide for designation of these two additional areas of wilderness. With such a change, we Mazamas can then be sure that our representatives in Congress are creating the kind of national park we have always wanted—a wilderness national park.

2. Developments and accommodations.—We agree with the logic that designed the Ross Lake National Recreation Area as the site for most of the tourist developments and public accommodations, for we firmly believe in the principle that such developments belong outside the boundaries of a national park. This is the trend at Mount Rainier and elsewhere, and should certainly be the pattern here. It is even more important here, in view of the proposals for new types of mechanical transportation facilities such as aerial tramways. It has been a long-standing policy of the National Park Service itself, Mr. Chairman, not to allow tramways or permanent chair lifts in national parks. Commercial interests have in the past made determined attempts to invade Mount Rainier, Crater Lake and Rocky Mountain National Parks with aerial tramways or lifts, but in each case, a strong stand by the Park Service, with strong backing from conservation organizations such as ours, successfully fought off the invasion.

Now, it comes as quite a shock to have the Park Service itself propose a tramway from Arctic Creek on Ross Lake, to extend some distance into the new park to a "Picket Overlook" at the top of the divide, and another tramway from Price Lake to a point high on the shoulder of Mount Shuksan. We do not object to the third tramway, which is proposed to be entirely within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, but we urge that S. 1321 be amended to provide, in so many words, that there shall be no mechanical lifts or tramways within the boundaries of the North Cascades National Park.

3. Park Boundaries.—While the proposed boundaries include most of the spectacularly scenic areas, we believe there should be two additions, one to the park, one to the recreation area.

First is the valley of the upper Cascade River. This omission looks on the map like a stubby finger pointed to the heart of the mountains with its fingernal resting on the Cascade Divide and the boundary of Chelan County. The Cascade River is an important access route, and leads to a very fragile and lovely timberline area, among majestic peaks, which should have unified control and protection, under single responsibility. We recommend that the portion of the Cascade Valley which is now within the national forest be included in the park.

The second addition is the valley of Granite Creek, which will be traversed by the North Cross State Highway. This is an ideal location for roadside accommodations, picnic facilities, and observation of the mountains from automobiles. But it is closely associated, topographically, with the park and Ross Lake area, and again should be under single management responsibility with them. We recommend that Granite Creek be added to the Ross Lake Recreation Area under national park supervision.

4. Recreation area boundaries.—The Ross Lake National Recreation Area is designed to provide space for needed tourist accommodations, road and water transportation, lodges, stores, campgrounds and other facilities not compatible with a wilderness park. This is an excellent concept, but we believe that too much area has been assigned to it. We believe that the Desolation Peak area should be added instead to the Pasayten Wilderness, and that the deep indentation up the valley of Beaver Creek should be cut off, leaving that area in the park. In general, we believe that only those lands adjacent to the lakes and the highway and which are needed for tourist accommodations or administrative functions should be in the recreation area, and that the remainder should be in the park or the wilderness.

5. Mount Baker.—Some members of the North Cascades Study Team suggested that the Mount Baker area should also be in the national park; this has also been urged by some conservation groups. Mazamas now believe that the development of the area, both for general recreation and for winter sports, has been well done by the Forest Service, and that future management should be left with that agency. However, we urge that the Congress recognize the superlative recreational values of the Mount Baker area by designating as the Mount Baker National Recreation Area those lands presently included in a similar administrative designation established by the Forest Service, and that the Congress designate the Forest Service as the continuing administrator of the Mount Baker National Recreation Area.

6. Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness.—S. 1321 provides for adding some 10,000 acres in the valleys of the Suiattle and Whitechuck Rivers to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. We recommend that the Suiattle addition be enlarged by adding the lower portions of three tributary valleys, Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek, all of whose upper portions are already part of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Mazamas respectfully urge that these changes be incorporated in S. 1321. By so doing, passage of this bill will bring about creation of a great wilderness national park whose wilderness integrity is fortified and protected for all time by adequate, specific safeguards. This park will be well served by nearby visitor facilities in the adjoining national recreation area, all under the single responsibility of the National Park Service.

Senator BIBLE. And now from the other half of the Platt family we will get a different viewpoint, I understand. We will now hear from Mrs. Robert Platt.

STATEMENT OF MRS. ROBERT PLATT, PORTLAND, OREG.

Mrs. PLATT. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, my name is Martha Ann Platt, I live at 2738 Northeast 14th Avenue, Portland, Oreg., and this is a personal statement.

My camping, hiking, and mountain climbing in the Pacific Northwest, together with my membership in various outdoor and conservation organizations has given me a background of information on the national parks and national forests. I have served as the only woman president of the Mazamas, a 73-year-old mountaineering club, and of

the Oregon Audubon Society, and am presently a board member of the Oregon Chapter of Nature Conservancy; I also belong to the Wilderness Society, National Wildlife Federation, National Audubon Society, and American Forestry Association. Presently I am serving my second term on the Secretary of Agriculture's National Advisory Committee on Multiple Use of the National Forests. It is almost a full-time job to keep up with the various publications, but I try.

I have hiked and camped in the North Cascades and am well aware of its marvelous mountains, forests, and other splendid scenic features. Most of it is true wilderness, showing only limited evidence of the miners who roamed widely as long ago as the 1890's. Many of the old mining scars are slowly healing to the extent that they should not prevent wilderness classification. I note that they are not worthy of mention in the park proposal.

The Pasayten Wilderness proposal gets my strong support, with boundaries as described, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service.

The Ross Lake National Recreation Area establishment is also desirable, as in S. 1321.

I would suggest the establishment of another national recreation area to include a suitable area including the Trans-Cascade Highway and the Eldorado Peaks-Stehekin Valley under the U.S. Forest Service management plan.

The proposed 2,000-acre addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness seems unnecessary and would better serve the public inteerst if devoted to multiple uses; that is, provision for car campers and picnickers, continuing timber supply with an estimated allowable cut of 2 million board feet annually, and wildlife management. I do not believe that these additional lands are needed to enhance the Glacier Peak Wilderness, and there should be additional nearer camping and closer access points to this wilderness. The recreation-use season is short, so adequate provision should be made now.

I have long admired and strongly supported the National Park Service on many occasions when their basic policies were being threatened, or when a new unit was established. The establishment of the North Cascades National Park will set a precedent that will have far-reaching effects on future park management.

Parks have always been for people. The first park was established "as a pleasuring ground and to protect and preserve features of unusual national significance for future generations." Because of these two principles, people came to parks and continue to do so in disturbingly large numbers. I do not believe the National Park Service has to indulge in gimmicks to attract visitors; people have learned that there are national treasures to be viewed, so the label "national park" is magnetic and magical.

The plan for tramways in the national park is abhorrent because it violates previous policy that banned mechanical contrivances and resisted such commercial pressures for their installation because lifts and trams were contrary to the purposes of the National Park Act. As a Mazama, I worked hard to support the National Park Service Director and the superintendents of Mount Rainier, Crater Lake, and Rocky Mountain National Parks to prevent mechanical intrusions which

would have impaired them. Also, since the wilderness bill prohibits mechanized use or developments except for administrative purposes. Tramways in the North Cascades National Park could reduce the amount of wilderness land to be recommended.

The section of S. 1321 pertaining to the North Cascades National Park makes no specific reference to existing mining operations, valid mining claims or abandoned mines and claims, nor whether these lands are to be withdrawn from future entry. For the sake of clarity, it would help to know. I recall that in the late 1930's the combination of the many highly mineralized zones and the impending war needs ruled out the proposed national park status for the North Cascades. We have a similar situation today with a war on poverty and a war in Vietnam which are extremely costly. The acquisition of claims and cessation of mining in a national park could be delayed or prevented by both military and domestic needs.

The prevention and elimination of mining was the principal reason advanced by many conservationists for establishing a national park rather than a wilderness area in the North Cascades during this decade.

We should be most grateful to the U.S. Forest Service for its perception in setting aside and managing this superb area as wilderness for 60 years. Much of it will remain untrammeled regardless of agency jurisdiction. However, there could be serious damage to some parts of it from mining operations on private lands within classified areas unless regulations to prevent damage to public lands are strictly enforced. Too much of our beautiful country was despoiled for generations to come by ruthless irreparable mining practices that left streams polluted, precious topsoil lost, ugly rockpiles exposed, unsightly dumps, abandoned machinery, buildings, and tunnels. Miners have a law unto themselves and have resisted fiercely and effectively any regulations or curbs. It is hoped that in the North Cascades, present laws will help minimize damage.

It is disappointing that there is not wilderness classification within the proposed Cascades National Park. Since there has been ample time for such an inclusion in this bill, I cannot help but wonder if the delay is for the establishment of uses incompatible to wilderness.

Wilderness and development are opposites by definition. It seems to me that the North Cascades pose a difficult dilemma for the National Park Service. With such a plethora of rugged mountains there is no single focal point except for manmade Ross Lake. The natural wonders for which national parks are established are usually made available or viewable for the public. Roads cannot be punched in easily as in Olympic National Park. Due to the short seasons and brutal climates, even if tramways were permitted and installed, even if in the national recreation areas only, they would be a very dubious investment; probably would have to be heavily subsidized at public expense. They are frequently financial liabilities such as the ones near Palm Canyon in California, and formerly near Mount Hood, Oreg., which have had both residents and visitors to serve and support them. It probably would be cheaper for the National aPrk Service to operate a flying tour service, no landings of course, and with no Government liability.

To me, the greatest value of the North Cascades is their superb scenic wilderness quality in a state of splendid isolation. Has this committee seen the U.S. Forest Service pictorial presentation of the North Cascades? Since the original criteria and concept of wilderness classification originated with the U.S. Forest Service, I submit that the North Cascades be classified as natural wilderness, not national park, and managed by its present guardian, the U.S. Forest Service.

I would ask the committee if you have seen the U.S. Forest Service presentation of "The North Cascades"? If you haven't, I certainly recommend that to you.

Senator JACKSON. You are referring to the film?

Mrs. PLATT. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. We are going to check into that to find out about it.

Mrs. PLATT. It is a marvelous presentation.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we should be able to see it, but we are asking the Forest Service to let us know.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very, very much.

Mrs. PLATT. Well, I just want to say one thing. I am in favor of the wilderness classification of the North Cascades with the management under the U.S. Forest Service. Thank you for the privilege of making this statement.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very, very much.

Our next witness is Mr. Dave Taggart.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, before Mr. Taggart testifies, I want to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the Moose Lodge, who made possible this facility here today, free of charge. It is one of the many activities that the lodge is engaged in in the area of civic affairs, and I think we all owe them a vote of thanks.

Mr. Dick Merriweather, incidentally, is in charge of the lodge, and we want to express our appreciation to the lodge and to Mr. Merriweather for having made these arrangements.

Senator BIBLE. Glad that you called it to my attention. I share your opinion that it is a very fine thing to do, and I also express my thanks.

Mr. Taggart, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DAVE TAGGART

Mr. TAGGART. Senator Jackson, Senator Bible, and Senator Moss, I would like to mention that I have no stock in Kennecott.

Logging and mining companies in the Cascades have provided billions of dollars worth of roads that make it possible to fight forest fires that destroy the scenic values and natural resources of the Northwest. These are good roads that were built primarily to get products to market and also being used today by those of us who like to explore remote lakes and mountains. The Forest Service has done a fine job in getting these access roads built according to their specifications.

Reforestation is going on all the time and can be applied to mining areas as well as logging areas. Open pits can be made into artificial lakes and tailing piles bulldozed into ski slopes and seeded down for beauty in the summertime.

A large company such as Kennecott could do this and will no doubt do so, as with the equipment they have, they can make the Miner's

Ridge area into a winter resort that would be a credit to them for the benefit of all.

This company is an American company made up of individuals such as you and I that are abiding by the laws of our country, producing a product that is vital to our Nation during emergency times. I feel that we should give them every consideration and get their views on what they can do to benefit this area.

Being that I am in the landscape construction business and having followed mining and the use of heavy equipment and loving the natural beauty of our State, I offered my ideas on restoration to the Kennecott Co.

This is the letter I received from them, and I feel they should be given a chance as any American citizen or company should, big or little.

This is the letter that I received from the Kennecott Corp. of Salt Lake City:

> Your letter of April 14, 1967, to Mr. V. D. Mickelson concerning the proposed operation at Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area has been forwarded to us. Your offer of help is gratefully acknowledged and your landscaping plans for improving the mining area are most interesting. We are very conscious for the need for reasonable restoration measures wherever industry disturbs the landscape, particularly in areas of scenic beauty. Long-range plans for Miner's Ridge would certainly consider such measures. Thank you again for your offer of help, and your interest in our project.

I ask that you not put on restrictions as a park would do, but to develop it systematically under our laws to make it accessible to fight fire and reachable in case of a national emergency and to be enjoyed by all, not just by those who can hike in.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much for your statement, Mr. Taggart.

Our next witness is Mr. L. C. Freese. Is Mr. Freese here?

STATEMENT OF L. C. FREESE

Mr. FREESE. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. Very well, Mr. Freese, we are very happy to have you. Just be seated.

Mr. FREESE. Well, I am used to standing up.

Senator BIBLE. Well, whichever way you feel most free.

Mr. FREESE. I will try it sitting down, if you can take it.

Senator BIBLE. Whichever you prefer.

Mr. FREESE. I am quite tired here myself, and I think possibly you are too. I am going to be as brief as I can. I want to introduce myself as an old pioneer, I guess from the quotation of the previous man, of 1904 when the Forest Service started. Now, I landed in the vicinity of Darrington in 1901, ahead of the railroad, and I have lived and grew up with all the modern inventions and the exploitation of our resources that you are talking about. I have appreciated the wilderness and I have just felt it as an individual. I have nothing to do with the Anaconda Copper Mines, or against the Park Commission or anyone else whatsoever. I am interested in our economics and in our own welfare in our State.

Now it seems there has been plenty said here already relative for and against, and it has well boiled out and the fodder is all covered very well, but as an old pioneer and coming into town and living in the freedom days, I have enjoyed all this grandeur, all these majestic mountains that we have, the greatest in the world, and some of the people are just beginning to realize that.

Now briefly, I have just two points here to bring out, as growing up in the community and living in this beautiful territory, I have fished and hunted and roamed the hills and been in the Cascade Range and all over. But I will say that if that is set aside into a park and there is no accessible roads in there, there will be literally hundreds of thousands of people who will never see that grandeur and it is in an altitude of above the snow line and there is only about 3 months of the year that it is livable up there.

Now getting back to the mining part of it, how many of you have ever heard of the Bornite Mining Co.?

Senator BIBLE. If you are addressing your remarks to me, I will be frank to say I haven't.

Mr. FREESE. All right. I have four or five mining companies. I pretty well, from general experience, know the mining and the mining district. Why did I migrate into that country in 1901 ahead of the railroad? I was born in Wisconsin, we came West, like a lot of the rest of the early pioneers. It was principally advertised as a great mining district, and mind you, the Cascades area, the Cascade Range has some of the greatest assays of any of the minerals of the world, but it is so amalgamated and broken up that there is no true lead, and the mines that I am going to mention to you now are all extinct, as the Bornite Mine. There was 12 miles of tram road into Jumbo Mountain in 1906, and they went in there. There is the Silverton Mine, abandoned, worked out. There is the Monte Cristo Mine, paying ore yet, but the volume isn't there. They didn't have the facilities to analyze and survey before getting down under the earth. Now there is the Holden Mine. Now what has happened to these? You talk about obstruction of your view and your beauty and grandeur. Over at Holden there is a youth camp there, for the Lutherans and a beautiful spot. Monte Cristo is one of the greatest resources we have for the people with access roads to get there. Silverton has changed over from a ghost town and is in this increased population getting to be a beautiful spot and we have accessible roads there.

Senator BIBLE. You have 1 minute remaining, Mr. Freese.

Mr. FREESE. Well, I have two points and I hope you stop the clock like you did down there at the State of Washington in 1935 when you passed your sales tax law.

Senator BIBLE. Well, just make your two points, Mr. Freese.

Mr. FREESE. If the Anaconda Copper Mine——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Just to help you out, you mentioned that before, but it is Kennecott.

Mr. FREESE. Yes, the Kennecott, I guess it is, Anaconda is a subsidiary. If they are allowed to go in there, they are going to build an access road in there and it is going to make it accessible for literally thousands of people to get into that area and see something they have never had the opportunity to see. I was there and——

Senator BIBLE (interrupting). That is your first point. What is your second point, Mr. Freese? You said you wanted to make two points.

Mr. FREESE. Fire.

Senator BIBLE. I am sorry?

Mr. FREESE. Fire.

Senator BIBLE. Well, tell us about it.

Mr. FREESE. You have overlooked it.

Senator BIBLE. Tell us about it in about three sentences.

Mr. FREESE. The Forest Service and Department of Agriculture has done wonderfully well in the protection of our timber and resources, and if you put it in under the park commision you have stopped the 12-mile access into that wilderness for fire. Now I witnessed a fire in Darrington that went right through the forest and burned it up, and it jumped the river and went clear to the top of the mountain in two infernal roars and it sucked itself out at the top of the mountain. That all happened in a half day's time. Now had there been an access road there to cross that river, they would have saved the little community and the town, that was way back in about 1908.

Senator BIBLE. Then your second point is the problem of fire for——

Mr. FREESE (interrupting). Fire, and if you have a lightning storm and whatnot, you are hindering the protection that you are getting now and you are destroying your own efforts to keep the beautification that you have got.

Senator BIBLE. I think you have made your two points very well, and I commend you for making them. I understand both of your points, Mr. Freese.

Mr. FREESE. I have something else to discuss if you will just bear with me for a minute. Is that too long? We are all tired, I know.

Senator BIBLE. I am most indulgent. I am a very patient man, but will you limit your comment to 1 minute. We have already allowed you 5. Now can you wind it up in 1 minute?

Mr. FREESE. I believe I can. These are not necessarily my sentiments as a whole, and the committee has been very, very fair, although you may have been oppressed back in Washington there by Secretary Udall and some more of them.

How many people are there in the audience who feel that Governor Evans and Senator Jackson are within their line of duty to the people of the State of Washington who gave them the position they now hold when they are giving their support to people from other States who are seeking to undermine our industry and cut off from our natural resources?

Senator BIBLE. Well, I will have to comment on that. I think that Senator Jackson is one of the most distinguished Senators of the U.S. Senate, and I think he is doing a great job——

Mr. FREESE (interrupting). He has been very fair.

Senator BIBLE (continuing). And he feels that the North Cascades should be preserved as a national park, and I commend him for it. While you may not agree with the way it is being done, he is a great Senator and he deserves——

Mr. FREESE (interrupting). I do, and I think you have a predominance of evidence today in the favor of the forestry and the wilderness

area staying as is, and I beseech you to give it worthy consideration when you go back.

Senator BIBLE. You can rest assured that we will. I am glad that you agree that Senator Jackson is a great Senator because——

Mr. FREESE (interrupting). I want to ask one question here. I wasn't here when this meeting opened today. Did you recognize the Creation and who created these hills?

Senator BIBLE. I think we probably all do to a certain extent.

Mr. FREESE. I think we all do, too. It should be under that spirit. And there was a fire once going through Darrington 200 years ago. I can take you back and show you timber 150 years old right at the edge of Darrington.

Senator BIBLE. We appreciate your testimony.

Mr. FREESE. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Howard R. Maxwell.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD R. MAXWELL, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. MAXWELL. Chairman Bible and Senator Jackson, Senator Moss, I would like to depart from the text.

My name is Howard Maxwell and I am from Seattle, and I have yet to hear this afternoon any word of the research value of the closed area. I am speaking of the ecological unit which would be of unknown dimension to me right now, but its extreme value for basic science as a closed unit. I think it is fallacious to say that just because land is closed off it is doing the people no good. Quite the contrary, it may be doing more good than anything else these lands can be used for. Of course, there is a timelag here, just like Einstein's basic research wasn't seen for 20 to 30 years after it was codified.

For Senator Jackson, I am speaking as on old Philadelphian, and the last thing I want to do is to live downhill or specifically, downstream from a mine. Have you ever been in Philadelphia in late August?

Senator JACKSON. Yes, I have been in Philadelphia.

Mr. MAXWELL. Well, they call it cocoa punch, that is Philadelphia water in August.

Senator JACKSON. Most of the water in the East is hardly fit to drink, but that is one of the things you have to put up with.

Mr. MAXWELL. Philadelphia water isn't fit to drink, but unless industry can be made more aware of its responsibility, I think the mining attempts, any mining attempts should be very carefully controlled so that within 20 or 30 years the Pacific Northwest coast isn't inundated under a mass of silt. I think you are sitting on a time bomb here.

As far as the predators and the elk and this sort of thing, Pennsylvania handles this, the excess game animals that become predator on farms, they adjust the hunting season to kill off the excess, and they have assumed a kind of control this way, and I will just close by throwing a few roses to the committee, rather than a brickbat.

Thank you very kindly.

Senator BIBLE. Well, thank you, Mr. Maxwell. We appreciate that very kindly.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HOWARD R. MAXWELL, III

It is the desire of four citizens to make known their wishes regarding the setting aside of recreation land for future use. These people are myself, my wife, and my two children. We have, either separately or severally, visited national parks from coast to coast and are aware of the advantages offered by these institutions.

We wish to voice our most vigorous wish that the North Cascades area be incorporated into the National Park System; this area as described in the booklet "North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, a Proposal," March, 1967.

It is also our most vehement wish that any mining done anywhere in the country (specifically the Kennecott proposal) be constrained by regulations requiring the return to its natural state of any land marred by excavation.

It is our opinion that this land and other tracts like it must be reserved for the use of future generations.

When the original idea for the National Park System was put into effect, the parks were hardly overrun. In this day, it might be said that they are. It is our opinion that not enough land is being saved fast enough to supply the expanding population with equal opportunities equivalent to the area-population ratio of former times. This proposal is a step in the right direction.

The unbelievably considerate people who first started this idea could not have foreseen the developments of today and the crowding in existence even now. Even so, they made a start at remedying the situation. So far, all we have done is amplify what has been started. It would be better if our generation could come up with its own gift to the future, as well as protect gifts from the past. We also ask that other citizens carefully consider the welfare of future Americans as their welfare has been considered up to now. A compartive few may lose something and this is regrettable. However, literally milions of people will benefit from this kind of act. This makes it worth the effort.

It is the experience of the older two of the family that the mining industry has shown the most zealous lack of respect for the rights of others in its operations. We both come from Pennsylvania and have seen the desolation brought by the mining operation itself and the attendant degradation to the countryside for peripheral miles brought about by the casual disposal of waste. Also, people of the Philadelphia area become upset every summer when the culmination occurs of the coal regions using the Schuylkill River as its cesspool.

The citizens of Washington state should be "allowed" to vacation in "Philly" in August. They would then know this mess we do not want. They should be allowed to wander from Center County to Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania and admire to strip-mine operations. This would add whatever vehemence was needed to stop irresponsible land desecration.

Senator BIBLE. Earlier today we asked if there would be any questions of Dr. Crafts and Mrs. K. A. Lindahl of Rockport asked three questions. I think they have been furnished to him. Are you prepared to answer those now?

STATEMENT OF DR. CRAFTS—Resumed

Mr. CRAFTS. I have three questions, Senator Bible.

Senator BIBLE. Well, there were only three that I had been furnished, and I didn't want anybody to have the impression that Dr. Crafts was not going to answer them. He is going to answer them. But I don't know what his answer will be.

What will be done about blowdowns and overripe timber?

Dr. CRAFTS. This is really a question, Senator, that perhaps Mr. Hartzog could answer better than I could, because it is a management question with respect to the national parks, but in general under severe blowdowns, with danger of insect or epidemic disease, as a result of these blowdowns, the Park Service would go in and take the timber to

prevent the spread of insect epidemic or disease; I believe that is correct.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is the answer I gave earlier.

Dr. CRAFTS. The other question I have is:

How will forest fires be extinguished with no access roads, and who will supply the crew?

This again is a management question with respect to the national park; the Park Service would, in cooperation with the Forest Service, continue to handle the fire and suppression activities in essentially the same way it is being handled now. The two agencies work very closely in fire prevention and suppression activities and I think there would be no significant change. Again Mr. Hartzog can confirm this.

Mr. HARTZOG. I think, Mr. Chairman, for the record, it might be well to state that a very close liaison exists between the Park Service superintendent and the forest supervisors with respect to forest fire prevention programs, and this exists not only with respect to the two parks here in the State of Washington, but with respect to all national parks which adjoin national forests.

Senator BIBLE. We are very glad to have that for the record. Now the third question?

Dr. CRAFTS. The third question I have on this paper is:

Who will feed the loggers?

I could give a facetious answer to that, but I don't believe I should. That is a serious question. As we understand the timber situation, which I tried to explain this morning, there would be essentially no change in the amount of allowable cut within this area. There might be some slight reduction, but the number of dependent wood and sawmill workers on the reduction that would be involved would be in the neighborhood of 30 to 35 persons. This is a small number of people who would be affected adversely.

In the latter part of the report on the page number which I will give you in a moment—that is, page numbers 123 and 124 in the North Cascades Study Report—an estimate has been made with respect to the economic impact of the park, and the estimate is that based on the increased employment generated by the tourism through the area, and by the capital improvement that would be involved in developing the park, that there is an estimated increase in employment of between 1,000 and 1,500 persons, and I think that this should be made a part of the record, all of the analyses that we have made of the economic impact, and we have made analyses of that, and these reports are listed on, I think it is pages 11 and 12 of the report show that the net economic benefits from the establishment of the park will be very substantial.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Dr. Crafts. I appreciate having that additional information in the record. As we close this hearing I think it might be well, Senator Jackson, if you kept the record open until June 15 for the insertion of any additional material and any additional viewpoints. I think everyone in this area, no matter what their feelings are on the problems of mining and timbering and Forest Service versus Park Service, must admit that this one of the great, beautiful areas in this entire country. I have been over many of them.

You can travel the length and breadth of this land and you very seldom find, if ever, any place that is more beautiful than this. So I commend you, Senator Jackson. We will continue to work along and resolve as many of the differences as we can in this country of ours. Everybody doesn't see everything exactly alike, but we will do our best to give this rather immediate attention.

I have felt, over the years in my handling park problems, that you find the emotions and feelings and tensed-up spirits when you move into the areas involved, and that the sooner you make the decision, whatever it is, the better off everybody feels. So I would hope with your cooperation that we can move forward into this area. It seems to me that this is a quality area. I am not going to draw boundary lines; I am not that proficient. Every park that I have ever had, half the people come in and say it is too large and the other half come in and say it is too small. Senator Moss had a problem like that over in the Canyonlands, and we have it in every park that we go into. There is no magic answer to it. There are different philosophies and different theories. You can rest assured insofar as I am concerned as chairman of the Park subcommittee that we will move along as quickly as we can, giving due time for everybody to express their viewpoints. You should have a decision one way or the other, so this doesn't keep hanging over year after year.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, before we conclude, may I express my appreciation to you and to Senator Moss for coming out here to participate in these hearings?

I want to say to the people present, I am sure you are aware that while the Senate is in recess for the next 2 or 3 days, the Senators have problems in their own States to attend to. They made a special sacrifice in order to be here and participate. This is a Saturday, after all, and they will be working, yes, tomorrow, and Monday as well. We started on Thursday, so it has been a real working session. I want to express to both my colleagues our deep appreciation.

Senator BIBLE. I appreciate what you say. We are very happy to be here in the great State of yours, this wonder State, well represented by Senator Jackson.

Senator Moss might care to add something. He is an expert in this park.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I simply wish to say that I think we have had a great hearing today. It has been exhaustive in the testimony and exhausting in physical endurance, but we have heard, I think, all sides of the question from the ecology to the mining to timber to recreation. We have compiled a record from which the committee and eventually the Congress will have to make a decision as was pointed out by both chairmen here. It is a matter of coming to a judgment, finally, and the reason you elect your Congress is to make decisions of this sort.

Despite the fact that some have felt that the committee was leaning one way or the other, I can assure you that this will be given the most careful consideration. We will try to find the solution that seems best for the country as a whole.

This is a great, beautiful area of yours, and this may have been what seemed to influence us a bit. We had been over it just yesterday and

stayed last night right up in the area. The area is so beautiful that it seems to us that it should be preserved, perhaps. It is a great, wonderful area of yours, but it belongs not only to the State of Washington but also to the whole United States. If it is of national significance, it might well be a national park or a national recreation area. If you look at that terminology, you will see we are talking not about a local creation but one of national significance, and that is the viewpoint that we have to take. We come from a national continent. I think that the people have shown unusual interest here. You have been tolerant and you have expressed your views, some of them very pointedly, but that is exactly what the hearings are for.

I appreciate this opportunity to sit and hear the witnesses, and I regret that there was not 3 or 4 days, so we might have engaged in longer colloquy back and forth. I think we have the essential record made. I express appreciation to Senator Jackson, the chairman of the full committee, and Senator Bible, the chairman of the subcommittee. I work with these two Senators all the time, in this area as well as others on the Interior Committee. This area presents one of the great potentials that I have seen in a national park-recreation-wilderness system.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator Moss. You have been a very patient audience, and I see we have at least a few of you remaining.

If there are any statements that have been submitted for the record that we have not previously acknowledged, they may be printed in the record at this point.

(The statements referred to follow:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. W. V. TAYLOR, KENT, WASH.

I wish to go on record as being against the Senate Bill No. 1321. I am for the National Forest Service. They are doing a very fine job.

I was born in Seattle. I have lived in Kent the past twenty-three years. I have watched a small town grow to a big industrial area. They call this "Progress".

I have long been an avid hiker. I have seen a lot of the North Cascades area. My husband has seen more, as he does a lot of hunting. We also own a business there, and own some stock in the Silver Queen Mining and Milling Company, located on the Cascade River.

The "Progress" of the mines are starting, but an effort by non-miners is being put forth to stop this "Progress". Should the miners stand by and let this happen? There would be no stopping them if gold could be found in a big supply, and the very ones that are crying for a park today would be the ones that would be crying, "Who made these crazy mining laws?"

God put these resources here for all to find. There is a lot of work to get a mine in production, and get the ore to the smelters. The miners in this area are hardworking people.

Man has made a road to a man-made lake. Was this desecration? "No," they say it is beauty; but want to shut up the natural beauty of the surrounding territory on an iron fence with a few gates for hikers. The hikers that pick a berry will be fined. It is not to be done in a Cascade National Park. No hunting, no fishing, no huckleberry picking; just hiking.

If there must be a park, then use only the portion north of the Skagit River and east of Ross Lake. This has very little fish and very little game. Only ice and snow most of the year, whereas the southern tales in the Red Mountain claims of the Silver Queen Mining and Milling Company.

Most of the people in this state make their living from minerals. What would happen if the miners stopped mining. Most of our stockpiles are gone. Our country needs all the minerals that can be found.

This Skagit County needs any new business that can come this way. It seems to me that others tell us what to do when progress comes our way. The aluminum

plant was one, the Kennecott Mine is another. What next? Why the Thunder Creek Dam! Why not another man-made lake? It would be beautiful too, and there would be more campsites for the general public; more scenery; more birds for the bird watchers to watch.

Let this be put to a vote in the state of Washington only. This is the only way some of the people would ever know about such a law. I speak for all the people that are too shy to speak for themselves, that are against the Senate Bill No. 1321, as it stands.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM R. WILLIS, ANACORTES, WASH.

My name is William R. Willis, residing at 2120-10th Street, Anacortes, Washington. I am an avid sportsman and have been all my adult life, and although I both hunt and fish, I would like to direct my remarks to fishing primarily at this Hearing.

I would like to go on record in favoring the multi-usage concept for the North Cascades rather than the limited and restricted usage embodied in the Wilderness Bill. To go to restricted usage is a step backward. I honestly feel it will not serve the best interest of sportsmen and those who love the outdoors.

The Washington State Department of Game has since World War II compiled an astounding record in its enlightened fish and game program. Working with various State and Federal agencies within the multi-usage program of land management, they have accomplished a most enviable record. In the face of the loss of considerable spawning grounds due to dams and stream erosion, we enjoy today unexcelled fishing for steelhead and salmon. This has been accomplished by the application of advanced techniques of fish culture. The facts are that Mother Nature under the most favorable conditions of the past could not equal the production of fish that our waters provide through modern fish management for recreation and enjoyment of fishermen.

Under the Wilderness Bill the helping hand of enlightened game management will be withdrawn and nature will be on her own. The results are that fishing will deteriorate at a rapid pace.

Washington State has also been a leader in the technique of lake rehabilitation. So successful has this program been that many States are now engaged in this program. Today even in the face of greater and greater fishing pressure the number of fish taken per fishing hour continues to go up. Under the Wilderness concept this type of water management will not be available, and fishing in the effected waters can only deteriorate.

In conclusion, I would like to point out one other area where good game management has resulted in providing hundreds of thousand of recreation hours for outdoor men. By the introduction and management of the exotic "chuckor" partridge into the scab lands of the Far West, we now find thousands of square miles of marginal and heretofore useless land now made available for recreation purposes.

Wilderness area concept rules out such game management breakthroughs, and the loss will be to the person who with more and more leisure time on his hands desperately needs more healthful outdoor activities. Let us develop our recreational potential of our woods and streams within the concept of conservation and good management, rather than impose restrictions of limited usage that fails to produce the necessary objective of outdoor recreation for a rapidly growing population.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JOHN H. MARTINSON, ANACORTES, WASH.

My name is John H. Martinson, residing at 810 38th Street, Anacortes, Washington.

I am opposed to Senate Bill S–1321, along with thousands of others I derive my livelihood from the forest products industry.

Many of our smaller communities are primarily dependent upon the wood industry in their area and withdrawal of raw material would have a profound impact on the economy of those communities.

This would eventually force many of those preferring to live and raise their families in small rural communities to move to the concrete jungles.

At the dedication of the Forest Service on February 1, 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt issued through Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson the following charge to the Chief Forester: Quote.

"In the management of each reserve, local questions will be decided on local grounds; the dominant industry will be considered first . . . and where conflicting interests must be reconciled the question will always be decided from the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

There is already a sufficient Wilderness Area set aside for the few individuals who can afford the luxury of mountain climbing.

The multitude that must obtain their outdoor recreation weekends with their families are thankful for the excellent manner in which the Forest Service has managed the forest under the present multiple use facilities, providing access roads for hunters, fishermen, and campers, and a sustained yield growth of raw material.

STATEMENT OF WENDELL A. HILDEBRAND

My name is Wendell A. Hildebrand, private citizen. I wish to protest the establishment of the proposed North Cascades National Park, the proposed Pasayatan Wilderness area, as well as the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

As a former Scouter, I feel that the establishment of these areas under National Park supervision will be a blow to the future camping activities of many Boy Scouts to be, as well as camping activities of any organized Youth Group. This is in effect a denial of the heritage of the outdoors which is a vital part of many organized youth groups.

Scouting has for many years had a very fine working relationship with the Forest Service. In many areas of the West, scouting has had camp sites made available to councils under a lease arrangement with the Forest Service. Special Use leases; land owned by the Government leased by the Council of the Area. One such outstanding example would be Camp Billy Rice near Boise, Idaho, which has been in use over thirty years. I am sure I would be conservative if I stated that over half of the Councils in Region II, which includes several of our Western States, use camp sites leased from the Forest Service. Such an arrangement would no longer be available to the youth of this area should these proposed parks be established on any land now administered by the Forest Service.

I cannot urge strongly enough that the administration of any lands for these proposed National Parks, and Wilderness Areas, be continued under the management of the Forest Service which in the past has done so much for the scouting movement.

STATEMENT OF RAY NELSON

As a private citizen, avid hunter, fisherman and outdoorsman, please accept my protest on the proposed Senate Bill S–1321. This bill to set aside more wilderness area for use by a very small minority of the public with the time, money and equipment to fly or pack into by horseback, does not take into consideration the thousands of people who hunt, fish, collect rocks, or just like to pick a few wild berries. We already have thousands of acres of wilderness area for the benefit of a small amount of people. Most of our hunting and fishing areas that are accessible to the public are already over crowded and with the tremendous increase each year, where will we be able to enjoy the outdoors if we continue to lock up more of our forests.

Under the present program of the Forest Service, with its selective logging, we have more roads for the public to use, not only for hunting and fishing, but for the thousands of campers to just enjoy looking at the scenery they would otherwise never see. We also have more game than we had twenty-five years ago. Deer, elk, and large game, need new growth in our forests in order to provide enough feed to survive.

In the Wilderness Area the game department is not responsible for restocking streams and upland lakes. Many of these lakes are not able to restock themselves. It would not be too long before the fish would be gone completely.

Washington State now has one of the best programs relating to hunting and fishing in the United States. I believe we should continue to open more area to

the vast majority of people, rather than close outdoor area to a favored few. The present Wilderness Areas should be left for those people that are able to take advantage of them, but please consider the fact that most of the public cannot.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JACK WYLIE, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, SKAGIT COUNTY, WASH.

Testimony presented by Skagit County Board of Commissioners to be entered in the record of Public Hearing of Senate Committee of U.S. Department of Interior at Mount Vernon, Washington, May 27, 1967 on Senate Bill 1321, North Cascade National Park-Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

On two previous occasions, the Skagit County Board of Commissioners has presented testimony at hearings on this subject, favoring a designation of National Recreation Area and Wilderness under the jurisdiction of U.S. Forest Service.

We have reviewed Senate Bill 1321 and find that provisions and designations included herein will fragment the North Cascades and in addition will grossly limit and certainly delay the development, utilization, and enjoyment of the vast recreation and scenic potential of this region.

We have reviewed the Report and Recommendations of Washington Governor Daniel J. Evans and have concluded that we will support this proposal without reservation. Our judgment is that provisions, designations, and department jurisdiction in this proposal offers a realistic approach to the timely total development and enjoyment of the area by the greatest number of people of our United States.

Our opinion in a capsule: We do not want the North Cascades locked up and preserved, instead, we want them opened up, developed, enjoyed and conserved.

We respectfully urge your committee to give serious consideration to informed opinions and recommendations shared by a majority of Washington state residents.

Senator BIBLE. We will stand in recess until 9 a.m., on May 29, when we will convene in the ballroom of the Cascadian Hotel in Wenatchee, Wash.

(Whereupon the hearing was recessed to May 29, 1967, in Wenatchee, Wash.)

THE NORTH CASCADES

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1967

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Wenatchee, Wash.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, in the main ballroom, Cascadian Hotel, Wenatchee, Wash., at 9 a.m. May 29, 1967, Senator Henry M. Jackson, (chairman of the full committee), presiding.

Present: Senators Jackson and Jordan of Idaho.

Also present: Congressman Thomas S. Foley, Fifth District, Washington.

Staff members present: William Van Ness, special assistant; and R. K. (Mike) Griswold, professional staff member.

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order. This subcommittee is meeting here in Wenatchee today to receive testimony on S. 1321, the bill to create a North Cascades National Park, a Ross Lake National Recreational Area, establish the Pasayten Wilderness Area, and make two adjustments in the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

A 2-day hearing was held in Washington, D.C., on April 24 and 25. In addition, some of you may recall that hearings were held in February of 1966 on the North Cascades Study Tteam Report. We heard in those 2 days over 200 witnesses. This hearing was unique in that a hearing has never been held before on a study team report. Prior to that the North Cascades study team held hearings throughout the Northwest, how many I do not recall; public hearings in which individual citizens and groups were given an opportunity to testify, I mention this only to bring home the fact that in my 27 years in Congress, I don't recall such extensive hearings being held on a given piece of legislation, both in Washington, D.C., and in the Northwest. I mention this only because now and then someone will say: "Well, you are cutting us off, you are not giving us a chance to be heard." I just wanted to make that statement for the record. As you know, this meeting today is primarily to allow people here in the immediate vicinity of the proposed areas to voice their opinions.

There is no need I think to attempt to describe this area. The people here in the Northwest know that it is indeed a special area; many refer to it as the American Alps. I might mention that the area became a part of the public domain in 1846 when the United States established title to the Oregon Territory. In 1905 it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture as a part of the national forest system.

One year later, in 1906, the first suggestion for a national park was made by the Mazamas Club with particular emphasis on Lake Chelan.

78-760—67——40

The first primitive area in the North Cascades was the Whatcom Primitive Area, dedicated in 1931.

I will skip mention of the many park and wilderness proposals in the years after, except to mention that they all pointed up the true unique quality of the scenery in the area.

In 1963, as I mentioned before, a study team was established to determine the management and administration of these lands which would best serve the public interest. I think we are fortunate this morning in having with us four of the five members of that team, Dr. Crafts, the head of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Dr. Selke, who is now in Portland, Mr. Arthur Greeley, who is the Associate Director of the Forest Service, and Mr. George Hartzog, the Director of the National Park Service.

The administration, using both the study report and the hearing record as guides, drafted the language of the bill before us now. This bill has received a great deal of notice by the people in this State and across the Nation. It is difficult for people to form opinions without being influenced to some degree by misunderstandings which are bound to occur. I might say, on the lighter side, I received an irate letter from a well-intentioned lady in Oregon to the effect that she thought I had introduced legislation designed to convert the Glacier Peak area into a strip mine.

A great number of you wish to be heard today, and just to give you some indication of the problem we have up at the head table, we now have 80 witnesses who have requested to be heard.

I want to move as fairly and carefully as we can to see that everyone is heard and in this connection, we'll start out under the 5-minute rule. It is going to be real late, even if we stay to the 5-minute rule, and we may have to further curtail the time. The point I wish to emphasize is that your statement, if you have a written statement, will be put in the record in full. It would be extremely helpful if you could, in your verbal presentations, avoid repetitive testimony. There is no objection to your written statement being repetitive, but I think you will all agree that it doesn't serve a useful purpose just to repeat the same thing that other witnesses have covered in the verbal presentation. You should put your entire statement in the record and then endeavor to address yourself to new evidence and new material. This will be extremely helpful to us and those near the end of the list. You will have until June 15 to put any additional material you deem appropriate in the record, and which the committee judges not to be too lengthy. Obviously you can't put hundreds of pages into the record, because we do have to pay for printing. We will be fair about it and, if your statement is not complete today, you have until June 15 to put in your statement in full.

The procedure is to present your statement to Mr. Van Ness or Mr. Griswold, from the Senate Interior Committee, before your appearance, and then the reporter will have an opportunity to have the statement before you commence on your opening statement.

Now, it is a real pleasure for me to welcome back once again our next door neighbor, Senator Len Jordan, who is a senior member on the Senate Interior Committee. He is, as you know, a former Governor of the great State of Idaho, and after that he was on the International

Joint Commission dealing with the problems between Canada and the United States; everything from water resources to the usual boundary incursions that happen now and then between our friends to the north.

Senator Jordan, we are delighted to welcome you back. I want to thank you for the great job you did in connection with our 1966 hearings in Seattle, when we had some 200-odd witnesses. Maybe you would like to make a comment.

STATEMENT OF HON. LEN B. JORDAN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am delighted to be here in this beautiful North Cascades area; that is, adjacent to the North Cascades. Being a northwesterner, I need the mountains. I can't see the mountains out of my window in the Senate Office Building, so the walls in my office are covered with mountain pictures. I am a mountain man, I love this kind of country. I am pleased to be here in the State of our distinguished chairman, who is doing such a good job for us in his capacity as chairman of the Interior Committee of the Senate, among his many other duties.

Because I see this long witness list of some 80 witnesses, and realizing as I do how absolutely important it is to give everyone a chance to express himself at these hearings, I shall not add any more remarks at this time. Thank you so much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Jordan.

We are very pleased to be in the congressional district of Tom Foley. Congressman Foley has come far up the ladder on the House Interior Committee as the result of certain adjustments that took place in the committee seniority system in the last election. Tom has been a very active member of the Interior Committee. We are delighted that he will be able to sit in the hearing and participate as if he were a member of the U.S. Senate, but don't move too fast in that regard, Tom.

STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Congressman FOLEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. As many of you in the room know, I used to be a staff member of the Senate Interior Committee. The dream of all staff people is to sit up with the committee, and I want to express my appreciation to you, Mr. Chairman, for permitting me to take part in the hearing. Secondly, I think I can speak for all of the residents of this congressional district who are, of course, so vitally interested in the proposal to create a national park. Whatever their opinions are, I know the people in this area appreciate the very obvious effort that has been made and is being made by the Senate committee to allow every person who has an opinion regarding this proposal to express it personally to the committee. I think it is unprecedented for the committee or any committee of Congress to hold three special hearings in the immediate area just this year alone. I know that everyone here recognizes and appreciates

that, and I would just like to add my note of appreciation to Senator Jordan. With that, I will yield back the mike.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Tom.

I think it would be helpful in connection with the various presentations that will be made here this morning if witnesses would offer alternative proposals. I know we have a tendency to be for or against something, but all legislation is the result of compromise in the end. We try to work out what we think represents the legislative judgment of many members of a given committee, and of the Senate and of the House. It is always helpful to have in the record options or alternatives. If you are against something, fine; if you are for something, fine; but I think it would be helpful to us in going through this record later, to give us the benefit of your judgment as to alternatives. In this way we can find solutions to some of these very vexing problems. With that we will start the hearing.

Our first witness, Mr. George Volker, director of planning, Chelan County Joint Planning Office, Wenatchee.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE VOLKER, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING, CHELAN COUNTY JOINT PLANNING OFFICE, WENATCHEE, WASH.

Mr. VOLKER. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, ladies, and gentlemen, my name is George R. Volker. I am director of planning for the joint planning office in Wenatchee, Wash. That office serves as the administrative arm of the Chelan County Planning Commission.

The Chelan County Planning Commission has been organized under statutory authority of the State of Washington since 1935. The commission is charged under section 35.63.060 of the Revised Code of Washington with the authority and responsibility to (1) make inquiries and investigations concerning the resources of the County; (2) to formulate plans for the conservation of such resources; (3) to make recommendations as to the best methods of such resource conservation, utilization, and development; and (4) to cooperate with other public agencies including the U.S. Government in such planning, conservation, and development.

Geographically, approximately one-fifth of the proposed North Cascades National Park is situated within Chelan County, including the strategically located Stehekin area and upper Lake Chelan. The proximity of the total North Cascades study area to Chelan County and to the total environment with whihc this county is a part requires our continuing attention.

The Chelan County Planning Commission is pursuing its functions of formulating plans for the conservation, utilization, and development of the county's resources necessarily has an interest in how the lands and waters within and adjacent to Chelan County are put to use or to misuse. We are concerned with the social, economic, and timely use of all physical resources.

In the matters now before this committee the Chelan County Planning Commission cannot be concerned with the mechanics of how these resources are to be utilized. To this body it simply is a question of use, not of administration. Consequently, the planning commission is

not here today to debate the merits or demerits of one or another administrative agency in the management of the North Cascades. We do feel that it is appropriate to be recorded with respect to the manner in which the North Cascades are put to use.

Believing our local concern for and our pride in the North Cascades to be more than provincial in origin, the Chelan County Planning Commission feels that some kind of national significance needs to be given to the North Cascades. This magnificent heritage must be shared with the whole Nation, and perhaps the world. The world is growing smaller daily and in our Nation we shall see the U.S. population of nearly 200 million rise to twice that number within the next two or three generations. Four hundred million people will provide recreational demands unheard of today. We must provide for the needs of our children's children by preserving and organizing our physical resources today. The singular most important resource of our Nation is our people. Their physical and emotional well-being will continue to be enriched by the irreplaceable gifts of nature. The North Cascades are one of these gifts.

There are two categories of resources in the North Cascades: (1) The tangible, quantitative natural resource like timber, water, and minerals; (2) the intangible esthetic resource. Both of these resources are marketable but one does not have a measurable value per unit. The national, regional, and local interests can be served by utilizing all of the several resources through effective management. It is not a question of use or nonuse of a given resource, but one of use and preservation.

The Chelan County Planning Commission makes the following recommendations:

1. A select primitive area with unique characteristics should be preserved in its natural state without disturbance for the sake of the many millions after us whose only knowledge, let alone experience, with one of nature's phenomena will be because this area was set aside by us today for that reason. The esthetic resource, unlike the mineral resource, can itself be used and preserved at the same time.

2. There is much of the North Cascades that should be made available to all peoples with unlimited access for all recreational purposes—fishing, hunting, rock-hounding, camping, hiking, and skiing where feasible. Chelan County is quick to acknowledge the tremendous impact that tourism and visitor activity have to our local economy. Being close to the virtues of the North Cascades means knowing the importance of free access.

3. A reasonable continuation of harvesting of the forest and mineral resource should be allowed. Such activity is vital to our local and national economy. This recommendation carries with it certain qualifications. Harvesting does not mean "exploitation" in the unpopular sense of the term. There should be scientific utilization of these physical resources with the paramount objective not to destroy or ravage what cannot be replaced by nature. This does not mean clear-cut logging or abuses to the earth resulting in pollution, water pollution, air pollution, or visual pollution. As our Congressman Tom Foley stated only last week, "Next to our human resource, beauty is our greatest asset."

4. More realistic procedures must be established for the management of all resources. In the long term recreation is likely to prove the most profitable use. Mining must be allowed, for example, but to a degree and in places where it does not destroy another unique resource which most assuredly cannot be replaced, and for which no substitute is likely to be found. Substitution for materials and processes is the very nature of progress and technology. When use begins to damage or destroy its object, some alternative method of use or increased control of use must be developed.

In summary, the answer to how the North Cascades are to be used is neither black nor white. No present form of Federal administration strikes the balance between use and preservation which is best for the North Cascades.

We in Chelan County cannot help but feel that this magnificient heritage is deserving of new methods, of a new approach to its preservation, conservation, utilization, and development. Why not provide a unique combination of the best management features of each agency in a new and superior program for a superior area that deserves such attention?

We, who are so close to the scene tend to take a provincial attitude. Oftentimes we think of ourselves as a parent or even a temporary guardian who is reluctantly watching our daughter grow into womanhood soon to be cared for by another. Now that the North Cascades has matured and is about to enter into a new role cherish her, do not abuse her, and she will return your care manifold.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Volker. Are there any questions of Mr. Volker? Thank you for a fine statement.

Our next witness is Mr. W. E. Barnes, Washington Cattlemen's Association, of Tonasket.

STATEMENT OF W. E. BARNES, WASHINGTON CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. BARNES. My name is W. E. Barnes, I reside on a ranch near Tonasket in Okanogan County. I am here today to testify on behalf of the Washington Cattlemen's Association and its some 3,500 members in opposition to the establishment of this huge North Cascade National Park.

Our organization has long supported the multiple-use concept of public land management. This testimony is not brought about from a selfish viewpoint, as very little grazing is in question. However, ranchers are primarily conservationists—they have to be to survive—it is from this cause we speak—the development and conservation of our renewable natural resources.

Let not the recreation hysteria stampede us into locking up these huge areas of natural resources. Rather let us consider the population explosion which is taking place here in our country. Right today we are fast approaching the 200 million mark and the time is not too far in the future when every natural resource on both public and private land will be needed to help feed, clothe, and shelter our people. Now is the time to start planning and developing these resources in a strict and diligent manner instead of withdrawing them by an act of Con-

gress. At the same time the need for the recreation uses of this area must be planned and action taken to insure its continued priority for our future generations.

Our deepest concern should be the water resources of this area. These watersheds will have to be developed and vigorously managed if the ever increasing metropolitan, urban, and agricultural areas surrounding the North Cascades are to continue to be supplied with fresh, pure water. Look out your car windows as you cross the mountains at this time of year and note the swollen creeks and rivers. Sometime in the near future this water must be controlled—not here in the valleys but near its source.

Under the present administrative department the utilization of the renewable resources can be accomplished and still the scenic natural beauty can be protected and the recreation potential of the area developed, thus bringing about the greatest use for the greatest number.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Barnes, for your statement. We appreciate having your judgment.

Our next witness is a representative of the Conservation, Education and Action Council, University of Washington, Seattle. Will you state your name for the record?

Mrs. COLE. I am Mrs. Cynthia Cole.

Senator JACKSON. You are here representing the conservation, education, and action council? All right.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CYNTHIA COLE, REPRESENTING THE CONSERVATION, EDUCATION, AND ACTION COUNCIL, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Mrs. COLE. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, I would like to present testimony for the Conservation Council of the University of Washington. We are a student, faculty, and staff organization of 100 engaged in educating the university community in the wise use of man's natural environment. We feel that one of the greatest examples of such natural environment is the North Cascades and that the wisest use for it is preservation in a national park.

As students, we all are particularly amazed when opponents of national parks claim that only the rich can enjoy a park's back country. Many of us have incomes which would make us eligible for the President's poverty programs, yet have made numerous trips into the back country. I might add that we would never have been able to finance any kind of traveling vacation other than one in which our feet were called upon to serve their normal function of walking.

Secondly, we students question forest service management of some areas. The Forest Service performs a much-needed service in managing suitable timberlands for cutting. In some parts of the North Cascades, however, the Forest Service itself has decided to preserve the timber and set this timber aside as long ago as 30 years. Because the Forest Service is primarily in the timber business and the Park Service in the recreation business, the Forest Service should be spared the unwelcome burden of managing the lands proposed for a national park. It would seem that the Forest Service might agree in the light of its commendable cooperation with this bill.

Therefore, we students support S. 1321, with the amendments given in our previous testimony, as fine legislation and as a fine future for the North Cascades.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much for your statement.

Mrs. Diane Stocker, Outdoors Unlimited, Yakima.

Reverend JOHNSON. I am taking her place, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. All right, Reverend Johnson.

STATEMENT OF REV. RILEY JOHNSON, PRESIDENT, OUTDOORS UNLIMITED

Reverend JOHNSON. I am the Reverend Riley Johnson, president of Outdoors Unlimited, an organization of 127,000 citizens, primarily in the State of Washington. In lieu of taking all of your time this morning, we had so many speeches if you will remember in Mount Vernon the other day——

Senator JACKSON. I wouldn't confine it just to Mount Vernon.

Reverend JOHNSON. Well, Mount Vernon got a little long, if you remember.

Senator JACKSON. I remember pretty well.

Reverend JOHNSON. I imagine.

I will make my statement in three sentences. We oppose a third national park. We offer an alternative which I will submit in written form, which we feel is practical, and there is one point I would like to make strongly, because we end up with printed records which the Members of the Congress, who are not able to avail themselves of these hearings, must look to for reference. Mrs. May, the Congresswoman from the Fourth District, assures me of this, and while I recognize the financial limitations of the Government of the United States, I would ask that the 20,000 signatures on the petitions that I am presenting to you, in excess of 20,000 people who had to go to work this morning, so they can pay their income tax, that their names be printed in the journal as they are unable to be physically present and to testify. I think those names show to the Members of Congress the wide variety of peoples, locations, who are in strong protest to this third park and I would ask that the cost of this, which is somewhat not excessive, not in comparison with some Interior Department pamphlets that are printed, and so on, strongly advocating positions, be printed, and I would thank you for that consideration and ask that the names of these people be printed, as they are a large number of voters and taxpayers of our good State.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we will consider it, Reverend Johnson. This will depend on how many others ask, because we could get into a big printing problem.

Reverend JOHNSON. Well, you seem to print a lot of other material.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I——

Reverend JOHNSON (interrupting). And I think the taxpayers would appreciate it.

Senator JACKSON. I understand that. That is a matter of judgment, I think.

Reverend JOHNSON. The thing is we are simply petitioning you as the electorate of this State for this consideration.

Senator JACKSON. I understand that. I say it is a matter of judgment.

Reverend JOHNSON. Senator, sometimes the judgment of the committee is not the judgment of the electorate.

Senator JACKSON. Well, there is a means of redress.

Reverend JOHNSON. We recognize this fact, thank Heavens, but we would like to have this printed and I make this point strongly.

Senator JACKSON. I understand your views——

Reverend JOHNSON (interrupting). I also understand yours, Senator. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. We will consider it carefully. I think the people who elect us to office ask us to be sensible and reasonable.

Reverend JOHNSON. I am very sure of that, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. We will try to do that. Now, do all of them understand that their names may be printed in the record?

Reverend JOHNSON. They would like to have that done.

Senator JACKSON. They so requested, all 20,000?

Reverend JOHNSON. Those people that were solicited, they were asked on this basis, that it would be a part of the public record.

Senator JACKSON. Does it say so on the petition?

Reverend JOHNSON. It explains it thoroughly, Senator. They recognize that it was to go into the public record.

Senator JACKSON. The petition so states?

Reverend JOHNSON. The statement is very public, yes, sir, it is addressed to the Members of Congress. This type of petition is expected to be——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Well, here is what it says——

Reverend JOHNSON (interrupting). I read it.

Senator JACKSON. Well, maybe the public, Reverend Johnson, let's be fair——

Reverend JOHNSON (interrupting). Oh, I am.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I'm sure you are, but let me read it anyway.

We, your petitioners, strongly request and urge that the area known as the North Cascades continue to be managed by the currently assigned management agencies, Mt. Rainier National Park by the National Park Service and the remainder of the Federal lands by the United States Forest Service under the systems of wilderness, primitive areas and other land designation terms used by the United States Forest Service. We further petition the third National Park in the State of Washington be not created anywhere in the North Cascades area.

I don't see anything in this statement in which they have asked this be——

Reverend JOHNSON (interrupting). The people who signed the petition—our solicitation was on that basis, that it would be part of the record, Senator, they had no other reason——

Senator JACKSON. Well, you said it was in the petition, that is what I asked.

Reverend JOHNSON. No; I said the petition made it a public document, that was understood. Very thoroughly.

Senator JACKSON. What is the judgment here about the Olympic National Park?

Reverend JOHNSON. Well, we say very plainly that what is left we would retain the administration of things as they stood, as they affected the North Cascades, what we are concerned with.

Senator JACKSON. No; it says here Mount Rainier National Park by the National Park Service.

Reverend JOHNSON. Yes, that is correct.

Senator JACKSON. And the remainder of the Federal lands by the U.S. Forest Service. Does that mean the Olympic National Park would be under the Forest Service?

Reverend JOHNSON. I think you will find in some of the letters that we are submitting there will be suggestions for change, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. No, no, I am asking what does this petition——

Reverend JOHNSON. This petition did not discuss the Olympic Park as you can read.

Senator JACKSON. Well, it is very confusing.

Reverend JOHNSON. Well, I don't find that too confusing.

Senator JACKSON. I will repeat it to you. It says Mount Rainier——

Reverend JOHNSON (interrupting). I read it. I wrote it.

Senator JACKSON. Well, there's no point in proceeding any further on it. Thank you very much.

Reverend JOHNSON. Thank you, Senator.

(Subsequent to the hearing the following additional statement was received:)

STATEMENT OF LENA FLETCHER, FOR OUTDOORS UNLIMITED

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find some clippings from a tourist promotion section of the Port Angeles paper. The Park Service habitually releases pictures and informative material about areas *outside* the Olympic Park with the implication that these are part of the Olympic Park.

The Pacific Beaches fronting the Queets Beach strip by legislative act were set aside as public highways and recreation reserves *many years ago*. They had become a state owned area under the enabling act of 1889. At the time only 800 feet of the total between Queets and the Straits had already been converted to private ownership. The rest was reserved.

When the National Park Service made the Queets Beach land grab under the representation of a bona fide P.W.A. and with funds designed for public relief connected with "depression" legislation and unemployment, the Federal Court under which this condemnation process was carried out exempted *all* public highways from the taking so very automatically any existing public highway was out, that included U.S. 101, county roads, and of course the Pacific Beaches which remained State lands. This State ownership without exception was confirmed in the more recent Federal Tide Lands acts!

Now of course the whole hidden purposes of the Queets Beach was the possession of the ocean beaches and their addition to the Olympic Park, something Congress had refused to directly approve. So the Park Service entirely disregarding court orders and in utter disregard of the Olympic Park laws, proceeded to draw up the Queets Beach proclamation and have President Truman sign not only the *possibly* eligible lands of P.W.A. 723 W&B to the Olympic Park, but many areas that could not be legally added by any interpretation of the Congress enacted Olympic Park Bill of June 1938. There were no exceptions listed—such as the State Beaches. U.S. 101, various fractions of private lands that had been excluded by court directive or acquired in conditions of error, etc. For instance it was assumed in the suit that ownerships of uplands extended to a river whereas all ownerships in the area went by U.S. Surveys and a strip of State shore lands and the State owned river beds never went to the private owner of patent grant as homestead lands given by the United States at time of settlement. It was opposed by then Governor Langlie but he was disregarded.

Doubtful legal questions that could need court test are: Could the area of a P.W.A. qualify as Olympic Park addition under the wording of the Olympic Park Bill which restricts such to lands (outside Forest Reserve boundaries) that the Govt. *may acquire by gift or purchase* in light of the sister bill H.R. 3660 *which was rejected* by Congress, and lists gift purchase or condemnation as al-

ternate eligible methods of acquisition. Under the Olympic Park Bill therefore would lands *acquired by condemnation* in guise of a P.W.A. be eligible for Queets Beach additions.

Also there is the question of the word added. Could a hiatus legally exist between the Olympic Park and its additions and if so how great a division is legally allowable.

Definitely ineligible for the Queets Beach are State owned tide and shorelands.

Taxpaying private lands.

Federal lands irrespective of how acquired antedating June 1938—Bird Reserves, scattered "left over" fractions of U.S. land neither Forest Reserve or other like lands lying *outside* the Olympic Forest Reserve boundaries Indian Reservation lands, etc.

If you are preparing to oppose a Cascades Park the Olympic Park is the very best reason you could find.

The Park Service never gives a straight answer so anyone in opposition *must go after fact.*

[From the Port Angeles Evening News—Vacationland Edition]

WORLD OF INTIMACY AND REMOTENESS

(By David O. Karraker, Olympic National Park Naturalist)

Flying over the mountains with the highest spire of Mount Olympus at your shoulder, you look down on a wild array of rock, snow, glaciers and the long, green valleys named Hoh, Bogachiel, Soleduck and Elwha. In the distance lies the Pacific Ocean. Spring has arrived but from this height its only indication is the gray water of the distant Hoh, carrying abundant sediment freed by glaciers and the melting snow.

In one great sweeping glance, you discover many values of this beautiful land. It is a rare spectacle but almost without meaning unless you have walked the trails, seen the forest and stumped along the beaches. In the next several months, thousands will experience these things.

It is a country with much to offer. Sparkling blue lakes and a multicolored array of wildflowers in the alpine land. Clean, cool wind and the sharp whistle of the marmot belong here. So do the living tongues of ice that slowly grind away at their rocky bases and shape the land. They are a reminder in miniature of the great glaciers that once coursed their way for hundreds of miles through this country.

The blue and purple of the Piper bellflower and the Flett violet may be relics of this time as well. They are found nowhere else and perhaps the isolation afforded by the great glaciers played a part in this.

Matted tangles of goat hair cling to the low bushes and a shaggy bearded face peers inquiringly at your approach. A golden eagle glides slowly over the mountain meadows, stops, drops, and with labored wing, beats rises with a still fighting ground squirrel. The squirrel frees itself and drops. The eagle plummets in pursuit and seizes the falling animal before it thuds into the rocks below. The shrill voices of a dozen marmots protest the coming tragedy. The squirrel is devoured and a hopeful raven waits for crumbs of the feast.

There are many things to discover in the high country. These are just a few.

Descending into the forest of great trees a myriad of rough, badly chewed trails cuts across the valley. This is the home of the Olympic elk, the largest elk in existence. They are traveling to the high country and their trails are everywhere. The paw marks of a great cat are boldly printed over the confusion of elk tracks.

Monarchs of trees are everywhere. People, young and old, marvel at the immensity. In the rain forest, the quiet of a cathedral prevails, muffled by the tapestry of millions of plants growing upon the ancient trees. These are the epiphytes; their nourishment is disintegrated bark, dust and rain water. They represent almost every major group of plants in the world and comprise a miniature jungle of moss, ferns, lichens, club moss and fungi. With a hand lens you can probe this intricate dwarf forest and discover a new world.

A new world of impressive magnitude also beckons along the wild Olympic coast. Miles and miles of beach—sand, rock and gravel. The giant jackstraws

of a thousand stranded beached logs are here, tossing and grinding with the storm tides. The bald eagle, our national emblem, this is one of the few remaining haunts in our nation. Scattered foot prints indicate a nighttime parade of deer, elk, raccoons, beach hoppers and skunks. Other prints belong to the legions of shorebirds, oystercatchers, and gulls that patrol the long beach.

Pools bristle with life, awaiting the return of the tide. Sea urchins, anemones, starfish, colorful tiny nudibranchs, little crabs and fish crowd together in the remaining water. A harbor seal, with the expression of a bored Olympic swimming champion, appraises hikers on the shore. A great whale leaps clear of the water far beyond the rocks and reefs.

All these things are a part of Olympic National Park. It is a tremendous variety unparalleled in the national park system. Each summer a varied program is offered to help people see and enjoy the natural history of the Park. If you would like to explore the alpine meadows or probe the mysteries of the rain forest, why not save the following schedule of activities. We hope to see you this summer.

[From the Port Angeles Evening News—Vacationland Edition]

BEACHCOMBERS SEEK MARINE TREASURES

(By Grace Charnell, Evening News Staff Writer)

Beachcombing has become a new art form.

With the regularity of the tides, beachcombers flock to the shores to find treasures cast up by the waves.

The Olympic Peninsula, nearly surrounded by beaches, is a beachcomber's paradise.

Combining a walk in the fresh sea air with a search for driftwood that looks interesting has become a favorite outing for increasing numbers of people.

What they do with the tons of "finds" they lug home from the beaches each weekend is becoming apparent at art shows which include sections for driftwood.

Weathered wood in myriad shapes inspires many craftsmen to make art objects and garnish useful articles for fun and profit.

Getting scarcer all the time, and therefore more exciting to find, are the glass floats from Japanese fish nets.

After storms the chances are better for finding such treasures, especially near LaPush and Mora beaches.

Near Sekiu and Clallam Bay the shore is full of oddly shaped rocks.

Near Twin a search for fossils and petrified wood is often fruitful.

Like blackberry pickers, beachcombers rarely give specific information about good hunting grounds.

Shells (occupied and vacated) are found on all the beaches, east and west of Port Angeles, especially at low tide.

A battered slat from a packing case, lettered in Japanese, ended up as part of a modern op sculpture.

Flower arrangers can't seem to get enough of the curly black branches of sea plants that dry on the beaches. They make handsome accents to many artistic creations.

Anyone with a yen to make mosaics can find agates and shells in all shapes around Tongue Point.

Fiberglas can encase special finds, preserving original color, for tiles, paperweights, buttons and hundreds of other uses.

All the beaches offer some variety of shellfish. The ocean beaches are the place to go for razor clams. Near Dungeness crabs are found.

Little neck, butter and steamer clams as well as geoducks are there for the digging near Sequim Bay State Park.

Anyone who returns emptyhanded from trips to beaches on the Peninsula "Just ain't trying."

(The pictures submitted are in the files of the committee.)

Senator JACKSON. The next witness is C. Meredith Harris, president, Chelan Box & Manufacturing Co., Chelan.

STATEMENT OF C. MEREDITH HARRIS, PRESIDENT, CHELAN BOX & MANUFACTURING CO., CHELAN, WASH.

Mr. HARRIS. Senator Jackson, I first wish to thank you and your committee for holding this hearing here in Wenatchee close to the people most affected by any legislation concerning the use of the land base of our area. From this fertile land of our Nation comes food, shelter, and fun. Our firm primarily fits in the shelter category although many people use roads constructed by us, forests protected from fire and disease by our employees, or docks and other facilities provided by us for their recreation on our lands or lands of the various Government agencies cooperating with us. These include the U.S. Forest Service, the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs, the State of Washingon's Department of Conservation and Development and Game Department, Chelan County, Chelan County Public Utility District, Chelan County Port District, and many others. As you see we not only are engaged in multiple use of our lands but also with multiple agencies. Every person at this hearing, has interests that are varied. For example, I am a fisherman, a hunter, a boater, a hiker, a user of National and State parks. These other uses have been covered well by individuals and organizations in these hearings. My remarks today will be directed primarily toward the growing and harvesting of our renewable resource, timber, and in the main about the Chelan Ranger District of the Wenatchee National Forest. My familiarity with this area will reach 50 years at my birthday this November.

Senator, you spoke in Seattle about confusion as to actual timber to be withdrawn from management by Senate bill S. 1321. I have been working with the so-called facts on the Stehekin Basin for many years and admit to being a litle confused myself. And then I go on, Senator, to the various records that have been made on the land and pick up the conclusion that is given that there are 11,256 acres on the Chelan Ranger District with an allowable cut of 3.1 million feet. Our own forester's cruise and growth figures show 17 percent of the 122,000 total acres or 20,740 acres with an annual allowable cut of 6 million feet. Changes in logging methods have made it possible to handle areas of this type with a minimum of disturbance. Our Swiss with their Wissen system and Bohemia Lumber Co., with their balloon logging are examples.

And then I go on to state that 6 million feet represents 42 jobs. This is not many jobs today on the coast, but I can assure you that in Chelan this is a lot of jobs. Then I drop down and I mention that I am an industrialist in a rural area which makes me a minority group to a certain extent, and you Senators have helped us a great deal. However, rules and regulations are still basically stacked for industry in the metropolitan area. The men and women though, who work for me, do so partly because of the land and its beauties. They are not interested in concrete jungles. This bill needs modification to help these people.

I also give another prophecy here, and that is from my experience fighting forest fires, starting when I was 12 and we had a bad one last year on Hornet Creek in 1966, I predicted the Agnes and Company Creek drainages in the Stehekin basin will under wilderness manage-

ment eventually have a lightning fire at the wrong time of year that will completely destroy the timber in those drainages. The fire we fought last year was controlled when it reached selective logging areas with road access and built in fire barriers. Fire is the normal restorative condition for east side forests in the virgin state. By preventing small fires and not removing dead and dying trees, the balance of nature is upset and eventually a holocaust such as the Sleeping Child fire occurs, and I know that Senator Jordan is familiar with that.

Based on the above analysis, my recommendation to your committee is as follows: (1) regardless of the final decision as to the agency to administer that area, the Stehekin basin including the commercial timber portions of the Agnes, Company, Flat, and Devore Creeks be included in a demonstration forest where newer methods of removing dead or dying timber will be used and shown to the general public; (2) that hunting be permited in this same area. Wildlife and modern timber management go hand in hand; (3) that private commercial recreation facilities be permitted below High Bridge on the Stehekin River; and (4) that the bill provide for joint administration of this area by the Forest Service, Park Service, and Washington State Department of Game. If this is not done, there will be a great deal of duplication of facilities and inconvenience recreationists. My experience working with all of these agencies indicates that such cooperation is possible. I, for one, do not subscribe to the theory that all good guys or all bad guys are in any particular agency or group. It is my understanding that the bill can be so written.

To sum up, we are discussing here today an area whose primary use in recreation, other specific uses such as wilderness or controlled timber and wildlife harvesting can be achieved and actually improve—and then I drop down and mention again the 42 additional forest jobs in perpetuity and the wildlife management jobs that can result. These results can and should be achieved without materially disturbing the present activities in Stehekin.

Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. So I can understand this a little better, would this be administered as a wilderness area under your tripartite administration? You have the Forest Service, Park Service, and State game commission, but I am trying to get in my own mind what kind of a program you recommend.

Mr. HARRIS. Well, now, I am assuming, Senator, that probably there will be a designated area, whether it is National Park I do not know, and you notice I do not speak either for or against. I am talking about uses. But you do have a problem on Lake Chelan. The entrance is at the mouth and people using this area will be going from possibly wilderness classification to possibly park, to private and back, and I believe it is possible to have these agencies work so that individuals such as a ranger, for example, could be designated to handle whatever the bill set up. I do not see that you have to designate a particular agency for a particular use. Now with your North Cross-State Highway, you have natural portals to enter and leave the park, but this is not true in Chelan.

Senator JACKSON. Would you permit timber cutting other than in

the demonstration forest, in which you would confine the timber operations to the removal of dead or dying timber?

Mr. HARRIS. No, I would not. The Forest Service at the present time has made studies and feels that recreation is the primary use of this area, and my concern is that these dead and dying trees be removed.

Senator JACKSON. Now one other thing. Where do you get your timber now, mostly from public sale?

Mr. HARRIS. About 98 percent from public sale, yes.

Senator JACKSON. The U.S. Forest Service?

Mr. HARRIS. Primarily, although we buy from the Department of Interior as well.

Senator JACKSON. Interior, U.S. Forest Service, and some State?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, there is some State, but not very much.

Senator JACKSON. But most of that 98 percent comes from what, Forest Service?

Mr. HARRIS. Forest Service is correct.

Senator JACKSON. Where are you cutting primarily?

Mr. HARRIS. In the Chelan drainage and the lower area of the Methow River.

Senator JACKSON. And that wouldn't be affected by this?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, it is, because the allowable cut for the entire area is based on the entire area. If the area is withdrawn, the allowable cut on the remaining forest is reduced.

Senator JACKSON. Well, this is a matter, you know, that we got into in Mt. Vernon. I hope that you will have a chance to talk to Mr. Greeley and Dr. Crafts about this. The general judgment that we have obtained is that the overall allowable cut would remain about as is in the entire area to be covered by the wilderness and by the proposed park.

Mr. HARRIS. I do not disagree with this, however as far as our own specific——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). You are referring to your own county?

Mr. HARRIS. This is all I am talking about. I am not familiar on the coast.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Harris, may I ask a question?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes.

Senator JORDAN. You expressed some concern about the possibility of forest fires under the management that is suggested here. Do you think the possibility of fire is greater under the proposal as outlined before us than it is under present administration?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes, I do, Senator Jordan. There are 5 acres in the Stehekin that I believe would have been logged under either the Park Service or the Forest Service; they are dead and dying. There is a small salvage logger that has worked there for many years, but under moratorium those trees are standing there.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Harris, I want to commend you for making some constructive suggestions. Your testimony has been very helpful to me.

Mr. HARRIS. Thank you, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

(The prepared statement follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF C. MEREDITH HARRIS, PRESIDENT, CHELAN BOX AND MANUFACTURING CO., INC., CHELAN, WASHINGTON

Senator Jackson, I first wish to thank you and your Committee for holding this hearing in Wenatchee close to the people most affected by any legislation concerning the use of the land base of our area. From this fertile land of our nation comes food, shelter and fun. Our firm primarily fits in the shelter category although many people use roads constructed by us, forests protected by fire and disease by our employees, or docks and other facilities provided by us for their recreation on our lands or lands of the various government agencies cooperating with us. These include the United States Forest Service, the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs, the State of Washington's Department of Conservation and Development and Game Department, Chelan County, Chelan County Public Utility District, Chelan County Port District, and many others. As you see we not only are engaged in multiple use of our lands but also with multiple agencies. Every person at this hearing has interests that are varied. For example, I am a fisherman, a hunter, a boater, a hiker, a user of national and state parks. These other uses have been covered well by individuals and organizations in these hearings. My remarks today will be directed primarily toward the growing and harvesting of our renewable resource, timber, and in the main about the Chelan Ranger District of the Wenatchee National Forest. My familiarity with this area will reach fifty years at my birthday this November.

Senator, you spoke in Seattle about confusion as to actual timber to be withdrawn from management by Senate Bill S 1321. I have been working with the so-called facts on the Stehekin basin for many years and admit to being a little confused myself. Let us examine these facts for a moment and perhaps we can arrive at some conclusions.

On Page 94 of the Study Team report, Figure #36, Note (1) says in part "This acreage in the Chelan Ranger District" referring to 122,000 acres in the Wenatchee National Forest included in the proposed North Cascades National Park. Page 95, Figure #374 indicates commercial forest lands of 25 thousand acres withdrawn from the growing of timber. Information supplied to me by the Western Wood Products Association show a total of 38,388 acres. They obtained this information from Region VI of the Forest Service. Of this 38,388 acres of land 11,256 acres are on the Chelan Ranger District with an allowable cut of 3.1 million feet under present landscape management cutting practices. Actual cruise and growth figures of my foresters indicate a commercial acreage of 17% of the 122,000 total acres or 20,740 acres with an annual allowable cut of 6.0 million feet. Changes in logging methods have made it possible to handle areas of this type with a minimum of disturbance. Our Swiss with their Wissen system and Bohemia Lumber Co. with their balloon logging are examples. What is the point of these figures? Studies made by Batelle for our State Land Commissioner, Bert Cole, indicate man hours of 14 per thousand board feet of logs produced regardless of where they were finally processed. Six million feet times 14 gives 84,000 man hours per year or approximately 42 jobs. In Seattle or Everett that is not very many jobs but I can assure you that in a rural area like Chelan that is a tremendous number of jobs. The agriculture and tourist industries in that area are both seasonal by nature. The tourist industry up lake no matter how administered will never be heavy. The mass recreationist still travels by automobile.

Senators, I sit before you today in a definite minority position. I am a small industrialist. Capital investments for new machinery and methods require capital that is making fewer of us each day. Secondly, as an industrialist in a rural area, I have problems. In spite of the help that several of you have given us, the rules and regulations are stacked for industry in the metropolitan area. However, the men and women who work for me do so partly because of the land and its beauties. They are not interested in concrete jungles. This bill needs modification. While making prophecies, I will make another.

From my many years of experience fighting forest fires, the first one at the age of 12 and the most recent, the Hornet Creek fire on the Entiat in 1966, I predict that the Agnes and Company Creek drainages in the Stehekin basin will under wilderness management eventually have a lightning fire at the wrong time of year that will completely destroy the timber in those drainages. The fire we fought last year was controlled when it reached selective logging areas with road access

and built in fire barriers. Fire is the normal restorative condition for east side forests in the virgin state. By preventing small fires and not removing dead and dying trees, the balance of nature is upset and eventually a holocaust such as the Sleeping Child fire occurs.

Based on the above analysis my recommendation to your committee is as follows: (1) Regardless of the final decision as to the agency to administer that area, the Stehekin basin including the commercial timber portions of the Agnes, Company, Flat and Devore Creeks be included in a Demonstration Forest where newer methods of removing dead or dying timber will be used and shown to the general public. (2) That hunting be permitted in this same area. Wild life and modern timber management go hand in hand. (3) That private commercial recreation facilities be permitted below High Bridge on the Stehekin River. (4) That the bill provide for joint administration of this area by the Forest Service, Park Service and Washington State Department of Game. If this is not done, there will be a great deal of duplication of facilities and inconvenience to recreationists. My experience working with all of these agencies indicates that such cooperation is possible.

I, for one, do not subscribe to the theory that all good guys or all bad guys are in any particular agency or group. It is my understanding that the bill that is passed by Congress can achieve any of these objectives by proper language in the act. All of these agencies have had experience with multiple use.

To sum up, we are discussing here today an area whose primary use is recreation; other specific uses such as wilderness or controlled timber and wild life harvesting can be achieved and actually improve the scenic and recreational uses of the area. Private individuals are now seeking out an existence on a seasonal basis at the head of Lake Chelan by looking after tourist needs in the Summer and engaging in other activities the rest of the year. They will be badly needed if Stehekin is to be reached only by boat or air.

The proposals I suggest would provide a minimum of 42 additional forest jobs in perpetuity and several more in wild life management without materially disturbing the present activities in Stehekin. These results can and should be achieved. Thank you again Senators for your time.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Norman Richardson, Washington State Sportsmen's Council of Vancouver? Mr. Richardson?

STATEMENT OF NORMAN RICHARDSON, WASHINGTON STATE SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, my brother is listed on this witness list as No. 21. He couldn't be here and I would like to represent him as well as myself.

Senator JACKSON. Don Richardson? You are covering for him as well as yourself?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes. Since his views are a little different than mine, I will have to wear two hats.

I am Norman Richardson, my home is 602 West Bartlett, Selah, Wash.

In the interest of time, Senators, I will go right to my comments.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. The entire statement will be in the record.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Briefly, I would like to say that the hunters of the State of Washington are being pushed into a corner. It looks from the industrial and urban development of today that from Bellingham to the Oregon border we will have a complete city running all the way down the coast of Washington. We are being pushed from the west coast toward the mountains. If a national park is put above us, that pushes us down some more. We feel that the hunters are being pushed into a corner and that we will not have, after the national park plans are completed, and the present provisions of Senate bill 1321 are extended, as they will be, as national parks historically have been extended, that the hunters will be out of business.

That would suffice for my statement.

Senator JACKSON. Now let me ask you about your point No. 4, Mr. Richardson, "Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be enlarged." Can you expand on that or submit it for the record? That is on your second page, point 4.

Mr. RICHARDSON. To the extent that it has been recommended.

Senator JACKSON. Well, in other words you favor the additions to the wilderness areas? The proposed additions?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Right. I see what you mean. As indicated in the bill before us?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Right, fine, sir.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF NORMAN RICHARDSON, SELAH, WASHINGTON

I am Norman Richardson, Third Vice President of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council. My home is 602 West Bartlett, Selah, Washington.

Mr. Chairman, as I understand S. 1321, it would do the following:

1. Establish a two unit North Cascades National Park of 570,000 acres to be administered by the National Park Service.

2. Establish a Ross Lake National Recreation Area of 100,000 acres, also under the administration of the National Park Service.

3. Develop from the North Cascades Primitive Area the Pasayten Wilderness Area.

4. Add more land to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

My comments on these points are as follows:

1. I am opposed to the designation of any of the North Cascades Area as a National Park, predicating my position on four principal considerations.

a. The State of Washington already has two National Parks (Olympia and Mt. Ranier) with a total area of more than one million acres, as well as several Indian, military and atomic energy reservations where hunting and fishing is denied or restricted.

b. There should be no reduction in the overall hunting area, both from the viewpoint of proper wildlife management and for recreation.

c. Park management means no wildlife management. The slaughter of elk in Yellowstone National Park by Park employees is a recent example.

d. The National Park Service is committed to a single use policy which completely ignores the recreational needs of today's America.

2. The Ross Lake National Recreation area should continue under the realistic and modern management of the U.S. Forest Service.

3. I agree with recommendations that wilderness status be given the Pasayten area.

4. Glacier Peak Wilderness Areas should be enlarged.

I vigorously recommend that all the North Cascades area remain under the administration of the U.S. Forest Service, principally because the Forest Service has proved its ability to manage wildlife and meet the recreational needs of the people.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I feel that as our Senator you will not forget the 800,000 people in this State who hunt and fish.

Thank you for this opportunity.

STATEMENT OF DON RICHARDSON, AS PRESENTED BY NORMAN RICHARDSON

Mr. RICHARDSON. Now for Don Richardson, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Are you related?

Mr. RICHARDSON. There is a relationship, yes; he is my brother.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we had a husband and wife team from Portland that took different positions the other day. We are glad to see

the free democratic process going full speed ahead, especially when the other brother is appearing wearing the other hat for him.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, wearing the other hat, you have a copy of his statement.

Briefly, I should like to say for him that he suggests as an alternative to Senate bill 1321 the adoption of the position of the State of Washington——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). The Governor's proposal?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, I would like to leave the Governor out of it, and just say the State of Washington's position, because of course he is a Republican Governor, you see.

Senator JACKSON. Well, these are nonpartisan hearings. I think you have got them divided both ways; there are some Republicans that are for the proposal, and some against it, and the same is true of the Democrats.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, his is the State of Washington's position on the North Cascades issue, which would give the hunters of the State of Washington what they would like, it would give the park proponents at least a part of what they would like in the North Cascades issue, and it would not impair in any way the hunting or fishing and it would be a splendid compromise, it would be really a good compromise. Everyone would be represented in—everyone is represented, and everyone would have a part of what they want in the North Cascades if the State's position were—if we would compromise Senate bill 1321 to the position of the State of Washington.

Finally, Senator, I feel that as our Senator, you will not forget the 800,000 people in this State who hunt and fish.

Thank you very much for this opportunity.

Senator JACKSON. Just a minute, Mr. Richardson. We had a nice afternoon yesterday with the Game Commission up on Nason Creek. There were quite a few trout there that were very cooperative.

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Yes. Mr. Richardson, what effect have the two existing national parks in the State of Washington, Mt. Rainier and the Olympic, had on hunting?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Senator Jordan, I wish I could take you up there. I would like to do just that. The effect on hunting has been that in the Olympic National Park there is a huge elk herd, the same as there is in the Yellowstone National Park that could be hunted. It could afford millions of dollars worth of recreational hunting that can't be achieved, it can't be had, because of the park policy.

We have the same situation in the Rainier National Park. That area is not open to hunting. In the Olympic Park, elk and deer come down from the park onto private lands. The game department then is asked to get rid of those animals, and it has always been a problem, and there is no justification for not hunting these animals.

I would say that on the Elk Creek game range in Yakima, more people have an opportunity to see elk in their natural state than in any other place in the West, and those elk are managed by the game department, the crop is taken and we still have elk for people to see for those who want to see elk in their native habitat.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. You are welcome.

Thank you very much, Mr. Richardson. We appreciate having your two points of view.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DON RICHARDSON, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

I am Don Richardson; I live at 4210 Avalanche, Yakima, Washington.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to be placed on record as opposed to Senate Bill 1321 and in support of the report of the State of Washington North Cascade Study Committee.

The recommendations of this Committee would appear to accommodate the greatest number of our citizens, which, as I understand it, is the ultimate object of public land management.

1. The skiers would have access to some of the finest potential ski development area in the nation.

2. Hunters and fishermen would be able to continue to enjoy their sport in some of our finest game country. This will be especially important in the years ahead, as the number participating in these activities increases at a staggering rate.

3. The third group to benefit by these recommendations would be our senior citizens and others who enjoy visiting an area set aside for sightseeing and trail riding only where other activities are prohibited. This, together with Olympic and Mt. Rainier National Park would provide this group with an area unmatched in the nation for this type of activity.

In summation, legislation adopted from this report would achieve the ultimate in public land management and best serve a steadily growing population.

I wish to thank you for the opportunity to express my views.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Larry P. Larrick, Richland Rod & Gun Club, Richland.

STATEMENT OF LARRY P. LARRICK, RICHLAND ROD & GUN CLUB

Mr. LARRICK. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, I have a fairly long statement so I will try to condense it.

Senator JACKSON. Just give the high points, and the entire statement will go into the record.

Mr. LARRICK. We have studied many of these proposals that have been made, and we would like to reiterate some of the recommendations that were made by Chairman Crafts in his Federal North Cascades study report as we testified at your previous hearing in Seattle last year. These are recommendations I, II, III, and VII, and the intent of recommendations XIX and XX. We list several reasons why we oppose Senate bill 1321. I think what I would like to do is to go on to an alternate proposal which we would like to endorse.

As I stated before, we have reviewed many of the public available reports and feel one is clearly superior for management of the North Cascades, the State of Washington proposals and recommendations for establishing a national recreation area in the North Cascades.

You will notice I also call it the State of Washington.

Senator JACKSON. Will you talk just a little louder? I think the audience may not be able to hear you.

Mr. LARRICK. This report was transmitted to Senator Jackson from Governor Evans, of the State of Washington, on July 14, 1966. With some minor modifications, the Richland Rod & Gun Club fully endorses the State of Washington proposal. We feel it is a concept which best meets the recreational needs of all of the citizens of the State, and one on which we could all unify and support. It already has the

support of both the executive and legislative branches of the government of the State of Washington and is rapidly gaining support of outdoors men and conservationists.

The State of Washington's proposal contains the national park in the Picket Range, wilderness areas, and mass recreational areas. We, as sportsmen, have been traditionally opposed to any new national park in the State of Washington but we recognize that we are but one segment although a large segment of the population and feel if there is enough national demand for a national park in the North Cascades we could accept a park in the Picket Range. A national park in the Range would have the least impact on hunting and fishing opportunities of any of the proposed national park plans.

A brief summary of the State of Washington's North Cascades report is attached as an appendix to this statement and we wish it entered into the record as a part of our statement. You will note this is a truly unique and balanced concept and provides for the recreational pursuits of all the citizens. No other national area has ever been suggested which could provide so much recreational opportunity for so many different segments of our population. No other proposal provides as much protection to approach areas to the North Cascades as does the State of Washington's proposal. We ask that Senate bill 1321 either be amended or withdrawn and rewritten to be similar to the State of Washington's North Cascades report.

Senator JACKSON. We appreciate having your statement, which, along with your Annotated Summary of the State of Washington's North Cascades National Recreation Area Report, will be included in the record.

It is my understanding that under the State proposal in the recreational area part there would be no timber cutting. That is your understanding too, isn't it?

Mr. LARRICK. I thought they would have a small limited amount of timber that——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Only for roads. I meant for commercial purposes it would be prohibited. Thank you very much.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MR. ALVIN P. LARRICK, RICHLAND ROD AND GUN CLUB, RICHLAND, WASHINGTON

My name is Alvin P. Larrick. I am Chairman of the North Cascades Committee of The Richland Rod and Gun Club, Richland, Washington. I am happy to have this privilege to speak to you on behalf of the Richland Rod and Gun Club and to bring you their comments on management of the North Cascades.

The Richland Rod and Gun Club presented a statement before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on February 11, 1966 in Seattle, Washington when the Committee was holding hearings concerning the Federal North Cascades Study Team Report on the North Cascades. At the time we recognized that some of the recommendations in the Federal North Cascades Study Team Report were quite controversial and complex, and would require further study while reasonable unanimity existed among the citizens of the State and the Nation on other recommendations. Since then, several reports and recommendations have been issued by various public agencies and citizen groups, and legislation has been introduced both into the U.S. Senate and into the U.S. House of Representatives. We have made careful analysis of many of the publicly available reports and recommendations and, based on this analysis, we would like to reiterate our endorsement of several of the recommendations made by the Chairman of the North Cascades Study Team but we would like to revise our original statement on

other important aspects in view of information in more recent reports and in view of Senate Bill 1321.

First, we would like to re-endorse the following recommendations made by Chairman Crafts in the Federal North Cascades Study Report:

Recommendation I. An Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area should be established.

Recommendation II. An Enchantment Wilderness Area should be established.

Recommendation III. A Mount Aix Wilderness Area should be established.

Recommendation VII. The Southern boundary at Mt. Rainer National Park should be extended.

The Club also supports the intent of Recommendations XIX and XX.

Second, we oppose Senate Bill 1321, as it is presently written, for the following reasons:

(1) SB 1321 does not provide protective classification for sufficient land areas. We feel that the land areas listed in the Federal North Cascades Study Report under recommendations I, II, III, and VII should receive immediate legislative action to implement their legal designation as proposed. We also feel that the eastern corridor along the North Cascades Highway should receive congressionl dedication as a National Recreation Area.

(2) We consider that the proposed areas to be designated as National Park are much too large. We would support a National Park in the Picket Range but not in the Eldorado Peaks area. We are primary opposed to a large National Park because we do not agree with the National Park Service's management policies on fish and game resources. We feel hunting is not only compatible with other uses of a National Park but also it is an absolute necessity in order to maintain an ecological balance between the game animals and their habitat. This has never been more graphically illustrated than by the recent adverse publicity the National Park Service has received from their game management policies and methods in Yellowstone National Park. We do not want periodic reduction of the Mountain Goat population by employees of the National Park Service as is now done to the Elk Herd in Yellowstone. In addition, under present National Park Service rules restricting hunting, establishment of a large national park would significantly reduce the amount of the State's high mountain deer hunting area—a type of hunting unparalled anywhere in the United States. This is an important part of our high-quality hunting area and we do not wish to lose it.

(3) SB 1321 is inadequate in providing for the full recreational capabilities of the lower elevation approach areas. There is a tremendous need for preserving the alpine and semi-alpine areas of the North Cascades as wilderness but there is an even greater need in providing for mass recreational areas; this can be done by judiciously locating mass recreational areas at several locations around the edges of the North Cascades Area under consideration.

(4) S. 1321 removes management of the fish and game from the State of Washington in areas designated as national park areas under present National Park policy. We prefer that the State of Washington retain their rights to manage the fish and game resources in any National Park established in this area as the wildlife contained therein are property of the citizens of the State. Even though the National Park Service might withhold access to harvest the game on these lands, this would at least ensure that the more objectionable forms of wildlife management were not practiced by the National Park Service.

(5) S. 1321 allows an apparently large amount of commercial tourist development in areas designated as National Park areas which rightfully should be in mass-recreational areas. We feel that any National Park should be a wilderness-type National Park.

(6) S. 1321 proposes that the National Recreational Areas be managed by the National Park Service; we prefer these areas to be managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

(7) We feel that this legislation (S. 1321) proposing a large National Park may be premature. We do not feel that all the facts are in. We understand that the U.S. Forest Service has published a report which details their plans for a National Recreational Area in the North Cascades and which has not been made available to the public. We feel this report should be made public and made a part of the record of these hearings.

Third, as stated above, we have reviewed many of the publicly available reports, and we feel one is clearly superior to all other proposals for management of the North Cascades: The State of Washington Proposal and Recommendations for establishing a National Recreation Area in the North Cascades.

This report was transmitted to Senator Jackson from Governor Evans, of the State of Washington, on July 14, 1966. With some minor modifications, the Richland Rod and Gun Club fully endorses the State of Washington's proposal. We feel it is a concept which best meets the recreational needs of all the citizens of the State, and one on which we could all unify and support. It already has the support of both the executive and legislative branches of the government of the State of Washington and is rapidly gaining support of outdoorsmen and conservationists.

The State of Washington's proposal contains a National Park in the Picket Range, Wilderness Areas, and Mass Recreational Areas. We, as sportsmen, have been traditionally opposed to any new National Park in the State of Washington but we recognize that we are but one segment (although a large segment) of the population and feel if there is enough national demand for a National Park in the North Cascades we could accept a park in the Picket Range. A National Park in the Picket Range would have the least impact on hunting and fishing opportunities of any of the proposed National Park plans.

A brief summary of the State of Washington's North Cascade Report is attached as an appendix to this statement and we wish it entered into the record as a part of our statement. You will note this is a truly unique and balanced concept and provides for the recreational pursuits of *all* the citizens. No other national area has ever been suggested which could provide so much recreational opportunity for so many different segments of our population. No other proposal provides as much protection to approach areas to the North Cascade as does the State of Washington's proposal. We ask that S. 1321 either be amended or withdrawn and rewritten to be similar to the State of Washington's North Cascade Report.

We also have attached a letter which was approved by the Richland Rod and Gun Club and which was sent to more than 150 organizations and individuals in the State. We feel there is a strong feeling in favor of the State of Washington's proposal and we have sought to provide a central rallying point for this support.

ANNOTATED SUMMARY OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON'S NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL RECREATION AREA REPORT

The Richland Rod and Gun Club has prepared the following summary on the State of Washington's Recommendations for the North Cascade because we believe that of the many plans we have reviewed, this plan for utilization of the North Cascades is the most worthy of public support.

The State of Washington recommendations are based on a concept of natural preservation and outdoor recreational opportunity, a concept that will provide for our needs for generations to come. The concept provides for protective classification of 1,800,000 acres for recreational use and designates this area the North Cascade National Rcreation Area. Within this area there would be established by Congress a unique blending of multipurpose recreational areas, wilderness areas and a wilderness-type national park, each with well defined boundaries.

Multipurpose recreational areas would be utilized for mass-type recreation such as campgrounds, trailer areas, picnic areas, church camps, scout camps, ski areas, lodges, etc. The great majority of people enjoying outdoor recreation would use this type of area. Even today, most of the mass-type recreation areas in the State are over-crowded. In the future, even without a national park in this area, a tremendous need for additional mass recreational areas in this State is projected. The Federal North Cascades Study Team report (p. 123) estimates an annual visitation of 1.3 million people if a national park is created in the North Cascades; provisions for handling the needs of these people must be incorporated in the multipurpose recreational areas. The concept provided by the State of Washington would establish multipurpose recreational areas at the fringes and approach areas to the National Recreation Area.

Specific locations are the Mount Baker Recreation Area, the Ross Lake Recreation Area, the Lake Chelan Recreation Area, the Cascade River Recreation Area, and the North Cascades Highway Recreation Area. Our club recommends that Congress provide for an additional Recreational Area in the area north of Lake Wenatchee and south of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area to provide for mass recreation near the State's population centers. All development are

to be of a nature such that they do no tdetract from the general beauty of an area.

Wilderness areas are recommended in the Glacier Peak Area, Eldorado Peaks Area, Okanogan Area, and the core of the Mt. Baker Area to be established under the criteria of the Wilderness Act of 1964. These areas will provide for the ultimate in wilderness-type recreation. Here a man and his family can escape the pressures of civilization and enjoy backpacking, camping, hunting, collecting, fishing and alpine scenery of no equal. This area will provide a true wilderness experience for the hardy recreationist willing to escape and leave the mass recreational areas behind. The administration of this area, like the multipurpose areas, would be under the U.S. Forest Service. Administration of game and fish resources in these areas would remain under the State of Washington. Normal restrictions of the Wilderness Act limiting logging, grazing, mining, road construction, commercial development, and use of motorized vehicles would apply.

Finally, the State of Washington Report recommends that a Wilderness-type National Park be established within the North Cascades National Recreational Area and this Park to be administered by the National Park Service. This would provide for the preservation of some of North America's most rugged and beautiful alpine peaks in their most natural state. In order to fulfill its obligation to allow the public to enjoy the unique and special features of this area, the National Park Service proposes to establish a series of tramways and roads to scenic vista points around the edges of the National Park to allow the anticipated 1.3 million visitors to view the scenic splendor. The interior of the Park would remain in wilderness preservation. Trails and limited campgrounds will be provided to the interior, however, so that the hardy can reach and view the rugged mountains firsthand. Normal national park regulations allowing limited access will keep this area in ultimate preservation.

In summary, the State of Washington proposal recognizes that the future best use of the North Cascades is outdoor recreation, that people have varying tastes in outdoor recreation, and provides a balanced concept to take care of the recreational needs of the many different segments of our population for generations to come.

We believe that this proposal is clearly superior to any other that has been advanced for the North Cascades. Without the wilderness national park or any of the wilderness areas the proposal would be indefensible by conservationists. A large national park would be equally intolerable to others, and now appears unnecessary.

(Subsequent to the hearing, the following additional material was supplied:)

RICHLAND, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: At the hearings on Senate Bill 1321 which you held in Wenatchee on May 29, 1967 I presented a statement for the Richland Rod and Gun Club. I now wish to present a personal statement in the form of this letter and wish it entered into the hearing records. This statement in no way represents the Richland Rod and Gun Club and the views are only my own.

I do want to briefly refer to the Richland Rod and Gun Club's statement, however. At the Wenatchee hearings you asked that new ideas be verbally discussed. The Club's statement was one of the first to be presented and I expected that the items in the Club's statement which were not verbally presented would come up for discussion in later testimony. Unfortunately, no one else talked on these subjects so I would like to draw your attention to the seven reasons given in the Clubs statement as to why the Club objects to SB 1321. Several points are very significant and present some difficult management problems, particularly in the areas of wildlife and fisheries management. I now want to discuss four specific subjects concerning the North Cascades issue.

FISHING IN A NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

Many people have stated that yes, you (the sportsman) will lose your hunting in a North Cascades National Park but you will still have your fishing. Mr. Hartzog made some very disturbing statements at the Wenatchee hearings indicating this may not be true. He said that stocking of the lakes and streams will not be on the high level put-and-take basis as now conducted by the State of

Washington. Instead, the main emphasis will be on natural reproduction and only very limited planting will be done and they will never put fish in waters which presently contain no fish.

The lakes and streams involved are very cold, snow- and glacier-fed bodies of water and contain very limited food for fish. Consequently growth rates are very slow and it takes several years for fish in these waters to reach spawnable or catchable size. Because of the limited amount of food available the fish are constantly hungry and will willingly take any lure or bait presented them. It is very easy for three or four fishermen fishing a mile or so of a five to ten foot wide mountain stream to completely remove all the catchable fish. Other fishermen must then wait several weeks for other fish to move into this area if they want to fish the same stretch of stream and catch fish.

Many of our streams rapidly get "fished-out" even with our present stocking program. If the National Park Service is going to rely on natural reproduction only, I predict that in a few years the status of these streams will change from "fished-out" to "wiped-out." This, I predict, would occur with existing fishing pressure. If you add additional pressure from only a part of the 1.3 million people the Park would attract on top of existing fishing pressure I think you can discount catching fish as a form of recreation in a matter of months. Natural reproduction may suffice in other parks where abundant food and large bodies of water are present but will never work in the North Cascades.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL RECREATIONAL AREAS

The above discussion leads me to object to National Park Service control of large land areas because of their fishery management policies in addition to sportsmens normal objections to their policies on wildlife management. Because of these policies I do not want the National Park Service to administer any of the national recreational areas which may be established. Even if they do operate these areas under a different set of rules, I am afraid that many of their National Park Area policies would "spill over" to the national recreational areas.

There are several very good reasons for the US Forest Service to manage national recreation areas. One concerns their presence on surrounding lands. The main qualification on who administers these areas is dependent on who manages surrounding lands. Thus, if national recreational areas border national parks they will be administered by the NPS and if they border USFS lands they will be managed by the USFS. In the case of the proposed Ross Lake National Recreational Area lands administered by both agencies would border the recreational area. In this case I would prefer that the USFS administer the recreational area.

I am sure that it is clear from the testimony that several national recreation areas are required in order to meet the needs of the majority of recreation seekers and to spread out the mass of people. This was pointed out by one of the witnesses who showed a picture of Yosemite Valley in a National Geographic magazine and pleaded that the Stehekin Valley not be turned into such a congested area. Establishing several national recreation areas (or more appropriately, several mass recreational areas such as proposed in the State of Washington Plan) at lower elevations around the approach areas to the North Cascades would spread this mass of humanity out. However, several national recreational areas would men that some would adjoin NPS land and others would adjoin USFS land. Since the majority would probably adjoin USFS land, it seems that all should be commonly administered by the USFS in order to implement overall planning and development and to prevent the duplication of administrative facilities and personnel.

Another reason for USFS administration of national recreation areas, and probably the most important from the sportsmans point of view, is their excellent past record of complete cooperation with the State of Washington in game and fisheries management. Management of the fish and game by the State of Washington will ensure that this form of recreation, which is one of the major uses of the North Cascades, will continue in its present high-quality form.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE'S LATEST REPORT

I was disappointed that the subject of the US Forest Service's report on their plans for the North Cascades did not come up for discussion. Culminating years of work, the USFS this spring published a report on their plans for a National Recreation Area in the North Cascades. This is a brand new report, beautifully done, and is nothing like previous reports used in the Federal Study Team

Report. I briefly glanced at this report and from what I saw I think everyone concerned with the North Cascades should be allowed to study the report. I certainly want to study it further! One important fact exists: this report has not been released to the public. The North Cascades issue has nothing to do with national defense therefore there is no need to keep this report from the public. We all know there is a difference of opinion at the cabinet level on how the North Cascades should be managed but is keeping harmony that important that we are not allowed to examine the plans of one of the departments? We the public, through our representatives in Congress, must make a decision on the management of the North Cascades. We cannot do this if some of the facts are suppressed. I feel that the USFS report should be released to the public and made a part of these hearings. I don't think anyone voting on the issue in Congress should do so without first looking at the USFS Report.

Another example of how information is being suppressed from the public concerns a three dimensional slide-type presentation which the USFS made to detail their plans for a National Recreation Area in the North Cascades. We had this presentation scheduled for one of our regular Club meetings but this presentation was cancelled because of "technical difficulties" just after President Johnson recommended a National Park in the North Cascades in his message to Congress on January 30, 1967. In talking to several people who saw this presentation before the lid was put on, I understand that it would convince anyone that a National Park, or at least a large one, wasn't necessary.

Please don't misconstrue these remarks to indicate that I think the suppression of this information is the fault of the USFS. I feel that the responsibility for this is originating at the Department level, or even higher. I think that you, Senator Jackson, however, have the power and the responsibility to make this information available to your electorate and should do so before SB 1321 is introduced to the floor of the Senate.

GAME MANAGEMENT

Finally, one of the most important impressions that I came away from the hearings with was that very few people had an adequate concept of game management. Hunting is a very important part of recreation and any area being dedicated primarily to recreation such as the North Cascades should not only allow hunting but should encourage hunting. Game can be managed just as a crop and a harvest of 15 to 30 percent of the available animals can be made. Without harvesting of surplus animals, the habitat is stripped of food and the animals die of starvation and disease. I think you should solicit the efforts of a few competent game biologists to give a summary of latest game management techniques and the results of using these techniques. This summary should be included in the records of the SB 1321 hearings so that those who advocate absolute preservation of game can be enlightened. I am sure that the director on any State Department of Game can recommend competent biologists to you.

Some examples of game management dividends or problems due to lack of management which immediately come to mind are:

1) Many years ago in the Kaibab Plateau area of Arizona it was decreed that all hunting of deer would stop. In a few short years the deer herd exploded to somewhere around 5–10 times its original size. The herd completely stripped the forest of all available food. Brush was eaten into the ground, young trees were eaten back, even grass suffered. Finally, disease and starvation set in and tens of thousands of deer died slow agonizing deaths. Less than one-third of the population that existed when hunting was allowed remained. The herd size remained static at this low size for several years because the ravaged habitat could not regrow and support more. Controlled hunting was then employed to reduce remaining herd size, the range responded, but it took 10 to 20 years, and the land will now again support the original herd size. This is an example of what absolute preservation can do.

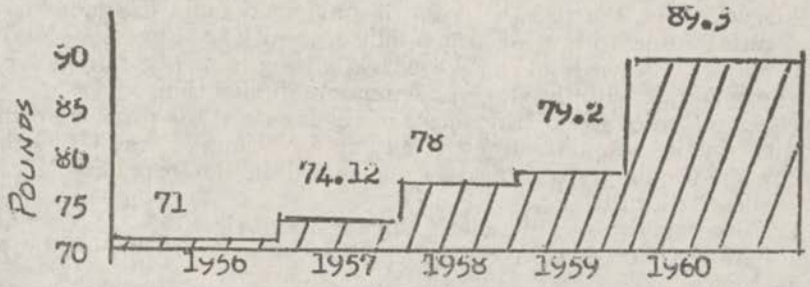
2) The National Park Service has another severe problem of game overpopulation in Yellowstone Park with elk. The elk are depleting their habitat and their numbers must be reduced. The park rangers have made half-way attempts to reduce the elk herd size by slaughtering the elk in the Park but have been highly publicly denounced for this. Equally distasteful to the sportsmen is the policy of driving the elk from the park to firing lines outside the park. There is no question that the elk herds must be reduced but methods of doing so used to date are objectionable. Controlled hunting seems the best method. Incidentally, I've been in some of the parks in the late fall when the first snows fall and they

are practically deserted; there is no reason why well qualified hunters trained in firearms safety couldn't hunt in National Parks.

Mr. Hartzog stated at the Wenatchee hearing that trapping of the elk in Yellowstone was an effective way of reducing the herd. This is not true. In talking to some of the game department personnel from adjoining states I understand that no one needs any more brood stock so that trapping may have been effective in the past but not any longer. If they are to be trapped and released outside the park for hunting it seems to me to be cheaper to have a ranger to personally accompany each hunter and allow hunting in the park (an extreme and probably unnecessary suggestion).

3) In an eastern state, I believe Pennsylvania, hunting was not allowed in one county and hunting was allowed in an adjacent, nearly identical county as far as habitat and white tail deer herd size was concerned. About 40% of the deer herd was removed in the county where hunting was allowed. The following year there still were similar numbers of deer in each county but their make-up was quite different. In the county where hunting was not allowed very few fawns were found. Most of the fawns were still-born and those that were born were singles. In the county where hunting had been allowed the remaining deer came through the winter much stronger and practically all does had fawns. Most had twins and a few triplets were noted.

4) Black-tailed deer were overpopulated on Orcas Island in the State of Washington and in 1956 either-sex seasons were initiated for the full hunting season to divert the natural loss into the hunters bag. Has it damaged the deer herd? Well, it is obvious from the following chart that the bucks taken are now bigger.



AVERAGE FIELD-DRESSED WEIGHTS OF ANTLERED BUCKS

Hunting success on the island now averages close to 50 percent and deer harvest has increased nearly five times. Other studies make it obvious that the deer on this island are reproducing faster now that the hunters are harvesting them more closely.

The above are four widely diversified examples of why hunting is a necessary form of game management. Scientists have demonstrated that nature is very wasteful, producing more animals each year than is necessary to maintain the population. The over-population is reduced by many ways but the primary one seems to be starvation due to limiting winter range. If the surplus animals are harvested before winter to the point where the numbers match the carrying capacity of the winter range, very few animals will starve. The net result is the same number, but healthier animals the next spring. In addition, the Pennsylvania and Orcas Island examples above show that the herd size can be managed even above its natural limiting size. I propose that this type of management, be carried out in not only the North Cascades but also in existing National Parks. The tourists would benefit from being able to see 25–30% more animals than would occur naturally and the hunters would benefit from all the recreational values of hunting the surplus.

I've touched on a few concepts of modern game management but I feel that room should be left in any plan for the North Cascades for new concepts in management of other features. For example, our mountain meadows are rapidly becoming encroached by the forests because of modern fire-fighting technology. Controlled burning has been suggested to restore this balance. Some conifers are crowded out by others, when fires are eliminated because certain varieties must

go through a fire before the cones will pop to let the seeds out. Meadows are needed to furnish camping sites, areas for berries to grow, and places for animals to feed. Very little animal life, shrubs, or flowers exist in large expanses of thick, dense forest.

Very truly yours,

ALVIN P. LARRICK.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Guy R. Imus, of Stehekin.

STATEMENT OF GUY R. IMUS, STEHEKIN, WASH.

Mr. IMUS. Senator Jackson and Interior Committee, as a Stehekin property owner, I am basically opposed to a park. Eliminate roadbuilding, logging, and mining by act of Congress and the North Cascades could be the wilderness the conservationists want. Administration in this way would be much cheaper under the present single agency.

As property owners, our small numbers will have little affect on the outcome. What concerns us above all at this stage is our property. We who make the valley our permanent home, wish to continue as normal property owners in full command of the use of our lands. The private property occupies less than one-half of 1 percent of the proposed park. It's all in the lower end of the Stehekin Valley in a nonwilderness area. We feel the right of eminent domain is unnecessary and unfair unless it's proved a public necessity to take these lands. The majority of the land could eventually be obtained by purchase on the open market with the Government having first option.

Having studied the infringement of the rights of the property owners within the boundaries of the Olympic National Park, I feel the following should be specifically guaranteed in the proposed North Cascades Park bill:

1. Perpetual ownership under county and State law.
2. The right of owners to pass on their property to their heirs in perpetuity.
3. Guarantee of access by road.
4. Rights of way for water supply, telephone, and powerlines.

We feel the above would supply all land requirements. The U.S. Government already owns parcels of land within the area, including waterfront at the end of Lake Chelan. Therefore, it is not essential to acquire private property except as it becomes available on the market.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Imus, have you had an opportunity to read Director Hartzog's statement of land acquisition?

Mr. IMUS. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Do you want to comment on that? Doesn't that cover what you are talking about?

Mr. IMUS. Well, I haven't got it right now.

Senator JACKSON. You have a copy there. Have you read it?

Mr. IMUS. I think it is 303 in the bill.

Senator JACKSON. No, no, no; they were being passed out at the back of the room. Why don't you read it and then we would like to have your comments after you have read it. I think it covers what you have in mind.

Would you read that, Mr. Imus, and then we will be glad to have your comments.

Mr. IMUS. OK.

Senator JACKSON. OK.

Mr. IMUS. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. I think it will cover everything you had in mind, except the question of a road. Of course, there is no road in to Stehekin at the present time.

Mr. IMUS. Well, by this I meant a road to our own private property.

Senator JACKSON. Yes. Well, you read the statement over, and I think you will find it covers it.

Mr. Donald C. McKinley, Portland, Oreg.?

(No response.)

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Paul Sollie, Twisp.

STATEMENT OF PAUL SOLLIE, TWISP, WASH.

Mr. SOLLIE. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, I think there are a couple of assumptions here totally wrong, not necessarily concerning the park, but one assumption is that we have to have 400 million people by the year 2000. Now all we have to do to cut this down is to have only two children per family. It would take care of this entire situation.

Another thing I don't think is correct, is the danger of fires. Fires, I believe, are mostly the cause of men. Any time you put a road in to an area, you will open it up to a lot of people. I will grant you some lightening fires, but our smoke jumpers today take care of these.

By the way, my name is Paul Sollie. I live at the end of the road by snowplow up the Twisp River, so I adjoin this park very closely.

Had a chance to walk through the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area last summer and the Pasayten wilderness. They are terrific areas. The only thing that marred my trip there was a couple of fellows sitting by a pile of watermelon rinds guzzling beer in this mining camp in the Glacier Peak area, and this I couldn't stomach.

A favorite quote of mine is said by Confucius about 2,500 years ago: "Wise man knows what is right; inferior man knows what will pay," and for today I would add only, "Inferior man will know what would pay only." This I pondered as I was at the North Cross-State Highway Barbecue last fall. Speaker after speaker envisioned vast new commercial possibilities because of the highway and its tentacles. Situated in beautiful Cooper Basin, I thought it was most sacrilegious, and I haven't been to church for a few Sundays.

Concerning timber, if we don't curtail these 400 million people, we will have to take a choice, and there will not be much choice to it. There will be the Redwoods, the Stehekin timber, the whole works, and this will be it. We will need it. We will have to take our choice some day between a plot of timber and obscene literature on our news stands. This is evident, we will have to take this choice.

Now I have great respect for the Forest Service, and I work quite a bit with them. They follow the scientific management of Gifford Pinchot National Forest, and I also appreciate their wilderness policies, as having hiked the area, I know them well. However, I think that multiple use in this park area is not the thing. Multiple use to me can mean many things. In the case of the highway going through there, it can mean I can maybe put up the first popcorn stand or something at Liberty Bell or something like this. It also means that the Mission

Ridge ski area has a right to hard liquor to buoy the spirits of flagging skiers. This also is involved. This, of course, is Forest Service land. I think more than Gifford Pinchot, we need a guy like Aldo Leopold backed up with Teddy Roosevelt to back up his policies.

I have written many letters to foresters about various things, and always received a very courteous, well-written reply, but sometimes not to my satisfaction.

Concerning the impact of trail bikes, I think they are totally wrong, and I have owned one. I have ridden it up many of these trails and about the only thing I really conquered was the 4½-horsepower Briggs & Stratton motor. I think they can do more damage to trails than any other item. It is very easy to take along litter and garbage and forget it at the high lake, but you don't do it when you pack it on your back or carry it on a horse. Of course, the main concern of the Forest Service in this reply was that the trails weren't good enough.

Now hunting—I have hunted a lot until 6 years ago. I had my choice of three bull moose at 25 yards, and then the statement by Henry David Thoreau dawned on me that: "The hunter is the larva stage of the adult," and since that time, I have never packed a gun. I would say for the deer, you have a migration of deer out of Granite Creek where hunters can get up in the new recreation district.

I appreciate Park Director Hartzog's remarks that "Possibly we made a mistake in ever putting a road into Yosemite." If we are going to have a road through here, do we have to have all the cancerous installations that go along with it?

In conclusion, I think the North Cascades must be preserved for their spiritual value. I think that could best be reached by placing the individual Senators on separate mountain passes at sunset. A beautiful sunset coupled with the ethereal song of the hermit thrush would readily settle the issue.

Again, "Wise man knows what is right; inferior man knows what will pay only"—Confucius. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MR. PAUL SOLLIE, TWISP, WASH.

Twenty-five hundred years ago the sage Confucius said, "Wise man knows what is right; inferior man knows what will pay" (only). This I pondered while listening to the speakers at the North Cross-State Highway Barbecue. They envisioned vast new commercial possibilities because of the highway and its tentacles. Situated in beautiful Cooper Basin the talk seemed almost sacreligious.

Regarding timber, I believe the true picture is based on facts as stated by Senator Jackson. The day may come when we will have to decide between a Redwoods Park or obscene literature on our newsstands.

Ernest Swift, former executive director of the National Wildlife Federation said, "A choice will have to be made between the material advantages and those elements of living which make our industrial complex bearable. It is high time that we become brutally honest with ourselves."

I have great respect for the Forest Service which follows the sound scientific management fathered by Gifford Pinchot. I also appreciate their wilderness policies. However, a multiple use policy is not the best for the proposed park area. Here we need the ecological philosophy of Aldo Leopold with Theodore Roosevelt to back him up.

Multiple use provides candy for everybody. Multiple use means that I had better start lobbying for the first Liberty Bell Popcorn stand. It also means that hard liquor is now needed at the Mission Ridge Ski area to buoy the spirits of flagging skiers.

To keep this type of activty from desecrating the North Cascades would be labelled "discrimnation" by some. I think the National Park would be our best insurance to obtain "discrimnation" not "desecration" of this area.

I have written letters to Foresters and have received courteous, well-written replies—but not to my satisfaction. Concerning the impact of trail bikes on the upper Twisp, their main concern was that the trails were not constructed to handle bikes safely. A man gains a deeper sense of perception and husbandry for the land if he walks or rides a horse. Also there is for less littering if a man carries his needs in the backcountry. I have owned a bike. The main item conquered was the 4½ H.P. Briggs & Stratton motor under my seat.

Another concern of mine was roading. Whereas several years ago, the Forest Service had no plans or intentions of a Twisp River to Rainy Pass road, today the plans are drawn. From this road it would be relatively easy construction to Stehekin. Excessive roading and mechanization are the fastest ways to dilute this beautiful area. The park is the best means to prevent this action.

Concerning hunting, it would only be affected in the Park area. The deer involved would be migratory and thereby huntable. Goats apparently do not have the propensity to overpopulate. Possibly we should rediscover the place of predatory animals in our pyramid of life. This can build another facet of intrigue into our recreational experience. Said Leopold, "The intensity of our recreational experience varies inversely as to the degree the experience differs from every-day life."

I hunted most game until 6 years ago when it finally dawned on me what the philosopher-naturalist Henry David Thoreau meant when he called the hunter the "larvae stage of the adult." There is greater drama to life than the pulling of the trigger of a modern rifle. This is comparable to tasting a spoonful of enjoyment, then ignorantly pouring out the balance of the cup.

The preservation of wild things and places cannot be defended by economic means.

I appreciate the remark of Park Director Hartzog when he admitted, "Possibly, we made a mistake in ever putting a road into Yosemite. This remark could spare the North Cascades from developing the cancerous artery of Yosemite. There the only cure is surgery. Encouraged by promotional organizations, Washington's exploding population will need close management in the area. Progress and easy living are not synonyms.

In conclusion the North Cascades must be preserved for their spiritual value. The decision could best be reached by placing individual Senators on separate mountain passes at sunset. A beautiful sunset coupled with the ethereal song of the Hermit thrush would readily settle the issue.

"Wise man knows what is right; inferior man know what will pay" (only)—Confucius.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. George F. Miller, Wenatchee.

STATEMENT OF MRS. GEORGE MILLER, WENATCHEE, WASH.

Mrs. MILLER. Senator Jackson, I am Mrs. George Miller, and my husband is unable to attend today.

Senator JACKSON. You are speaking for him as well as for yourself?

Mrs. MILLER. I am speaking for him as well as myself.

Senator JACKSON. OK. We are delighted to have you. Go ahead.

Mrs. MILLER. Due to the fact that some of his statement has been repeated, I will eliminate part of my statement, but as a property owner at Stehekin and Shrine Beach on Lake Chelan, Chelan County, Wash., and a native of Chelan County, I wish to enter my opposition to the proposed North Cascades National Park for the following reasons.

And then my husband goes into the fact that the National Forest Service has done an excellent job in the management and preservation of the national forests in this area. They have permitted selective logging which has greatly added to the economy of this district, and

under the Forest Service supervision, there has been logging in the Lucerne area for the past 3 or 4 years and from the lake you cannot see where the timber has been cut. From the present method of logging, seed trees are left and reseeding is done which perpetuates the life of the forest. Trees are like any other crop, when they are ripe they should be harvested. If they are not, they die, rot, and fall over and become a fire hazard.

I will skip some of this. I agree with Mr. Harris and the testimony he gave regarding the forests, his relationship with the Forest Service, and I feel that he is in a much better position to testify in that manner than really we are because he is close to it.

Now as a property owner, I will go into this part of it. If Congress should pass the North Cascades National Park bill the Stehekin Valley should be eliminated. The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area comes within 1 or 2 miles of the west side of the Stehekin River, and this wilderness area gives all the preservation and protection of the national forest that is permitted under a national park with the exception of hunting and fishing. A large proportion of the land adjacent to the Stehekin River from Stehekin to High Bridge is privately owned. The Park Service would have four lodges to purchase, a number of private homes, the Arthur Peterson holdings which consist of a nine-fairway golf course, sawmill, hydroelectric powerplant, irrigation system, timber, residence, and other buildings. The Chelan Box & Lumber Co. have extensive holdings of timber and private land. The timber would have to be purchased or permit them to harvest the timber. The land in this area is very valuable as people have been paying high prices for lake frontage and building lots along the Stehekin River. The proposed national park bill estimates $3 million for the purchase of the privately owned land in the North Cascades National Park. In my estimation this will not purchase the land in the Stehekin Valley, let alone other districts in the proposed national park.

I believe at this time it should be made clear to the homeowners and property owners of the Stehekin Valley whether they will be permitted, as mentioned in the bill, to continue to live in their homes during their lifetime or 25 years, whichever happens first——

Senator JACKSON [interrupting]. Mrs. Miller, I mean to interrupt only to be helpful. I was going to call on Mr. Hartzog next to make a statement covering this whole matter. I don't know if you have had an opportunity to read the——

Mrs. MILLER [interrupting]. Well, I have read the bill.

Senator JACKSON. No; the statement of policy which would be a part of the bill.

Mrs. MILLER. No; that is right. I don't know what the park regulations are.

Senator JACKSON. I was going to call on Mr. Hartzog next, to make a statement which will, I think, cover the questions that you have raised.

Mrs. MILLER. All right.

Senator JACKSON. You will find that the people who are engaged in business up there can continue in perpetuity, if they wish, as long as it is compatible with the operation of the park. That includes the lodges, the golf course, and that sort of thing. There is no problem there.

Mrs. MILLER. Well, the only point is, it is at the discretion of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, I believe, as long as it is agreeable with him, is it not?

Senator JACKSON. Well, the individual will have certain rights that go beyond the lifetime use if they wish to follow that course, but Mr. Hartzog will cover that. But go ahead.

Mrs. MILLER. The rest of these are questions. Perhaps if he could read his first, and then could I continue to ask my questions?

Senator JACKSON. I think it will save time if Mr. Hartzog goes on now and tries to cover these points and settle this matter. Why don't you have a chair right there in the first row or sit right along side of him, if you don't mind. Stay right there.

Mr. Hartzog, the Department has a statement of policy, and I wonder if you could cover the matter at this time?

STATEMENT OF GEORGE HARTZOG, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It will be a pleasure to. The statement reads as follows:

Most of the land proposed for inclusion in the North Cascades National Park is in federal ownership. The park proposal includes land within Stehekin Valley some of which was homesteaded many years ago. Today, approximately 1,700 acres of land within this Valley are in private ownership. Most of the present uses of this land are for modest home sites, ranches, limited eating establishments, lodges, etc. These are historical uses and are compatible with the proposed development plans, management, and interpretation of the proposed park. Accordingly, such uses as these may reasonably be allowed to continue until such time as there is a desire on the part of the owners to dispose of their holdings, or until it is proposed that these present compatible uses of these lands be altered or changed so significantly as to make them incompatible with the primary purposes for which the park is proposed.

In light of the above, the following statement of procedure relating to the proposed acquisition of these privately owned lands within the Stehekin Valley of the proposed North Cascades National Park was furnished the Sub-Committee on Parks and Recreation of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee at its field hearing at Mt. Vernon, Washington, on May 27, 1967. When the proposed park is authorized the National Park Service will observe this procedure, unless it is otherwise changed in the legislation establishing the park.

1. The National Park Service will not seek to acquire private inholdings within the Stehekin Valley of the proposed North Cascades National Park without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands continue to be devoted to present compatible uses now being made of them—such as for modest home sites, ranches, limited eating establishments, lodges, etc. This applies to the present owners and to any future owners of the property. The present owners are at liberty to dispose of their property just as a private land owner anywhere else can do. Subsequent owners may be assured that the National Park Service will take no action with regard to acquiring the property without their consent so long as the properties continue to be used for these same compatible purposes as at the time of the authorization of the park.

2. When the park is established, the National Park Service will welcome offers from the owners to sell privately owned properties to the United States, and it is hoped that the owners will give the Service first opportunity to purchase them. If an owner wishes to sell his property outright, the Service would be glad to negotiate on that basis; or, in the alternative, on such other basis as may be authorized in the legislation relating to the retention of use and occupancy rights for a given number of years or for the remainder of his life and that of his spouse. The latter situation will enable people who desire to obtain money in hand today for their property, with occupancy rights for a term of years or for their lifetimes, to work out a negotiated contract on this basis.

78-760—67——42

3. If existing incompatible uses persist or if present compatible uses of properties are to be changed and the properties are to be devoted to new and different uses not compatible with the primary purpose for which the park was established, the National Park Service will attempt to negotiate with the owner for the acquisition of the property in order to eliminate a use or avoid development of a use adverse to the management of the park. In the event all reasonable efforts at negotiation fail and the owner persists in his efforts to devote the property to a use deemed by the National Park Service to be adverse to the primary purpose for which the park was established, the United States will institute eminent domain proceedings to acquire the property and eliminate such use or prevent such development.

Mr. Chairman, I might add that this statement or procedure and policy was evolved in connection with the land acquisition program at Grand Teton National Park where there remains about 6,500 acres of privately owned land and where there was also a great concern on the part of the people with respect to the program that we would follow there, and since the announcement of this policy we have had very fine relations with the local landowners in the Grand Teton National Park. Our whole object is to make sure that Stehekin Valley stays like it is and this I perceive from talking to many people here is their objective, too. We just don't want it to become a high density subdivision.

Senator JACKSON. Mrs. Miller? A very fine statement, Mr. Hartzog.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MILLER—Resumed

Mrs. MILLER. Yes; that does answer some of my questions, however there are a few others. May I finish reading my husband's statement then?

Senator JACKSON. Yes; certainly.

Mrs. MILLER. Will we have the same rights to the highway, the rivers, the streams for fishing and hunting, the harvesting of wild raspberries, blackberries, blackcaps, currants, and mushrooms as they now have?

Senator JACKSON. Well, I can answer part of that. Let's take them one at a time.

Mrs. MILLER. I know you have trouble with blackcaps.

Senator JACKSON. I had a little problem myself once, but I am guilty along with the rest of them. With reference to the berries and so on, if it is for your own use, if it is not for a commercial purpose, there is no problem at all. Am I right, Mr. Hartzog?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is correct.

Senator JACKSON. Hunting of course would be prohibited in a National Park, not fishing.

Mrs. MILLER. Will the resort owners be permitted to operate their businesses without National Park regulations?

Senator JACKSON. Just a moment. Mr. Hartzog, there are regulations that will be in effect, but go ahead.

Mr. HARTZOG. The regulations will be in effect, but there are no commercial overtones to them because the United States will not be in the position of having exclusive legislation such as it does in Mount Rainier or the Olympics.

Mrs. MILLER. In other words the resort owners may set their own rates and determine their own prices?

Senator JACKSON. There is no Federal authority in this bill to interfere with that.

Mr. HARTZOG. You see the difference between this park bill and the ones that established Mount Rainier and Olympic National Parks is that in connection with the Olympic and Mount Rainier, the State of Washington ceded exclusive legislative jurisdiction to the United States with all matters except fishing licenses and the right to levy taxes and marriage licenses and these kind of things. There is no such authority in this bill and the State of Washington doesn't propose any such authority. So, as long as they are private, they continue to operate as private people.

Senator JACKSON. The State of Washington could do it under their police power. I say the State of Washington, of course, could do whatever they are permitted by the Constitution in exercise of their police power.

Mrs. MILLER. Will automobiles and motorboats be permitted in the area as at this time?

Mr. HARTZOG. There is no problem on that either. As suggested, some reasonable controls may be placed on this. There is no problem about motorboats. We don't propose to build any road in to Stehekin and likewise we don't propose for visitors to take their automobiles in, but insofar as the automobiles used there by the people——

Mrs. MILLER [interrupting]. Well, there is already a road there and automobiles there.

Senator JACKSON. There is a road in the area, but not a road into the area.

Mrs. MILLER. No, that is correct.

Will the highway along the Stehekin River be maintained both in summer and winter as it has by Chelan County and who will bear the expense for its maintenance?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is Chelan County's responsibility and unless some agreement to the contrary is worked out, that is still their responsibility.

Mrs. MILLER. Will the National Park provide a school for the children in the area as the Stehekin School District has done for a good many years?

Mr. HARTZOG. The park has no bearing on the school district, except that it may get benefits from the school impacted program because of the Federal employees living in the area and their children going to school there.

Mrs. MILLER. In other words, the Stehekin School District would continue to be responsible——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). They are not affected according to Mr. Hartzog. As he pointed out, any Federal employees there would come under the school impacted program and a contribution may be made to the school district to cover their per capita burden on the district.

Mrs. MILLER. Will the national park pay the cost of operating the school or will this be another tax burden added to Chelan County?

Senator JACKSON. Well, there is no tax burden added. It is already there.

Mrs. MILLER. Yes. Will the property owners who elect to live in the national park continue to pay State and county taxes or will this be another tax loss to the area which will have to be made up by taxpayers out of the Stehekin area?

Senator JACKSON. The tax laws apply, do they not, Mr. Hartzog?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right, they continue as long as they own the property.

Mrs. MILLER. All right. Then the last statement made, the inclusion of the Stehekin Valley would add very little to the national park and it would mean a sizable tax loss to Chelan County. And he ended by saying:

I hope that you and your committee will be able to answer the above questions at this meeting and make provisions in your bill to eliminate the Stehekin Valley from the proposed Cascades National Park.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I think Mr. Hartzog has already answered that. That is the purpose of these hearings, Mrs. Miller, to answer very proper, legitimate questions. I think that your appearance here has been extremely helpful, not just for your own problems, but for others similarly situated. I want to commend you for asking some proper questions and I hope you got some responsive answers.

Mrs. MILLER. Thank you. We did.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENTS OF MR. GEORGE F. MILLER, MILLER FRUIT COMPANY, WENATCHEE, WASH.

As a property owner at Stehekin and Shrine Beach on Lake Chelan, Chelan County, Washington and a native of Chelan County, I wish to enter my opposition to the proposed North Cascades National Park for the following reasons.

The National Forest Service has done an excellent job in the management and preservation of the national forests in this area. They have permitted selective logging which has greatly added to the economy of this district. The Chelan Box and Lumber Company as well as other mills in the area are dependent on national forest timber to keep their mills operating. If this timber is no longer available under the National Park the district will lose a large payroll as well as the lumber for building material and the tax revenue.

Under the Forest Service supervision there has been logging in the Lucerne area for the past 3 or 4 years and from the lake you cannot see where the timber has been cut. From the present method of logging seed trees are left and reseeding is done which perpetuates the life of the forest. Tree are like any other crop, when they are ripe they should be harvested. If they are not they die, rot and fall over and become a fire hazard. The forests along Lake Chelan have been destroyed by forest fires and not by logging. The logging roads that are built into the forests are not only useful in getting out the timber but they serve as a fire break. In time of forest fires the logging crews and their equipment are available to the Forest Service in fighting the fire. These logging roads make it possible for the Forest Service and fire fighters to get at the fire.

Due to the educational program in forest fire prevention sponsored by Keep Washington Green, the state lumbering industry and the cooperation of the Forest Service, man caused forest fires have been held to a very minimum in this State. A great many of the forest fires are caused by lightning and if the trees in the National Park are permitted to die and fall over, and there are no access roads in order to get to the fire, you will have a condition that existed many years ago. When a forest fire started, it burned to the very ridge of the mountain destroying all the vegetation and timber in its path.

The Forest Service receives a great deal of its revenue from the sale of timber and a part of this money is turned back to the counties. They also issue grazing permits, and if there is no logging and grazing permitted in the National Park this revenue will be lost to the counties and will have to be made up by the county taxpayers.

If Congress should pass the North Cascades National Park bill the Stehekin Valley should be eliminated. The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area comes within 1 or 2 miles of the west side of the Stehekin River and this wilderness area gives all the preservation and protection of the National Forest that is permitted under a National Park with the exception of hunting and fishing. A large proportion

of the land adjacent to the Stehekin River from Stehekin to High Bridge is privately owned. The park service would have four lodges to purchase; a number of private homes; the Arthur Peterson holdings which consists of a nine fairways golf course, saw mill, Hydro-electric power plant, irrigation system, timber, residence and other buildings. The Chelan Box and Lumber Company have extensive holdings of timber and private land. The timber would have to be purchased or permit them to harvest the timber. The land in this area is very valuable as people have been paying high prices for lake frontage and building lots along the Stehekin River. The proposed National Park bill estimates $3,000,000.00 for the purchase of the privately owned land in the North Cascades National Park. In my estimation this will not purchase the land in Stehekin Valley let alone other districts in the proposed National Park.

I believe at this time it should be made clear to the home owners and property owners of the Stehekin Valley whether they will be permitted, as mentioned in the bill, to continue to live in their homes during their lifetime or 25 years, whichever happens first, and will they have the same right to the highway, the rivers and streams for fishing and hunting, the harvesting of wild raspberries, blackberries, blackcaps, currants and mushrooms as they now have. Will the National Park purchase their land and homes at the present market value and make payment at this time, and permit them to occupy the property during their lifetime or 25 years without rent or will they be charged a yearly rent. Will the resort owners be permitted to operate their businesses without National Park regulations. Will automobiles and motor boats be permitted in the area as at this time? Will the highway along the Stehekin River be maintained both in Summer and Winter as it has by Chelan County and who will bear the expense for its maintenance? Will the National Park provide a school for the children in the area as the Stehekin School district has done for a good many years? Will the National Park pay the cost of operating the school or will this be another tax burden added to Chelan County? Will the property owners who elect to live in the National Park continue to pay State and County taxes or will this be another tax loss to the area which will have to be made up by taxpayers out of the Stehekin Area? The inclusion of the Stehekin Valley would add very little to the National Park and it would mean a sizable tax loss to Chelan County.

I hope that you and your committee will be able to answer the above questions at this meeting and make provisions in your bill to eliminate the Stehekin Valley from the proposed Cascades National Park.

Senator JACKSON. Our next witness is Mr. W. R. Asplund, Wenatchee.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM R. ASPLUND, WENATCHEE, WASH.

Mr. ASPLUND. My name is William R. Asplund. I am a chemistry teacher at Wenatchee High School and president of the Alpine Roamers, a mountaineering club here in town.

I plead with this committee that a national park be established in the North Cascades as proposed in Senate bill 1321—with these suggestions.

Under the administration of the National Park Service, this park must be large to provide and preserve a unique pristine area and to provide a means to satisfy the recreational needs of our Nation in the 21st century.

If this park is made too small, it could very well be choked to death with campsites and people. Consider the present recreational use problem of Yosemite and Yellowstone National Parks.

I suggest that the boundary of this proposed park be increased in size as the North Cascade Conservation Council has suggested. This problem is similar to the tailor cutting a suit of clothes for a rapidly growing youth. The size of the suit today may not fit next year. The projected population and the trends toward outdoor recreation, a short 33 years from now in the 21st century, support space.

I also suggest that the entire North Cross-State Highway from Washington Pass including Granite Creek and on to Newhalem be included in the park. Let the National Park Service develop the recreational and ski areas along this route. We must not have a North Cascades highway that is similar to the highway from Rapid City to the National Shrine, Mount Rushmore. This highway is an unsightly tourist trap. To preserve geographic and scenic unity, management should be by the national park alone—not by multiple Government bureaus.

This is my final plea, gentlemen. There is a slogan, "Let's not be locked out of the Cascades." I agree. Let's not be locked out by mining and logging organizations. If mining and logging is permitted, the recreationist, hiker, and hunter will be locked out. Open pit mining exposures and rapid moving logging trucks on mountain roads pose obvious safety problems to those who will be attracted to this area for relaxation. Falling in a pit or being flattened on the highway is hardly a holiday. For safety, people will probably not be permitted in an area of logging and mining operations. The miners will not want hunters using walkie-talkies within 1 mile of their operation for fear of preexplosion of dynamite. The loggers will not want hunters shooting near their operation.

Do we really need any type of mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, Pasayten Wilderness, or the proposed North Cascade National Park? Are there not adequate resources elsewhere? Do we really need those trees from the North Cascades for logs, or are they better used as a watershed? Are there not smaller trees obtainable from outside the proposed park or Glacier Peak and Pasayten Wilderness?

We do need to conserve and study species and ecological communities. There will come a time when we need to study ecosystems of the North Cascades to help man solve his own ecological problems.

This proposed park is not a lockup policy, but wise foresight similar to a savings account for a possible emergency. Are we going to conserve this prize or allow those who could and would exploit the Cascades for financial profit?

Gentlemen, the formation of this national park shows tremendous insight. It is strategic to set aside these American Alps for future recreational and ecological uses. I commend Senator Jackson, Senator Magnuson for introducing, and U.S. Representative Lloyd Meeds, for supporting Senate bill 1321.

Senator Jackson, the big-wheel mining and logging industrialists and their lobbyists have and will try to stop this legislation. They may even call this Jackson's Folly or use their famous cry, "Let us not be locked out of the Cascades." The little wheels will try and plead for a national park so their children and others may enjoy and study this American beauty.

Sir, I am a very small wheel, but I am squeaking.

Senator JACKSON. Well that is the purpose of these hearings. Thank you, Mr. Asplund. We appreciate having your statement.

We will take a brief recess now, and our first witness right after the recess will be Dean James Bethel, School of Forestry at the University of Washington, to be followed by Dr. George Selke, a member of the study team. We will take a brief recess for about 3 or 4 minutes.

(Short recess.)

Senator JACKSON. The committee will be in order.

Our first witness is Dean James Bethel, School of Forestry, the University of Washington. Dean Bethel?

STATEMENT OF DEAN JAMES BETHEL, SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Mr. BETHEL. Senator Jackson and members of the committee, I am James S. Bethel, dean of the College of Forest Resources of the University of Washington. I appreciate very much the opportunity to present my views with respect to Senate bill 1321 relating to the North Cascades region of the State of Washington.

The North Cascades Study Area, as defined by the joint Agriculture-Interior study team and published in the report of October 1965 constitutes an important forest land resource. It is important to the Nation and even more important to the people of the State of Washington. It is essential that it be wisely developed and wisely used.

In the deliberations and debates that have preceded these hearings there has been much discussion concerning the appropriate assignment of administrative jurisdiction within the Federal Government, and there has been considerable controversy over what alleges to be the distinction between single use and multiple use. I do not intend to comment on the assignment of administrative jurisdictions within the Federal Government. I believe that if the Congress makes its intent with respect to the use of this forest land clear, the agency or agencies assigned the management responsibility can and will implement these directives. Furthermore, I do not intend to waste time debating the question of single versus multiple use since I consider that there is no such thing as single use in any valid forest land management. All managed forest areas involve multiple use, and it makes no difference what label is on the sign at the entrance. There is, however, good multiple use and bad multiple use, and it is my purpose to discuss this proposed legislation from the viewpoint of wise use of this specific area of forest land.

It seems to me that there is a general consensus among people knowledgeable concerning the North Cascades that forest recreation activities ought to constitute the dominant use in the area. Its role as an important source of water is likely to increase substantially over time. The forest land base continues to shrink; other uses may also become more important. Nonetheless, the North Cascades have such great potential for yielding multiple recreation uses that these are likely to always represent its most important functions.

I am concerned, however, that the proposed legislation deals basically with boundaries, administrative jurisdictions and traditional land use classifications and too little in my judgment with the development of a sound basis for wise land use development and decision. I am concerned that this bill does not seem to reflect the opportunity to break new ground in multiple use forest recreation in the North Cascades. There are tremendous opportunities in the achievement of this objective, but very real problems must be faced if it is to be realized.

Among the many uses of forest land, some are compatible and some conflict. Some serve many people in a small area and some re-

quire large areas to serve few people. Some require extensive development and some minimum development. All of them require intelligent management based upon adequate knowledge and provided within a reasonable administrative structure.

Because many different kinds of recreation use are needed to satisfy the many user preferences, the task of evaluating and dealing with between use compatibility is an important and difficult task. If the public is to be adequately served in the use of this important segment of public land, it will be necessary to attempt to satisfy a variety of needs on many of the areas involved. The compromises required, and there will be many of them, ought to be determined more through study and solid information and less in response to emotional appeal and group pressures.

Among the many forest uses, the recreation uses are growing faster than any of the others. Unfortunately, we know less about forest recreation than about any other set of forest uses. Accordingly we in the forestry profession, the public in general, and specifically you in the Congress of the United States are required to make important decisions concerning recreational forest uses in the presence of what is essentially an information vacuum. The management of forest recreation areas suffer from similar handicaps.

It is popularly believed that an undeveloped wilderness area subject only to unrestricted human occupancy will remain biologically static, and there is ample evidence to indicate that this isn't true. There is ample empirical evidence of deterioration of environment in national parks and wilderness areas subject to heavy human use. We learned long ago that unrestricted cattle grazing would destroy the range. It is equally clear that human beings seeking forest recreation can destroy a fragile forest environment. Through scientific research we have learned to manage the use of range by cattle. We have no comparable research base to guide us in management of the use of wilderness by people.

It is apparent that the forest recreation habits of the public are changing with changes in population size and distribution, changes in human mobility and changes in levels of affluence. Yet there is essentially no research base which permits us to quantitatively assess these changes or to predict future patterns of user behavior with reference to forest recreation.

Winter forest recreation is a growing forest use. The thousands of youngsters who are learning to enjoy winter forest sports in the high density ski areas of this and other States will insist—and they should insist—upon much more extensive opportunities to practice their skills in the enjoyment of winter sports and the winter use of high elevation forest recreation areas. Considering the short summer season in much of the North Cascades area, there is great need to study the opportunities to develop winter uses of wilderness and park areas that are compatible with summer uses. If a large and valuable forest land area is to be dedicated to forest recreation uses, this dedication must be predicated on an extension of use over essentially the whole calendar. From a purely economic viewpoint the cost of administering a large land area will be prohibitive if its use is confined to a very short summer season.

The North Cascades area, relatively undeveloped as it is, offers an excellent opportunity to create a new forest recreation technology that goes beyond the trail and the road as a means of moving people in their pursuit of forest recreation. Other nations have made much more progress than we have in this domain and have discovered and used interesting and useful transportation systems that are efficient and effective and which do not depreciate the esthetic and recreation values. The development of this forest recreation program offers opportunities not only to use the best of existing ideas but through research to develop new and improved technologies in this area of activity. This study should include not only the development of new types of engineering structures but should also consider the proper division of responsibility for development, construction and operation of facilities between the Federal administrative agency and private enterprise operating under contract. The study should also reevaluate policy with respect to the impact of transportation systems other than roads and trails on the value and use of scenic forest areas. If it is necessary to devise new systems to achieve compatibility between use and scenic value, this should be done.

Unfortunately, the enjoyment of forest recreation values, particularly in remote forest areas, tends to be an experience available mostly to those in the middle and upper socioeconomic levels of society. If large areas of Federal land are to be set aside for multiple recreation uses, then it is incumbent upon the Federal Government to find ways to encourage and to make possible participation by the lower income groups who today are, in effect, largely excluded. In a rapidly growing metropolitan area like Puget Sound, such a development can make material contribution to the quality of life.

A study of this problem might reveal whether lack of extensive use of Federal forest recreation areas by the less affluent segment of society is a function of inability to pay the costs associated with this use, lack of awareness of the opportunities available or lack of the skills required to take advantage of the opportunities. Based upon such research it might be feasible to modify development plans and use patterns to encourage low cost use. Development of a system of hostels, primitive campgrounds, trails and partially subsidized within area transportation might encourage use based upon walking, cycling, and minimum motor vehicle transportation reserving to private industry the role of catering to the needs of the user of elaborate camping, housing and mobile home equipment.

In summary I would urge that this legislation specifically foster the development of an ew concept in forest recreation in the United States in the following ways:

1. Provide for the establishment of a national recreation area in the North Cascades embodying multiple recreation uses.

2. Authorize a significant forest recreation research program that would provide the information basis for wise forest recreation planning, development and management.

3. Permit sufficient flexibility in management to allow the responsible agency or agencies not only preserve present values but also to utilize the results of research in its management practices and indeed instruct it to do so.

4. Direct the responsible agency or agencies to develop the North Cascades recreation area for the benefit of the largest number of people possible and such that it is representative of a broad spectrum of society.

5. Recognize the importance of nonrecreation forest uses in harmony with the primary recreation use of the area.

I have addressed my remarks to this problem in the belief that it is a concensus that recreation uses constitute the most important group of uses for this North Cascade forest area. Nevertheless, in closing I would urge that recognition be given to the fact that minimization of other uses will create some individual and community hardships in the area that will not be compensated for through increased recreation use at least until the level of that use and its distribution over the calendar is much greater than it is today.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Dean Bethel. I have a couple of questions. I think you have very properly gone into this on the basis of an analysis of the problems that we face with the changing patterns that are occurring in our society regarding the use of these great resources. I think all the Federal agencies need to keep in touch, so to speak with this changing pattern. That applies to the Forest Service, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Park Service and so on, and those of us who are elected sometimes are very close to it because we are in a different position of response. I wanted to ask you how would you handle the problem of incompatible uses. In other words, would you vest discretion in whoever is administering the national recreation area or wilderness or a park as to uses that are incompatible with predominantly recreational needs? Now I am leading up to a specific problem of a mining situation that we are now faced with. How would you handle this?

Mr. BETHEL. Well, where there are absolutely incompatible uses, and these certainly sometimes exist, that then it has to be, I think, in the judgment of the administrative agency, perhaps backed with legislative direction. My problem, is that, in the absence of good information, we aren't always sure that the uses are incompatible when indeed sometimes they are claimed to be. I don't think we have explored to any great extent at all the possibilities for making certain uses compatible. This may mean that something has to be given on both sides.

Senator JACKSON. You mean maybe a more effective effort in the area of research and so on?

Mr. BETHEL. Research and study, yes.

Senator JACKSON. First, let me illustrate a problem. Mining, of course, is permitted in the wilderness areas. If one company is permitted to engage in open pit mining, obviously you can't turn down someone else, can you?

Mr. BETHEL. No.

Senator JACKSON. Well, what is your general comment as to how you would handle that problem?

Mr. BETHEL. Well, one of the problems is how completely you want to maintain a wilderness area in a so-called pristine form. If there is a possibility of mining that does do damage to the area and somehow

there is a possibility that it can be undone in a sense by some sort of action after the mining is completed, this provides some possibility for compatibility of recreational uses. Now, if you are talking about the mine I think you are talking about, I suspect that this is simply out of the question, when it gets to the magnitude of the source of the open pit mining that is proposed.

Senator JACKSON. I think one of the troublesome points is if one company is going to be given the right to engage in open pit mining and knowing, for instance, in a given wilderness area, that you have a number of patented mining claims, you certainly cannot deny another the right to engage in open pit mining, could you?

Mr. BETHEL. Not if it is going to have the same effect on the wilderness.

Senator JACKSON. Right, right, but you would advise placing discretion in the agency having responsibility, so that it could be managed and operated in keeping with the stated congressional objectives?

Mr. BETHEL. Yes.

Senator JORDAN. Dean Bethel, may I compliment you on a very fine statement? You have emphasized the importance of multiple use to forest recreation, you pointed out that deterioration of this type of resource can take place under a single purpose use as well as under multipurpose uses. Do you think that the objectives that you have enumerated in your statement can be accomplished within the framework of the pending legislation, or would you recommend amendment to the legislation?

Mr. BETHEL. I would recommend amendments, as I have read the legislation it is concerned primarily with boundaries and jurisdiction and not with some of these other issues, and I would suggest additions to them.

Senator JORDAN. Dean, would you prepare such a amendatory legislation as you think would accomplish your objective and submit it to the committee? I would be very happy to have your suggestions.

Mr. BETHEL. I would be glad to suggest the general nature of it. I am not much of a lawyer but——

Senator JORDAN (interrupting). Well, not the legal language, but a policy statement.

Mr. BETHEL. Yes, surely.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Dean Bethel. We appreciated having your statement.

(The information requested is as follows:)

PROPOSED CHANGES IN SENATE BILL 1321

1. Include language in the introductory portion of the bill to indicate that it is the intent of the legislation to authorize the development of a National Outdoor Forest Recreation Program in the North Cascades.

2. Direct the relevant federal land management agencies to cooperate among themselves and with appropriate agencies of the State of Washington and private individuals and corporations in developing a coordinated program of outdoor forest recreation in the North Cascades that will maximize its use for the whole spectrum of the population. This should include authority to cooperate in the development of forest recreation opportunities in state, county and private lands in the area and specifically to explore the roles of the public and private sectors in developing forest recreation facilities and opportunities. If necessary, author-

ity to contract for scenic easements should be granted to the federal agencies involved.

3. Authorize the National Park Service to conduct research in the field of forest recreation to the extent necessary to permit it to assume a role in this development commensurate with its land management responsibilities in the area. Specifically authorize the National Park Service to join with the U.S. Forest Service and the College of Forest Resources of the University of Washington in the conduct of a cooperative forest recreation research program on an intramural and extramural basis.

4. Direct the federal land management agencies to study the problems of use compatibility including competing recreational uses as well as non-recreational forest uses with the objective of maximizing the total value of the land resource involved consistent with a primary recreation use. Included in these studies should be continuing evaluation of user preference and assessment of the impact of changing use patterns on commercial, industrial and community development in the area.

5. Provide the U.S. Forest Service with the same condemnation authority now available to the U.S. National Park Service with respect to the pursuit of mineral exploitation activities in forest recreation and wilderness areas of the National Forest lands in this area.

Senator JACKSON. The next witness is Dr. George Selke, a member of the five-man study team. We are delighted to have you with us today. I understood you had to get away and you wanted to be on before noon.

STATEMENT OF DR. GEORGE SELKE, REPRESENTING THE LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL

Dr. SELKE. Thank you very much, Senator Jackson, Senator Jordan; I am very happy to be here.

I represent today the Lower Columbia River Sports Council, which happens to constitute or represent a number of recreational clubs in the county along with the lower part of the Columbia River.

The council contends that the passage of Senate bill 1321 would be detrimental to the best interest of the most people of the great State of Washington.

It is apparent that the members are not alone in their opinions regarding Senate bill 1321. The Governor of the State opposes it and suggests different legislation. The members of the 1967 State legislature, in passing Senate Joint Memorial No. 21, overwhelmingly indicate their opposition.

There is ample evidence also that if a canvass were made of the county commissioners and officials, the council would have the support of considerable electric companies as well as that of the neighborhood folks.

I have the significant assignment of presenting some of the many arguments that can be offered in opposition to Senate bill No. 1321.

First, I wish to point out the well-known fact that the State of Washington at present has two large national parks; they encompass an area of 1,137,000 acres. Of course, all of us know the wonderful Mount Rainier National Park. It is over 50 years since I first became acquainted with it. It is an area that is most unusual, and it has a potential that has never been realized, from the viewpoint of education, research, and scenery. It has never had a fully developed master plan, at least at my request I have never been able to receive one.

I also refer to the Olympic National Park. I have known this area, even before it was a park. It has never received the appropriations

needed, not even for its development or even to acquire the inholdings that should long ago have been included. George, you will notice I am making a pitch for better appropriations for the parks.

The fact remains that the two great national parks now in the State of Washington have not had the financial support that has long been needed. Support for these parks will be further pushed down the scale if still another park would be established, which very likely will also suffer for lack of appropriations. What will the $35,000,000 propose for the development of the new proposed park—propose for the next 5 years, due to the two that we have already mentioned?

I would like to refer now to two or three quotations. This is a quotation from Joseph Penfold made in 1964:

> We shall need to consider carefully whether it makes sense to try to push authorization for proposed park areas already in federal ownership ahead of the proposed areas which are threatened with immediate engulfment by industrial or other developments.

There is judgment and wisdom in Mr. Penfold's remark. For one agency to covet the land of another when both plan to use it for outdoor recreation, even to take some of it out of wilderness or primitive conditions in obtaining it is certainly not wisdom in my opinion.

I would like to refer to another quotation. The proposed park certainly violates the traditional standards so long emphasized by our national parks, and I quote Ira N. Gabrielson, president of the Wildlife Management Institute at San Francisco on March 31, 1967:

> Until it is overturned by Congressional action, and I do not believe it ever will be, the 1916 Charter of the National Parks System holds true. There must be a national reawakening of the purpose of National Parks. They are not playgrounds and it never was contemplated that they should be. Mass recreation should be provided elsewhere.

If you wish to argue with that, go and write or see Mr. Gabrielson. I also would like to quote a statement made by Dr. Joseph Fisher, president, Resources for the Future, on March 6, 1967, in the very room in which we are holding this meeting this morning. This statement, I think, merits consideration:

> Recreation nowadays is frequently held as a panacea for many kinds of areas that are experiencing economic difficulties. A word of caution is in order. In most parts of the country, recreation is highly seasonal, frequently with no more than two or three months active seasons. The economics of such a short term operation are very difficult to work out profitably, and investments are hard to justify. Frequently hopes and ambitions of individuals run ahead of what can be justified. This is not to discourage such development, rather it is to urge that the economic side be calculated as carefully as possible before commitments of time and funds are made.

Now, I happen to have had charge for the better part of a decade of, among many other things, the State parks of Minnesota, and there we have a short season, and I can vouch for the difficulties that one encounters where you have a short season, where you have to get ready for the tourist travel of the 10 to 12 weeks, and then of course things are dormant during the rest of the year. I note that there are 3 or 4 tramways to be established in the proposed park. I am particularly thinking of the tramway proposed for the Arctic Creek Park. Certainly it cannot be seriously considered as a source of income with its devious arrangements for accessibility and its expensive installation, and then, when you consider that you have perhaps, say, a 10 to 12 week

season. I would like to refer, if I might, to the tramway at Palm Spring, which tramway is having difficulty now to pay off the investment bonds or even the interest on them. This situation exists in spite of the fact that the tramway is located relatively near the great population center of Los Angeles, and near the Interstate Highway 10 where tourists are numerous throughout the year. If a tramway cannot justify its existence at Palm Springs, what are the chances that it will do so where the season lasts for only a couple of months in the season—in the year?

In 1965, I stated that the resource not sufficiently stressed in the North Cascades study is that of wildlife, and that in the surge of outdoor activities, fishing and especially hunting is being crowded to the side. These are two of the finest of our traditional sports that appeal especially to youth approaching adulthood. They apply to young men as they do to young women. They should receive more attention because they provide not only enjoyment but have honorable traditions of their own and have concomittants that are wholesome for our youth such as courage, self-reliance and responsibility, in addition to appreciation and knowledge of nature in its various forms. Opportunity to hunt and fish must continue to be posterity's heritage. I appreciate the excellent statement my friend John A. Biggs made to the Senate committee on April 24, 1967, in Washington. It states most eloquently why Senate bill 1321 should never be passed.

May I just quote briefly:

> The creation of a third large National Park in the North Cascades region of our State would be at the very serious expense of public fishing and hunting in the State of Washington. Hunting would be prohibited in the park and only limited fishery management and restocking programs would be maintained.

I shall not go into this because somebody pointed out the rather unfortunate situation we have in the Olympic National Park in the handling of the elk there, and I need not refer, because the papers have talked about the situation in the handling of the elk and the other wild animals in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. Then I do wish to quote, however this:

> The impact upon sports fishing, although less dramatic than on hunting, is even more detrimental. Our need in the State of Washington is not one of setting aside major areas of public lands for the selective recreational desires of groups of people, rather it is a compelling need to make all of our public lands available for the recreational needs of all of our people.

I shall submit to you other reasons, but I do not wish to impose on the time, and beyond this, you should know that I am quoting a person who is recognized as among the very best administrators of game and fish in North America.

My above remarks are presented to indicate why the proposals in Senate bill 1321 should not receive favorable consideration by the Congress of the United States.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Dr. Selke. I want to make one observation. I think that appropriation problem is not limited, however, just to the Park Service. I think that Forest Service also has had problems with inadequate funds.

Dr. SELKE. If I were talking about the Forest Service at the present time, I would also urge what you have done, you batted hard for both of these, Senator Jackson, and I know that. This is no criticism of you.

Senator JACKSON. Oh no, no, no. It is a national problem, I understand your statement, but I wanted to point that out.

Dr. SELKE. But nobody else mentioned this, and I did want to mention it today.

Senator JACKSON. I think it is a point well taken, because the Forest Service has had trouble in getting adequate funds to develop recreational opportunities in the national forests. I wanted to make that point along with what you had to say. I appreciate having your support.

Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Dr. Selke, you have indeed made a very good statement. You were a member of the North Cascades Study Team, is that right?

Dr. SELKE. That is right.

Senator JORDAN. How long did you work on that project?

Dr. SELKE. Oh, off and on from 1963 until 1965, but I did work only occasionally. I would have to check how many days I put in. I don't recall.

Senator JORDAN. How many of the members of the team agree with your point of view?

Dr. SELKE. Mr. Greeley agrees mostly with my point of view, not entirely, but mostly, more than the others.

Senator JORDAN. It is a minority point of view?

Dr. SELKE. It is a minority point of view; yes.

Senator JORDAN. From the study team?

Dr. SELKE. As far as the five members are concerned, but as far as those who had anything to do with the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, it was divided. The Interior people had one point of view, the Forestry and Agriculture people the other point of view; yes, sir.

Senator JORDAN. Well, it is a constructive statement and I commend you for it.

Dr. SELKE. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. We certainly appreciate your coming up here, and I know you have to get going.

Dr. SELKE. I wish you to know I am here on my own.

Senator JACKSON. I understand that. You are just George Selke, Dr. Selke, excuse me, which is quite a bit. Your full statement will be included.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF GEORGE A. SELKE FOR THE LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER SPORTS COUNCIL

My name is George A. Selke, I am a retired person who resides in Portland, Oregon. I am representing the Lower Columbia River Sports Council which is composed of conservation clubs in Klickitat, Skamania, Clark and Cowlitz Counties.

The Council contends that the passage of Senate Bill No. 1321 would be detrimental to the best interests of most of the people of the great State of Washington. It is obvious that its members are not alone in their opposition to the bill. The Governor of the State opposes it and suggests different legislation pertaining to the North Cascades. The members of the 1967 State Legislature indicated their strong opposition to the proposed measure by voting overwhelmingly for Senate Joint Memorial No. 21 which respectfully petitions the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House

and the Congress for legislation definitely opposed to that proposed in Senate Bill 1321. There is also ample evidence that if a canvas were made of the County Commissioners of the State, the Council would have the support of this large "elected" group as well as that of their neighborhood folks. Seldom if ever has a proposal for a national park anywhere in the United States received such widespread popular opposition throughout the state in which it is proposed to be located.

The Council believes that it would be a serious error in terms of long-time planning to establish a third large national park in the State of Washington, a great mistake for the people of the State and for United States as a whole. My assignment is the presentation of but a few of the many reasons why the extensive national park proposed in Senate Bill 1321 should not be approved by Congress.

First, let us consider briefly the two large national parks which have been established in the State of Washington. They encompass an area of 1,137,000 acres. Mount Rainier National Park long has been the most outstanding mountain park in the United States. It is readily accessible to the local people and to those who come from distant places. Like Yellowstone, the Grand Canyon and some others, a visit to it should be a must for every American. Although it is over half a century since I first visited it, each of the many times I have returned I am thrilled by its massive summit, the variation of its vegetation from nearly sea level to its over 14,000 foot altitude, its easily observable glaciers and its variety of scenery. I always resolve to return at least once more. However, I regret it has never had its great potential for education, research, and art fully realized. Its latent possibilties should not only be completely developed in accordance with a master plan but should be fulfilled through integrated programs. Dedicated administrators have long waited for the personnel and the facilities which would make this possible.

There is also Olympic National Park. I have known this area for over thirty years. It has never received the appropriations needed for its development or even to acquire the inholdings that should have been included long ago. I blame no one personally but the fact remains that the two great national parks in Washington have never had the financial support that they have always merited and long needed. Appropriations for these unusual parks may be still more inadequate if another extensive park is added which in turn may also suffer for lack of appropriations as the competition for funds becomes increasingly keen. What will the $35,000,000 planned for the first five-year period of the proposed park do to the two that are now established? This is a fair question to ask.

I still agree with a statement made in 1964 by Joseph Penfold of the Izaak Walton League of America, namely: "We shall need to consider carefully whether it makes sense to try to push authorization for proposed park areas already in Federal ownership ahead of the proposed areas which are threatened with immediate engulfment by industrial and other development."

There is keen judgment in Mr. Penfold's remark. For one agency to covet the land of another when both plan to use it for outdoor recreation—even to take some out of wilderness or primitive status to obtain it—is indeed not wisdom. Instead, the agencies should help each other in obtaining those choice areas still available for recreation or park areas which may soon be lost forever.

There are populous sections of the country where the need is great and action is required immediately. We need all the cooperation and support we can muster to concentrate on such situations. In the meantime the North Cascades area will still be preserved as it has been over the past 60 years of Forest Service administration.

Permit me to call attention to the very obvious fact that Senate Bill 1321 violates the traditional standards so long emphasized by our national parks. Its proposal involves concepts not in accord with national park philosophy. I refer you to the comments made by Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, President of the Wildlife Management Institute, as San Francisco on March 13, 1967: "Until it is overturned by congressional action, and I do not believe it ever will be, the 1916 charter of the national parks system holds true. There must be a national re-awakening to the purpose of national parks. They are not playgrounds, and it never was contemplated that they should be. Mass recreation should be provided elsewhere?"

I also would like to call the Committee's attention to a statement made by Dr. Joseph Fisher, President, Resources for the Future, On March 6, 1967, at Wenatchee in the very same room in which we are now meeting.

"Recreation nowadays is frequently held out as a panacea for many kinds of areas that are experiencing economic difficulties. A word of caution is in order.

"In most parts of the country recreation is highly seasonal, frequently with no more than a two or three-month active season. The economics of such a short term operation are very difficult to work out profitably, and investments are hard to justify. Frequently hopes and ambitions of individuals run far ahead of what can be justified. This is not to discourage such development; rather it is to urge that the economic side be calculated as carefully as possible before commitments of time and funds are made."

Some years ago when I retired from retirement, I served for the better part of a decade as commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Conservation which included a Division of State Parks. My association with these parks, even noted Itasca State Park which is very scenic and contains the source of the Mississippi River, taught me that the management of parks where the summer season is very short, as it is in Minnesota and also in the altitudinous parts of the North Cascades, constitutes a difficult operation. It is not easy to provide adequate facilities for the high tide of summer tourists for ten or twelve weeks, then put everything in moth balls for nine or ten months waiting for the next summer and expect to break even. The enthusiastic claims about the wealth that will be brought to the North Cascades region as the result of the proposed excessively large national park is merely wishful thinking and certainly is not based on sound economic study.

I challenge you to name the prosperous towns that resulted from the Glacier National Park in Montana, even after fifty-five years of operation. What communities in the Olympic Peninsula owe their prosperity to the establishment of the Olympic National Park? On what facts is the propaganda based that the extensive park proposed in Senate Bill 1321 is to bring great wealth to the area? The North Cross-State Highway that will freight material across the mountains and provide long-needed east-west transportation for folks in that part of the State will also, of course, bring to the region tourists, hunters, skiers and other people, all in their special season and for their particular purposes. The roads that bring the summer tourists to Glacier and Olympic National Parks could never have been built by the income derived from just what the summer tourist brings durings the few summer months.

I note that four tramways are to be established in the proposed North Cascades National Park. The plan for the Arctic Creek location intrigues me with its devious arrangements for accessibility and its unique installation and operation. Do the tramway proponents know the financial situation pertaining to the tram at Palm Springs, California? This tram is close to the tremendous population area of Southern California if not a part of it. It is situated beside Interstate Highway 10 which has constant traffic and where tourists travel twelve months of the year. Moreover, the weather is generally favorable. If a tramway cannot justify its cost of construction and operation at Palm Springs, what are the chances for economic success where the tourist seasons are at best three months out of twelve?

The Associated Press of April 11, 1967, carries a discouraging announcement regarding the $7 golden eagle annual passport to national park and other Federal areas. In two years the receipts from the $7 permit fees to the Land and Water Conservation Fund have totaled only $5,400,000. Dr. Edward C. Crafts, director of the Interior Department Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, said the original estimate of the annual income would by this time be netting from $25 million to $35 million a year. Dr. Crafts told the House Appropriations Committee in recent testimony that in a ten-year period the deficit in originally anticipated income from this source would be 2 billion 700 million dollars.

Obviously the park proponents, the National Park planners, and the Members of Congress should reflect carefully on Dr. Fisher's thoughtful statement quoted above.

In 1965 I stated that one resource not sufficiently stressed in the North Cascades Study is that of wildlife and that in the surge of outdoor activity, fishing and especially hunting are being crowded to the side. These are two of the finest of our traditional sports that appeal especially to youth approaching adulthood. They should receive more attention because they provide not only enjoyment but have honorable traditions of their own and have concomitants that are wholesome for our youths such as courage, self-reliance and responsibility in addition to appreciation and knowledge of nature in its various forms. Opportunity to hunt and fish must continue to be posterity's heritage.

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I appreciate the excellent statement my friend John A. Biggs made to the Senate Committee on April 24, 1967. It states most eloquently why Senate Bill 1321 should never be passed. I quote several passages:

"The creation of a third large National Park in the North Cascades region of our state would be at the very serious expense of public fishing and hunting in the State of Washington. Hunting would be prohibited in the Park area and only limited fishery management and restocking programs would be mainatined.

"That a no-hunting policy is a regressive policy is amply proven by the fact that in our own state in the Olympic National Park, which was created and has been maintained on the basis of emotion rather than practicality, huge herds of elk are locked up and unused; the result of this has been that the range of these elk is rapidly deteriorating, and increasingly they are being forced out of the park into the lower valleys where they either die, are killed by ranchers to protect their property, or must be taken under hunting seasons which are only elimination seasons. The Nation has been sickened watching the application of similarly outmoded policies in the Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, where elk by the thousands have been ruthlessly slaughtered by Park Service employees under the most abject circumstances which completely destroys the great national dignity of this wonderful specie of wildlife only for the reason that an outmoded, worn out, disproved policy of preservation prohibited their taking under more humane and sportsmanlike conditions.

Why should we compound these tragic errors and further these empty philosophies in the North Cascades?

"The impact upon sports fishing, although less dramatic, is even more detrimental.

"Our need in the State of Washington is not one of setting aside major areas of public land for the selective recreational desires of groups of people; rather, it is a compelling need to make all of our public lands available for the recreational needs of all of our people."

You should know that I am quoting a person recognized as among the most competent admistrators of game and fish in North America.

The members of the Lower Columbia River Sports Council insist it is neither necessary nor desirable to have an additional large National Park to save the North Cascades. The land in question, after sixty years of administration by the Forest Service, is still acclaimed in glowing terms by all who have seen it and especially by the people and supporters of the very Federal agency that covets its acquisition. To guarantee permanence of its present attractive status does not require the imposition of a duplicating organization and another unit of administration. Why increase public expenditures to maintain an additional governmental agency which places greater restrictions upon the use of the area which the people of Washington neither need nor want? The judicious, economical, and efficient arrangement is to continue the Forest Service administration.

Then the districts that qualify for wilderness could be designated as such in accordance with the Wilderness Preservation Act as was done with the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. On the other hand, the area that contains outstanding recreational possibilities, which incidentally comprises a considerable portion of several districts of the region, could be included in a National Recreation Area. In both cases Congressional action would be required and that would give status permanence.

Establishing a National Recreation Area is much to be preferred over a National Park because a North Cascades National Recreation Area, including Ross Lake and the main mountain area south and southeast to the Glacier Park Wilderness Area, would:

1. Earmark the resources of this area as nationally important for recreation, without setting up what otherwise is necessarily a duplicating organization to administer the area.

2. Permit making the additional water impoundments which the City of Seattle needs and plans, without the necessity of an exception to longstanding National Park policy.

3. Permit hunting as a recognized and desirable use. This recreation area and the adjacent wilderness areas make a very unusual, rugged-terrain hunting area which could readily gain national and international note with its deer, bear, mountain goats, and cougar and, granted to a lesser extent, its birds.

The Washington Department of Game and Fish realizes the opportunities of the North Cascades and what its development would contribute to hunting and,

incidentally, to fishing and other outdoor recreation. No other State, except Alaska with its area of over a half a million square miles, has a comparable potential on which to build.

4. Permit the Cross-State Highway which is now being built through the North Cascades to function as a through artery of commercial transport. If this were a National Recreation Area, a through State Highway could exist without raising a question as to whether commercial use constitutes an additional exception to longstanding National Park Service policy.

5. Permit carrying out a recreation development plan that includes several substantial winter sports areas, for which comparable facilities do not now exist within National Parks and which present Park policy does not encourage.

6. Permit the recreational pastime of "gathering" which includes berrypicking, rockhounding, gathering weathered and washed wood and use of other minor components of the forest environment, all of which are not now permissible within National Parks.

7. Permit the commercial use of products that become available in the normal course of managing the area for its recognized values of recreation, scenic beauty, wildlife habitat, forage use, water development and production and forest insect or disease protection.

8. Provide a "national" name and "national" identification for the area.

9. Permit the present formula for sharing National Forest receipts with the counties to operate without changes that would be adverse to some counties and favorable to others.

The above comments are presented to indicate why Senate Bill No. 1321 should not receive favorable consideration by the Congress of the United States.

Senator JACKSON. The next witness is Henry A. C. Schwecke of Wenatechee.

STATEMENT OF HENRY A. C. SCHWECKE, WENATCHEE, WASH.

Mr. SCHWECKE. I am Henry Schwecke. I have been a resident of Lake Chelan most of my life, since 1920.

My statement is similar to the statement of Guy R. Imus relative to private property in the Stehekin Valley.

Rather than read this statement in detail, I would like to go over the Park Service statement of policy. I think that most of us would go along with the statement if it was written and binding as a written contract and written specifically into the legislation, and that we could live under the laws of the State of Washington and Chelan County and not be subjected to the changing rule of changing administrators, something that is binding in the bill, as a written contract.

Senator JACKSON. What you are are suggesting is statutory language?

Mr. SCHWECKE. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we intend to nail this thing down from a legislative point of view as outlined in the policy statements. The statement made by Mr. Hartzog in connection with this matter will be supported by legislation.

Do you have any comments—have you read the statement?

Mr. SCHWECKE. Yes, I have.

Senator JACKSON. Do you have any comments on that?

Mr. SCHWECKE. Well, for one thing I think that the determination of a compatible use rather than resting entirely within the hands of the Superintendent of the Parks, whatever agency administers it, should be a joint determination between the Federal and the county planning commission and perhaps the State planning commission, the commissioner of parks should have the say as to what is determined to be compatible with the park.

Senator JACKSON. Well, why don't you get something up in writing to comment specifically on the statement of policy that Mr. Hartzog submitted? I realize that when you get in to the problem of trying to define compatible use, it is pretty difficult.

Mr. SCHWECKE. Yes, and the objection I have to this statement as it is written is that it is impossible to nail it down because it is not part of the written law.

Senator JACKSON. I think the statement, however, covers the situation as it exists up there at the present time, doesn't it? What isn't covered by it?

Mr. SCHWECKE. Well, I think it covers it fairly well, except that we want a binding contract explaining——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Well, the language of the law, if the bill becomes law, would limit the Administrator. He couldn't do these things, you couldn't do these things, by contract because what about people who are not privy to a contract?

Mr. SCHWECKE. Well, I don't mean a contract but I mean written into the law.

Senator JACKSON. I thought that is what you had in mind, because if we were going to search out every property owner, that would be a little bit of a problem. I would appreciate, and I am sure Senator Jordan would too, any additional comment. Why don't you study this over and try to get your comments in before June 15, indicating areas of concern as far as you or anyone else similarily situated is concerned.

Mr. SCHWECKE. That would be fine. There is one question some of the other residents wanted me to ask Mr. Hartzog, and that is if the property was purchased by the Park Department would it not be taken off the tax rolls of Chelan County?

Senator JACKSON. If it becomes Federal property, the answer is "Yes."

Mr. SCHWECKE. Yes, that is what I thought.

Senator JACKSON. That is correct.

Mr. SCHWECKE. That is all I have to say at this time.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Schwecke. We appreciate having your statement.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HENRY A. C. SCHWECKE, WENATCHEE, WASH.

The stated objective of conservationists in the North Cascades is to maintain scenic values. Elimination of road building, logging, and mining by Act of Congress will accomplish this. With these objections removed, jurisdiction could better remain under the present federal agency. This would allow game mananagement and hunting. A wider recreational potential would be achieved. The ruggedness and natural geographic features of the area provide a great deal of built-in protection. A reasonable natural wilderness would be preserved. I basically oppose Senate Bill 1321 because it would not guarantee the wilderness desired.

If political pressure is such that there seems to be little way of stopping the park, could a concession be made to those who are most affected? Property owners within the proposed park boundaries have their property almost all in the lower 7 miles of the Stehekin Valley. This is less than ½ of 1% of the proposed park. The U.S. Government currently owns parcels of land within the lower valley area including waterfront at the head of Lake Chelan. Therefore, couldn't the bill be amended to exclude the lower 7 miles of the Stehekin Valley floor without impinging unduly on what the park proponents are after?

Finally, if the group of property owners is too small to carry even this much weight with Congress, despite how much more they are affected than any other citizen, could specific guarantees of their rights be inserted in the bill itself? Being aware of the infringement of the rights of the property owners within the boundaries of the Olympic National Park, I feel it is imperative that the following be specifically guaranteed in the proposed North Cascades Park Bill:

1. Perpetual ownership under county and state laws.
2. Right to pass on property to heirs.
3. Denial of the right of eminent domain for the acquisition of property. (The laws of eminent domain were designed for public necessity. It would be stretching the point considerably to say it was a public necessity to take these lands).
4. Right of sale on the open market with first option to the government.
5. Access roads and rights of way for water pipelines, telephone, and power.

Senator JACKSON. Frankie Ben John, Yakima.

STATEMENT OF FRANKIE BEN JOHN, YAKIMA, WASH.

Mr. JOHN. Thank you.

Senator Jackson, members of the committee, and ladies and gentlemen. My name is Frankie Ben John. I am an independent insurance agent in Yakima, Wash.

I have lived in central Washington all my life, had the privilege of hunting, fishing, and camping in our beautiful State for the last 25 years. I have reaped the harvest, so to speak, of the last 60 years of excellent land management by the U.S. Forest Service. One of my main reasons for being here today is to do my part as a private citizen of this State to be sure that my children and their children after them will be able to enjoy the outdoor living available to me now 30 years from now. It is for that reason that I submit this booklet, "Your Stake in the North Cascades," for your consideration. My main point is, in fact, what can we gain from Senate bill 1321, because what can the Park Service do that the Forest Service cannot do? The answer is nothing and, therefore, I contend that to make the proposed area into a National Park would do no more than to restrict the individual freedom of choice as to how he or his children will use our recreational areas.

I hereby request that this book be let into the record. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. The booklet will be included in the file. I don't think that we can—I will have to ask the staff—we don't have any arrangement on printing pictures in our hearings.

Mr. JOHN. Very fine.

Senator JACKSON. Well, it will be included in the printed part of the record by reference. Thank you very much. We appreciate having your statement.

(The booklet, "Your Stake in the North Cascades" submitted by Frankie Ben John, Yakima, Wash., is in the official files of the committee.)

Senator JACKSON. Mr. John D. Cowdrey, Yakima.

STATEMENT OF JOHN D. COWDREY, YAKIMA, WASH.

Mr. COWDREY. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen, my name is John D. Cowdrey. I am an independent insurance agent in Yakima, Wash., and as a private citizen I am opposed to the proposed Senate bill 1321 in its present form, as I feel

that the park proposal, as it presently is, is nothing but an encroachment by another Federal agency and private interests on my freedom and that of other Washingtonians to have a hand in this State, have our public lands and use them in such a manner as benefits the majority.

As evidence of the attitude of the asserted private interest, I have with me today a beautiful $25 copy of "The Wild Cascades—Forgotten Parklands" with a foreword by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. This volume has been used as a reference by the proponents of the North Cascades proposal in its present form, and I also have with me, and I believe you have a statement there, a copy of some research done by the U.S. Forest Service on the facts represented in this book prior to their being forbidden to participate in the factfinding that is now going on. There are no less than 18 errors in this beautiful, seemingly casually done volume. This in my opinion, and others more qualified than I feel that those who would have this area as proposed in our State are evidently misinformed, or are not interested in facts, but purely romanticism.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Do you wish to have this statement in the record?

Mr. COWDREY. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. All right, that will be included in the record at this point. Thank you very much.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF JOHN D. COWDREY, FOREST SERVICE COMMENTS ON CERTAIN STATEMENTS IN THE BOOK, "THE WILD CASCADES—FORGOTTEN PARKLANDS"

Quote from Part 7, page 89, column 1, paragraph 2.—"The wolf apparently is extinct. The bear, also legally classified as a bad citizen, has virtually disappeared from some areas, and the coyote survives only because man has not yet devised a practical method of total extermination."

Comment: The implication is that resource management of the North Cascades has caused a reduction in wildlife numbers. The facts are: The wolf apparently never existed in any numbers within the area. Cougar, bear, and coyotes are as plentiful now as they were in the past. Deer and mountain goats are more plentiful than they ever were in pioneer days. Marmots, squirrels, and other small animals are plentiful where the habitat is suitable and they are readily observed. The author's statement about small animals killed "beyond estimation" is unwarranted and untrue.

Caption from photo on page 106.—"Glacier Peak from Alpine Lakes 'Limited Area.' Patchcutting on Tonga Ridge, 1959."

Comment: The timber harvest unit, now well restocked, is not in the Alpine Lakes Limited Area. It is about 30 air miles from Glacier Peak. The Peak shown is Eldorado Peak, not Glacier Peak as the caption states. Stevens Pass Highway, as well as several major drainages are between this spot and Glacier Peak.

Quote from Part 10, pages 107, column 2, paragraph 4.—"It is the opinion here that the Forest Service is extending multiple-use development into areas that should be managed primarily for protection of the scenery, and also into areas that should be let completely alone, left for nature to manage."

Comment: The statement, "Areas that should be left completely alone, left for nature to manage," is repeated several times in the book. Wilderness is a condition, experienced only by the initial few travelers. If people visit the wilderness, if we fight fire or construct trails within it, then it is not "let completely alone." If man uses an area, then nature must be assisted to prevent destruction and to preserve wilderness qualities.

Quote from Part 10, page 108, column 1, paragraph 5.—"Not all of these valleys are yet logged, but all are doomed."

Comment: A number of drainages are listed. Among them is Buck Creek. Buck Creek, within the Glacier Peak Wilderness, has never been logged and never will be. Neither are the other valleys doomed. Timber harvest of diseased, blowdown, and insect-infested trees has been and is being done in the Railroad Creek area. At no time has the Forest Service cut any timber in the Railroad Creek drainage or Lightning Ridge area that can be seen from Lake Chelan. In the Stehekin Valley timber cutting has been confined to a few small ranger sales of dead, dying and blowdown timber. There are no plans for making any other kind of sale. This also holds true in the lower portion of Agnes Creek and along the Stehekin River.

Quote from Part 10, page 108, column 2, paragraph 3.—"And despite the personal promises of current officials—promises with absolutely no statutory guarantee—under Forest Service management further logging is also ultimately inevitable * * *."

Comment: Key areas, such as those referred to here, are covered by two or more carefully prepared and formally approved management plans. These plans are approved by the Regional Forester. Local Forest Service officials cannot change the management plan without the concurrence of the Regional Forester.

Quote from Part 10, page 109, column 1, paragraph 2, last sentence.—"Here, on these two magnificent but unprotected peaks, one can learn that in essence, multiple-use means that no logging will be allowed above timberline."

Comment: The High Mountain Policy distinguishes 3 types of forested land: principal forest, upper forest, and alpine. Management objectives are established for all three. The policy permits sustained production of timber in the upper forest so long as it is geared to existing or future recreation needs. The management objectives of alpine areas emphasize retention of natural conditions to produce optimum yields of water, fish, wildlife, and forage. It excludes logging entirely.

Quote from Part 10, page 109, column 1, paragraph 3.—"And to see the Forest Service extending multiple-use of public land onto the mountain (Rainier) one can visit the Carbon River entrance, and observe logging underway right up the park boundaries and just as high as marketable trees will grow."

Comment: The only cutting areas visible from the Carbon River at the Park entrance or within the park, are parts of 2 or 3 units approximately one-quarter to one-half mile from the Park Boundary. Along the corridor approach to the Park cutting extends to the Park boundary on private land and on one or two areas of National Forest lands where blowdown occurred and was salvaged.

Quote from Part 10, page 109, column 2, paragraph 1.—"There is more to multiple-use than logging. At the abandoned mining town of Holden——."

Comment: The mining operation at Holden now closed down contributed greatly to the economy of the Region during its 15 or more years of operation. The benefits are still very real. The Lutheran Church has acquired the private property at Holden and operates the village under a National Forest special use permit. Last year some 2500 young people visited Holden and took part in character building programs. A commendable use of this picturesque site, so near the wilderness.

Quote from Part 10, page 109, column 2, paragraph 2.—"and so long as the miners have absolute dominion over the public domain—no land under Forest Service Management is safe;"

Comment: The basic Mining Act of 1872, the Multiple-use Mining Law of 1955, and the Mining Claims Occupancy Act of 1962, all place restrictions upon the actions and claims of the miner.

Quote from Part 10, page 109, column 2, paragraph 3,—"And for all the beauty of the meadows of the Napeequa, and of White Pass, they simply are not worth the hike during the summers when the Forest Service permits sheep to graze. In some areas where sheep are allowed, notably in the rolling highlands east of Lake Chelan, there is serious question whether particularly fragile meadows will long survive, or will be turned into alpine deserts."

Comment: Sheep permits have been severely reduced. Within the past 10 years four sheep allotments north of Lake Chelan have been closed to grazing. These were the Maple Creek (includes Washington Pass—Rainy Pass, and the route of the present North Cross-State Highways), McAlester (including McAlester and Rainbow Creeks), Boulder (Boulder Creek drainage) and Eagle Creek (Fish Creek—Four Mile Basin country), more than 90,000 acres. During this period the Chelan Ridge sheep allotment in the upper Entiat was closed—another 25,000

acres removed from use by sheep. Other sheep allotments partially within or near the Glacier Peak Wilderness are the Rock Creek, White River, White Pass, Indian Pass, and Cady Pass. Only two bands of sheep utilized these allotments now and no allotment is grazed two years in succession. Each of the allotments has been analyzed in detail and the carrying capacity determined. Allowances for recreation stock and wildlife use have been made. Permit study plots have been installed in each for a number of years and periodic readings prove that the plant cover is getting more dense and vigorous under this system of management, not "turning into apline deserts" as the book infers.

Quote from Part 10, page 109, column 2, paragraph 4,—"Until the protests grew too great to be ignored, the Forest Service was developing plans to build a road down Bridge Creek to the Stehekin from the North Cross-State Highway, and went so far as to design the new Stehekin Campground for space for automobile trailers."

Comment: The protests relative to a road down Bridge Creek are just the opposite to what the author implies. Protests to Supervisor Blair were from individuals seeking to have a road from North Cross-State Highway connect with the Stehekin Road via Bridge Creek. They were not pleased with the Forest Service decision not to build a road down Bridge Creek.

Planning for ultimate use of the Stehekin Campground (actually the Weaver Point campground) does include car facilities. These facilities may become necessary due to the fact that many private tracts of land, subdivided into summer home lots, are being sold very rapidly, and the new owners are bringing their cars up lake by barge. The Forest Service will meet this need when the situation warrants.

Quote from Part 10, page 110, column 1, paragraph 2.—"Even now motorized trail scooters are allowed along Bridge Creek, perhaps as the planned advance guard of logging trucks, though mechanized travel is barred on virtually all the rest of the Cascade Crest Trail, of which Bridge Creek is a part."

Comment: The Bridge Creek Trail is not a part of the Cascade Crest Trail System. It is an alternate trail and scooter travel is well established. Several years of dual use have proved there is little, if any conflict between trail using groups here. The section of the Cascade Crest Trail south from Rainy Pass will be constructed as rapidly as funds are available and will by-pass Bridge Creek.

Quote from Part 10, page 110, column 1, paragraph 3.—"Even without highways, the quiet of the high hills would in time be destroyed by increasing tolerated use of airplanes—which already fly regularly to the town of Stehekin and to various alpine lakes * * *."

Comment: There is no regular air service to Stehekin, nor various alpine lakes. Chelan flying service has two float planes and will fly chartered passengers to Stehekin or other points on Lake Chelan. They will also land on Trapper and Domke Lakes. No other lakes are suitable for planes. The airport near Stehekin was built cooperatively by the Forest Service and the State of Washington as an emergency airport. It is not used extensively, but a few small planes land there for business or recreation purposes.

Quote from Part 10, page 110, column 2, paragraph 1.—"In the view of the Forest Service, the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness, established in 1960, in company with a new wilderness to be re-classified from the existing North Cascades Primitive Area, will amply serve the nation's needs for wilderness of the North Cascades, and the remainder of the region should be devoted to multiple use * * *."

Comment: The Forest Service has never said nor implied that the Glacier Peak Wilderness and North Cascades Area will "amply serve the nation's needs for wilderness of the North Cascades". We currently are studying wilderness possibilities for Alpine Lakes, Cougar Lakes and the Enchantment Area.

PART II—TOWARD A PARK

Quote from page 115, column 2, paragraph 5.—"In his order of September 6, 1960, setting aside a 458,505 acre Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, the Secretary of Agriculture rejected Forest Service recommendations by completely closing to logging the disputed corridors of the Upper Suiattle, Agnes and Phelps."

Comment: The Secretary of Agriculture did not reject the Forest Service recommendations. The final boundaries are as proposed by the Forest Service.

Quote from page 116, column 2, paragraph 2.—"* * * George Selke, consultant to George Hartzog, Director of the Park Service, * * *".

Comment: George Selke is a consultant to the Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman.

Quote from page 116, column 2, paragraph 3, 4, and 5.—Reference is made to the Forest Service announcement of the Eldorado Peaks Area, "calling it a flagrant attempt to undercut the Study Team * * *".

Comment: The construction of the North Cross-State Highway aroused public interest in the Eldorado Peak Area through which the highway is being built. The Forest Service develops management plans for all National Forest areas. Those which have a special impact or are of special interest to the people are made public in and at the proper time to answer that interest.

Quote from page 117, column 2, paragraph 2.—"* * * the total proposal affects hunting to only a minor degree."

Comment: In all the area hunting is very important. It encompasses the country of the High Cascade deer hunt and the mountain goat hunt. Sportsmen consider this to be valuable wilderness type trophy hunting.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The book does not mention that the Forest Service has managed the area for 60 years, nor does it give the Forest Service credit for the present condition of this wonderful country. The acknowledgement states specifically that it is "by accident" that the areas have been preserved as wilderness. It is not "by accident" but rather the result of long and ardent Forest Service concern for the beauty and wilderness character of this country and the needs of the people.

The book does not mention the recent Wilderness Act nor the resulting Wilderness Preservation System, nor what effect, if any, the latter can have on the North Cascades. Such statements as "other details of the park legislation would compensate local government for loss of tax and timber sale revenue" (page 117, column 2, paragraph 4) are not supported by facts.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Howard Culp, Okanogan Wildlife Council, Okanogan. Mr. Howard Culp?

(No response.)

Senator JACKSON. His statement, if he is not present, will be included in full in the record at this point.

Mr. A. M. Frederick, Kittitas County Field & Stream Club, Ellensburg. Mr. Frederick?

STATEMENT OF WYNN VICKERMAN, KITTITAS COUNTY FIELD & STREAM CLUB

Mr. VICKERMAN. Senator Jackson, I am appearing for Mr. A. M. Frederick. He is secretary of the club. My name is Wynn Vickerman. I represent the 340 members of the Kittitas County Field & Stream Club, one of the oldest and most active sportsman clubs in the State.

Our interests vary throughout the entire picture of conservation from hunting and fishing to air and water pollution problems and juvenile participation in the great outdoors.

This statement takes 7 minutes so I will cut it short.

First, we would wish to protest the gag that is put on the Forest Service because we feel that the Forest Service could contribute greatly to public information as they have done in the past by appearing before civic groups and organizations and giving their version which is completely spelled out as a conservation program and a recreational program for the North Cascades.

I think people who say, "We must save this area," must look back and say that the Forest Service has had it, and we now have it as it is, so apparently they haven't spoiled it too badly.

We feel further that the Park Service is not set up for mass recreation, and I wish to read from thereon in this particular paragraph.

There is no group, organization, or Government bureau that knows the North Cascades even minutely as well as members of this same Forest Service. They have planned and thought and dreamed and discussed this vast and beautiful area and have saved it for the owners—the American people. Now it is proposed that a huge portion of selected beauty be offered to the U.S. Park Service whose original charter bade them preserve and protect those natural beauties for all time. This original concept has been so mutilated as to be almost unrecognizable. Under their control Yosemite in California is little better than an outdoor slum complete with a crime wave, juvenile delinquency, overcrowding, pollution, and a fine case of seasonal smog. Yellowstone is a much-trampled, outdoor zoo with a game herd mismanagement problem that the Park Service wishes would go away because they have no answer. The Great Smokies National Park is being punched through with high-speed highways paid for out of park funds.

Park Service plans for the North Cascades follow exactly the same pattern to ruin a beautiful natural area with a spider web of pavement, overhead trams and the Coney Island concept of outdoor recreation. Management to control the large numbers of deer, bear, and mountain goat normally in the area is not even mentioned. It is simply a land grab by a government bureau hungry for more power and to make it palatable they propose to offer all things to all people including the continuation of domestic stock grazing, mining, and even logging—all contrary to national park philosophy.

Senator JACKSON. Just a minute. I don't quite understand. You say that stock grazing, mining, and logging will be permitted in the park?

Mr. VICKERMAN. Am I correct, Senator Jackson, when I say that a continuation of all present activities is contained in the bill?

Senator JACKSON. Not in the national park, no, sir.

Mr. VICKERMAN. S. 1321?

Senator JACKSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. VICKERMAN. Maybe I stand corrected, but we read it in there.

Senator JACKSON. Well, private lands, inholdings, may continue to be used until and unless you have taken the property and paid just compensation, but the regular park rules apply to Federal lands in the park. I just wanted you to understand that part of it, because I didn't want to have any misunderstanding. I didn't mean to interrupt you. That does not come out of your time. Go ahead.

Mr. VICKERMAN. What we do not know is the recreational requirements of the public 10, 20, 50, or 100 years from now. However, most of us who know and love the woods and back country are reasonably certain that those needs will definitely not be met by more pavement, more gasoline fumes, and the need of simply moving city problems and populations into the woods and back country.

Available statistics indicate that approximately 25 percent of Rainier National Park visits are from out of State, the rest are from State residents. There is no question that with the increases in population pressures the charges to enter will also increase. It is also known that there are millions of acres of privately owned and scenic forest lands at present unavailable to the public. It is an economic fact that a point will be reached and possibly very soon when the increase in charges for public land use will become attractive enough to open many of these large public holdings on a fee basis.

Some of them are already open and attract capacity crowds. Most of these privately owned areas are within short driving distance of population centers of the State.

Holding these thoughts for a moment we cannot see the need of Senate bill 1321 which will earmark for all time a huge portion of this magnificent country and sentence it to being punched full of million-dollar-a-mile roads and a general Coney Island atmosphere at enormous expense to the American public.

Just why does man think he can improve on nature when nature is what he seeks?

Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. We appreciate having your statement. The entire statement will go in the record, because I know you had to leave out part of your verbal presentation.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF WYNN VICKERMAN, KITTITAS COUNTY FIELD AND STREAM CLUB, ELLENSBURG, WASH.

My name is Wynn Vickerman and I represent the 340 members of the Kittitas County Field and Stream Club, one of the oldest and most active sportsman clubs in the state. Our interests vary throughout the entire picture of conservation from hunting and fishing to air and water pollution problems and juvenile participation in the great outdoors.

The very first change in the U.S. Constitution was the amendment to guarantee free speech, the recognition that free and open discussion is and was the best means of informing the public and to arrive at a conclusion or a compromise in controversial situations.

There is also an older and second cherished belief shared by almost all Americans and in fact by most civilized peoples. It is known by various names such as—the Golden Rule, Sportsmanship—and very often as just fair play.

In the present consideration of the North Cascades region and the bill introduced in the Congress, the people who in their farseeing, managerial wisdom over the years have made it possible that we *have* this unspoiled area to now consider are effectively gagged by executive order and offered only crumbs from the feast they made possible. I refer of course to the United States Forest Service.

There is no group, organization or government bureau that knows the North Cascades even minutely as well as members of this same Forest Service. They have planned and thought and dreamed and discussed this vast and beautiful area and have saved it for the owners—the American people. Now it is proposed that a huge portion of selected beauty be offered to the U.S. Park Service whose original charter bade them preserve and protect those natural beauties for all time. This original concept has been so mutilated as to be almost unrecognizable. Under their control Yosemite in California is little better than an outdoor slum complete with a crime wave, juvenile delinquency, overcrowding, pollution and a fine case of seasonal smog. Yellowstone is a much trampled, outdoor zoo with a game herd mismanagement problem that the Park Service wishes would go away because they have no answer. The Great Smokies National Park is being punched through with high speed highways paid for out of Park funds.

Park Service Plans for the North Cascades follows exactly the same pattern to ruin a beautiful natural area with a spider web of pavement, overhead trams and the Coney Island concept of outdoor recreation. Management to control the large numbers of deer, bear and mountain goat normally in the area is not even mentioned. It is simply a land grab by a government bureau hungry for more power and to make it palatable they propose to offer all things to all people including the continuation of domestic stock grazing, mining and even logging—all contrary to National Park philosophy.

Public money has already been spent in developing a Forest Service recreational plan and in a color movie of the North Cascades both of which have been suppressed and are not available to the public. Neither are the normal channels of information open wherein various interested civic clubs and organizations invite members of the Forest Service to speak before them in order to gain

needed information. We very emphatically protest this suppression and demand that it be removed.

It is indeed unfortunate that this present generation possesses the supreme egotism of believing that we alone know all the answers to all the questions for all time. The North Cascades is a case in point. It is presently being used for the recreational needs of constantly increasing numbers of people each year and by far the fastest growing activity is that of wilderness travel in the back country. It is exactly this particular use that the plan of the Park Service proposes to destroy.

Many cliches have been built to warn against ignorance, such as "Ignorance is bliss" and "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing" and so on. Of the North Cascades region we know just three things, (1) It is a beautiful and generally unspoiled area, (2) The Forest Service has kept it that way and intends to continue to do so within the needs of the public if allowed to do so, (3) Its principal attraction is its wildness, its wilderness beauty and secondly the great possibilities there for year-round recreation.

What we do not know is the recreational requirements of the public ten, twenty, fifty or one hundred years from now. However most of us who know and love the woods and back country are reasonably certain that those needs will definitely not be met by more pavement—more gasoline fumes and a need of simply moving city problems and populations into the woods and back country.

Available statistics indicate that approximately 25% of Rainier National Park visits are from out of state—the rest are from state residents. There is no question that with the increases in population pressures the charges to enter will also increase. It is also know that there are millions of acres of privately owned and scenic forest lands at present unavailable to the public. It is an economic fact that a point will be reached and possibly very soon, when the increase in charges for public land use will become attractive enough to open many of these large public holdings on a fee basis. Some of them are already open and attract capacity crowds. Most of these privately owned areas are within short driving distance of population centers of the state.

Holding these thoughts for a moment we can not see the need of S. 1321 which will earmark for all time a huge portion of this magnificent country and sentence it to being punched full of million-dollar-a-mile roads and a general Coney Island atmosphere at enormous expense to the American public.

Just why does man think he can improve on nature when nature is what he seeks?"

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Lex Maxwell of Yakima.

STATEMENT OF LEX MAXWELL, YAKIMA, WASH.

Mr. MAXWELL. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, my name is Lex Maxwell. I have no prepared statement to submit at this time. I will have it in by June 15.

Senator JACKSON. Very fine.

Mr. MAXWELL. I wish to compliment you, Senator Jackson and Senator Magnuson, for having submitted this Senate bill 1321, because I am quite familiar with this North Cascades area and consider it to be of park status, and it should be so honored.

I feel that the National Park Service is recreationally oriented much more so than the National Forest Service, and I certainly endorse this bill. I urge that it be taken through committee and be adopted as soon as possible.

You have asked for constructive suggestions, and I have the briefest of suggestions for you. I have recently read the proposals of the North Cascades Conservation Council who urge certain amendments to the bill. I am quite familiar with the amendments that they have offered. I think that they are very reasonable and should be seriously considered in the further consideration of this bill and I certainly urge its passage.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Maxwell, your home is in Yakima?

Mr. MAXWELL. Yakima, Wash., yes.

Senator JACKSON. And what is your business?

Mr. MAXWELL. I am in the savings and loan business.

Senator JACKSON. Very good. Fine. Appreciate having your statement.

Dr. Ralph Uber, Yakima. Dr. Uber?

STATEMENT OF DR. RALPH UBER, YAKIMA, WASH.

Dr. UBER. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, I am a physician in Yakima, Wash., I am a hunter, a skier, and a hiker, and I am interested in all outdoor activities. I would urge the passage of this bill in its present form with the additions recommended or the amendments recommended by the National Conservation Council. I appreciate your taking the time to come here, and all of your committee. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Doctor, and if you have any additional remarks, as you know the record will be open until June 15, send them to Washington, D.C.

Dr. UBER. I shall do so.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Doctor. We appreciate having your comments.

(Following the hearing, these additional remarks were received:)

YAKIMA, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Thank you very much for the opportunity of testifying at the North Cascades Park hearing in Wenatchee. It concerns me very much how the outcome develops.

I hasten to add that the twenty thousand plus signatures that the Reverend Riley Johnson handed you were misrepresented in the nature that they were obtained. He indicated that each person was informed what he was signing and how it might be used. I can assure you that this is not the case since several of these petitions appeared on the bulletin boards in our local hospitals and doctors as well as others could sign if they so wished. Nobody was there to explain to us whether, when or how the signatures might be used, which is contrary to what he indicated to you in his testimony.

I would urge you to continue your fine work in trying to provide a park for all of the American people.

Mr. Harzog was especially informative in answering many of the questions that we had and I commend you in having him also appear.

I hope that you will be able to continue your fight and that you will be successful.

R. L. UBER, M.D.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Charles Hessey, Jr., of Naches.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES HESSEY, JR., NACHES, WASH.

Mr. HESSEY. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, I am Charles D. Hessey, Jr., of Star Route, Naches, Wash. I am here as a spokesman for the North Cascades Conservation Council.

The North Cascades Conservation Council has an official position, well publicized, on the administration's proposal for a North Cascades National Park. This has already been advanced for your careful consideration, so I don't intend to belabor it. Instead, I will comment briefly on another alternative that has been presented to you, the so-called Governor's committee proposal.

Let me say, to begin with, that I have a good deal of respect for Governor Evans. He performed a miracle of sorts in getting any national park recommendation from some members of his committee, and I know he had to knock some heads together to do it. The inadequacy of their proposal is self-evident by this fact, that several of them are stern opponents of the national park concept.

Those members of the State game department and of the hunting fraternity who were unhappy with the North Cascades Conservation Council because we didn't immediately abandon our position and embrace the Governor's committee recommendations, are still groping around in the smog of recent history. The N3C became active because of the crisis in management of the superlative North Cascades. In dealing with the Forest Service we used every right a citizen has at his disposal in attempting to influence the management plan toward preservation of the accustomed uses—which included hunting, of course—on the Stehekin and Bridge Creek watersheds. The Forest Service reply was a set of maps detailing the location of logging roads and clearcut areas in each valley. We subsequently approached organized sportsmen for support and were turned down cold.

To those hunters who admit that we were right then, but feel we are wrong now, I recommend a second and more careful study of the Forest Service management plans for the Chelan watershed as revealed in the North Cascades study report. If preservation of the natural scene is the issue—and this has always been it with us—then there is no alternative. A national park is the only answer, because the Governor's committee proposal is just a proposal and nothing more. If the land is left in Forest Service hands, that agency has never said that it will alter its management plans in favor of wilderness protection. As far as the N–3C is concerned, to risk the Stehekin by accepting the Governor's committee proposal would be like betting on a horse that finished last in a race that had already been run. We have been down that road once, and see no value in traveling it again.

Hunters are being told that any park other than the Governor's committee proposal will mean losing the finest area for hunting big buck deer in the State. It is true that the country east and north of Stehekin does contain some fine animals, but it is only part of a large area running south and east of the boundaries of the administration's proposal that provides an opportunity to hunt record heads. I know the country well. I am a wildlife photographer, and I have proven on film that the opportunity to hunt record heads is not being destroyed in this park proposal.

Those who oppose the park for reasons of hunting should think again. If there is a common denominator in nature appreciation it is enjoyment of wildlife. There is one election that hunters and game managers must pray will never be held. If the simple alternative were ever presented on the ballot—to shoot or to observe—that vote would see the end of hunting.

In conclusion, I commend again to your most careful attention the recommendations of the North Cascades Conservation Council as they touch upon the scenic preservation of these mountains. The administration proposal plus those recommendations add up to the minimum requirements for a North Cascades National Park, I am sure that those who drew the boundaries, if they were as familiar with the range as we are, experienced most of their difficulty in deciding what to exclude.

There is ample area here for two more national parks of comparable beauty. If the copper mining threat in the Glacier Peak wilderness area cannot otherwise be successfully met, one of these should be established now. Any more should be established only if and when the management of scenic resource protection breaks down.

Gentlemen, thank you for this opportunity to be heard.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Hessey. Senator Jordan has a question.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Hessey, perhaps it is already in the record, but this is my first day with the committee. How many members constitute the North Cascades Conservation Council?

Mr. HESSEY. The president of the N–3C is here. Perhaps he can answer that question.

Senator JORDAN. You wouldn't know?

Mr. HESSEY. I don't know positively.

Senator JACKSON. Dr. Goldsworthy, Dr. Patrick Goldsworthy is here.

Dr. GOLDWORTHY. Approximately 1,200, sir.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

(Following the hearing an addendum to the testimony was received as follows:)

ADDENDUM IN SUPPORT OF PARAGRAPH 5, ABOVE

There have been at least six studies of the North Cascades which included the Bridge Creek watershed. (1) Marshall-Silcox, of the Forest Service. (2) David Simons, published by the Sierra Club. (3) North Cascades Conservation Council. (4) State Sportsman's Council. (5) National Park Service. (6) Governor's Committee. Five of the six recommended wilderness management for Bridge Creek, and the lone dissenter (Sports Council) later reversed itself in favor of the Governor's Committee proposal. The Cascade Crest Trail lies along Bridge Creek. About four years ago the Forest Service removed restrictions against motorbikes on that section of the Crest Trail, effectively destroying the wilderness atmosphere. In spite of all the previous recommendations for wilderness and a preponderance of sentiment against the action, the Forest Service has not yet reversed itself.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Emmet Smith, Omak.

STATEMENT OF EMMET SMITH, OMAK, WASH.

Mr. SMITH. Senator Jackson, Senator Jordan, members of the committee, today I am making a statement at the request of the Okanogan County Cattlemen's Association. This association believes the State of Washington will best be served by the Forest Service management of the North Cascades. We believe in the multiple use of the State resources. It was my pleasure to serve on the study team appointed by the former Governor Rossellini in 1963, I think. I would like to review some figures from my file on this study.

The Cattlemen's Association does not think the figures of grazing enter into this. I will not discuss this; we are not going to discuss grazing.

There are 42,690,000 acres in the State of Washington. National forest lands are 9,689,000. Roughly one-fifth of this 9,600,000 acres are in preserved recreation areas at this time or 1,748,000 acres that is in wilderness areas, already set aside. National parks in the State of Washington are 1,138,000 acres. Total areas set aside for recreation in the State of Washington totals 3,927,000 acres or roughly 10 percent

of the total State area. About one-fourth is already set aside here, about one-fourth of the area of all privately owned lands in the State have been set aside for recreation.

I am not going into the argument of duplication of management, timber use or nonuse, mineral resources, and so forth. However after viewing the Olympic National Park and viewing the U.S. Forest Service management as compared to the Park Service, I would like to state emphatically the recreationist will best be served under Forest Service management.

I would like to bring to your attention a point that I hear nothing about in the press or in arguments pro and con for the park or bill 1321. One of the greatest natural resources in the State is our abundant water supply. I would venture to say that 90 percent of our clean usable water comes from areas like we are talking of here today. It is pitiful what little we know of the management of these water resources. It is not at all impossible by proper management to make these Cascades yield three or four times the amount of water and when we need it.

Let's not legislate this resource away.

I would like to cite you on this water management, a study I made on the watershed in Okanogan County. They have a dam below this watershed in 121 sections, and only 2 percent of that water is going into these reservoirs. If by a litle resource that we might find one way or another in the next 50 years, they would have the reservoir full every year.

To summarize, keep the multiple-use concept for the whole State. Ten percent of the State of Washington has been set aside as primarily recreation, an area equaling one-fourth of all the private lands. If this State is going to continue to grow as it is now doing, there will be a need for every drop of water these Cascades can yield. Let's not hamper the management of our water by ill-advised legislation.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Smith, we appreciate having your statement.

Mrs. Roger Webster, Brewster Chamber of Commerce, Brewster. Mrs. Webster?

STATEMENT OF LEONARD THERRIAULT, BREWSTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. THERRIAULT. I think there was a mistake in making out this agenda. I am Leonard Therriault, and I speak for the Brewster Chamber of Commerce.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I know you will do very well in any event. If Mrs. Webster has a statement, her statement can be included in the record.

Mr. THERRIAULT. Well, it is not her statement.

Senator JACKSON. No, I say, if she has a statement, I don't know whether she does or not.

Mr. THERRIAULT. Senators and Representative Foley: The Brewster Chamber of Commerce is strongly in favor of the multiple-use program and have continued to be so. We also strongly recommend and endorse the statement submitted to your committee in Seattle on May 25, 1967, by the North Cross-State Highway Association. We feel this

road must be part of the State of Washington highway system with enough area along this route to construct their maintenance building and to change and improve the route as use might demand.

Washington is the smallest State west of the Mississippi River which has national parks in its boundary. We have two and with the addition of the North Cascade Park we would have approximately 1,800,339 acres in national parks. Montana and Wyoming have 3,545,252 acres in national parks but with the three parks in Washington we would have about one-half the area in national parks in a State of about one-fifth the area in square miles. California with 1,709,085 acres in parks with about 2½ times the area in square miles, would have 100,000 acres less in national parks.

Gentlemen, I submit to you that recreation habits and ideas have greatly changed the last 10 years. The whole family goes together now in a camper or trailer. People are demanding roads to these places, camps to stop in, ski slopes for winter sports, and swimming in the summer.

I would like to have you members of the committee to a little park at our lake at Alta, Alta Lake in Pateros County last Saturday night. We have about 45 or 50 acres developed for recreation, and there were 288 cars registered there, 1,097 people camped overnight, 1,950 were day visitors. There was a total Saturday at that little park of 50 acres of 3,147 people. That is the demand for recreation.

I would like to submit to you some figures showing you use of our national parks in comparison with the State parks for 1966.

Olympic National Park contains 888,558 acres; total registrations for 1966, 1,751,951; included in these figures, 247,482 were overnight visitors and 80,000 stayed in the lodges and cabins available.

Mount Rainier National Park contains 241,781 acres; total registration for 1966, 1,720,358; included in these figures, 119,186 were overnight campers and the lodge and other housing handled 160,012.

I would like to submit some interesting comparisons in use by the public in our State parks. I am using just the registration for four of our State parks. These are also registrations for 1966.

	Day visitors	Overnight	Total	Acres
Lake Wenatchee State Park	204,400	39,490	243,890	367
Deception Pass State Park	768,529	70,741	839,270	1,763
Sun Lakes State Park	875,117	65,717	940,834	3,546
Riverside State Park	497,467	14,504	511,971	5,514
Total	2,345,513	190,452	2,535,965	11,190

We who have lived and watched the Forest Service operate and improve their handling of our natural resources for these many past years are proud of the improvement in their methods.

Their sustained yield program on timber is working fine. The clearing of ripe and diseased timber has made for finer stands. Their firefighting program is outstanding.

There is fine cooperation between them and our State game department. We are quite proud of the way the big game program is handled in Washington. There is no occasion to have to slaughter 600 elk or deer in Washington, as was the case proposed in the Yellowstone National Park this past winter.

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They have worked out their grazing problems so that it is now working well both for the stockman and the Forest Service.

With unrest and war talks all over the world there is need to develop some copper and other minerals for our protection and I believe the Forest Service can work these problems out.

We are proud of the way our natural resources are being managed by the Forest Service and feel they have the knowledge and experience to do the job properly. We oppose the change to the national park concept.

Our plea to you, Gentlemen, is don't tie up this great area in a national park. Back the program of the Forest Service and Bureau of Public Roads with more funds so this great area of wealth and recreation can be developed for use by the greatest number of people.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you Mr. Therriault. We appreciate having your statement.

(Following the hearing, the following additional information was received from the Department of the Interior:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION,
Washington, D.C., June 19, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are herewith responding to your request of May 29 (at the Wenatchee Hearings on S. 1321) to supply for the record an analysis of the acreage and visitation figures included in the testimony by Emmet Smith of Omak and by Leonard Therriault of the Brewster Chamber of Commerce:

Comparison with testimony by Emmet Smith

[In acres]

	Emmet Smith	Most current information from Departments of the Interior and Agriculture	
		Name	Area
Land area, State of Washington	42,690,000		42,693,760
National forest lands, State of Washington.	9,689,000		9,690,701
Set aside as wilderness area	1,748,000	Glacier Peak Wilderness Area	451,498
		Goat Rocks Wilderness Area	82,680
		Mount Adams Wilderness Area	42,411
		Total, wilderness areas	576,589
		North Cascades Primitive Area	801,000
		Limited area	357,500
		Total	1,735,089
National parks in the State of Washington.	1,138,000	Olympic National Park	888,558
		Mount Rainier National Park	241,781
		Total	1,130,339
Total Federal areas set aside for recreation in State of Washington.	3,927,000	National parks	1,130,339
		Coulee Dam National Recreation Area.	98,500
		Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	141
		Whitman National Historic Site	98
		Total, NPS areas	1,228,937
		National forest wilderness	1,735,089
		Mount Baker Recreation Area	74,900
		Eldorado Peaks	537,600
		Total	3,347,589
Total private lands in State of Washington.	16,350,000		[1] 16,750,000

[1] Source: "Government Land Acquisition, 1965," American Forest Products Institute.

We see nothing substantially wrong with the figures quoted by Mr. Smith concerning the total area of the State or the acreage of National Forest lands. There is some question, however, on Mr. Smith's figures of 1,748,000 acres "set aside as Wilderness Areas". The only three Wilderness Areas in Washington established by the Wilderness Act of 1965 are Glacier Peak, Goat Rocks and Mt. Adams, totaling 576,589 acres or less than 1/16 of the total National Forest lands. Mr. Smith apparently included the North Cascades Primitive Area (established by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1935) and the Limited Areas (these have not been formally dedicated.) Relative to areas now treated as wilderness, Mr. Smith's figures are essentially correct.

We are not certain as to which lands were used by Mr. Smith in his statement that 3,927,000 acres have been set aside for recreation in the State of Washington. We assume he referred to *Federal* lands managed wholly or primarily for recreation purposes, such as those areas in the National Park System, wilderness-type areas and other special designations such as the Mount Baker Recreation Area, Mather Memorial Parkway and the Eldorado Peaks High Country. Our total for such areas, however, is about 600,000 acres short of the figure used by Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith's figures may have included "Landscape Management Zones" (roadsides, trailsides, waterfront and buffer zones) in the National Forests which total perhaps 400,000 acres throughout the State and also State park lands (about 80,000 acres), local parks and recreation areas (about 5,000 acres) and Federal Fish and Wildlife areas (66,000 acres).

According to information published by the American Forest Products Institute, Mr. Smith's figures for private lands in the State of Washington appear to be essentially correct.

In addition to the figures used by Mr. Smith, we feel that it should be noted that, of the 11 so-called public land States, the State of Washington has the smallest percentage of federally owned lands (29.356%).

Comparison with testimony by Leonard Therriault

[In acres]

	Therriault	Most current information from Departments of the Interior and Agriculture	
		Name	Area
Smallest State west of Mississippi which has national parks.	Washington	Arkansas (Hot Springs National Park) Hawaii (Hawaii and Haleakala National Park service).	
Present Washington national parks plus North Cascades National Park.	1, 800, 339		1, 700, 339
National parks in Montana and Wyoming.	3, 545, 252	Glacier National Park Grand Teton National park Yellowstone National Park	1, 010, 308 302, 532 2, 213, 206
		Total, national parks	3, 526, 046
Area of Montana Area of Wyoming	[1] 213, 500, 000		93, 271, 040 62, 343, 040
		Total	155, 614, 080
National parks in California	1, 709, 085	Kings Canyon National Park Sequoia National Park service Yosemite National Park Lassen National Park	459, 306 385, 413 758, 658 106, 127
		Total national park service	1, 709, 504
Area of California	[2] 106, 750, 000		100, 206, 720

[1] Calculated on basis of statement that Montana and Wyoming total 5 times the area of the State of Washington (42,700,000 acres).
[2] Calculated on basis of statement that California is 2½ times larger than the State of Washington.

1. Mr. Therriault's statement, "Washington is the smallest State west of the Mississippi River which has National Parks in its boundary", overlooks Hot Springs National Park (1,000 acres) in Arkansas, a State ¾ the size of Washington. Also, Hawaii, a State of only 4 million acres has two National Parks—Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (201,000 acres) and Haleakala National Park (17,130 acres)—totalling nearly 5% of the State acreage.

2. Mr. Therriault's statement inferring that Washington is about ⅕ the size of Montana and Wyoming combined would be more correctly stated as ¼.

3. Mr. Therriault's statement that, by adding the North Cascades National Park to Mt. Rainier and Olympic National Parks, the total acreage would be 1,800,339 acres. This figure is about 100,000 acres too high, so we assume he included the area of the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area. With the addition of the North Cascades National Park, the State of Washington would have national park acreage approximately equal to the total acreage of National Parks in California.

4. We do not disagree with Mr. Therriault's visitation figures for national and State parks in the State of Washington. It should be noted however, that the types of use at State parks generally is expected to be more intensive at State and local areas than at national areas. On this point, it should be noted that recreation visits to all Federal areas in Washington in 1964 totalled nearly 14 million, as follows:

	Visits	Area (acres)
Department of the Interior:		
National Park Service	4,300,000	1,130,000
Bureau of Reclamation	300,000	9,000
Bureau of Land Management	1,250,000	244,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	220,000	66,000
Subtotal	5,070,000	1,449,000
Department of Agriculture: Forest Service	5,900,000	9,690,700
Department of Defense:		
Corps of Engineers	2,400,000	27,000
Other DOD lands	240,000	367,000
Total	13,610,000	11,534,000

By comparison, recreation visits to 4 million acres of State lands totalled about 26 million in 1964. In the same year there were about 25 million recreation visits on about 26,000 acres of county and municipal areas in the State of Washington. The above statistics on areas and visits were compiled from the public lands recreation inventory carried out as part of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation program of nationwide planning.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD C. CRAFTS, *Director.*

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Edgar Wood, Tonasket Chamber of Commerce? Mr. Wood?

(No response.)

Senator JACKSON. His statement, if it is available, will be included in the record.

Mr. A. Doug Allan, Wenatchee.

STATEMENT OF A. DOUG ALLAN, NORTH WASHINGTON SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL

Mr. ALLAN. Honorable Senators, I am Doug Allan, representing the North Washington Sportsmen's Council, a council of eight clubs with a membership of about 700 sportsmen.

The reason we, the sportsmen of Washington, live in this great wilderness and mountainous country is not because it is the only place we can make a living, or that it happens to be the place we were born. We live here because of the North Cascades, with their beauty, their aloneness, their indescribable esthetic appeal.

We of the organized sportsmen of north-central Washington are deeply concerned with the proposals that are being studied. We are directly opposed to the creation of a large national park such as now exists on the Olympic Peninsula, at Yosemite and at Yellowstone.

We are opposed to the policy of taking Federal and private lands and locking them up for single use—where one pays to see but not to touch. People living near the Olympic National Park are too familiar with the inadequacies of the Park Service, the poor game management, and the bureaucratic "I am greater than thou" attitude which seems to be park policy.

If you gentlemen are to make a fair and honest decision as to the use of the North Cascades area, we think you must at least listen to Mr. Freeman, even if his proposals for management are "contrary to the views of the present administration." The film presentation of the Forest Service, "Wild and Wonderful," must be shown, not only here, but to the American public, so they can make a fair, honest, and informed decision.

The Sportsmen's Council, last year, made a survey of the hunting in the area contemplated to be a park. We found hunters spent over 25,000 man-days for hunting alone. The Washington State Game Department, which has spent considerably more time with their surveys found 36,000 man-days spent on hunting. We found 57,200 man-days spent fishing. The State game department found 56,100. The U.S. Forest Service tells us that 102,800 man-days were spent in 1966 in the proposed park area for camping in the woods, or walking, or just sliding down hillsides on the seat of one's pants. These few multiple-use figures are much better than the single use of look, but do not touch.

What are we going to gain by letting the Park Service administer 570,000 acres of our prime multiple use, recreational land—land of which we are already so short? Possibly it would be only to gain expensive advertising to publicize something the people of the United States already have—a North Cascades Wilderness. By advertising, by encouraging more people to come, are we not going to detract from its appeal?

We think the Forest Service and Congress has the power to apply restrictions on mining interests so as to require them to leave the quality of roads and the condition of land, when their operations are finished, acceptable to all. This policy would render most large-scale mining in wilderness areas uneconomical. This is preferable to the expensive route of condemnation and purchase, which the Park Service has in mind.

Actually, it comes to this; do we need to spend $37 million in the next 5 years to create an area we already have and which is already being carefully administered.

Senator JACKSON. I was curious about your statement there, in the next to the last paragraph, about applying certain restrictions in connection with mining operations as a means of handling this. I think if you study this, there are limitations on what the Forest Service really can do and if you have any helpful suggestions, I am sure Mr. Greeley who is here would be interested in your interpretation of the law.

Mr. ALLAN. I have just seen some logging contracts and stipulations that they have for logging, they have to keep the road up in a certain condition and everything like this.

Senator JACKSON. That is correct.

Mr. ALLAN. If the land were to be put back in its original conditions, it would make strip mining kind of economical also.

Senator JACKSON. They may be able to try to put it back in its original condition, but I think there are limitations. What I'm trying to say is that the Wilderness Act limits the Forest Service's ability to deal with what I think you have in mind. That is the only reason I made that statement.

Mr. ALLAN. Could not the Congress of the United States change that?

Senator JACKSON. Oh sure, I am talking about existing law, however. Appreciate having your comments.

Mr. ALLAN. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Jerry Keefer, Spokane. Mr. Jerry Keefer?

STATEMENT OF JERRY C. KEEFER, SPOKANE, WASH.

Mr. KEEFER. I believe that it would be a mistake to put the North Cascades under the control of the National Park Service. I believe that the theory of "preservation" as it is held by the Park Service is obsolete and unworkable, especialy when applied to the North Cascades area.

The idea of total preservation grew out of the days when lumbering, mining, hunting, and other activities were not as well regulated as they are now. The people who saw the wholesale destruction of our natural resources demanded that certain areas be "preserved" from any type of human activity.

Today, industries and sportsmen are aware that any action which destroys a natural resource is a crime. There is little chance that the disasters of the past will be repeated. At the same time, many resources are now being preserved from harm by the very presence of human activity. May I give the following example to illustrate this point:

In Yellowstone Park the elk herd has become an uncontrollable nuisance; yet the Park Service continues to "protect" this herd while it continues to cause havoc in the park. Meanwhile, in Grand Teton National Park where public hunting is allowed, the elk herd causes no such problem.

Our wild animals and our forests must be protected from mass destruction, but they need not be locked up in order for this purpose to be accomplished. If our natural resources can be enjoyed and utilized, they should be.

The theory of total preservation is valid only when applied to "single use" objects in nature which would be destroyed or defaced forever, if we were to make use of them. However, this theory is not valid when it is applied to the use of resources which could be used under careful management and still not destroyed. In the case of the elk herd which was mentioned earlier, controlled human activity would be a more desirable alternative to total preservation.

The forests in the North Cascades could be made more beautiful and more productive by closely regulated logging and reforestation programs. Carefully planned development of this region's water resources could be accomplished without any loss in natural beauty. Most important of all, ordinary everyday people and groups such as Scouts

could enjoy hunting, rock-hounding, picnicking, camping, and so on if the region is left under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. Locking up this region would not be in the best interest of the public or the resources of the region itself, and I am opposed to any such measure.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. William G. Bumps, Wenatchee Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES RIEDINGER, WENATCHEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. RIEDINGER. I am representing the Wenatchee Chamber of Commerce. My name is Charles Riedinger.

Senator JACKSON. You have a lengthy statement. Could we put it all in the record and you just give the high points?

Mr. RIEDINGER. Yes, I would take but a few minutes and the statement can go into the record.

Senator JACKSON. Fine, the full statement will be included.

Mr. RIEDINGER. I would prefer to read a portion of it.

Senator JACKSON. Oh, sure. I say the entire statement, however, will be inserted.

Mr. RIEDINGER. Yes.

Honorable Senators, I am Charles Riedinger, a member of the board of directors of the Wenatchee Chamber of Commerce. Founded in 1903, this organization represents 565 business firms in the Metropolitan Wenatchee area, a substantial majority of this area's business community. Historically this organization has demonstrated its interest in conservation and recreational activity on many occasions. This has been evidenced by this chamber's role in planning and promoting the Mission Ridge ski area, conduct of "show me" mountain pack trips, and vigorous advocacy of a functional and comprehensive county parks and recreation program, to name a few.

The North Cascades National Park proposal has generated little enthusiasm in this organization, not only because of its dubious economic value, but more importantly for its potentially negative effect on recreation and industry in north-central Washington. The proposed area is vast in extent, and its inclusion in a national park will occasion major economic adjustments which appear to lack proper and complete justification.

The principal rationale for this proposal appears to be the North Cascades Study Team report, which this organization questions as being the most authoritative as well as the most encompassing investigation possible. Our organization believes that the report has failed to make adequate recognition of the efficacy of multiple-use management concepts in serving all forms of recreation in the North Cascades area, and that the study was conducted and the report prepared with the single objective of promoting national park management.

North-central Washington is a major outdoor recreation area serving a rather specific population area—the urban Puget Sound complex—and it can be anticipated that booming expansion of that area will make greater and greater demands on the comprehensive recreational resources of this area. Historically, a portion of our economy has been based on lumbering, mining, grazing, and similar industrial

usage of our natural resources. It is quite apparent to us that these traditional uses must give way, however reluctantly, to the more comprehensive use of large areas of our lands—Federal, public, or private. Our organization will not deny the importance of these traditional industries to our economy, nor their right to existence, but we do recognize that human use must necessarily receive the highest and prime consideration.

Recognizing the recreational value of this country as its primary use is not difficult; however, managing it to afford best utilization requires comprehensive planning. Certainly hunting, fishing, camping, skiing, and hiking have a place, as well as does the need for a place to commune, a place for a quiet stroll, a place for an esthetic experience. How can we justifiably set aside this entire 570,000-acre region for the limited activity afforded by a national park? Is it not better to designate a portion of this area for varied types of recreation? It would appear that certain parts of this area should be on display, so to speak, and preserved as a showcase, and that other areas should be sustained for the comprehensive recreational usage currently afforded by multiple-use management policies.

We do not deny the desirability of a national park in the rugged and scenic Picket Range. As a national park, this vast and spectacular area can be preserved and maintained in its present state. The very ruggedness of the area precludes many forms of recreation, and conversely, makes it very desirable for certain others. The proposed establishment of aerial tramways and helicopter trips would render this area accessible to a greater percentage of the population than the limited few who are presently financially and physically able to enter the area.

However, we must make vigorous exception to inclusion of the Eldorado Peaks area in any national parks management system. While the high elevations of the core of this area contain terrain similar to the Picket Range, a substantial amount of its acreage has long sustained a widely varied complement of recreational pursuits, many of which are discouraged, if not prohibited, under National Park Service administrative policies. Therefore, inclusion of this Eldorado Peaks area in the proposed national park would result in a senseless duplication of the limited and passive recreational usage pattern of national park management in the Picket Range while destroying the comprehensive recreational pattern now sustained by the area.

Hunters as a group represent a substantial segment of our population, and those choosing big game hunting as a form of recreation are just as entitled to its pursuit as the hikers and climbers. The Eldorado country has always supported this sport, and to eliminate hunting is not justified.

Certainly the economic benefit to north-central Washington from hunters is substantial and the management of game is a factor not to be dismissed lightly. Game herds must be managed, not just to provide sport for the hunter, but for the animal's own well-being. The balance of nature is a law that cannot be ignored. The spectacle of slaughtering starving elk herds or luring tame animals across a park boundary to be shot is repugnant to everyone. The Washington State Department of Game is nationally recognized for its excellent game management, and we want to see its program continued in this area.

To say that fishing is enjoyed by many thousands is, of course, an understatement; however, the Lake Chelan area has just barely been tapped as a fishing and recreation area. This lake is enjoyed not only by the many local residents and summer home owners surrounding the lake, but by a multitude of tourists from other areas utilizing the public and private recreational facilities on the lake. The Washington State Game Department has embarked on a substantial, long-range program to improve Lake Chelan as a fishery. The lower Stehekin drainage is of vital importance to this program of maintaining the fish population of Lake Chelan and the maintenance of this fishery is questionable without the spawning channels and improved facilities in the Stehekin River.

These must be maintained regardless of cost or other consideration. To sacrifice 50 miles of lake merely to include a 4-mile portion in a national park is incomprehensible. The other mountain lakes and streams in this area are also extremely important to this program for there are many who wish to do their fishing in a more remote atmosphere. The national parks have not been noted for affording a significant level of sport fishing, and the current proposal seems to make no provisions for maintenance of this substantial recreational resource in the North Cascades area. To exchange the highly successful management of this resource by the Washington State Game Department for a management system offering no defined fisheries program is unthinkable.

Skiing is certainly one of the fastest growing and possibly the most popular winter sport in north-central Washington, which has an ideal terrain and climate for this sport. The demands for this recreation are just beginning as evidenced by the crowded conditions at present ski areas. Most suitable areas are located on Federal or State lands, and to restrict the development of this activity further is unquestionably without regard for the desires of many people. Again, the economic impact of this activity is to an extent intangible, although keenly felt by our businessmen and evidenced by the rapid growth of new facilities. The impact of the Mission Ridge Ski Area near Wenatchee in its first year has been substantial in the city of Wenatchee during these winter months.

Boating has undoubtedly been a major factor in the popularity of Lake Chelan, particularly with the development of newer and better boating equipment. Family excursions to the head of Lake Chelan, as well as water skiing and other related boating activities have grown at an unprecendented rate. Our present facilities do not begin to meet the demand, and the head of Lake Chelan is becoming increasingly important in this phase of recreation. The establishment of facilities at Stehekin by our Chelan County Port Commission and the location of docks and picnic sites in many strategic areas by the Forest Service support this contention and their public use at capacity levels points out the need for bigger and better facilities. Certainly any restriction imposed upon boating on Lake Chelan by inclusion of a portion of it in a national park would seriously jeopardize the full recreational potential of this area.

Family camping on the shores of the upper reaches of Lake Chelan and in the Stehekin Valley has become one of the most popular recreational uses of this part of the Eldorado Peaks area. Allied with camp-

ing activities are not only hunting, fishing, and boating, but many other recreational pursuits, the collecting of botanical and geologic specimens, the harvesting of native berries, exploration of abandoned mining camps, and many, many, more. Family pets accompany many families using this area. These many and varied activities have become a way of outdoor life in the great mountain west. They have been recognized, supported, and controlled when necessary by the Forest Service in its management of this area. Under the traditional policies of the National Park Service these pursuits would be restricted or prohibited. It is the potential loss of these traditional forms of family recreation that motivates much of the opposition to national park service management of this area. Nor is this a selfish, insular reaction to change; we will welcome many thousands of other families from throughout the Nation to enjoy with us the infinite variety of active family recreational activities that this area can support under the muliple use management of this area as a national recreation area under jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

A considerable investment in public recreation facilities has been made by private enterprise at Stehekin and elsewhere in the Eldorado Peaks area. These facilities have considerable variety and effectively serve patrons of every interest and economic means during every season. We seriously question the ability of a national parks concessionaire to maintain the variety of services and year-round operation now afforded by private enterprise in this area. And we do know that the restriction of private property rights inherent in national park management will restrict the existence of, if not eliminate altogether, the recreation-oriented businesses now operating in the area.

Fire protection, landscape management, and watershed preservation are of vital importance in the High Cascades. These are services that have been successfully maintained, and constantly improved through the superior research and technology of the U.S. Forest Service. Of particular importance to the total economy of north-central Washington is the matter of watershed preservation and development. Our biggest industry is irrigated agriculture—and that vital industry is dependent on waters originating in the High Cascades for its very survival. The population of this entire area cannot tolerate a management system that will afford watershed management programs less effective than the high level now sustained by the Forest Service.

We, as citizens of the United States of America and residents of the State of Washington and Chelan County, are every bit as concerned as anyone else with the preservation of our natural resources. To imply otherwise is simply not true. We do believe, however, that extensive portions of our primitive areas can be preserved, while being fully used by those desiring outdoor recreation without the necessity of establishing a national park. We are firmly convinced that a national recreation area under Forest Service management in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Game will result in the fullest development of the area for the greatest enjoyment by the greatest number of people for the indefinite future. We do not deny the ability or intention of the Department of the Interior and specifically the National Park Service, to adequately maintain national park facilities, but we do strenuously object to the restrictive, if not deleterious effects we antici-

pate to result from the establishment of a national park in the El Dorado Peaks area. We feel the area to be unique, and one that must be administered in full recognition of the available resources, the people it would serve, and its geographic location. We recognize the scenic wonders of our State and realize the need for preserving them for succeeding generations to see and admire, but this preservation must be in sensible proportion.

We do not object to the Picket Range being classified as a national park. That area is unsurpassed in scenic wonders. However, this is not to say that every mountain range should necessarily be classified as a national park. Certainly, the Eldorado Peaks are beautiful and inspiring, as are many other areas of the United States, but there is nothing in the Eldorado Peaks area that is not found in greater abundance and in even more spectacular form in the Picket Range.

As responsible citizens, we must inquire as to the wisdom of a change of this magnitude in an area that has been most successfully administered by the U.S. Forest Service for over 50 years. A substantial investment of time, money, and experience has been made by that agency in this area. North-central Washington, as well as the entire Nation can ill afford to lose that investment. And to duplicate that investment by transferring jurisdiction to another agency appears to be wasteful, shortsighted, and lacking of any real benefit to the Nation's taxpayers.

We would also question the truly national benefit of the investment required to establish a national park system of the magnitude proposed by the legislation now under consideration. With two-thirds of the population of the Nation living east of the Mississippi River, only a minute fraction of our people will ever expect to visit or enjoy a park in the High Cascades. Authorization and establishment of the park is only the beginning, it must also be remembered that cost of development including access, whether by road, aerial tramway, or other means, will be fantastically expensive. Would not this investment be far, far better made in the more urbanized areas of our Nation populated by greater numbers of people possessing considerably less opportunity for outdoor recreation?

We who love the wilderness understand the cry of those who say, "The North Cascades must be saved," however is this emotional righteousness a substitute for honest appraisal? We cannot help but wonder at the seeming disregard for the plight of millions for the benefit of the few.

I thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Riedinger, we appreciate having your statement.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Riedinger, may I inquire if you are familiar with the alternate proposal of Governor Evans?

Mr. RIEDINGER. Yes, I am.

Senator JORDAN. Obviously you don't like the pending legislation. What do you think of Governor Evans' proposal?

Mr. RIEDINGER. We think that this is something that should be given very serious consideration. We believe that the Picket Range could very realistically be established as a national park. We are concerned principally with the Eldorado area, we are somewhat undecided on

the Pasayten wilderness. This has been wilderness for a considerable length of time. We feel that studies and the needs of the people will lead us in the future to decide just the exact classification of some of these areas. We do not object to a small increase in the Glacier Peak area.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you.

Mr. RIEDINGER. I was going to make a comment and say basically we are opposed to a vast outdoor museum. This is the thing that we are opposed to.

Senator JACKSON. What about the Eldorado Peaks area? How should it be classified?

Mr. RIEDINGER. We feel as a multiple use recreational facility, we are not advocating anything more than limited extraction of lumber or anything else.

Senator JACKSON. Well, Governor Evans' proposal would include Eldorado Peaks in a national recreation area and would prohibit timber cutting.

Mr. RIEDINGER. Well, we are not, as I say, opposed to this part, but we do recognize it for fire protection and we expect that some limited timber harvest might be conducted.

Senator JACKSON. You would favor limited timber harvest for commercial purposes?

Mr. RIEDINGER. No; only as a preventative situation in case of fire or something like that.

Senator JACKSON. For roads or something like that?

Mr. RIEDINGER. Well, I am not wishing to be quoted specifically for anything. We are basically opposed to the extraction of any timber other than as considered absolutely necessary.

Senator JORDAN. Dead or diseased trees if they threaten the whole stand of timber in the area?

Mr. RIEDINGER. Basically in the high Eldorado area, yes.

Senator JACKSON. Well, now wait a minute. What about the national recreation area? I understood that your position was that this area should be in a national recreation area.

Mr. RIEDINGER. Correct.

Senator JACKSON. And the Governor's proposal would not permit timber cutting. The pending bill would permit timber cutting. I just wanted to get your opinion on it.

Mr. RIEDINGER. Well, the pending bill would possibly permit some timber cutting, but we don't think it would be of a commercial magnitude.

Senator JACKSON. Well, timber cutting is permitted in the national recreation area that is proposed in the pending measure. What I am trying to point out is that in the Governor's proposal timber cutting is not permitted except to build roads and that sort of thing.

Mr. RIEDINGER. Well, we are principally concerned with the Eldorado area and the Stehekin drainage and we question that there would be much logging in that area under any jurisdiction. We just feel that the demand for this area for human use will prevail.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your statement.

Marion Newkirk, Washington State Grange. Mr. Newkirk, we are delighted to welcome you back once again.

STATEMENT OF MARION NEWKIRK, WASHINGTON STATE GRANGE

Mr. NEWKIRK. It is getting to be a habit, Senator.

I do not have a prepared statement to submit at this time, but I do have some remarks, and I will see that copies of these remarks are submitted to the committee before the deadline.

Senator JACKSON. June 15, right.

Mr. NEWKIRK. Yes.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Marion W. Newkirk, and I have represented the Washington State Grange at the hearings on the proposed North Cascades National Park and continuing with the hearings on Senate bill 1321.

Beginning with the Crafts' study team in October of 1963, I have listened to a great many statements at these hearings, and I am very much concerned by one significant omission. I want to share that concern with this committee. I am concerned about the thousands of people who are unable to attend the hearings, but who are vitally interested in the pending recommendations, the young people who are raising a family and are faced with the necessity of making a living, seeing that the kids get to school and the multitude of problems most young parents meet from day to day. How can they take the time from their overcrowded days to come and speak for themselves? The farmer, faced with the demand of planting, weather, and harvest, often he just can't spare the time to attend the hearing. The great majority of our people that are producing the variety of manufacturing and processed articles we all depend upon, the people providing the services we must have to continue our way of life, all of these people just can't arrange their schedules to attend the hearings, but they certainly have the right and the need to be heard.

This great group of people make up part of the 99 percent of our population that never gets to visit our great national parks. Most of them have to grab their recreation on weekends, and holidays, and of necessity near to their homes. The crying need is for more and more convenient recreation areas instead of making it more difficult for the average person to reach and use our parks or other recreation facilities.

These problems don't seem to apply to the dedicated preservationist. He or she seems to have the time, funds, and stamina to meet whatever difficulty stands in their way, and they also seem to be able to attend hearings whenever and wherever they are held. They are articulate and able to express their opinions adequately. This is fine, and they certainly have every right to express their opinions and desires, but they represent a very small percentage of our total population and should be considered on the basis of that percentage. I am certain that the news media and possibly some members of congressional committees put undue emphasis on the sheer numbers of these people who can afford to take the time and pay their expenses to attend the hearings and speak as individuals or as representatives of very small groups while the delegated spokesman for thousands of people who are unable to attend in person is just considered as one more witness.

For 100 years, the Grange has acted as spokesman for thousands of rural people who are unable to take the time to speak for themselves, and we are hoping to continue to do so.

In speaking for the Washington State Grange, I am representing nearly 57,000 Washington State citizens who certainly have every right to be heard, and who should not be penalized because they are unable to personally attend and speak up in their own behalf. As the representative of the Washington State Grange, I assisted in the formation of Outdoors Unlimited, Inc., whose primary function is to coordinate the opposition to the North Cascades National Park. I am presently on their board of directors and executive committee.

Today we have presented you with a large number of petitions bearing over 20,000 signatures of people who are opposed to the formation of a new national park, and who desire to retain the multipurpose use and management of this area. These too are mostly people that are prevented by the demands of everyday life from attending this or the other hearing and they are asking us to speak for them. Aren't they entitled to be counted in the opposition just as if they could attend and make their own statements? This, gentlemen, is the problem that concerns me, and I am sure that it also concerns you. The Divine Creator in His infinite wisdom has provided these resources for the use of all men, not to be exploited or restricted for the benefit of a privileged few. If He had intended the earth to remain in its original wild condition, He would not have created man nor given him the intelligence to use the available resources, and we believe that the best way to utilize these resources is to create a national recreational area covering the entire area in question, and to leave it under the capable management of the U.S. Forest Service.

Your responsibility, gentlemen, is to see that these resources are kept available for the wise use of all of our people.

I thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Newkirk, let me explain about the petitions. We have a problem, as you can appreciate, in the committee. I am sure Senator Jordan will corroborate what I am saying, and Congressman Foley on the House side, we normally make reference to petitions and incorporate them by reference. There is a real problem about printing, and you can understand the task too of going through all these lists, checking the names for spelling, and so forth.

Mr. NEWKIRK (interrupting). Well, now, Senator, what I am concerned about, and what I tried to say here, is that I think the number of these people should be considered by your committee, the same as the individuals, me and the other individuals that come here and present their testimony.

Senator JACKSON. Oh sure, right.

Mr. NEWKIRK. The fact that they are not able to attend these hearings in person should not detract from their ability to be counted in opposition to this thing.

Senator JACKSON. I understand that. You understand our problem, too, about printing the record?

Mr. NEWKIRK. Oh yes, this would get to be rather voluminous in a hurry.

Senator JACKSON. Also, if the other groups come in and ask that their petitions be put in, we could have several volumes of just signatures. This is a matter of judgment. We want to be fair, and I know you realize that we are trying to be fair.

Mr. NEWKIRK. We know you have tried to be eminently fair in these hearings. The fact that you have had hearings all over the State has certainly indicated your and your committee's desire to be fair to everybody.

Congressman FOLEY. I would just like to corroborate what Senator Jackson said. The House committee never receives petitions for inclusion in the record, but always for the file, with reference made to them. In recent hearings on the Colville Indian Reservation, we had about 2,000 names in one petition, and they were refused for printing. There has been no case as long as I can remember in the House where petitions were ever printed in the record. Other groups would then ask for their petitions to be printed, and pretty soon we get into a battle as to how many signatures can be produced for inclusion. It just becomes impossible, so it is a very strong policy in the House.

Mr. NEWKIRK. I understand, gentlemen.

Senator JORDAN. I would like to agree with my colleagues in that regard, but I want you to know the fact that you do speak for 57,000 members, and the fact that these petitions have been signed by 20,000 members is a matter that will be taken into cognizance by the members of the committee. It carries more weight, obviously, than the testimony of one man when he says he speaks only for himself.

Mr. NEWKIRK. Well, I am sure you do, Senator, and I appreciate that.

I would like to ask one question, if Mr. Hartzog is still here. I think he left.

Senator JACKSON. Well, he will be back.

Mr. CRAFTS. He will be back after lunch.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Mr. NEWKIRK. Well, my question is: Does this policy apply just to the new park in the North Cascades or can we interpret this to mean national park policy. I am speaking particularly about the Quinault corridor in the Olympic National Park where practically these same promises were given in the Wallgren bill back in the 1940's, and since that time the people who live in that area have been under constant harassment by the national park personnel. They had been denied the very privileges that were promised them in this legislation.

Senator JACKSON. I will ask him to respond to that after lunch first thing.

Mr. NEWKIRK. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. We have time for one more witness before lunch. Thank you, Mr. Newkirk.

Mr. William Beyers, Seattle.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM BEYERS, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. BEYERS. I am speaking as one, so you can put small weight on my opinion if you so choose.

Senator JACKSON. Well, good ideas can come from one man, you know.

Mr. BEYERS. I am going to read part of my statement.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Mr. BEYERS. It is my view that these hearings on Senate bill 1321 are being held because of dissatisfaction with current management

practices being applied to the North Cascades, and particularly with the anticipated results of continued use of this form of land management. Without statutory changes in the management opportunities or discretions now in force in this area, there is no question but that the quality of the natural environment in this area will be severely modified by man. It seems to me that most witnesses at these hearings recognize this fact, though, as we all know, there is considerable division of opinion about the appropriate statutes which shall be applied to the management of this land.

After listening to the hearings on the study team report, and the hearing in Seattle on May 25, I feel that most people take a view about this region that reflects their own self-interest. It is natural to expect grazers, timbermen, miners, and recreationists to seek rights of use. But the fact remains that the land involved belongs to us all, and in that regard I can only cast my opinions with those of others and hope for the best.

I feel that the boundaries which are drawn for land use in this North Cascades region should primarily reflect our concern for the quality of our environment, with particular emphasis on the desired degrees of human modification. The zoning of the North Cascades at the Federal level into national park or national forest seems of secondary consideration to me. Far more important is our definition of management units within these categories, wilderness area, national recreation area, and multiple-purpose national forest or national park.

As I understand the bill and considering what the nature of the land is, almost all of the land which would be within the national park is perfectly eligible for inclusion in the wilderness system as defacto wilderness today, so it seems to me that—I will depart from my written statement—in determining what kind of land use criteria in terms of statutes would be applied to the area, could you consider what is wisest, and in that respect the bill as offered has some sifinificant failures. The Picket Range in particular should be included in the national wilderness system, including the area around Tomohoyi Lake including the American Border Peak area on the northwest corner should so be included.

The area south in the Mount Eldorado area toward Mount McGregor is also a prize candidate for inclusion in the national wilderness, and I think it should be so included, as should the Pasayten Wilderness Area, but the area along the North Cross-State Highway including all the roaute from Mabama or Early Winters Creek westward to Newhalem I think should be part of the national recreation area, given the general nature of accessibility which by the very virtue of the road is going to exist in the area. I think that this whole stretch of highway or some 50 miles or so offers a unique opportunity for very intelligent alpine development, there is no other place in the United States that has such an opportunity.

I would hope it would be under one agency so that they could coordinate the development of the area, whether national park or Forest Service seems to be of little consideration if the statutes which are applied are the same, and in existing national recreation areas, the same statutory flexibility has been given to both the park service and the Forest Service, but I would at the moment favor park service man-

agement because they have more stringent of policies toward timber cutting, but at the moment I would favor park service management of the area because they have a more stringent policy toward timber cutting. The reason I would favor park service management of the area, including wilderness area is at the moment the condemnatory powers of the Secretary of the Interior appear to me to offer some way of easily opposing without violent legislative battles the type of problem which exists in Miner's Ridge.

In closing, I would like to remind your committee that the study team report covers a far larger area than that included in Senate bill 1321, and I think that we should not in our zeal to preserve the North Cascades, not forget about the other recommendations off to the south.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you Mr. Beyers. We appreciate having your statement.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF WILLIAM B. BEYERS, SEATTLE, WASH.

It is my view that these hearings on S.B. 1321 are being held because of dissatisfaction with current management practices being applied to the North Cascades, and particularly with the anticipated results of continued use of this form of land-management. Without statutory changes in the management opportunities or discretions now in force in this area, there is no question but that the quality of the natural environment in this area will be severely modified by man. It seems to me that most witnesses at these hearings recognize this fact, though, as we all know, there is considerable division of opinion about the appropriate statutes which shall be applied to the management of this land.

After listening to the hearings on the Study Team Report, and the Hearing in Seattle on May 25, I feel that most people take a view about this region that reflects their own self-interest. It is natural to expect grazers, timbermen, miners and recreationists to seek rights of use. But the fact remains that the land involved belongs to us all, and in that regard I can only cast my opinions with those of others, and hope for the best.

Human self-interest has historically radically transformed the shape of the landscape, as well as the composition of its constituents. The stirrings of an ecological conscience in this nation, seems to me to be a recognition of the fact that man is but a partner in an interconnected system, and that our overriding goal in land management should be to not throw the natural environmental system violently out of order—whether in the North Cascades or on our farmland, timberland or in our cities. With these considerations in mind, I feel that the boundaries which are drawn for land-use in this North Cascades region should primarily reflect our concern for the quality of our environment with particular emphasis on the desired degrees of human modification. The zoning of the North Cascades at the Federal level into National Park or National Forest seems of secondary consideration to me. Far more important is our definition of management units within these categories—Wilderness Area, National Recreation Area, and Multiple-Purpose National Forest or National Park.

I feel that the Bill, as proposed, does not logically consider the likely uses of various regions in the North Cascades. The following are my views on the boundaries and classifications of appropriate management units in this area.

I favor a National Recreation Area along the North Cross-State Highway, but I see no reason why the width of the National Recreation Area needs to be much greater than the ridgetop-to-ridgetop distance and a no-corridor approach should be applied to tributary stream valleys. Within this area, I feel a tram should be constructed to one of the panoramic summits adjacent to the road. If skiing can be accommodated, fine. This North Cross-State Highway route, from Newhalem to Mazama (including Granite Creek and Early Winters Creek) should be developed in an integrated manner, with early efforts to start growth of vegetation on the tailings of the obnoxious scars created by the State Highway Department. Intelligent alpine development could make this route a highly-used

recreational area, providing diverse opportunities without parallel in the United States.

If water transport is the only mode contemplated in the Ross Lake area, I see no reason why the Picket and Pasayten Wilderness boundary is not extended as near to the shoreline as possible.

The Picket region, including the American Border Peak-Tomohoyi Lake area on the northwest, should be designated part of the National Wilderness System. Also, the Pasayten region, including Horseshoe Basin, should be designated as part of the National Wilderness System.

The Mt. Baker, Cascade River, and Lower Stehekin regions receive relatively heavy recreational use, characterized by permanent structures and/or large numbers of people. I feel these areas should be designated as National Recreation Areas.

The small area west of the Cascade Crest, south of Harts Pass, and generally on the Canyon Creek drainage south of the Pasayten Wilderness Area, should also be included as part of the National Recreation Area along the North Cross-State Highway.

The corridors on the Suiattle and Whitechuck Rivers in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be eliminated.

These comments about, and suggested modifications to S. B. 1321 have been based upon my observations about the physical attributes of the lands in question and the degrees of access and development that would be provided if these proposals were adopted. I feel they would more logically account for the character of the region than S.B. 1321 does. I am personally ambivalent towards Park Service or Forest Service management. But to the extent that the Park Service now has certain policies in force, and certain legal rights, which are more restrictive than the Forest Service, I favor Park Service management. In particular, the condemnation rights of the Secretary of Interior, so that a situation similar to the present Kennecott problem may be avoided, seem to make Park Service management more attractive. (Private residental inholdings should be treated like those in Grand Teton National Park—I do not view these rights as being in any way similar in their effects to Kennecott's mining rights). Also, Park Service aversion to timber cutting is likely to mean greater protection under Park Service management in a National Recreation Area, than under Forest Service management unless there are statutory restrictions applied against the Forest Service to exclude timber cutting in this area. If the Secretary of Agriculture had condemnation rights similar to those of the Secretary of Interior, and if statutory restrictions were applied in the legislation definitions of the National Recreation Areas against timber cutting, then I would not object to Forest Service management of the area. Without these guarantees, I must favor Park Service management for these National Recreational Areas and Wilderness Areas.

In closing, I wish to remind this Committee, that the Study Team's Report considered a far larger area than that covered by S.B. 1321. We should not lose sight of the necessary work in these other areas in our zeal to preserve the North Cascades.

Senator JACKSON. The Chair wishes to state that we have about 50 witnesses to be heard. Right after lunch, starting at 1:30, we will have to go down from 5 minutes to 4 minutes for each witness. It is just a matter of trying to give everyone an opportunity to be heard. The first witness after lunch will be Mrs. Sargo from Manson. Is she here? Yes; I see her.

We will start at 1:30 Mrs. Sargo.

(Whereupon, at 12:40 p.m. the hearing was recessed for lunch.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator JACKSON. The committee will come to order.

The first witness, as previously announced, is Mrs. Anton R. Sargo from Manson. Mrs. Sargo?

STATEMENT OF MRS. ANTON R. SARGO, MANSON, WASH.

Mrs. SARGO. Senator Jackson and committee members, I am Irene Sargo. My home is at Manson, Wash., on Lake Chelan, but outside the boundaries of the proposed national park. I grew up at Stehekin where my father, Harry Buckner, has lived continuously for over 50 years on land purchased by his father from the original homesteader in 1913. My maternal grandfather was M. E. Field, who bought land at the head of Lake Chelan in 1890 and built the Field Hotel. He is remembered as the "Father of Chelan County," having introduced, as a member of the State legislature, the bill that created Chelan County. I offer this background merely in an attempt to establish my competence as a witness.

I am going to have to condense my testimony.

Senator JACKSON. That is all right, pick and choose. We are down to the 4-minute rule now. The whole statement will go in the record as I indicated earlier.

Mrs. SARGO. Fine. In looking it over during lunch, I think there were probably two main points I wanted to bring out. The first is that I don't think we would gain anything under the national parks that we could not achieve under the Forest Service. It is going to take an act of Congress to establish a park, and I think, with a few precautionary safeguards, that Congress could effect the same result with the Forest Service.

I would like to say that I think the North Cascades should be preserved, and I am sorry to differ with Dr. Crafts in that I think aerial tramways, helicopters, and so forth for development of the park is exceedingly distasteful. This is the type of thing we must avoid if the very qualities that make the region so outstanding are not to be destroyed. While Senate bill 1321 does not spell out these improvements, neither does it preclude them. Those who would have us believe that creation of a national park is the only means of saving this beautiful and unique area either have not read the bill or are given to wishful thinking. The bill specified that within 2 years of enactment the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area and make his recommendations as to suitability or nonsuitability for preservation. Does this sound like the insurance promised by park proponents?

After 60 years of Forest Service management, the study team found the area still to be of national park caliber. I find this rather remarkable, in the face of the reams of publicity, testimony, emotionalism, and propaganda issuing from the self-styled conservation groups. They would have us believe that the Forest Service has only one aim, to exploit and destroy, chiefly through wholesale indiscriminate logging. This is simply not true.

Since my greatest personal concern is the Stehekin watershed, I am of course particularly interested in any plans for the future of that area, whether national park or Forest Service. After reviewing both, I am convinced that the Forest Service plan for the Eldorado Peaks high country is infinitely preferable to the national park proposals. In many ways they are nearly identical, but the Forest Service plan for a national recreation area there offers some safeguards not provided by the park.

The Sierra Club have keyed much of the propark propaganda including their very beautifully illustrated book, to the theme, "Wild Cascades, Forgotten Parkland." In all the discussion and controversy, it seems to me the truly forgotten element is the people who own property within the proposed park boundaries. Since I have written this, I have received this statement of policy published by the Park Service, and I would like to deviate from my text to say if we could depend on this, I am sure we could live with the Park Service, however, I don't find very much reassurance in the sentence in the second paragraph that says, "Unless it is otherwise changed in the legislation establishing the park."

Senator JACKSON. Well, I think what they are saying at that point is that this statement, which will be backed up by statutory language, can be changed by future legislation. I mean we can't bind——

Mrs. SARGO. I realize that, and therefore I feel we have to oppose the inclusion of the Stehekin Valley in the park until we see that this is included in the bill.

Senator JACKSON. Well, if it is included in the bill, what is your position? This is the proposal.

Mrs. SARGO. I think we can live with it as it is written, if we could depend on it, and if it is not subject to interpretation by Park Service bureaucrats.

Senator JACKSON. Well all law is subject to interpretation. I can't say that it will not be interpreted. That would do away with the whole system of Anglo-Saxon law. Actually, until someone comes along with precise and unequivocal English, and that doesn't seem to be in the offing, any language is subject to interpretation.

Mrs. SARGO. That has been part of the fault I have had to find with the Senate bill. It seems to me any interpretation anyone cares to give it could be made, but I may be a little prejudiced, I will grant you that.

I would like to read the last two paragraphs.

If the entire park proposal hinged on acquisition of these privately owned lands, there might be some slight justification for this disregard for these forgotten citizen's rights. I say "slight," because I do not feel that the laws of eminent domain were designed as a means of acquiring private property to provide a playground, so to speak, for several thousand recreationists. The point I wish to make, however, is that even if a North Cascades National Park is considered so politically expedient as to be inevitable, there is no necessity for including the Stehekin watershed within its boundaries. This area is scheduled in park plans to be the location for a sort of field headquarters and complex of commercial concessions. Those of us who own some 150 tracts of land in Stehekin, as well as many, many others who come back there year after year to vacation, do so because we love it as it is. We think the qualities that make it unique—the peace and quiet, the fact that it is accessible only by boat, plane or trail, the lack of commericalization—are fully as worth preserving as other parts of the proposed park.

Inclusion in the park and the establishment of the many so-called improvements intended for it will completely destroy those qualities most worthy of preservation.

I repeat, if we must have a North Cascades National Park, please leave the Stehekin Valley out of it. In this way, virtually all of the private lands in the area under consideration for a park would remain in the hands of its owners, to be enjoyed, cherished and preserved, and to be handed on to our chilren as a priceless part of their heritage.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. Sargo. We appreciate having your statement.

(The statement referre to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. ANTON R. SARGO, MANSON, WASH.

I am Irene Sargo. My home is at Manson, Washington, on Lake Chelan but outside the boundaries of the proposed National Park. I grew up at Stehekin, where my father, Harry Buckner, has lived continuously for over 50 years on land purchased by his father from the original homesteader in 1913. My maternal grandfather was M. E. Field, who bought land at the head of Lake Chelan in 1890 and built the Field Hotel. He is remembered as the "Father of Chelan County", having introduced, as a member of the State Legislature, the bill that created Chelan County. I offer this background merely in an attempt to establish my competence as a witness.

I would like to make a few observations of a more or less general nature before concentrating my testimony on the area with which I am most familiar, the Stehekin Valley.

After reading the recommendations of the Chairman of the North Cascades Study Team, as well as Senate Bill 1321, it is my conclusion that the proposed park offers nothing desirable that could not be effected more capably by the Forest Service, and without the multi-million dollar cost of establishing and maintaining a park. In addition, they propose, or leave the way open for, a multitude of *un*desirables.

I feel strongly that these North Cascades should be preserved. They are in many ways unique, and are among the last unspoiled natural wilderness remaining in our over-developed, over-commercialized, over-congested country. Many remote areas remain unchanged since their creation; I am sure they will remain so whether administered by the Park Service or the Forest Service. Other parts are not so durable, and it is for these I am concerned.

I find Dr. Craft's vision of aerial tramways, narrow gauge railways, helicopters, et cetera, for development of a park for mass recreation use exceedingly distasteful. This is the type of thing we must avoid if the very qualities that make the region so outstanding are not to be destroyed. While Senate Bill 1321 does not spell out these improvements, neither does it preclude them. Those who would have us believe that creation of a National Park is the only means of saving this beautiful and unique area either have not read the bill or are given to wishful thinking. The bill specifies that within two years of enactment the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area and make his recommendations as to suitability or non-suitability for preservation. Does this sound like the insurance promised by park proponents?

After 60 years of Forest Service management, the Study Team found the area still to be of National Park caliber. I find this rather remarkable, in the face of the reams of publicity, testimony, emotionalism and propaganda issuing from the self-styled conservation groups. They would have us believe that the Forest Service has only one aim—to exploit and destroy, chiefly through wholesale indiscriminate logging. This is simply not true, as anyone knows who has any first-hand knowledge of the area, or who has taken the time to acquaint himself with Forest Service long-range plans for it. As the Forest Service has been prohibited from making these public since the administration decided we were to have a National Park, the latter may not be easy, but they are detailed as an Appendix of the Study Report.

Since my greatest personal concern is the Stehekin watershed, I am of course particularly interested in any plans for the future of that area, whether National Park or Forest Service. After reviewing both, I am convinced that the Forest Service plan for the Eldorado Peaks High Country is infinitely preferable to the National Park proposals. In many ways, they are nearly identical, but the

Forest Service plan for a National Recreation Area there offers some safeguards not provided by the Park. It specifies a minimum of timber harvest; it proposes no road into Stehekin; and it will not affect privately owned property.

The Sierra Club have keyed much of their pro-park propaganda, including their very beautifully illustrated book, to the theme, "Wild Cascades, Forgotten Parkland". In all the discussion and controversy, it seems to me the truly forgotten element is the people who own property within the proposed park boundaries. Dr. Craft in his Study Team Report, as well as much newspaper and magazine publicity, dismiss us as being of no importance, since "practically all of the land within the proposed boundary (99%) is already in Federal ownership."

I think it is time some thought was given to that unimportant one per cent.

The present bill authorizes the Secretary of Interior to acquire lands; it provides that owners of property so acquired which is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes on the date of acquisition may retain the right of use for their life-time, or for a fixed term of 25 years. This sounds real good—until you read a little further and find that the Secretary is also given the authority to terminate these rights to use and occupancy at any time, at his discretion. In addition, no clarification is made of the status of those landowners, such as I, who have property in Stehekin on which we hope to build a home at some future time, perhaps for retirement, perhaps for family enjoyment, but for one reason or another are unable to do so as yet. If we do not have a residence on the property at the time of acquisition, it would appear that the land would be "frozen" and any attempt to improve it would be a change in use, and therefore grounds for termination by the Secretary. And if the unhappy situation of landowners at Quinault who have tried unsuccessfully for over 20 years to be allowed to withdraw from the Olympic National Park is any indication, I am sure this magnanimous life-time tenancy provision would turn out to be a small crumb indeed.

If the entire park proposal hinged on acquisition of these privately owned lands, there might be some slight justification for this disregard for these forgotten citizens' rights. I say "slight", because I do not feel that the laws of eminent domain were designed as a means of acquiring private property to provide a playground, so to speak, for several thousand recreationists. The point I wish to make, however, is that even if a North Cascades National Park is considered so politically expedient as to be inevitable, there is no necessity for including the Stehekin watershed within its boundaries. This area is scheduled in park plans to be the location for a sort of field headquarters and complex of commercial concessions. Those of us who own some 150 tracts of land in Stehekin, as well as many, many others who come back there year after year to vacation, do so because we love it as it is. We think the qualities that make it unique—the peace and quiet, the fact that it is accessible only by boat, plane or trail, the lack of commercialization—are fully as worth preserving as other parts of the proposed park.

Inclusion in the park and establishment of the many so-called improvements intended for it will completely destroy those qualities most worthy of preservation.

I repeat: If we must have a North Cascades National Park, please, leave the Stehekin Valley out of it. In this way, virtually all of the private lands in the area under consideration for a park would remain in the hands of its owners, to be enjoyed, cherished and preserved, and to be handed on to our children as a priceless part of their heritage.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. At the end of the hour, Mr. Newkirk was on the stand. Mr. Newkirk, are you here? Would you want to come up forward?

Mr. Hartzog, Mr. Newkirk raised certain questions. Mr. Newkirk, if I do not cover everything you have in mind, why don't you hesitate. Knowing you as I do, you won't hesitate anyway to ask further questions, but the first question is: Does the policy outlined in the statement you read this morning concerning land acquisition apply only to the North Cascades, Mr. Hartzog?

STATEMENT OF GEORGE HARTZOG—Resumed

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; it also applies in the Grand Teton National Park.

Senator JACKSON. Is this to be general National Park Service policy?

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, we have been reexamining the inholding land acquisition program at a number of the parks, and Dr. Crafts and I have not yet reached any position on this. We have to reach agreement on it, and we also have to reach agreement with the Bureau of the Budget and appropriations and legislative committees. This is the direction in which we would like to try to move.

Senator JACKSON. And this last question, I think gets to the specific point raised by Mr. Newkirk: "Will this policy apply to the Quinault corridor in the Olympic National Park?"

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; it will not and as I mentioned this morning, the legislative situation at Olympic is different than in the proposed North Cascades National Park. Even if this were adopted as a procedure, the United States would still have to take the legislative responsibility with respect to standards of zoning and this kind of thing, because the local zoning standards do not apply.

Senator JACKSON. In other words, it would require cession of jurisdiction back to the State by the Federal Government—by legislation?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is correct.

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Newkirk, may I add a little here. Have you cleared this statement with the Bureau of the Budget, George?

Mr. HARTZOG. This particular statement here?

Senator JORDAN. Yes.

Mr. HARTZOG. They cleared the Grand Teton statement. This statement has not been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget, but Dr. Crafts and I have been over it, and we are in agreement on it and we are authorized to speak for the Secretary at this hearing, so this is the basis on which we have submitted it.

Senator JACKSON. Now Mr. Newkirk?

Mr. NEWKIRK. Senators, my question was prompted primarily by my memory of the Wallgren bill, which set up the acquisition of the Quinault corridor in the forties, and I will have to admit that my memory isn't always——

Senator JACKSON. It was in 1938 when the bill was passed, I believe. Someone here can confirm that.

Mr. NEWKIRK. And the wording of this bill providing for this promised the people in the Quinault corridor practically the same things that are being promised to the people in the North Cascades in this bill, and our experience—we have personal experience of this, because we have some 40 Grange members who own property in the corridor that was taken over by the park, and they have been subjected to a considerable inconvenience and harassment by the Park Service in the last 20-odd years.

Senator JACKSON. It seems to me there are two problems here. One relates to arrangements that can be made with reference to the use of the property by the inholders. The question of jurisdiction I don't think would be involved. The second point, Mr. Newkirk, relates to the ques-

tion of police power. The State of Washington, on March 8, 1941, ceded to the Federal Government exclusive jurisdiction insofar as police power is concerned.

Now the first point, I would think, Mr. Hartzog, could be dealt with administratively, or legislatively if needed, without getting into the problem of sectional jurisdiction; is that not correct?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is correct, and in that connection I made a hasty check at noon and so far as any of the people here from the Park Service—and this includes Fred Overly, who for many years rendered distinguished service at Olympic as Superintendent—there has never been a condemnation suit filed in the Quinault corridor to take private property.

Senator JACKSON. I think part of the problem, Mr. Hartzog, relates to the fact that they are in the park and that park relations apply as they move in and about in their own general area. Have I stated it correctly, Mr. Newkirk?

Mr. NEWKIRK. Well, I think that is pretty accurate, Senator. The thing that really concerns us is the last sentence in this statement, where it says——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Now by this statement, you are referring to Mr. Hartzog's statement on land use?

Mr. NEWKIRK. Current statement, right; the part of it that says: "The owner persists in his efforts to devote the property to a use deemed by the National Park Service to be adverse to the primary purpose for which the park was established." Now this is the thing that bothers us: this is an administrative decision by the Park Service, and we think that it should be spelled out a little more adequately in the bill itself, because the Park Service administration changes from year to year and from time to time, and we feel that this is absolutely necessary for the protection of these people to have this written right into the bill.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Hartzog, do you have anything?

Mr. HARTZOG. I have no difference with Mr. Newkirk on that. I welcome his suggestions as to what he might consider incompatible uses in Stehekin, and a number have been suggested to me, such as high density subdivisions, logging, and——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). And high rise?

Mr. HARTZOG. High rise, and this kind of thing, if we can foresee that far down the future, but principally this matter of small lot subdivision, which would completely change the character of that little valley.

Senator JACKSON. Well, why don't you give some thought to this, Mr. Newkirk, between now and the 15th, and we would certainly welcome your comments. I think the gist of this whole business is that other than logging operations up there, and mining, that basically what is going on now is not incompatible. I had an opportunity to spend part of the day there on Friday with Mr. Hartzog and all the others who made the tour, and I don't think that what we saw is incompatible with what is intended in the legislation here. I think that is basically the situation.

Mr. NEWKIRK. Well, actually, Senator, I don't think that this creates any insurmountable problems. The thing that brought this to

mind was, and I understand now that this is separate legislation, it is separate from the ruling on the Olympic National Park——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Yes, that is right.

Mr. NEWKIRK. But Senator, I do remember a couple or 3 years ago when I had to go out and help defend one of our people whose cows waded Quinault River and who was arrested for his cattle trespassing on the national park.

Senator JACKSON. Well, the Quinault area that you refer to never should have been in the park, period.

Mr. NEWKIRK. We agree 100 percent.

Senator JACKSON. I think it is one of those things that happen, but I have made my views clear on that a long time ago. The farmland in that area, obviously, is not a part of the national park, but it got caught in the line-drawing process.

Mr. NEWKIRK. Thank you for those kind words, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Let's quit while we are all ahead.

Mr. NEWKIRK. Thank you for this opportunity to be heard.

Senator JACKSON. Well, that is one of the purposes of these hearings, Mr. Newkirk, I am sure you agree. People have questions, we have the top people from Washington, D.C., here, and our local citizen should feel that he is having his day in court, so to speak. We are trying to bring the legislative process right to the local people. We can't do this on every bill, but certainly when you are dealing with local property rights, I think every effort should be made to do what we are doing today.

The next witness—let's see, Mr. Norris Bryant; he thought we were going to quit at 12 o'clock, but we in the Senate don't follow the normal rules of procedure, so we went right on to 12:30.

STATEMENT OF NORRIS BRYANT, WENATCHEE, WASH.

Mr. BRYANT. Senator Jackson, Senator Jordan, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Norris Bryant. I have been in Wenatchee for many years in investment banking. I represent no group, no organized group. I am coming here for the Johnnies and the Janes. I am not interested the least bit in property owners at Stehekin. I am not interested in hardly anything that has been discussed here, except what is of interest to Jenny and Johnny.

There is very little for Johnny Q. Citizen in a national park. I have been in several and, in some, I have spent a good deal of time: Glacier, Acadia, Yellowstone, and Olympic.

My son and I walked across the Low Divide Trail in the Olmypic National Park. We could not legally build a fire, although it rained constantly. Fishing, camping without a fire was all there was for us except to "oh" and "ah" about the scenery. Johnny Q., and I am one of those Johnnies, has a limited capacity for "ohing" and "ahing" about the scenery. Johnny likes boating, hunting, skiing, rock hunting, campfires, and camp cooking. The most beautiful scenery gives way to the call for camp cooking. The hostels were filled to overflowing and in deplorable condition. Those for the national park do not want Johnny to enjoy anything but fishing and scenery and trailing.

The park people, that is, the Sierra Club, say they want to save the Cascades for the future. I say that it is selfish, shortsighted policy to

save anything in the Cascades for sightseeing only. Lincoln said, "God must have loved the common people for he made so many of them." Since there are obviously an awful lot of us "Johnnies," can't we have mostly recreational and wilderness areas administered by the Forest Service?

I join the Washington State Sportsmen's Council in this thought: The council is opposed to a national park for a great many reasons. It is felt the area under consideration in the North Cascades should have wilderness areas and a national recreation area all administered by the U.S. Forest Service. It is the council's feeling that the needs of the public would be better served by the Forest Service type of administration than Park Service administration. The Forest Service has been doing this for 60 years in the area. It would seem better, should a need exist to have it done to change Forest Service management regulations than to set down another Federal bureau in the midst of an area that is already managed by a land resource agency.

Senator JACKSON. Any questions? Thank you Mr. Bryant. We appreciate having your statement.

The Chair noted with interest the editorial by Mr. Wilford Woods in the Wenatchee World of yesterday. I think Mr. Woods has rendered a great public service, as he has over the years, by raising certain questions in the editorial. It would be helpful if these questions could be answered by Mr. Hartzog and other representatives here from the executive branch. Then those of you who may have had some of these questions in mind in connection with your own statement could have answers in advance. With that, Mr. Hartzog, if you could respond to the questions that have been propounded by Mr. Woods, I will ask the first question as I read the editorial: "What restrictions would there be on parties of people on horseback coming into the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area into the park or from other adjacent forest areas?"

STATEMENT OF GEORGE HARTZOG—Resumed

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. May I say at the outset, sir, that following lunch, Dr. Crafts and Mr. Greeley and I went over these questions and my proposed answers to them, and it was agreed that I would speak for the three of us. They have no differences with the answers that I proposed to give.

Senator JACKSON. Very good.

Mr. HARTZOG. There would be no restrictions imposed on parties of people on horseback, coming from the Glacier Peak Wilderness into the park, but from other adjacent forest areas which adjoin the forest, there would be an integrated program of licensing commercial packers by the Park Service and Forest Service, and this is normal procedure in our joint working relationships with the people, but the casual horseback rider has no——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). He would not be subject to such licensing?

Mr. HARTZOG. No.

Senator JACKSON. What about boating restrictions on upper Lake Chelan?

Mr. HARTZOG. There would be none. In this connection, we do need to make one caveat, and that is that we do not have the benefit of legal

advice here, but Dr. Crafts has reviewed this point with our Solicitor and the best recollection we have of it is that the Solicitor has held that the surface water in this 4 miles of Lake Chelan will be under State jurisdiction so the normal safety regulations that would be applied by the State would still be applied.

Senator JACKSON. I think you have answered the next question: "Will the national parks own the water or merely the land around it at the upper end of the lake?"

Mr. HARTZOG. Well we want to confirm this officially with our Solicitor, but our best recollection is that this is what his view has been.

Senator JACKSON. In other words, it is your judgment as of now that the water would be under State control?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. What kind of regulations are likely to prevail in moored boats at Stehekin?

Mr. HARTZOG. Assuming the view that we had, that what our Solicitor said is correct, these likewise would be State regulated.

Senator JACKSON. And for that matter, what about the boat dock owned by the Port of Chelan County, same answer?

Mr. HARTZOG. The legislation provides there that the property of the State or the local subdivision can be acquired only by the consent of these organizations, and this would remain the property of the boaters and the Port of Chelan.

Senator JACKSON. We noted a statement in the park brochure that "serious consideration will be given to improving the boat service on Lake Chelan." What does that mean? Does the Park Service intend to put in their own boat concessionaire?

Mr. HARTZOG. We hope not. What this means is that we would like to see the boat service on Lake Chelan improved over just a single boat a day, and hope the existing operator can be encouraged to institute such an improved service.

Senator JACKSON. What happens to the resort now operated in Stehekin? Are the present resorts compatible with park and recreation use?

Mr. HARTZOG. They are compatible. I think the statement I made earlier this morning bears that out here.

Senator JACKSON. The land use provisions you stated earlier would be applicable?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. The management of fish in Lake Chelan cannot be effectively divided between the upper end of the lake and the rest without jeopardizing the fine program that is under development now. The game department of the State is now working toward a more intensive fishing program in the Stehekin area that will effect fishing in the whole lake. Is this to be sacrificed?

Mr. HARTZOG. No, sir; it is not. As a matter of fact, we have agreed within the last 30 days to the issuance of a permit by the Forest Service to the public utility district there which includes the spawning ponds for the State game and fish commission, and we would expect the State game and fish commission working in cooperation with us to continue to manage the fishing on that portion of the lake. After all the lake is 60 miles long, and only 4 miles of it is going to be in

the park, and that part would have to be integrated, just as Mr. Woods suggests here in his editorial. The one thing that we would say, however, within the streams, within the national park, we would not participate in a put-and-take fishing program of catchable size fish and neither would we concur in the stocking of lakes which historically have not had fish in them, in other words the introduction of fish in an environment in which in natural conditions they would not survive or exist.

Senator JACKSON. A status quo approach, in other words?

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right, in other words, a natural management program.

Senator JACKSON. Grand Teton National Park has had an elk harvesting program by permit to the public since 1951. Why cannot some such system be devised to harvest the goat and deer in Stehekin? A press release from the Park Service dated May 10, 1967, notes "As a management tool, public hunting has been practiced for 13 of the last 16 years at Grand Teton."

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, as you know, this program in the Grand Teton National Park was one that was ordered by the Congress in Public Law 81–787 at the time it was established. It is correct as suggested here that the program has been operable 13 of the last 16 years. I was advised this morning over the telephone that 1,615 licenses were issued in Grand Teton National Park last year. These people by statute are deputized by the National Park Service as park rangers, so that legally it is not public hunting. They are deputized as deputy park rangers, and they become employees under the definition of the law without compensation.

Of this number, 612 elk were taken. We do not believe that this is the program that should be adopted in the proposed North Cascades National Park. The study that we have made indicates that there is rather insignificant numbers of these animals that are now taken in the area, and we believe that with cooperative management with the State, that the surplus problems that have existed at Yellowstone which have achieved such notoriety can be avoided.

In this connection, let me say that the Ross Lake National Recreation Area divides this park and it has been our policy ever since the Leopold study, and I would appreciate very much the study being made a part of the file of the committee, so that the members may be advised on it, that in these national recreation areas we work very closely with the State and we sign with them a cooperative agreement, very much like the cooperative agreement that is signed between the Forest Service and the State for the management of fish and game, and it would be our purpose if the Ross Lake National Recreation Area is established to sign such an agreement with the State of Washington for the management of fish and game in the proposed national recreation area. We believe that this will take care of the situation.

In this connection, since a great deal has been said about it, I would like also for the information of the chairman and the members of the committee to mention the fact that in the past hunting season in the northern Yellowstone elk herd, 2,626 elk were taken. Of these, 1,108 were taken by public hunting outside the park, 1,105 were trapped in the park and shipped to zoos and other fish and wild life management

agencies in 10 different States, and since the trapping program has been going on in Yellowstone National Park, the northern Yellowstone elk herd has been the foundation stock or the supplemental stock for elk programs in 35 of our 50 States, and in three foreign countries of Argentina, Mexico, and Canada.

Of the remaining numbers of elk taken this year, 41 were killed because they were injured in the trapping process, 122 were taken in a biological research program at the University of Montana, nine were run over by automobiles, two were taken for museum specimens, and only 239 of the 2,626 elk were taken by direct reduction of our rangers, so that we think the direct reduction program and the possibilities of it in this area are pretty much de minimus.

Senator JACKSON. I was going to ask you, how long has this trapping program been going on?

Mr. HARTZOG. Since 1892.

Senator JACKSON. Since 1892?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. This program, I take it, has been stepped up in Yellowstone?

Mr. HARTZOG. It has been stepped up, and it is anticipated that even this 239, with the additional money that the Senate has included in our 1968 appropriation bill, if it is approved by the conferees will permit us to step up the trapping even more in the next winter.

Senator JACKSON. What about in the Olympics, has this been proposed?

Mr. HARTZOG. We have no problem in the Olympics that I am aware of, and I checked this with Superintendent Gale since I have been on this trip and he tells me that he knows of none there. This is our preferred method first, and our wildlife management policy first is by public hunting outside the boundaries of the national park, secondly by live trapping, and the third and last resort is direct reduction, and we haven't had any direct reduction, for example, in Rocky Mountain National Park, as I recall, for some 7 or 8 years. Trapping and public hunting outside accomplished a great deal.

I might say in connection with this wildlife management policy that we do work very closely with the State and the reason that there was such tremendous public hunting success outside Yellowstone this year is because the State of Montana cooperated with us in opening special seasons and this is what has happened in some of the other States and actually this has proven to be a dividend or a bonus to many of the hunters who don't fill their bags during the regular hunting season, is that either an early or late hunting season will permit them to get in additional public hunting outside the park.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Just a question not quite pertinent to this particular matter, but is Lake Chelan a navigable body of water? I know it is navigable, but in fact has the Federal Government determined that it is navigable?

Senator JACKSON. The dam was put in by Washington Water Power, I believe, before the Federal Power Commission came into being.

Senator JORDAN. I know this question comes up frequently. Even though a body of water or a river is in fact navigable with boats on it,

unless the Federal Government makes the determination that it is navigable——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Dr. Crafts, is it your understanding that it is a navigable body of water?

Dr. CRAFTS. My understanding is that it is navigable, Mr. Chairman, however I would like to have the opportunity to check this with our Solicitor to be sure.

Mr. HARRIS. I am Mr. Harris. It is not presently considered navigable by the Coast Guard and is regulated by Chelan County and by the Department of Labor & Industries of the State of Washington.

Senator JACKSON. For that purpose it is your understanding that it is not navigable?

Mr. HARRIS. Correct.

Senator JACKSON. I assume that the Federal Power Commission is now exercising legal jurisdiction, however, for power purposes. Mr. Elmore?

Mr. ELMORE. I am Howard Elmore, assistant manager of the Chelan County PUD. It is true that the Lake Chelan Reservoir is operated under a Federal Power Commission licensed power project, which is presently under jurisdiction of the Chelan County PUD. Mr. Harris is correct in his statement that the Coast Guard does not exercise any jurisdiction over the navigation on the reservoir. We, in carrying out the provisions of our license, have to provide certain navigation safeguards, like buoys and this sort of thing.

Senator JACKSON. It is 1,500 feet deep in parts, so I think it has some potential for navigation.

Senator JORDAN. Well, that is all I wanted to know. I wanted to know whether the Federal Government considered it navigable or not.

Mr. HARTZOG. Well, sir, this is exactly why I wanted the opportunity to clarify this view of the Solicitor's office, because I think the control of the surface is going to depend on the test of navigability or non-navigability.

Senator JORDAN. If you find the opinion of the Solicitor to be different from the testimony that has been given here today, will you supply it for the record?

Mr. HARTZOG. Indeed I shall.

(Following the hearing, this additional information was received:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION,
Washington, D.C., June 28, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: At the May 29 Hearings on S. 1321 (at Wenatchee) a question was raised as to the control of the recreational use of the waters of Lake Chelan.

We have discussed this matter with representatives of our Solicitor's office and have been informed by them that, although they are unaware of any specific court determinations on the question of the navigability of the Lake, they are quite sure that the size and the use that is made of the Lake are such that it would be considered a navigable body of water. In these circumstances, the bed of the Lake would be in State ownership, and the use of the waters for fishing, boating, swimming and other public recreational purposes would be a matter for control by the State.

This control and use would be subject, of course, to outstanding rights to the use of water by private parties under State law.

The Coast Guard has determined that the Chelan River is not a navigable watercourse under the jurisdiction of the United States. See 33 CFR 2.99–255. This regulation makes no mention of Lake Chelan. For purposes of making its determinations, the Coast Guard defines "navigable waters of the United States," in part, as those waters ". . . which, either by themselves or by uniting with other waters, form a continuous waterway on which boats or vessels may navigate or travel between two or more States . . . ." See 33 CFR 2.10–5(a). Thus a watercourse like Lake Chelan may not meet Coast Guard requirements, even though it may be navigable, because it is wholly within one State.

Since it is not contemplated under the legislative proposal that the State will cede any of its jurisdiction to the National Park Service, State jurisdiction over the use of the waters of Lake Chelan will continue in the event that a portion of that Lake is included within the boundaries of North Cascades National Park as proposed in S. 1321.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD C. CRAFTS, *Director.*

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Hartzog. We appreciate having your very fine response to the questions that have been raised by the editor of the Wenatchee World, and very properly so. I am sure that while some may not agree with the answers, and would like to have different answers, I think we have had some helpful responses to further clarify questions that certainly should be responded to.

(Following the hearing, Mr. Biggs sent the following additional information:)

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF GAME,
Olympia, Wash., June 12, 1967.

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
U.S. Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: During the May 29 hearings before the North Cascades National Recreation Area Committee in Wenatchee, a question was posed as to big game management problems in the Olympic National Park area. It was stated by the National Park Service at that time that there existed no elk management problem on the Olympic Park. This is not true, and I wish to submit this statement in order that minutes of the meeting not give an incorrect impression of the Olympic situation.

The total Olympic Peninsula elk population is currently estimated at 12,000 to 15,000 head, with 5,000 to 6,000 summering within the park. An elk overpopulation problem has been recognized on, and adjacent to, Park boundaries since the 1930's, although the annual malnutrition losses and agricultural damage problems have been less publicized than in some other parts of the nation, where such big game problems are more visible due to relatively open terrain. Even less easily seen are the losses in elk populations, caused by a lowered calving rate and calf survival.

Records date back to the early 1900's and do document the die-offs that occurred in the severe winters of 1916–17 and 1936–37 in the Olympic Park area. Biologists of the Game Department and the Olympic National Forest estimate that die-off during our most recent tough winter of 1964–65 was over 1,000 head of elk on winter ranges adjacent to, and within, the Park. It is further estimated that, during a *normal* winter, up to 300 head of elk die of malnutrition caused by overpopulation and resultant overbrowsing of winter range immediately adjacent to, and within, the Olympic National Park.

It is, in fact, the overpopulated elk herds of the Hoh, Queets and upper Quinault areas that keep those approaches in a "park-like" condition. Overutilization of elk browse species prevents a jungle-like growth of brush species.

Damage seasons have been held in adjacent park sections since 1935. The Olympic National Park contains the upper portions of many river valleys. The Park boundary on the Elwha and Quinault rivers, as examples, comes down to private farmlands. Under Washington State Laws, the State Game Commission

is responsible for protecting crops from depredation by game, including the payment of justifiable damage claims. The elk in these sections of the Park usually do not move out until late January or February, and some tend to stay out and use the adjacent farms as calving areas. Some years, Washington has these areas open to elk hunting until mid-March; at other times, much money is spent trying to herd them into the Park, with only limited success. The open seasons to March are criticized because the elk are poor and the calves are so developed in the females that a hunter who kills a cow feels that he killed two animals. There is no solution to this problem, and the Park isn't in a position to give any help.

The unusually high, annual mortality (due to malnutrition and damage from overbundant elk to winter range and private lands) is, and has long been, a very serious problem in and along the Olympic National Park boundaries. These conditions may be further documented in reports of the Washington State Game Department, Olympic National Forest and past records of Olympic National Park biologists.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. BIGGS, *Director.*

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Ward Smith, St. Regis Paper Co., Klickitat.

STATEMENT OF WARD SMITH, ST. REGIS PAPER CO., KLICKITAT, WASH.

Mr. SMITH. Distinguished gentlemen, since time is running short, and my areas of concern have been covered by Dean Bethel, Dr. Selke, Mr. Newkirk, and others, I will briefly summarize my recommendations to the committee. First, a careful study of the impact of the various alternatives upon the local economy, second, the broadest possible multiple use of each of the areas involved so that the public interest of 200 million people may best be served, and third, administration by the Forest Service which is already established in the area. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. You want your entire statement to be in the record?

Mr. SMITH. Would you please?

Senator JACKSON. Yes. Very fine.

Thank you for your statement. We appreciate having that, Mr. Smith.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF WARD SMITH, ST. REGIS PAPER CO., KLICKITAT, WASH.

Chairman Senator Jackson, and distinguished members of the Committee: My name is Ward Smith and I live in Klickitat, Washington, where I am privileged to manage the St. Regis Paper Company plant, which employs about three hundred people in the manufacture of ponderosa pine lumber. St. Regis is a member of Western Wood Products Association, the nation's largest association of its type. I am a professional forester and have a deep personal interest in the wise use of this country's wild lands—including its wilderness resource. Because of these interests, I appreciate this opportunity to express the dissatisfaction of the Western Wood Products Association, St. Regis Paper Company and myself with the general provisions of S. 1321.

My first concern is that I have been unable to find evidence of any adequate study made of the economic impacts of the many North Cascades proposals upon the economies of the area and its surrounding businesses and industries. Any such studies should include the effects of scenic roads upon the uses of the lands within view of such roads. I should think that such a study would be basic to any serious consideration by the Congress.

Along similar lines, I wonder how well the various North Cascades proposals fit the multiple-use legislation passed by Congress only seven years ago as a guide

to the management of the public lands in the public interest. This point is raised because one of the proposals seems to provide a well-rounded use plan for the areas involved—and, in my opinion, only through wise and varied use can the public interest of 200 million people be served in this case.

The primary use under each of the North Cascades proposals, with which I am familiar, is wilderness use. A long-time interest in wilderness and wilderness values has led me into a dilemma. If wilderness areas are to be retained as true wilderness, then any appreciable use is precluded. If the wilderness is to best serve public interest, it ought to be used—and, again, any appreciable use will quickly destroy its true wilderness characteristics. Additionally, only a pitifully small segment of the population is physically and emotionally capable of using true wilderness and of realizing its peculiar values.

I am, therefore, at a loss to perscribe a plan for managing this wilderness that will actually serve the total public interest, as I see it. At the same time, I recognize that wilderness has real values for a certain *few* people, including myself.

Several of the surviving North Cascades proposals include a National Park of half a million acres or so. In the interest of efficient administration and best use of the areas involved, two federal agencies with backgrounds of inter-agency rivalry ought not to be involved. The public interest would not seem to be best served by such an arrangement. Therefore, the National Park proposal seems entirely out of place.

Each proposal presents rather substantially different plans for sub-dividing the gross area and establishing specific boundaries. Therefore, it would seem wise to make careful studies of each proposed unit before permanent boundaries are established by legislation. I believe that detailed study should be made of each area with the objective of providing for the broadest possible multiple use commensurate with the capacities of the area under consideration. Single use should always be a last ditch choice, rather than an initial proposal.

In summary, I would propose to the Committee:

(1) A careful study of the impacts of various proposals upon existing economies.

(2) The broadest possible multiple use of each separate area.

(3) A careful consideration of the true public interest of 200 million people.

(4) Administration of all areas by the U.S.F.S., which is already established in the area.

Thank you for your consideration.

Senator JACKSON. Mrs. Harold Cox from Brewster?

STATEMENT OF MRS. HAROLD COX, BREWSTER, WASH.

Mrs. Cox. Gentlemen, I have such strong feelings on this matter that it makes me bold enough to speak before you gentlemen.

I am a local citizen. My husband is an orchardist near Brewster, 30 miles north of Chelan, where we live with our five children.

Over the past 40 years, my husband has been packing into the Cascade Mountain lakes and streams to fish and camp; first with his family—his mother, stepfather who was the old pioneer doctor in that area, and his brothers and sisters; and later with his own family, introducing them to the delights of the mountain streams, the wild flowers, and magnificent scenery. Our five active Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls love this camping.

Feeling so strongly about this country, he purchased some property near Stehekin, not necessarily to develop now, but for these children to enjoy, as well as us—buying part of the future.

In these areas one finds a quietude, serenity, and peace, away from the bustle of modern living.

By today's publicity and a proposed national park, you are taking away the very qualities that make this country at the head of Lake Chelan and in the mountains—the remoteness—the quietness.

It is our strong belief that these national forest areas have been handled well under the Forest Service, with its multiple-use program, and that no change is needed. We believe that these national resources have been well taken care of. Having studied forestry in college, before turning to horticulture, my husband has an interest and is cognizant of the pros and cons of the Forest Service work.

In our locality there are lots of other people who feel just as we do—we like the forests just as they are—no rigid national park restrictions. A few weeks ago in a very short time of about 24 hours I easily obtained more than 100 signatures signed by people supporting the multiple-use Forest Service program, and needed more blanks. These papers have since been presented to you.

I might digress to say about the Kennecott Copper Co. mine discussion at these hearings and in the press. It seems to me the proper prospective should be taken—this land is such a minute part of the vast acres in the Cascades that when anyone does get back that far and view the excavation, instead of thinking of it as a scar, they would marvel at the industry and ingenuity of the men who did that work, as we do today wonder how the prospectors around Hart's Pass ever got to those places with the things they took in, found the veins of ore they did, and made their marks there.

Also, with the increasing U.S. population, how can we afford to lock up the Cascade's lumber and copper, when it can be so beneficially used.

As a family whose greatest recreation is to camp, fish, and hike in the Cascades, we strongly feel that the situation in the national forests is just fine as it is, that no third national park is needed, least of all at Stehekin, along the Stehekin River and Bridge Creek.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mrs. Cox. We appreciate having your statement.

Mr. Roy Westerdahl, Brewster?

STATEMENT OF ROY WESTERDAHL, BREWSTER, WASH.

Mr. WESTERDAHL. Senator Jackson, Senator Jordan, and committee members, I am Roy Westerdahl from Brewster.

I am a simple farmer, so probably my background information, my delivery, will not be as smooth as some.

I am appearing before this committee as a Stehekin property owner, a sportsman, fisherman, hunter, and hiker; but primarily as a citizen and a taxpayer.

Now today I found myself vacillating between apprehension and security with respect to this Stehekin property. I came here filled with apprehension related to jurisdictional procedures, administrative procedures, I mean to say, our tenure and that sort of thing, and this anxiety was dispelled by Mr. Hartzog, then I got thinking that it was word, and if he came back or somebody came back and said this was written in the bill——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). No; it is proposed to be written in the bill. It is not in the bill at the present time.

Mr. WESTERDAHL. No; I understand that. And then, third, I have been wondering, it hasn't been mentioned with respect to Stehekin, but if I interpret the discussion correctly, there is going to be an ad-

ministrative headquarters at Stehekin, and if my memory is true there—I think it is, isn't it?

Senator JACKSON. There will be certain headquarters there; yes.

Mr. WESTERDAHL. Will it then be necessary to possibly condemn or foreclose some of these property owners out on that basis? I would speculate this could be true.

Senator JACKSON. I would assume—and Mr. Hartzog can confirm this—that with all the land that is available that they will not need to take such property, in fact, if this language is written into the statute, they couldn't take it. Now Mr. Hartzog, what is your comment?

Mr. HARTZOG. The development plan calls for the use of the presently owned Government land with joint facilities between us and the Forest Service.

Mr. WESTERDAHL. Thank you. Again my apprehensions are dispelled.

I have been privileged to have spent much time in the woods and forests of this Pacific Northwest. I have frequently observed the operation of these areas under Forest Service jurisdiction. Under its multiple use concept, anyone who wishes may enjoy and use this area, but it goes further and allows for the private development of its various economic attributes. This, of course, is the only solution for resolving the Federal dilemma of excess spending over revenues. Private development must be encouraged to create the wealth to pay the bills of the State and the Nation. I believe that it would be extremely shortsighted to consider removing such a vast area with its rich potential of timbering, mining, and recreational possibilities from contributing its fair share to the Nation's economic well-being. I would urge that this area be retained under Forest Service jurisdiction, and when I refer to this, I think of the prerequisites for flexibility which the Forest Service has. It can change its mind, and as I understand with the National Park Service, you render this area stagnant economically, except for recreational things through perpetuity.

I have something in my statement trying to point out the relative difference between the proponents, the numbers of people that is, the proponents as against those opponents who are the silent ones, and I think that Mr. Newkirk did this splendidly, however I would myself as one of the 20,000 signatories to this petition which has been presented to you, and I am further one of the 57,000 members of this organization.

Senator JACKSON. Meaning the Grange?

Mr. WESTERDAHL. The Grange, right.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to state for the record that I do not believe that the proposal as presented is in the best interests of the inhabitants of this State or the condition of their economy, and I would urge those who represent us nationally to resist the retiring of this richly potential area from private development.

I see the time signal is up, but I would like to comment on one thing. I have not heard anyone answer the question which has been repeated frequently here, and that is what will the National Park Service do with this area which has not been done previously under the Forest Service?

Thank you for the opportunity.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Westerdahl. I only want to observe that that matter was gone into previously, stating what the Park Service program is going to be. I think to go back and repeat would not make it possible to finish today, with the tremendous number of witnesses we have yet to hear.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cobb, Spokane?

STATEMENT OF MRS. ELIZABETH C. COBB, SPOKANE, WASH.

Mrs. COBB. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Elizabeth Cobb and I am a summer resident on Lake Chelan. As a taxpayer and loyal American citizen, I am much concerned about the emotional and illogical attempts to stop the opening of the Kennecott Copper mining operations in the North Cascades area. The interests of Sierra Club membership and wide-eyed so-called conservationists seem to be heard above the voice of reason. The Kennecott operations would be on a 3,000-acre piece of land, a mere pinpoint in the vast area under consideration.

Whether or not we want to admit it, the Nation is involved deeply in war; copper is one of the essential metals in war or peace and this country needs its own supply; it cannot be dependent on imports from other countries which can be closed off without notice or consideration of our national needs. No adequate survey has ever been made to determine the mineral deposits in the entire area covered by Senate bill 1321. The United States now imports most of its nonferrous metals. Under the present world situation, we cannot afford to be dependent on foreign countries for a large portion of our supply. This situation is well on its way to developing. Too many of us remember the World War II situation when we were not adequately able to meet war needs. In this present crisis our Congressmen and Senators should keep the needs of the Nation foremost and see that we are developing our own mines so we can meet our own needs. We live in an industrial society; we should face this fact squarely. New sources of metal need to be developed on a continuous basis domestically. It is known that there are mineral deposits of copper, molybdenum, silver, gold, and other metals within this North Cascade area. The Kennecott Copper Corp. has determined the commercial feasibility of developing the Glacier Peak property. This operation should be allowed now when copper is in critical need. We should not be dependent on the Congo and Chile for our total supply. Too many potentially rich mineral deposits are already locked up in wildnerness areas. Adequate exploration was never done in the Horseshoe Basin area where both the Black Warrior mine and Horseshoe Basin mine were once inadequately attempted. I ask that in the national interest which concerns all of us, especially those of us who are parents with sons of military age, that the Kennecott Copper mine be allowed to develop. I also ask that adequate mineral surveys be undertaken in this entire area.

Land which has been mined is not lost for recreational purposes. An excellent example of use made of land following successful removal of essential metals is found in the Holden area where the Lutheran Church has run a highly successful camp and summer program since

the Howe Sound Mining Co. ceased operations there. Because there is a road and a village there, hundreds of people can visit and enjoy this area, feasting their eyes and senses on the beauties of this high Cascade country. Without the road and comfortable accommodations, only a handful of people would be able to hike or ride horseback into this area. Now it is a thriving church camp enjoyed by hundreds from all over the country. This proves that a mining operation does not destroy the beauties of the high Cascade country. The mine dump occupies only a small space in relation to the vastness of the country.

The Forest Service has done an excellent job of administering land for multiple use. This includes development of mining and lumbering which provides jobs for hundreds and eases the tax burden for all of us. They have also opened roads which allow all of us to get into the high country, not just the privileged few. Why not honestly admit we live in the industrial 20th century and use our lands to the best advantage of the Nation? Senate bill 1321 in my mind ignores this fact.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mrs. Cobb.

Mr. William Robler, master of Twisp Valley Grange.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM ROBLER, MASTER, TWISP VALLEY GRANGE

Mr. ROBLER. Honorable Senators, members of the committee, and ladies and gentlemen.

My name is William Robler, master of Twisp Valley Grange. Forty-seven years ago, the Forest Service headquarters at Twisp consisted of a small building about 10 feet by 12 feet with a shed roofed addition. Jack Burkhart was the ranger in charge, their firefighting equipment consisted of walking plows, shovels, crosscut saws, hazel hoes, and canteens and axes. Since then the Forest Service has expanded, improved, and advanced. At the present time they have building facilities to house shops, storage, and all of the equipment needed.

In 1939, Francis Lufkin, an employee of the Forest Service advocated the dropping of firefighters and equipment from an airplane. Most everyone was dubious of its success. Francis made the first jump, and spent the rest of the summer of 1939 in practice and improving the technique. In 1940, the first smoke jumping unit was organized. Since then it has been enlarged until now it is used throughout the whole timbered country, if a fire has just started a drop can be made, and in a short time, sometimes within a few hours, it can be under control, where otherwise it would destroy many acres of timber. They also have a program of selective and limited logging, limited livestock grazing, and reseeding of grasses to stop erosion.

The last few years a parasite known as as mistletoe, not the kind we use at Christmastime, but a cancerous growth which saps the trees until they die and become easy prey of destructive insects. The best way of eradication is to remove the timber and burn all of the limbs and twigs. Every spring there are thousands of forest trees planted to replace the ones that have been removed or other places that they are needed.

In a national park, trees left would soon go down and become a fire hazard. In so much downed timber and brush if a fire started it would

be uncontrollable. All that would be left would be blackened ghosts and erosion of what had been a beautiful forest.

I understand that one of our most worthy organizations, the Boy Scouts, cannot camp and carry out their program in a national park. Let's have a recreational area as the Forest Service is making more campsites available every year. Under proper supervision, our youth couldn't find a better place to study nature and do things for themselves than in the forests and mountains. It couldn't help but give them a broader view of life.

I am not associated with any sawmill or logging nor the Forest Service.

Why should we have two different departments at almost twice the cost to administer practically the same program? Let's have it multipurpose and recreation area. We already have Glacier Peak and the Paysaten wilderness areas. I think many more people would be benefited by this and still leave these areas to posterity.

I thank you.

Senator JACKSON. I just wanted to mention that this question has been raised repeatedly by others, that the Boy Scouts can go in and——

Mr. ROBLER (interrupting). Can they practice all their woodcrafts and everything in a national park?

Senator JACKSON. Well I don't suppose they could practice all of it. They get campsites, as such, or set up camp. Mr. Hartzog, will you comment on this? I want to get his response to this question about Boy Scout participation in the national park. What are the limitations; what can they do and what can't they do?

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, we have thousands of Boy Scouts every day who use our national parks. We have group campgrounds in many of our national parks in which they camp, and when I was assistant superintendent at Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado, we had a group campground that was set aside not only for Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts and Campfire groups, but also Sunday school picnics and this kind of thing adjacent to the public campground for group use. I don't know where this information started that Boy and Girl Scouts can't get in. They have been admitted in the national parks until the land and water conservation bill was passed for free, even when we charged other people to come into the national parks, because this is what our park is about, to inspire and educate the youth of our country. All of their tests as far as I know can be performed. If you are referring to the woodcraft in terms of their carving and that sort of thing, if you are referring to it in terms of timber harvest, no, they can't do it.

Mr. ROBLER. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. I hope that will be helpful to you, because other witnesses have been laboring under the same misapprehension. I know that for example there are some 700 Boy Scouts going to participate at Mount Rainier later this summer. I just thought that you would like to have that information.

Mr. ROBLER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Fine, Mr. Robler. We appreciate having your statement, and I hope we have helped clarify something on it.

Mr. ROBLER. Thank you. I hope maybe I have.

Senator JACKSON. You have, by raising the question.

Mr. Arthur Nordang, Pateros Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Nordang?

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR NORDANG, PATEROS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. NORDANG. Senator Jackson, members of the committee.

My remarks will be brief, and we feel as though we must continue to oppose the national park concept as proposed, and support the multiple service idea that we have in effect at this time. There are a number of reasons, one or two in regard to that is that Frank Brockman, I believe, of the University of Washington, who we feel is well qualified to determine lands which are of national park status and those that are not, and reading a statement of his, he questions as to whether or not a lot of this land is of national park status, and beyond that, we feel probably that the Forest Service has done an excellent job and perhaps with a little more money could do a much better job in giving to all factors of our community, be they mountain climbers or be they automobile tourists or be they what in this area, I think they are capable of giving more people more use of this area, and we would be hopeful that this memorial that the State government sent to the Congress of the United States would have considerable bearing on what is decided as far as a park is concerned, when and if a park is decided upon.

I thank you. That is all I have.

Senator JACKSON. May I ask you one question? The first point you give as a reason for opposing the bill is, and I quote from your statement:

> That they recommend the North Cross State Highway No. 20 be left under the authority of the State Highway Department with all the room they need for construction, maintenance, future alignment, and development of roadside recreational facilities by both state and private enterprise to give the largest number of people an equal opportunity to see and enjoy this area.

Hasn't this been done in this bill?

Mr. NORDANG. Well, Senator, to be perfectly honest with you, I haven't been able to get ahold of a copy of the bill to determine what is in the bill. I don't know. I am merely following through on what they did at a hearing a year ago in Seattle.

Senator JACKSON. Right. Do you remember when you were in Seattle at the hearing that this question of control over the North Cross State Highway was made quite clear? I mean the Secretary of the Interior pointed out, before the bill was drawn, that this was to remain with the State. The point was carried so far that we could put language in here where you wouldn't get any Federal money for it. I don't know how far you want to go.

Mr. NORDANG. I am well aware of that, Senator, but also there was a mention made of a corridor in Seattle.

Senator JACKSON. Well, that is what is in here.

Mr. NORDANG. OK. How much corridor, the State highway right-of-way or——

Senator JACKSON. Why don't you go up and take a look at the map here?

Mr. NORDANG. I will do that, if I may.

Senator JACKSON. Let me read this proposed section. I don't want to go so far now as to get ourselves in a situation where we won't get

any Federal help, but here is the section that I suggested at the meeting in Mount Vernon. This question comes up repeatedly, so we must not leave any doubt about who is going to have jurisdiction over the highway.

Section 503 would read as follows:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to affect adversely or authorize any Federal agency to take any action that would adversely affect any rights or privileges of the State of Washington in property within the recreation area which is being utilized for the North Cross State Highway.

Mr. NORDANG. That would be incorporated?

Senator JACKSON. I am proposing that as an amendment.

Mr. NORDANG. What about the Secretary of the Interior at a future date, would this still hold true then?

Senator JACKSON. Now wait a minute, I can't guarantee what a new Congress might do—no man can do that. We are talking about a law. Now this makes it very clear. I think you ought to take a look at this. We will give you a copy of it.

Mr. NORDANG. Well, I will take it home and we can all take a look at it.

Senator JACKSON. Right. I can't think of any stronger language unless you go a step further and go so far as to remove it from all Federal assistance, do you see what I mean?

Mr. NORDANG. Well, yes, yes. We are hopeful that we could get that road finished. We believe in the end without doing too much damage, well in fact, we feel this way, that under Forest Service jurisdiction or the multiple use idea, put any name on it you wish, that is beside the point——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Well, the road isn't under the jurisdiction of anyone except the State of Washington.

Mr. NORDANG. Yes; but I think this multiple use idea could still preserve up in that north country a good many acres for the people who love to climb mountains, who like to hike and carry a pack on their back, but it would also handle thousands of people who couldn't for one reason or another enjoy that area otherwise than travel through it by automobile and the facilities up there to handle it.

That is about all I have.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Nordang. We appreciate having your statement.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MR. ARTHUR NORDANG, PATEROS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

At a special meeting of the Pateros Chamber of Commerce Mr. Arthur Nordang was selected to represent the group at the North Cascades Hearing in Wenatchee on May 29, 1967. During an extended discussion it was unanimously decided that the Pateros Chamber would go on record as opposing Senate Bill 1321 for the following reasons:

1. That they recommend the North Cross State Highway No. 20 be left under the authority of the State Highway Department with all the room they need for construction, maintenance, future alignment, and development of roadside recreational facilities by both state and private enterprise to give the largest number of people an equal opportunity to see and enjoy this area.

2. That they are in accord with the multiple use program and management of these lands by the Forest Service who we think are doing an excellent and able job in recreation for all people be they hikers, mountain climbers, fishermen or people who see the area by auto.

3. That they are in accord with the opinion of Professor C. Frank Brockman in his recent report that this area does not lend itself to National Park use; and in many respects does not meet the requirements of the parks systems. Professor Brockman has been a member of the faculty of the College of Forestry, University of Washington, since 1946 and before that he was with the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service as Chief Park Naturalist of Mt. Rainier and Yosemite National Parks. They feel that Professor Brockman is certainly well qualified by his long association with the Parks Service to determine the best use of this land.

4. We favor the development of State Park facilities which are proving to be well regulated and provide a fine source of income to the Northwest as a whole.

5. In the event that Congress sees fit to establish another National Park in the State of Washington, we do not believe that any more land should be incorporated in that Park than mentioned in the memorial sent to Congress by both houses of the State Government. The State of Washington already has over a million and a tenth acres of land in Mt. Rainier and Olympic National Parks.

Senator JACKSON. A representative of the Spokane Mountaineers, Spokane. Is there a representative here?

STATEMENT OF GEORGE BROATCH, SPOKANE MOUNTAINEERS

Mr. BROATCH. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen, my name is George Broatch. On behalf of the Spokane Mountaineers, I would like to express support for Senate bill 1321, relating to the creation of a national park in the North Cascades.

I wonder what sort of controversy would be generated here today if these hearings had been called to discuss the possibility of permitting clear cut logging in Yosemite Valley, or perhaps open pit mining in Yellowstone, or granting grazing rights on the Alpine Meadows adjacent to Mount Rainier. As appalling as this may sound to us, we are essentially discussing a similar decision today. We who classify ourselves as preservationists in this cause, realize that it is difficult for opponents of this park to understand that this Nation has a large number of people like ourselves who are genuinely interested in primitive and wilderness areas for purposes other than sawing, digging, shooting, and burning. There has been much discussion about the management of our national forests under the Department of Agriculture multiple use concept. We can, more or less, live with this concept except in areas such as are under discussion here today; areas which we believe deserve virtually total preservation.

Somewhere in this Nation, there must be preserves where nature can continue its appointed task of change through natural selection, and areas where natural selection can exist and flourish untainted by the hand of man. The present multiple use policy of the Forest Service does not serve this purpose. Reforestation, even at its inadequate best, does not cure the scarring of the clear cut logging. Anyone who has observed the colossal pile of mining rubble left at Holden, Wash., will attest to the single purpose for which this land has been used. So far as hunting is concerned, we believe that game prospects in the proposed park area are marginal at best and we cannot agree with the inferences created by our State game department that such rare animals as our mountain goat are doomed to extinction unless a percentage of the present survivors are cut down each year. Somehow or other, the Forest Service and game departments have indoctrinated the public with the proposition that conservation is synonomous with destruc-

tion. This theory is, of course, preposterous. Forest Service management of wilderness areas is at best inconsistent and unpredictable, as has been aptly illustrated by the hectic history of the Selway Bitteroots in North Idaho.

The Spokane Mountaineers favor the establishment of the North Cascades National Park as proposed by Senate bill 1321 with the added recommendation that the Granite Creek drainage area be added to the park, or as a minimum alternative, be turned over to the Interior Department for administration. The same holds true for the Cascade River drainage area on the west side of the park. In general, we strongly support the proposals of the North Cascades conservation council.

Ladies and gentlemen, the creation of a national park always has been and will continue to be an economic asset to any State. I do not decry logging and mining as such. Indeed, a fair part of my own income is dependent on a healthy timber products industry. But we must face up to the truth, and that is that this area can and must be preserved for all time, and present temporary economic gain must be sacrificed for our own common good and that of succeeding generations.

Senator JACKSON. What is your business, Mr. Broatch?

Mr. BROATCH. I am an insurance claims man.

Senator JACKSON. All right, thank you very much, we appreciate having your statement.

Mr. Edward Armbruster from Manson?

STATEMENT OF EDWARD ARMBRUSTER, MANSON, WASH.

Mr. ARMBRUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I will delete some of my statement.

Senator JACKSON. That is fine, however the whole statement will go into the record, so why don't you hit the high points?

Mr. ARMBRUSTER. I will shorten it and add on to the end.

My name is Armbruster, I was born and raised in the Lake Chelan area. I was employed by the Forest Service, beginning in 1942 as a summer employee, then in a full-time position until I resigned in 1965 to accept the position as manager of the Lake Chelan Reclamation District.

I do not feel it is best to establish a national park in this area. Because of the enjoyment we have had in the Stehekin Valley in the past, it may be that my judgment is a little biased and selfish.

A newspaper story said "The conservationists carried the day in Seattle Thursday." After reading the article, the writer seemed to have a different concept of conservation than I. To me conservation is the wise us of natural resources.

Some areas of our forests should not be logged because of watershed protection, some should not be logged because of esthetic values, some should not be logged because of need for recreation, just as some areas should be logged because of old age, disease, and the needs of the Nation.

There will be conflict in some areas, for example the Stehekin Valley. I do not believe that logging should be allowed because the watershed, esthetic, and recreational values outweigh the needs of the

Nation for lumber. But if an outbreak of disease should occur, some areas may have to be logged to protect the rest of the valley. This ability to do what is required to protect and enhance a particular area is conservation.

The Forest Service with their multiple-use policy has the ability to practice conservation. A few years ago the predominant resource was timber for lumber. Other facets of the multiple-use plan are now in proper focus and more emphasis is being given to water and recreation. The change for the Forest Service has been slow, but the change has been made.

In a few short words, my feelings are that the best and most proper conservation and utilization of the area would be accomplished by the Forest Service, preferably under the present management plan. If a change must be made, I would recommend the proposal of Governor Evans.

And then I would like to comment on this; I do not own any property in Stehekin, my father does, but on the policy statement of the National Park Service, which I received a copy of today, it seems to me most of the 1,700 acres they mention in the Stehekin Valley is the best land for campgrounds than any other ground the Forest Service has left. I would not think it would be adequate for the Park Service to do what they propose. I can't personally see how they can make the policy this way, because you wouldn't have the land available. A lot of that land is private land and had not been touched, and I wouldn't think that the National Park Service would have enough land there to make it available, also from reports, and I haven't been in any private and national parks, for myself, I think the people it will undoubtedly bring in would be too many to be enjoyable the way it is now, and then also the previous speaker mentioned for wilderness area under the National Park proposal. The wilderness area will be gone if they bring in the tramways and a few of these other things, I mean according to the wording of the statute as I recall it.

Senator JACKSON. I don't know of any proposed tramways in that area. The only area that was referred to was the Picket, and I think one on the edge of—well the Picket is essentially the place.

Mr. ARMBRUSTER. Well, I haven't read that far, Senator. All I remember is they did propose tramways and in that area I think, you bring in more people and it is going to injure the country.

Senator JACKSON. Are you referring now to the Stehekin area?

Mr. ARMBRUSTER. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. I don't believe—well, I will ask Dr. Crafts. Is there any proposal, has any proposal ever been suggested involving tramways in the Stehekin?

Dr. CRAFTS. I have never heard of one, sir. I don't think so.

Senator JACKSON. Now your point is that there is not enough land for campgrounds?

Mr. ARMBRUSTER. Well, I don't believe that there would be enough forest land that now belongs to the national forests for campgrounds that I would assume that they would need in that area, I would assume if they are going to have their headquarters there it will bring in lots of people, and as you know that is a very narrow valley and below High Bridge, a good share of the land is privately owned.

Senator JACKSON. Dr. Crafts, can you indicate the number of administrative people that would be involved?

Mr. ARMBRUSTER. I am talking about tourism.

Senator JACKSON. Oh, I thought you were talking about the headquarters involved.

Mr. ARMBRUSTER. No, no, I am talking about the tourists.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I suppose that is something we will have to face in the future. People will want to come in, it is property that belongs to all the citizens of the United States. Of course you will have to have some control. People are going to come, regardless.

Mr. ARMBRUSTER. Well, that is what I feel, I feel their policy might not hold up, not acquiring land and——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Well, it is proposed that it be written into law. If the owners don't want to give it up they can't be forced unless Congress passed another law——

Mr. ARMBRUSTER (interrupting). Which could be done, as you pointed out.

Senator JACKSON. Yes, sir. I don't have the ability, no one would claim that authority except a dictatorship, to propose that it can never be changed. We all change our minds, I guess, from day to day about things. Maybe not in a fundamental way, but in certain respects.

Well, thank you Mr. Armbruster. Thank you very much.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF EDWARD J. ARMBRUSTER, MANSON, WASH.

I do not feel it is best to establish a National Park in this area. Because of the enjoyment we have had in the Stehekin Valley in the past, it may be that my judgment is a litle biased and selfish.

A newspaper story said "The conservationists carried the day in Seattle Thursday." After reading the article, the writer seemed to have a different concept of conservation than I. To me conservation is the wise use of natural resources.

Wherever people go, the face of the earth changes, the distribution of animal life changes, the type of vegetation changes, and the more people you have, the more drastic the change. These changes cannot be prevented by our saying, we will not make change, we will keep the status quo. It just doesn't work that way! For example, last winter T.V. news broadcasts showed how one of our National Parks was removing their excess elk herds. The rangers were traveling by snow weasels to the elk areas, there they would build snow forts, then have helicopters drive the elk in to them, and the slaughter began. Some of the rangers were very poor shots, and many elk were just wounded. I wish that the committee would take time to see this film.

The park department has done a wonderful job of preserving the elk herds, but something happened to the predators, either they were depleted, or have become used to handouts and do not have to hunt for themselves any more. This is not conservation.

An abundance of animals will exhaust forage and endanger the watershed. This is not conservation.

Some areas of our Forests should not be logged because of watershed protection, some should not be logged because of esthetic values, some should not be logged because of need for recreation; just as some areas should be logged because of need for recreation; just as some areas should be logged because of old age, disease, and the needs of the nation.

There will be conflict in some areas, for example the Stehekin Valley. I do not believe that logging should be allowed because of the watershed, esthetic and recreational values outweigh the needs of the nation for lumber. But if an outbreak of disease should occur, some areas may have to be logged to protect the rest of the valley. This ability to do what is required to protect and enhance a particular area is conservation.

The Forest Service with their multiple-use policy has the ability to practice conservation. A few years ago the predominant resource was timber for lumber. Other facets of the multiple use plan are now in proper focus and more emphasis is being given to water and recreation. This has been a slow change, but the change has been made.

I have not mentioned the west side of the Cascades because I am not familiar with that area. I do believe that the same conservation also applies there. The unfairness of appropriating private land, the loss of hunting and fishing privileges, have been discussed in previous testimony, so I will not dwell on them.

In a few short words, my feelings are that the best and most proper conservation and utilization of the area would be accomplished by the Forest Service, preferably under the present management plan.

If a change must be made, I would recommend the proposal of Governor Evans.

Senator JACKSON. David Franklin, Chelan?

STATEMENT OF DAVID FRANKLIN, CHELAN, WASH.

Mr. FRANKLIN. Senator Jackson, committee members. My name is David Franklin, I have resided in Chelan for the past 36 years, and I am here today to state the position of the Lake Chelan Outboard Club in regard to creation of another National Park within our State.

The Lake Chelan Outboard Club is a non-profit corporation dedicated to the outdoors and to the improvement of public boating facilities on Lake Chelan.

Whereas part of Lake Chelan lies within the proposed national park and part within the national forest, use by boaters would be complicated by two different Federal agencies, and whereas we feel the present policy of management and future plans of the United States Forest Service have been and are now adequate and satisfactory and whereas the suggested construction of access roads into the Stehekin Valley would destroy the very uniqueness of this beautiful valley, and whereas many of the 100 boat club members in the Lake Chelan area are not only campers, hikers, nature lovers, but also ardent deer hunters and trout fishermen, and whereas many of our people are very desirous of deer hunting in the fall, utilizing the lower Stehekin Valley for their camp grounds, therefore be it resolved that the Lake Chelan Outboard Club as opposing any inclusion of the Stehekin Valley and the surrounding area in any proposed national park, and as favoring continued administration of the United States Forest Service and that the Washington State Game Commission continues to be the custodians and protectors of the fish and wildlife in this area.

This is the unanimous decision of the Lake Chelan Outboard Club at its last regular meeting, May 1, 1967.

I further would like to state that I was asked when I came down this morning, I am also director of the Lake Chelan Chamber of Commerce, and I was asked by our president to state that the position of the Lake Chelan Chamber of Commerce went on record at the hearing in Seattle on last February 12 and 13, I believe of last year, that this position we still firmly maintain and believe it is to the best interest of the State of Washington as a whole.

Senator JACKSON. Well, thank you Mr. Franklin.

Senator Jordan has a question.

Senator JORDAN. Can you tell us how many members of the Lake Chelan Outboard Club there are and also how many members in the Lake Chelan Chamber of Commerce?

Mr. FRANKLIN. The Lake Chelan Chamber of Commerce has about 370 members and the Outboard Club has over 100 members. And I would like to make one further statement. You were talking about youth here a while ago, and maybe it would be nice if I could just draw you a little picture here. I have been in the Boy Scout movement for many, many years, and the Stehekin Valley has been one of our favorite places to hold summer troop camps, not big campgrounds as was mentioned, but we go in there every summer, and its always been my pleasure to take eight or 10 boys every day and teach them the rudiments of fishing.

In the fall of each year, I conduct hunter safety classes to teach young men to be good hunters and safe hunters, respect property rights, and be good citizens.

As you all probably know in our State, a young man can't get a hunting license under the age of 18 unless he goes through a hunter safety program.

I was told by Warden Ray of the State penitentiary that he hardly ever gets a young man that comes into the penitentiary that has a hunting and fishing license in his possession. My belief is that young people, in learning to hunt and fish in outdoors aren't problems, that make problems and occupy the penal institutions.

Senator JACKSON. I think that is right. Thank you very much.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. We appreciate having your statement.

Mr. Donald Christianson, Leavenworth?

STATEMENT OF DONALD CHRISTIANSON, LEAVENWORTH, WASH.

Mr. CHRISTIANSON. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, my name is Don Christianson. I represent the Pacific Northwest Ski Areas Association. This is an association of nearly all of the major ski areas in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and in the Canadian Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. Our membership totals 39 ski areas, of which 11 are in Washington, nine in Oregon, two in Idaho, 11 in British Columbia and six in Alberta.

Senator JORDAN. How many members?

Mr. CHRISTIANSON. You mean our own members?

Senator JORDAN. The total membershp in all these clubs?

Mr. CHRISTIANSON. Actually, sir, it is 39 areas, ski areas, association not of people, but areas.

Senator JORDAN. I see.

Mr. CHRISTIANSON. As an outdoor recreation enthusiast, I believe provision should be made for all people to use the Cascade Mountain areas for recreation, both winter and summer. S. 1321 makes no provision for the fast growing recreation of skiing. I do not believe these fine Washington mountains should be set aside for summer use only. All statistics point to the fantastic boom in skiing and the need for future developments. These mountain areas should be left under Forest Service multiple use, or certain areas should be set aside for major skiing development and winter recreation. As major winter recreation areas they become natural summer resort areas. As an example, Crystal Mountain near Enumclaw, Wash., is a year round resort facility providing recreation for both winter and summer enthusiasts.

If this entire proposed area is made into a national park you will not be providing for the needs of all the people. You will not be providing for the needs of future generations. We must consider those people who are using this area now, plus the future generations that will need it and demand it in the future.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much.

The next witness is Dr. S. Thatcher Hubbard, Sr., Spokane. Dr. Hubbard?

STATEMENT OF DR. S. THATCHER HUBBARD, SR., SPOKANE, WASH.

Dr. HUBBARD. Senator Jackson, members of the committee. My name is Hubbard. I am a physician residing in Spokane, Wash. I am a member of the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society, the National Wildlife Federation, the National Audubon Society, the Inland Empire Big Game Council, and the National North Cascades Conservation Council.

I get very emotional and full of romanticism about the remaining 7 percent of Federal lands we have left that we are concerned with setting aside in our wilderness preservation system. I hope I am articulate, and I pay every cent of my own way to all of the wilderness hearings. I wanted to go to Washington to the hearings. I couldn't make it, and I should mention that I was one of the incorporators of Outdoors Unlimited.

I am happy to be present at another battle of the wilderness. Such battles prove that the wilderness concept never matured, but is continuing to evolve. Controversy is constructive, and for those whose adrenals are still functioning, enjoyable and rewarding.

I have worked a good deal over the past 4 years with Dr. John Frank Crega, in the Yellowstone National Park, studying the physiology of the grizzly bear and doing elk count and it has taught me the value of an untouched nature system, and much about the National Park Service's philosophy and problems of protection. It has also demonstrated the appalling lack of the public's knowledge of economy so essential to a man's future survival.

The test of civilization on the wilderness is greatly alarming, therefore I am determined to fight against that pressure wherever it may occur, which brings to mind the subject of mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area which should be included in the North Cascades National Park as one method of stopping the Kennecott Copper Co. from mining in this area. The task of taking on so complicated a corporation as Kennecott seems to an individual an overwhelming one. I ran from the crowds of the east in the United States to the west, then I went to British Columbia for my outdoor experiences and told myself, "To hell with mining and logging around here, I will keep going farther and farther back for my solitude and wait for the Hershey bar wrappers and beer can dumps," but where? I can go to Alaska or the Bering Sea area and practice medicine among the Eskimos, but I know my nemesis was coming, grinding in my front yard with a dredge or a dam or open pit mine so there comes a time in a man's life when he turns to fight and try to protect what is left of his land—all peoples' land from Pitalon to Uganda, for it is all a part of his spirit, and he knows that when

all the land is gone that man as a proper type of individual will be gone too. So I stopped running about 5 years ago and decided to make my stand, realizing that the problem of land management as of this instant in the Pacific Northwest is of paramount importance, that certain wilderness areas must remain ecologically intact. The behemoth has fallen.

I am in favor of Senate bill 1321. However, it is a compromise bill, and so for that reason made the additions recommended by the Sierra Club and the North Cascades Conservation Council, as these are vitally necessary to buffer the population pressures in order to protect the back country.

We conservatives compromised on the Wilderness Act of 1964, despite the fact that the Senate passed it several times by nearly a unanimous vote and despite the fact that is was common knowledge among the House Members that the public overwhelmingly desired such an act. Most conservationists thought that this bill was better than no bill, but it wasn't. For the mining interests it had 20 years to complete their devastation, 20 years to scar unhindered. Alas, unassisted the Forest Service cannot stop them unless we, the aware public muster our forces to stop them. The people of Michigan stopped them in the Porcupine Mountains of that State. We can stop them in Washington and in other wilderness areas.

One of my opponents will speak to you today about the plan of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane. He was formerly with the Forest Service, and he stated in a debate over at Spokane on an educational television station a few nights ago that he could not understand how people can get so excited over such a little scratch on the land. He was referring to the Kennecott Copper Mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Let's take a look at the plan for that little slash. An open pit mine would be blasted on the shores of Image Lake and the mine dump deposited at the base of Glacier Peak on the Swauk River. The thought occurred to me that perhaps we could prevent this by enacting a clean water act, for the active powers of the Federal Government to enforce clean water standards intrastate as well as interstate, and surely control of pollution of the Suiattle River in the wilderness area is of dire need. Details of the mine include the open pit mine, with a 5,000-ton daily capacity concentrator, crushing plants, 15-mile pit roads, mining plant dump sites, tailings disposal areas, electric power right-of-way, water storage and supplies, total employment of 2,000 people, 12,015 tons annual copper production, by products to include molybdenum, tungsten, gold, silver and scheelite. Does this sound like a little scratch, and how many people are aware that Kennecott has purchased huge tracts of forest land west of Blue Lake and along the Blue River just west of the Cabinet Mountains in the area of western Montana, and has filed over a score of claims in the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area itself?

Scratches such as these in our other wilderness areas nationwide can destroy our wilderness preservation system. Is the need for copper critical enough to invade our wilderness areas? Are there not alternate sites? J. M. O'Shaughnessy, of Kennecott Copper, has stated that time will take care of any invasion of the area. How many lifetimes is that? Many of us feel that the mining laws enacted a hundred years

ago should be changed so as not to allow mining combines the huge tax advantage they receive under the guise of prospecting, therefore depriving the public of vast sums of revenue for public lands. Nature has been conquered, the war is over. Now let restoration begin.

Senator JACKSON. Doctor, we are well over the time.

Dr. HUBBARD. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Doctor, would you leave your statement with the reporter? We would like to have the whole statement in the record. Would you do that, sir?

Dr. HUBBARD. Well, I haven't typed it, I have to redo it.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we would like to have the whole statement in the record. Send it to us, would you please?

Dr. HUBBARD. Yes.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, SPOKANE, WASH.

Senator Jackson, Members of the Senate Interior Affairs Committee, my name is Samuel Thatcher Hubbard. I am a physician practicing in Spokane, Washington. I am a member of the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society, the National Wildlife Federation, the Defenders of Wildlife, the National Audubon Society, the Inland Empire Big Game Council and the North Cascades Conservation Council. I am also chairman of the Committee on Wilderness and Wildlife of the Spokane County Medical Society.

We conservationists have been accused (politely in public) of romanticism, emotionalism, selfishness, special privilege and affluence, together with being very articulate (as though it were a possession used solely to cloak spurious arguments with the respectability of fact). I hope I am articulate, for it is most important that members of this Committee understand that which I am about to say. Julian Huxley once said that the words men use not only express but shape their ideas. Norman Cousins tells us "language is an instrument; and even more an environment and it has as much to do with the philosophical and political conditioning of a society as geography or climate". So much for articulation.

I like to think we conservationists are "idealists with ideals" and at this point I proudly declare my emotionalism (and romanticism) concerning any action which threatens to alter in any way the remaining seven percent of Federal lands designated for wilderness preservation.

As for the affluence; I pay every cent of my own way as I travel from Wilderness Hearing to Wilderness Hearing in my affluent 1960 Chevrolet Corvair. I was very desirous of testifying before the Senate Interior Affairs Committee at the recent hearings in Washington D.C. but could not afford to do so; it is my understanding that a minister and a farmer, both members of the Board of Directors of Outdoors Unlimited, made the trip.

I am happy to be present at another "Battle of the Wilderness". Such battles prove that the Wilderness concept never matures but is continually evolving. Controversy is constructive, and for those whose adrenals are still functioning, enjoyable and rewarding.

My work in the field over the past four years with Drs. John and Frank Craighhead in Yellowstone National Park studying the physiology of the grizzly bear and counting tagged elk taught me the value of an untouched ecosystem and much about National Park Service philosophy and problems of protection. It has also demonstrated the appalling lack of the public's knowledge of ecology so essential to man's future survival. I believe that one of society's most pressing problems is how to instill this most necessary knowledge of ecology into the public mind. How can we convince man that his "pool of silence" so necessary for spiritual repose lies in wilderness? How to attain and retain human values while adapting to modern technology?

The shrunken wilderness and continual threats to shrink it far more greatly alarm me, therefore, I am determined to fight against the shrinkage wherever it may occur. And that statement brings me nosetip to nosetip with Kennecott Copper Corporation.

The task of challenging Kennecott, the world's largest producer of copper and ranking among the 100 largest United States manufacturers, seems overwhelm-

ing to the average individual. But is it? Recently the people of Michigan beat them in the Porcupine Mountains!

Over twenty years ago, I ran from the crowds of the east thinking I had escaped to the quietude of the west. At that time I went to British Columbia for my outdoor experiences and told myself "to hell with the mining and logging around here, I'll just keep going farther and farther back for my solitude, away from Hershey-bar-wrapper and beer-can-hurlers! But where would I go? I could go to Alaska or the Barren Grounds or practice medicine among the Eskimos but I knew my nemesis would find me—come grinding into my front yard with a dredge or a dam or a clear cut or an open-pit mine. Eventually there comes a time in certain men's lives when they turn to fight and try to protect what is left of the land—all people's land from Pribiloff to Uganda, for it is all a part of man's spirit and they know that when all the land is gone man as a self-respecting individual will be gone too.

And so I stopped running about five years ago and decided to make my stand, realizing that the problems of land management, as of this instant in the Pacific Northwest (and throughout the world for that matter) are of paramount impotance; that certain wilderness areas must remain ecologically intact. The behemoth is formidable!

I am in facor of S. 1321. However, it is a compromise bill and for that reason needs the additions recommended by the Sierra Club and the North Cascades Conservation Council which are so vitally necessary to buffer population pressures in order to protect the back country. Much wilderness has already been lost because the importance of buffer zones was not fully appreciated—fortunately it is today.

The attrition of continual compromise in wilderness preservation disputes will result in the eventual loss of all true wilderness. Compromise only postpones the final issue. We conservationists compromised on the Wilderness Act of 1964 after Wayne Aspinall had tied it up in committee for years despite the fact that the Senate passed it year after year by nearly a unanimous vote and despite the fact that it was common knowledge among the House Members that the public overwhelmingly desired such an act. Most conservationists thought that this bill was better than no bill, but it wasn't, for through a compromise the mining interests were given twenty years to complete their devestation—twenty years to scar unhindered the last undefended (the Forest Service can't stop them) fortresses of human repose—Walter Lippmann's "pools of silence"—unless we, the aware public, muster our forces to stop Kennecott and any other mining interest that attempts to mine any part of our wilderness preservation system anywhere in the nation.

One of my opponents (he favored Forest Service Management of the North Cascades) in a debate held a few nights ago over a Spokane educational television station, remarked that he could not understand how people became so excited over a "little scratch on the land"; he was referring to the Kennecott Copper Mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Let's take a look at the plans for that "little scratch". An open-pit mine would be blasted on the shores of Image Lake and a mine dump deposited at the very base of Glacier Peak on the Suiattle River (the thought occurred to me that perhaps we could prevent this by powers embodied in the Clean Water Act. It is my understanding that this act empowers the Federal Government to enforce clean water standards intrastate as well as interstate if the need arises: surely and unpolluted Suiattle River in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area is a dire need. How about some support steelheaders!). Details of the mine include: open-pit mine, 5,000 ton daily capacity concentrator, crushing plant, 15-mile access road, mine plant, dump site, tailings disposal area, electric power right-of-way, water storage and supply, total employment of 2,000 people, 12,000 to 15,000 tons annual copper production, byproducts to include molybdenum, tungsten, gold, silver and sheelite.

Does this sound like a "little scratch"? And how many people are aware that Kennecott has purchased huge tracts of National Forest Land west of Bull Lake as well as private land along Bull River just west of the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area in Western Montana? And how many people know that Kennecott has filed claims in the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area itself, and from what information I can gather, intends to work them in the near future. Scratches such as these in this and other wilderness areas nationwide can destroy our Wilderness Preservation system.

Is the need for copper critical enough to invade our wilderness areas? Are there not economically practical alternate sites that could be mined first, leaving our wilderness areas, in the event the nation's needs so dictate, until last? A closed area can be opened by executive or congressional decree anytime the vital welfare of the country so demands.

Proponents of mining in the wilderness areas argue that there is a shortage of copper and this justifies invasions of these areas. Here is a quotation from the Spokesman Review (a Spokane, Washington morning daily) of June 3, 1967:

"World Surplus of Copper Seen

"Lusaka, Zambia (Reators).—Four nations supplying most of the world's copper decided Friday what issues their conference here will debate after Zambia big mining groups earlier forecast an international surplus.

"Their talks were expected to include how to stabilize world copper prices.

"Zambia's big producers forecast a copper surplus between now and 1972 and said improved marketing methods alone would not be enough to stabilize fluctuating prices."

In the 1966 edition of the World Book Encyclopedia, pages 824 and 824b, Volume IV, is written, "over 4,500,000 tons of copper are mined each year throughout the world. Copper deposits have been found in every continent. But about half of the world's copper comes from the large mountain ranges extending from Alaska through Canada, the United States, and Mexico to the tip of South America. The United States mines about a fourth of the world's copper. But it uses more copper than it mines, and imports large amounts, chiefly from Chili. Zambia and Chili are the largest copper producers after the United States. Leading copper mining countries in tone of copper mined each year are as follows: United States 1,074,600 tons, Zambia 621,800 tons, Chili 611,700 tons, Russia 582,500 tons, Canada 434,800 tons, Congo (Leopoldville) 323,700 tons, Peru 164,100 tons, Australia 113,600 tons, Japan 103,100 tons, China (Mainland) 88,800 tons. These figures are based on a four-year average of government statistics."

The old prospector and surface geologist knew that iron minerals are usually associated with copper. When these weather, they change to a mineral rust but do not dissolve. So the copper prospector hunted for a rusty-colored outcrop of minerals while walking over countless tons of valuable ore. Today, possessed of the knowledge that rain, air, and weather dissolve copper ores at the surface and carry the copper down some distance in the ground before it crystalizes out in some new mineral, the geophysicist using recently developed geochemical processes is locating these deep deposits all over the United States and the world.

A physician acquaintence of mine recently told me that an official of an exploration division of Kennecott claimed that Kennecott was very actively exploring for (and finding) copper all over the world. This mining specialist also proclaimed that the need for copper was rapidly increasing, particularly when one realized that the principle status symbol of every household in backward countries of the world is a single unshaded lightbulb. The physician assured me his mining friend was not attempting to be the slightest bit facetious.

In the same above mentioned debate on KSPS, Spokane's educational television station, an attorney representing mining interests stated that a company which develops mines outside the United States runs the risk of confiscation by the nation in which the mine is located. Does that excuse really carry enough weight to convince the American people that they should condone the destruction of our remaining National Wilderness System? To me, the above evidence does not make a very sound case for the current invasion of our wilderness areas by mining interests.

J. M. O'Shaughnessy of Kennecott prophesied, "time will take care of any invasion of the area" (meaning Glacier Peak Area). How many life times is that?

Many of us feel that the mining laws enacted a hundred years ago should be changed so as not to allow mining combines the huge tax advantages they receive under the guise of prospecting, thereby depriving the public of vast sums of revenue from public lands. This country has been thoroughly, far too thoroughly, explored! Nature has been conquered! The War is over! Now let restoration begin.

Now let us turn our attention to timber. The Forest Service is logging virgin forest in the North Cascades at the rate of 40,000 acres a year. 19,000,000 acres of timber land are right now available for cutting in Washington, 2.9 million in the Cascades. About 1,000,000 acres of commercial timber is now protected, 350,000 in the North Cascades. Conservationists would add an additional 125,000 acres of this type of forest to be enjoyed by all of the people while the Forest Service and Study Team would delete 56,000 acres. Only about one percent of the forty-eight states is still wilderness. Non-protected wilderness areas are vanishing at the rate of a million acres a year! (Recreation already is the number three industry in Washington, and soon is expected to be number two.)

It is my opinion that the Forest Service, which is now managing the North Cascades, is more interested in extracting resources than in protecting scenery or wilderness. It plans to log all areas not protected. It cannot stop mining.

Senator Jackson, I am aware of the desire of your committee for facts not theory or romaticism, but facts must be prefaced by the philosophy which creates facts—a compatibility of philosophy and science, a dynamics of pragmatism and the soul. For romantice dreamers in the solitudes of the wilderness created the sciences of ecology, biotelemetry, wildlife management, sylvan culture and many other ancillary fields of technology because in their visions wanted to retain the beauty of the wildernesses they dreamed in. This was a truly altruistic selfishness and it flames today in the heart of every conservationist: his selfish desire to retain the untouched wildreness for his own selfishness is paradoxically shared with others, for in preservation for mankind.

The constructive and destructive critics of the "bird watchers" tell us we should present cost-analysis facts, that we can't argue with our hearts and esthetic intangibles, that man and human values must become a statistic. I recognize it but I don't believe it! Our adversaries argue with cost-figures and they've been hard to beat, but today we place tangible values on beauty and on our thinking regarding the pioneers who, Whitman sang, "leveled the forest" far too thoroughly. We realize the tangibleness of the necessity of wilderness for survival as a composed, properly oriented society. This is a field where the trained physician knows his business better than the trained timber expert.

Man is essentially biological and derives from nature—is oriented to and identified with nature. His philosophy from Plato to Existentialism has been a metaphysical war between his mind and the realism of nature. He can no more divorce himself from nature than he can subsist on a diet of asphalt and whenever he has lost identity with nature or his closeness to it he has developed a syndrome of oft uncontrollable anxiety tension with its current multiple social explosions. And these will get more and more frequent and severe as more wilderness is lost and man has no place left to turn for reaffirmation of his identity. We all know this and it's reiteration but in the long run reiteration pays off. Today this philosophy is being believed by millions of people who are given tangible cost-analysis figures as to what will happen if man can't and won't pay the price for composure, cheaper than the cost of subsidized logging, than board feet and temporary jobs that puff up the coffers of the Forest Service. (It is my impression that logging is done mainly by transients rather than by the permanent local population.)

The enterprising developers—be they loggers, miners, dam builders or urbanizers—pretend they don't understand this, for I give them credit for some perception of beauty and social values despite the evidence they present to the contrary when their pocketbooks are affected (occasionally they make a relatively miniscule grant to some college to demonstrate the industry's concern). Let's just assume they are indifferent to these values.

Over the past years the logger griped mostly about "the damned Forest Service" but since the Service has adopted, under the philosophy of multiple-use, this new found sibling (which has incidentally been nursing for a long time on the public teat) "the lion has lain down with the lamb", especially when, as Supreme Court Justice Douglas has pointed out, a high percentage of the retired Forest Service personnel are found on the payrolls of lumber companies. These things did not happen in the days of Bob Marshall and Aldo Leopold when the service was above politics and so deservedly won its reputation as a protective organization.

I am not anti-Forest Service—I am anti-its management policies with which I am familiar. There is more to forest management than timber cutting and road building. Supreme Court Justice Douglas in his book *My Wilderness*, writ-

ing of the Agnes Creek timber in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area put his finger squarely on the conservationist's fear of the Forest Service when he wrote, "The Alaska Cedar and the Red Cedar flourish at the three-thousand foot altitude, growing to immense size. They are the plums in the Agnes Creek pudding that the lumbermen want. And the Forest Service seems bent on letting them have what they want."

Edward P. Cliff, Chief, U.S. Forest Service, in his address at the Sierra Club's 8th Biennial Wilderness Conference gave "reassuring evidence that wilderness preservation had become a practical policy on the land, yet 'practical' difficulties that are inevitable should not lead to practices that will destroy wilderness" (Howard Zahniser, Washington, D.C., July 8, 1963).

Ernest Swift writes in Conservation News, an educational service of the National Wildlife Foundation, "It is imperative to emphasize an ethical integrity for the land by all land owners, because ethics do not always coincide with quick profits. There are endless examples in the United States of the quick profit motive destroying land and esthetic values. When logging roads are built on canyon floors of a mountain stream to the detriment of the stream, when the streams are filled with slash and the inevitable erosion chokes them from logging steep slopes (or moderate slopes, ed.), an ethical integrity for the land has been abandoned whoever is responsible.

"Landowner (the Forest Service, ed.) are also entitled to a remuneration, but if the remuneration sought becomes destructive to the resources, then the resources, the remuneration and society will all suffer. Good land management is at the mercy and temptation of business competition. Competition can become the temptation to cut corners, to mine the land, to drench it with toxic chemicals, to over-cut the forest, and so to erode the ethical integrity for the land."

In the old days Congress looked upon the land as a commodity. Today this philosophy is still paramount in the attitude of the Forest Service in order to show a short term profit without a conscience for long term consequences.

In attempting to prove we need a North Cascades National Park together with the eight amendments recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council and the Sierra Club together with an untouched Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and a Pasayten Wilderness Area (which includes Horseshoe Basin) let me call to your attention some appalling population figures concerning this area. Here are some shattering statements from the November 7, 1966 issue of U.S. News and World Report.

"Seattle's big and expanding aero space industry thus stabilized itself at the center of a metropolitan area of 1.2 million persons.

"In Oregon, a "strip city" is moving down the lush farm lands of the Willamette Valley from Portland to the once quiet university town of Eugene, now a metropolitan center of 200,000. And people, many of them from California, also are flowing into the Rogue River Valley between Medford and Grants Pass. In eastern Washington, people and small industries are beginning to fill up open spaces around Spokane. Its metropolitan population now comes to more than 300,000 persons, an increase of one-third in the past twelve years. And, further to the east, growth is coming to Idaho and Montana, two of the nations most sparsely populated states.

"Present estimates are that Washington has 3,000,000, Oregon 2,000,000, and Idaho and Montana 700,000 each. Sizing up the growth trend, overall, Northwest economists are talking of a population of 8.4 million people for this area in 1980—an increase of 2,000,000 over the past figure. Foreseen, too, is development of Northwest resources on a massive scale.

"New industries are being drawn into a region rich in water and power. Tourists in growing numbers flock to its camp-grounds, ski resorts and water ways. Tens of thousands of Americans each year are packing up and moving to the Northwest to find a way of life far removed from the woes that afflict metropolitan areas elsewhere. . . .

"In Portland, a city of nearly 400,000, loggers fell high trees from a timber stand covering more than 5,000 acres.

"Tourist business in Oregon, alone, was valued at 250 million dollars last year.

"Much of this inflow is coming from California. New enterprises in nuclear research, pulp and paper manufacturing, lumber and mining are being financed in large part by California money.

"At one lake in northern Idaho, it was reported recently that twenty-eight out of twenty-nine title changes in a one-month period involved property sales to Californians.

"The Willamette Valley itself is gaining population rapidly. Oregon officials are predicting that, by 1985, it will have a population density equal to that of San Francisco's Bay Region today.

"Big food-processing factories have been built in the irrigated farm lands of southern Idaho—and more are foreseen as vast new acreage comes under irrigation. Boise, the capital, has become a metropolitan center of 100,000 persons.

"In the rugged central and northern areas, payrolls are expanding in forest products and the tourist industry. Five new bank buildings have gone up at Coeur d' Alene in recent years. Biggest development in Idaho's southeast is at Idaho Falls where the nearby National Reactor Testing Station has transformed that quiet, predominately Mormon community into a bustling city of 36,000.

"Billings with a metropolitan population nearing 120,000 is now becoming an important marketing and distribution center. So is Great Falls, to the north. Moving up fast is Missoula, home of the University of Montana and expanding forest-product industry.

"East of the Cascades new research installations are being built by United Nuclear and other firms around the Hanford works.

"Recently Oregon's secretary of state Tom McCall, the Republican nominee for governor said:

'Growth means that the people are going to have to go one-hundred miles, instead of twenty-five or fifty, to find a really good camping ground . . . Looking ahead to the next quarter of a century, I sometimes wonder which will get us first—water contamination, smog, crime, automobiles, ghettos, or the wild growth of bureaucracy.'

"What many see as the real future of the Northwest is measured growth. Recently a weekly, the "Idaho Observer", said: 'As the tide of humanity rises around us, the relatively undeveloped states such as Idaho will assume increasing importance as part of a vast-dwindling natural refuge from over civilized, overurbanized society.' "

Again, Justice Douglas, in *My Wilderness* writes, "If the population of this nation doubles by the end of this century (and it will if present trends continue), all the country along the coast from the Canadian border to Eugene, Oregon, will be as saturated with population as Los Angeles is today. The sea will be one escape from civilization; the mountains the other." The population squeeze has encircled the North Cascades.

Joanne Williams of Planned Parenthood Association tells us, "America's burgeoning population is gobbling up open land in excess of a million acres a year—faster than conservationists can obtain effective legislation to preserve it. Expanding population decreases the availability of open space while simultaneously increasing the need for it."

Dr. Clayne R. Jensen, a professor at Brigham Young University, writes in the May, 1966 Sports A-field, "The demand for outdoor recreation will continue to boom at an ever increasing rate, but the supply of resources will steadily diminish. Because of this the time has arrived for Americans to analyze seriously what it is they want from life and what they want for their children and grandchildren. Is the "great outdoors" we have enjoyed so much in the past really worth holding on to for the future? If the answer is "no", then our outdoor heritage is doomed, and the simple pleasures of natural beauty and adventure will be only storybook tales to children of the future. If the answer is "yes", then we had better act quickly and wisely. We cannot afford to continue discussing the problem while it rolls over us. Now the problem of outdoor recreation is so immense that it threatens to change a large segment of our whole national pattern. It has become a first rank problem, and it has crept up on us so silently that many leaders in responsible positions do not even recognize its intensity. The predicament calls for a new look from a fresh viewpoint. It is one that demands a new kind of leadership and a new train of thought on the part of the public."

Are not all these people entitled to an unlogged wilderness or will a clear-cut, eroded and open-pit mined area be good enough? The Forest Service states that these catastrophies will not occur, but during my twenty years experience in the National Forests I have come to realize that practical expediency has an obdurate way of confounding the best laid plans of men.

Many of our antagonists not only are the advocates of multiple-use but are the masters of the technique of multiple untruths, playing upon the economic fears of the people with apparent disregard for their moral obligations to these people who, in actuality, are the owners of the land the enterprising developers

are plundering. It is most depressing to observe that man, the old rugged individual as he so likes to think of himself, still lives by the balance of terror and dollars; morally he has improved but little.

Now let's take a look at multiple-use. Originally this philosophy was idealistically born in the mind of James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinets of William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft: ". . . for the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run." Now, in many instances, it has become a propaganda slogan to distract attention from the loss or mismanagement of wilderness.

I agree with Dr. Luna Leopold, chief hydrologist of the United States Geological Survey, writing in the Sierra Club Bulletin had this to say about multiple-use:

"The relation between logging, grazing, and recreation is somewhat less clear because the criteria governing recreational uses are less clear than those measuring the productivity of lumber, wool or beef. The only thing that is obvious is that for wilderness recreation any regular utilization is detrimental. There is a big enough problem in learning how to manage wilderness lands in order to keep the biota stable, but a clear distinction should be drawn between the management of lands for economic long-term stability and the regular utilization of that land for economic production.

"In my opinion, multiple-use has become a shibbleeth tending to obscure the actual benefits to society, because losses and gains to society are both economic and nonmonetary. Presumably, before any alternative philosophy can be given serious consideration it is vitally necessary that a larger segment of the public recognize the difference between the true economies to be obtained by multi-purpose development and the unreality that has grown in the public mind that multi-purpose development is a good thing per se. In present planning procedures, non-development is not considered as a real alternative. Immediate development is considered the only valid aim, when it can be shown that monetary benefit exceeds cost.

"I am convinced that the non-monetary and esthetic values of the landscape can never be preserved if their economic significance is pitted against that of engineering works. It seems necessary to divide resource planning into two steps.

"In the first stage, there should be presented to the public in equal detail the alternativeness schemes by which the stated objectives could be achieved. The public deserves to be informed of the various ways development might be approached. There should be offered for consideration and discussion more than merely what some economist computes to be the "best scheme," or the "least cost" plan. When given the alternatives, the public increasingly is known to prefer some plan other than that carrying the lowest dollar tag.

"The second stage should illuminate those esthetic and non-monetary values in landscape or in resources that should not be called upon to face a test of monetary significance. Those of greatest social value would, through a process analogous to zoning, be set aside for preservation and non-development."

Does mining, logging and stream destruction by the "bulldozer delinquents" fit the true definition of multiple-use? Of course not and we all know it! Does mining, logging and road building and the loss of thousands of acres of recreational area in the face of the overflow of people from the over-population squeeze in the eleven western states (in the year 2000, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana will have 0.181, 0.221, 2.150 and 1.405 acres per person respectively) fit the true definition of multiple-use? Of course not and we all know it! Do the Forest Service plans for the North Cascades provide the economic and recreational values a National Park does? Of course not and we all know it!

Many of our antagonists contend that conservationists are "insatiable for more and more square miles of wilderness", they complain of a "consistent contraction of this country's raw material base". They also call the wilderness areas "special reserves for those with the ambition, ability and affluence to use them". Such statements are the embodiment of pure assininity and ignorance—an example of cortical reflex activity only not analytical cerebration.

I would like to refute these views held mainly by representatives of timber, mining, grazing and hydro-electric interests. First, let's take a look at the "insatiable desire for more and more square miles of wilderness". In the United States, including Alaska, approximately 57,000,000 acres are either now classified as wilderness or proposed wilderness status. This is about one one-hundredth

of the 2.3 billion acres of all United States lands or seven percent of all Federal lands. This is much less than the land area currently under road pavement and little enough to maintain for the future (Eight Biennial Wilderness Conference, Sierra Club).

"Some 300 odd companies own nearly as much timber land as can be found in all of the country's national parks and state and community forests put together. Rarely are their holdings less than a hundred square miles apiece and the average is closer to twice this size." (Milne, The Balance of Nature).

"Two gun Desmond", Bernard DeVoto's derisive term for the despoilers of wilderness, has attempted time and time again to convince the public that the Federal Government owns far too much land. The above figures and those presented earlier in this testimony relative to the State of Washington should render such accusations valueless.

Gentlemen, the conservationists's appetite is a reasonable one, not insatiable, and is to be differentiated from the avaricious appetite for private profit exhibited by the timber and mining interests.

Now let's examine the "constant contraction of this country's raw material base". Who has contracted this base while making a vast private profit from same? The wilderness advocates or the private mining and timber interests?

Now let's analyze the third accusation that the wilderness areas are "special reserves for those with the ambition, ability and affluence to use them". This is the old political game of rich man versus poor man. It used to work before thousands of low and moderate income families began hiking (cost: about $1.50 per person per day), skiing, backpacking, trail riding, hunting, fishing and camping thereby forcing upon us the problem of overuse of wilderness. Informed and forward thinking conservationists kept and keep advocating buffer zones in our wilderness areas in order to protect, as much as possible, the fragile ecosystem (Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts can and do hike by the thousands in our national parks and wilderness areas, in fact, are given credit toward their merit badges for it, but they cannot cut down trees or disturb the landscape in any fashion). Even people in wheelchairs can view pristine beauty but they won't be able to see anything but clear-cuts and tailings if we give "Two Gun Desmond" his way anytime he feels like demanding it. These interests now have to fight an informed public and it makes them mad to the point of demonstrating their impatience and intolerance of opposition by namecalling (albeit nice, insinuating names) at public hearings.

S. 1321 with the eight recommendations of the North Cascade Conservation Council and the Sierra Club would provide truly multiple-use of wilderness values for all—not just the timber, mining and grazing interests, for if logging and mining and road building necessary for such were permitted in the North Cascades the wilderness would be gone and multiple-use would have benefited only the "bulldozer delinquents".

Dr. W. M. Krogman, remarked before the Research Conference on Growth and Aging that "the mind of man, the learning potential of an evolved cerebral cortex, enabling him to focus upon the quality of things rather than mere quantity". Loren Eiseley, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania, has written, "Man has become a value-creating animal. He sets his own goals and more and more exerts his own will upon recalcitrant matter and the natural forces of the Universe. . . . Even now, in the enthusiasm for new discoveries relatively few have spoken of values, ethics, art, religion—all those intangible aspects of life which set the tone of a civilization and determine, in the end, whether it will be cruel or humane; whether, in other words, the modern world, so far as its interior spiritual life is concerned, will be stainless steel like its exterior, or display the rich fabric of genuine human experience. . . . Without spiritual insight and generosity, without the ability to rise beyond power and mechanical extensions, man will encounter in place of the nature which gave him birth only that vast, expanding genie rising from his own brain—himself. Nothing more terrible threatens to confront him in his final hour."

What sort of people are these romantic and emotional conservationists? Perhaps I can answer this question best by quoting from the bylaws of the Wilderness Society:

"This society shall be composed of individuals who feel that the entire nation and they themselves are losing something of value when a highway is built in a wilderness, when the primeval forest is logged, when airplanes bring the noise of

urban life into a wilderness and destroy the charm of remoteness, or when mechanical civilization encroaches in any way on the last remnants of wilderness left for themselves and their posterity. We believe that wilderness is a valuable natural resource that belongs to the people and that its preservation for educational, scientific, and recreational use is part of a balanced conservation program essential in the survival of our civilized culture. We agree with Robert Marshall who declared, 'there is just one hope of repulsing the tyrannical ambition of civilization to conquer every niche on the whole earth. That hope is the organization of spirited people who will fight for the freedom of the wilderness.' "

Thank you gentlemen for your kind attention.

Senator JACKSON. Vernon V. Valentine, president of the Oroville Sportsmen's Association. Mr. Valentine?

STATEMENT OF VERNON V. VALENTINE, PRESIDENT, OROVILLE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. VALENTINE. Senator, I wish to walk up to the map here. The area that I am talking about is this little bit of a niche that was left out of it and——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). You are referring now to a niche in the Pasayten Wilderness?

Mr. VALENTINE. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Mr. VALENTINE. This little niche—this map isn't according to the original boundaries.

Honorable Senators, members of the committee, the Oroville Sportsmen's Association generally follows the recommendation of Gov. Daniel J. Evans, with special emphasis on the Horseshoe Basin Windy Peak area. We believe that the present eastern boundary of the primitive area should be maintained.

This land is presently classed upper forest and alpine. General accepted management of upper forest and alpine is to keep the soil in place and to give primary consideration to watershed values and enhance the opportunities for recreation. At the present time the White Stone irrigation project is undertaking a $6 million rehabilitation program. The headworks of their source of water starts in the Horseshoe Basin Windy Peak watersheds. We believe that any other use of this area would cause excessive deterioration of this land.

In Okanogan County the National Forest Service solicited support for their program from chambers of commerce for multiple use of this area nearly a year ago. This support was given by many chambers of commerce without consulting recreation or sports groups in this area. The Oroville Chamber of Commerce failed to support the Oroville Sportsmen's program on the Horseshoe Basin area by two votes. Reason given was that they had already given support to the Forest Service and they felt they could not go back on their word. Timber interests alone were behind this.

We believe strongly that large national parks will create tremendous game-management problems. Present National Park policies prohibit the harvest of game. In the Upper Cascades this would be a total loss.

The Horseshoe Basin area that we want to retain is approximately 28 square miles of easily accessible, tremendously beautiful, alpine land. People that go there can hardly believe the beauty of it.

Senator, I wish to make a statement directly to you. I have been one of your supporters for a long time, and I sure hope I can continue to

be that way and I don't want to take it as a threat or anything, because, believe me, you will get my support regardless of how you feel. I have sat here since 9 o'clock this morning, and you Senators have continuously defended the national park program, in my judgment, and I think you should defend some of us other guys. I feel that way.

Senator JACKSON. I am just asking questions.

Mr. VALENTINE. But your questions are directed in such a way that you always support the—you have the man from the Park Service; I worked four seasons in the national park and got in lots of trouble for——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Well, we have Mr. Greely here too, but the questions have been directed at the Park Service, and that is why we have asked them to respond; don't you see? I mean, who else should I ask if it is a question relating to our Park Service policy?

Mr. VALENTINE. Well, it seems like you always come up with questions and answers on Park Service things, but you don't ask very many on these others. This is my feeling.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I understand that. You are raising a question, of course, on a matter now that the Forest Service does not support.

Mr. VALENTINE. It is not being supported in your testimony.

Senator JACKSON. Pardon me?

Mr. VALENTINE. I feel that your efforts are strongly in favor of the Forest Service and you never come along and boost these guys of the Forest Service; they have done a magnificent job——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). Well, I think you didn't mean to say what you said. You said Forest Service, but you meant Park Service; didn't you?

Mr. VALENTINE. I mean the Park Service. I feel that your interests are always benefiting the Park Service. Now, maybe I am wrong, but——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). I'll tell you what I am trying to do. I am trying my best to do what in the end I trust will be for the benefit of all of our people, not only in our State but for all the United States. As you know, this is Federal property and we have an obligation to see to it that these assets and resources are held in trust for all. The problem, Mr. Valentine, is that if you were sitting up here you would find that there are differing points of view on all of these matters. I think there is a general agreement that all of this area that we have been discussing should be preserved. Now, some people want it all in a park, some of them want it all in a wilderness, and some of them want it all in a national recreation area. Then when you go beyond that, they have variations in the theme. They will want a part of it in this, a part of it in that; isn't that right?

Mr. VALENTINE. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. And the point you have raised here, I believe, is the first time it has come up; is that not correct?

Mr. VALENTINE. On the Horseshoe Basin area?

Senator JACKSON. Yes.

Mr. VALENTINE. Sir, here is the thing that I have noticed today——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). You see, it is the first time it has been raised here, so I don't know how we could have raised it——

Mr. VALENTINE (interrupting). I am talking about general policy. The entire hearing today is based, almost all of the statements are on these national park things, and there are thousands and thousands of acres in little corners and niches in this thing that are in our—we made a tremendous study of this area. They put a bunch of land in there that we consider wasteland in their recomendations, and I don't know why they put it in there.

Senator JACKSON. You mean in the wilderness area?

Mr. VALENTINE. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. What is your judgment as to this entire area under discussion?

Mr. VALENTINE. The entire area?

Senator JACKSON. Well, I am referring to the area covered by the pending bill. What is your judgment on it?

Mr. VALENTINE. Well, I feel, sir, and our club feels, that the Picket Range part is a practical thing. We do feel that some management of these resources, timber and minerals, should be taken. We feel that the Forest Service is——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). What is your position on the Picket Range? Under what classification should it be placed?

Mr. VALENTINE. A national park.

Senator JACKSON. It should be a national park?

Mr. VALENTINE. Right.

Senator JACKSON. Well, that is in the bill, plus the Eldorado.

Mr. VALENTINE. Yes, sir; I realize that.

Senator JACKSON. Right, and what is your judgment about the North Cross-State Highway? You see you are only disagreeing on one little portion of the Pasayten wilderness, as I understand. What you feel should be added.

Mr. VALENTINE. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Many of the conservationists that have testified heretofore have recommended that that be added; I believe I am correct. Mr. Goldsworthy is here, and he concurs in that.

Mr. GOLDSWORTHY. That is correct, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. Now go ahead. What about the Cross-State Highway area which is proposed, and the area around Ross Lake national recreation area?

Mr. VALENTINE. I think the Cross-State Highway should be left entirely up to the State of Washington. Even though we got a lot of Federal money for it, I feel that——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). And that is in the bill, isn't it?

Mr. VALENTINE. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Right.

Mr. VALENTINE. And I think this was well written in there, and we appreciate your help on it. I sometimes feel personally that the Ross Lake little corridor up there was just a little thing. "Well, we can keep Seattle Light off of our back if we leave this alone, so we will just provide this little chunk and there is no reason why the Pasayten Wilderness Area couldn't have gone right down to the water, and the Picket Range National Park could have gone right down to the water, too, and my own personal feeling is that you let this little corridor open, it does leave a lot of opposition, there is no question about

it, there is a lot of people that vote in Seattle and they have got a lot to say about it.

Senator JACKSON. Well, what you are saying is that maybe legislative proposals have an element of compromise in them?

Mr. VALENTINE. Well, they do, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Right. You just confirmed that, right?

Mr. VALENTINE. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. I gather that the vote up there was pretty close, too, but two votes made the difference?

Mr. VALENTINE. Yes, sir. I might say, ordinarily our chamber of commerce dinner ordinarily takes 1 hour. This one issue took a 2 full hours on our chamber floor and it caused quite a little hardship on me.

Senator JACKSON. Well, thank you. We appreciate having you come.

Mr. Robert B. Smith, Richland?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT B. SMITH, RICHLAND, WASH.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you, gentlemen.

My name is Robert B. Smith and I am here representing only myself as a hiker, climber, skier, and user of the areas which are the subject of this bill.

I wish to express firm support of the general provisions of the bill, S. 1321, the subject of these hearings. I have many reservations concerning details of the proposed areas and their management. Some of these will be expressed also by others at these hearings and specific amendments are likely to be suggested.

The reasons and arguments in favor of the proposals have been, and will be, repeated many times. The original study team report and the record of the hearings on that report contain these arguments many times over. The positions being now expressed on these issues are not the result of logic—they result from differing motivations, values, and interests. Therefore, I will try to limit this to a simple statement of personal position.

I favor the creation of the new North Cascades National Park. I am familiar with much of this area having been in the heart of the Picket Range the last two summers. There I have stood on the summits of Whatcom Peak and Luna Peak. In previous years visits to the southern half of the proposed park have led to the summits of Mounts Buckner, Logan, and Goode. From these peaks one may gaze around the most beautiful mountain terrain in our country. So far most of it is unblemished by the signs of man. I have a selfish interest in keeping it that way—for myself, for others, and for the future.

The pressures of civilization continue to build up against these areas and more and more people will be visiting. This cannot be stopped, the people are coming. The important question is: Which agency is best equipped, by historical precedent, by legislative charter, by philosophy, and by experience to administer an area such as this—to accommodate the people which will be coming while giving the maximum protection to the area and keeping it in its present state? In my mind there is no question that the National Park Service is the best so equipped.

It is imperative, however, that the wilderness area within the park areas be so designated under the provisions of the Wilderness Act of

1964. The suitability of these areas for inclusion in the wilderness system has already been well studied and documented and I see no reason for the 2-year delay proposed in S. 1321.

I support the creation of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area. It serves the very laudable function of providing for mass recreation while protecting the park from most of its evils. However, it is, I believe, much larger than necessary to serve this function. There is no reason why the boundary should be drawn so far inland from the lake. The deep intrusion into the Picket Range up Big Beaver Creek and the inclusion of Lightning Creek are particularly regrettable and should be corrected by amendments.

There are other amendments which I understand will be suggested at these hearings. These I believe call for addition of the Mount Baker area, the Granite Creek Valley, and more of the Cascade River Valley to the park. I support these amendments, but feel most strongly about the latter. The Cascade River is as beautiful as any approach to the future park and will be subject to heavy use by the great population to the west. It is important that it be protected from logging and carefully managed to accommodate this heavy use with minimum alteration of the valley. It is imperative that the maximum number of visitors be attracted and distracted by other parts of the Cascade River Valley before they reach the very fragile Cascade Pass.

I favor the establishment of the Pasayten Wilderness Area but take exception to the exclusion of the Horshoe Basin area on the east end. This exclusion is not progress. The present primitive area designation preserves more wilderness though not as securely.

I strongly favor and urge the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. It is regrettable that these seem to be only token additions. I urge that even greater additions be made in the Suiattle River Valley.

The well known problem of the open pit copper mine which is imminent in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area probably cannot be solved by connecting it with the establishment of a national park. However, since it would greatly affect the wilderness area, already being considered in the proposed bill, it would be appropriate for the committee to consider amendments intended to block such a scar on the area.

Many objections are raised against the proposals being considered in this bill. Some are raised by those who have an economic interest in the material resources in the area. Other objections come from those with special interest in different activities, often recreational, which to a greater or lesser degree would change the character of the area. I can understand these objections, but I do not believe any one, or several together, are sufficient to delay adoption of this bill.

The question is not whether sufficient trees will be cut to meet the timber needs of our country or State. The question is, Where will they be cut? The question is not whether the mineral needs of our country will be met, but rather a question of from where. I would firmly join against any argument that all resources in all these areas must be available for exploit. Our country has no such desperate need yet. That will be a mistake easily corrected by the future generations whose interests we are considering. However, if we make the mistake

of not preserving enough of these areas in their present state for the future generations—that is a mistake impossible to correct. These areas will not be worth preserving then.

The wide spectrum of recreational activities which are popular in these areas have less impact than the withdrawal of material resources. Still, many of these activities are not entirely compatible with each other; and limitations on some will be necessary to assure the enjoyment of others. Again, I believe the question is not whether there will be roads, campgrounds, ski areas, bike trails, horses, hunting, fishing, hiking, or climbing. The question is where and in what proportions. We are rich enough in all these opportunities that we should not hesitate to limit them in some percentage of our mountain areas for the sake of preservation of their fragile character. I would also like to suggest that there is no injustice in allowing, with greatest freedom, those activities which least affect an area.

I thank the committee for the opportunity to express these views. I urge its careful consideration of any amendments which may be proposed to improve the preservation of the North Cascades and hope that the bill may be reported out as soon as possible.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Harry Johnson, secretary of the Tacoma Sportsmen's Club. Mr. Johnson?

His statement, if available, will go in the record.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Richard Junk?

The Chair wishes to state that we have 25 witnesses to be heard from. We are trying to be as fair as we can here, but I hope we can get as much cooperation in trying to hold down the length of the statements as possible.

Mr. Junk, I know you gave away your time earlier at the Seattle hearing.

Mr. JUNK. That is right.

Senator JACKSON. So you will have your full 4 minutes.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD JUNK, ASSISTANT MANAGER, WASHINGTON FOREST PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. JUNK. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Richard Junk, and I am assistant manager of the Washington Forest Protection Association. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you and express the views of forest landowners from across the State on this very far-reaching piece of legislation.

The Washington Forest Protection Association is an association of forest landowners in Washington State. Organized in 1908 by private landowners to meet the terrible destruction of our forests by fire, the association has worked steadily in the public interest to preserve the forest land base of the State. Today, this association represents nearly two-thirds of the private forest lands in western Washington and about one-third in eastern Washington. The association's primary concern is with its members' forest lands, but it has certain knowledge concerning the proposals embodied in S. 1321 and believe that opinions based on this knowledge should be stated.

The forest land base of the State, embodied in both public and private ownership, is not expandable; on the contrary, it is shrinking at a rapid rate as our growing population increases its demands for homes and public works.

We no longer have forest lands in excess of our needs for jobs and recreation. Therefore, the use of each acre must be critically examined and as many uses as are possible must be assigned to all our lands. Allocation of our diminishing forest land base to single use without adequate study will inevitably result in a shortage of resources for our economy, shortages of quality areas for segments of the recreation public, and waste of land by permanent diversion to uses which do not utilize its full potential.

It is our belief that adequate studies have not been made to support the proposals embodied in S. 1321. Land-use studies of this type require much technical evaluation, and detailed balancing of all the varied tangible and intangible values. As an example of our contention that adequate studies have not been made, I will cite the lack of an economic study of the several recent proposals for land use in the North Cascades. A study of this type has been requested by several groups without response, and yet we see presentation of still another inadequately founded proposal. The Congress and the citizens cannot decide intelligently on these issues without all the facts. And these facts are not available.

The paucity of information concerning the amount of commercial timber in the areas under consideration, together with a scarcity of credible data indicating the growth rate of timber on those lands, forces me to rely on estimates, and yet again demonstrates the lack of an adequate economic study in this matter. We have heard estimates as to the amount of commercial timber in the area [1] which range from slightly under 1 billion board feet upward to 10 billion board feet. For the sake of an example, I will assume that the correct volume is about at the midpoint of this range, and use 5 million board feet. The Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station has stated that every dollar paid for stumpage in this State generates $22 toward our Nation's gross national product. If we assume a stumpage value of $30 per thousand board feet, we can readily see that the timber in the area has a total economic impact on our gross national product of $3,300 million. This is in addition to the annual growth which would accrue after harvest of the old growth stand. It should be remembered that we have many other single use dedications of large areas of public forest lands in our State. Using the criteria mentioned above, the national economic value of the timber of Mount Rainier National Park, Olympic National Park, and Glacier Peak Wilderness area alone is $22,770 million. Again, this is in addition to continuing benefits from annual growth. We know that this matter will not be decided solely on the basis of economic considerations. We do not contend that it should be; but on the other hand, values of this magnitude cannot be completely ignored.

This association recognizes recreation as a legitimate use of forest land. It does not advocate cutting all the timber in the North Cascades.

[1] North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake Recreation Area, Pasayten Wilderness Area and additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (as proposed by S. 1321).

It does say, however, that the time is now behind us when we can afford to lock up our resources without first basing our decisions upon complete and realistic study of the full resource potential, including recreation. The association also contends that proper studies of this question have not been made. We have yet to see a statement of recreational benefits from these single-use dedications which will balance the resulting losses from our economy.

As an example of total forest resource use, I would cite the programs of the members of our association. They have long recognized the growing importance for meeting the recreational needs of an expanding population. In this regard they have provided access to the recreational opportunities of their lands whenever possible. Most of these lands produce timber crops. This includes use of 13,742 miles of private roads.[2] The question then arises as to whether these taxpaying lands could or should provide adequate recreational opportunities for the additional recreationists if the Federal Government pursues a systematic program of limited use on public lands.

As a forest protection agency, we also feel compelled to again warn of the serious consequences which can result from locking up large areas to the exclusion of forest access roads and other necessary means of protection. We will not repeat them in detail as they are stated in the record of the following public hearings:

S. 1123, National Wilderness Preservation Act, 1959. Hearings before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs March 30 and 31, 1959 (p. 159).

S. 174, Wilderness Preservation System. Hearings before Subcommittee on Public Lands, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee November 6, 1961 (p. 747).

Suffice it to say here that the fuel which will burn is still with us, and the periodic weather conditions when nothing is safe from fire in our forests still occur. We have yet to achieve full control of tree-killing insects and the ravage of the forest diseases is unchecked.

Our forest resource is a heritage; an economic and spiritual heritage which is annually diminishing from the onslaught of the burgeoning society it helped to create. We can no longer afford the expedient of indiscriminate allocation of our forest land base to the single-use pleasure of a fortunate few. Ours must now be the responsibility for total resource management and protection founded upon complete planning and implemented through a philosophy of the greatest benefit to the majority. To be satisfied with less is to desecrate our heritage. To be responsible for less is to perpetrate a fraud against the whole of our society.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Might I ask you a question, Mr. Junk? You state that "It is our belief that adequate studies have not been made to support the proposals embodied in S. 1321." Now some people think it has been studied too long. You go on to mention that the timber that is in this area embodied by S. 1321. It is my understanding that the Forest Service did not contemplate keeping an accurate cruise up on most of this timber for the reason that it had been set aside in 1931 in

[2] More than one-half the distance around the earth at the equator, or more than the combined nonmunicipal road mileage of the States of Connecticut, Delaware, and Hawaii.

a primitive area, and in other areas the same thing applied. That is, that it was not to be logged, and therefore they didn't attempt to cruise it.

Mr. JUNK. This is true, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. I think this is a policy that goes back to 1931. I mean they said no matter how much timber is in there, they are not going to make it available for commercial use.

Mr. JUNK. However, at the time it was set aside in 1931, it was done with the understanding that there would be studies made.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I am merely giving you the information that it was my definite understanding, as of noon today, when we discussed it with Mr. Greeley—Senator Jordon was present too—that a decision was made by the Forest Service as to the wisdom of cruising all of this area, when even if it had been cruised it would not be subject to commercial use. Do you see what I mean?

Mr. JUNK. Yes, I do, Senator; however, such an economic study as I was mentioning would go far beyond merely an inventory of the timber involved; it would have to entail growth rates and continuing benefits that would flow through the local taxing district in the form of the 25-percent receipt money, and so forth. Now our concern in this matter is—stems a little bit from the fact that in a study that was run by the Washington State Forestry Congress in 1959, to the effect that a hundred square miles per year are disappearing from our State's forest land base, and that this is a considerable amount of land, and with the added requirements for wood fiber and wood products this becomes quite significant.

Senator JACKSON. I agree with you completely on the need to keep an up-to-date inventory on our timber resources. I suppose the problem that the Forest Service is up against is that they have a limited budget and they have tremendous demand to get an up-to-date inventory with the increased growth rate that is taking place in some areas. They have to give priority to those items. But if they made a policy decision not to make timber available in a given area, obviously this would be the last thing they would look at, wouldn't it?

Mr. JUNK. Well, they made their policy decision as I understand it with the idea that these studies would be made, and to our knowledge they have never been.

Senator JACKSON. Well, my understanding is that they made the firm decision, and that has been their decision continuously, up to and including the study team report. It was that this area would not be available for commercial purposes. I think it is confirmed in the study team report.

Is there anyone here from the—Mr. Greeley, I believe is out. Is there anyone here who can comment on that?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I intend to comment on that when you call me before the committee.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I am asking for, Mr. Hagenstein, a representative who can speak or someone who can speak from the Federal Government side.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Well, I can tell you what the background is.

Senator JACKSON. I am sure you will. You are going to be a witness, so if you can speak for the Forest Service——

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Well I wouldn't presume to speak for the Forest Service.

Senator JACKSON. All right. Well, I will be calling you, Mr. Hagenstein in just a little bit.

I will ask Mr. Greeley to supply a statement on this for the record. He is not available right at the moment.

(The statement is printed on p. 551.)

Thank you Mr. Junk. We appreciate having your statement.

Mr. William N. Stark?

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM N. STARK

Mr. STARK. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, before I make my statement, I would like to balance things out by saying, Senator, that I most appreciate the way you handle these hearings and this whole matter.

My name is William Stark. I work near Seattle; most of the rest of the time I spend in the mountains. I am a trustee of the Mountaineers, but am speaking strictly for myself.

At the time of the 1966 hearing in Seattle, I submitted a written statement in favor of the concentrically zoned North Cascades Mountain "Recreation" country. I am here now mainly to ask questions. My concern is this. Between Stevens Pass and the Canadian border all of us together own some 3 million acres of outstanding mountain country; but it is being hopelessly scarred and degraded at an ever faster rate. Yet, as far as I can tell, almost none of us individually want this to happen, even though we differ on how the area would be managed. The furor over jurisdiction has clouded the issue to the point where you found it expedient to cover little more than one-third of the area of concern in bill S. 1321.

Does anyone really question whether the Silver Star-Kangaroo Ridge-Washington Pass area is of national recreational caliber? Or the Twin Sisters Range, or Lake Blanca, Sloan Peak, Valhalla Lake, and on and on? Do we have to risk having these wonderful places despoiled by ugly slash-bordered logging roads and littered clear-cut patches like those around forest-bound Cooper Lake near Salmon Le Sac?

Why does multiple-use have to violate the interests of most of us, whenever timber and mining demands are weighed against mountain sport and wilderness values? Is it because dollar returns to the managing agencies aren't fair and consistent on both sides of the issue? This may well be the crux of the problem. The Wenatchee National Forest, for example, had timber sales last year of about $1½ million. Receipts directly from recreation and wilderness users were negligible by comparison, even though 2 million visitor-days were logged. If each of us paid his reasonable share of the operation and depreciation costs directly to the managing agency it would put matters in a totally different perspective. These 2 million visitor-days will soon be 10 million, for one thing. It won't take much of a recreation fee, wilderness license or whatever, to far outweight all other uses in dollar returns.

So why can't S. 1321 be amended to require that each user pay his share directly, whether for tramways, bike trails or wilderness protection? And why can't we landscape the necessary roads and clear

areas to look more like the meadows of the Swiss Alps than the trash dumps of the raw frontier? And then why can't the bill go on to define which use should be emphasized in each concentric zone of the 3 million acre "American Alps"; and at the same time require that each zone be managed appropriately by the agency best equipped to serve its highest and best use?

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

The chair wishes to state that the committee will be glad to receive any statements now. Some of you may have to leave, so if you want to come up and make a 1-minute presentation, and have your entire statement put in the record, we will be happy to do so.

We are going to be running quite late, the way it looks.

We will have a brief break of about 4 minutes right now.

(Brief recess at 3:40 p.m.)

Senator JACKSON. The committee will resume its sitting.

The first witness is Mrs. John C. Kirk.

If she is not here, her statement, if available, will be included in the record.

Senator JACKSON. Mrs. Irene Gonnason? Mrs. Gonnason? She is apparently not here. Her statement, if available, will likewise be included in the record.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Wyatt G. Gilbert?

STATEMENT OF WYATT G. GILBERT, ELLENSBURG, WASH.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Chairman, I am Wyatt Gilbert, a geologist, and I am currently working out of Ellensburg, Wash. As a geologist I have some acquaintance with problems concerning the Nation's natural resources; as an outdoor-oriented citizen I am concerned with problems which deal with outdoor recreation. I am familiar with the North Cascades through my geological and recreational pursuits.

With the above factors in mind, I wish to state that I support the establishment of a national park and additional national forest wilderness in the North Cascades. I believe that the concentration of dramatic alpine features, the full history of mountain deformation present in the bedrock, and the superb wilderness setting fully qualify the area for national park status. In my opinion, a national park in the North Cascades is feasible because almost all of the area is federally owned and because the establishment of a national park in the North Cascades would cause little, if any, economic hardship on the surrounding communities. Certainly, there are some mineral and timber values present in the area under consideration, but I do not believe that our Nation, State, and counties are so poor that they require these values for their economic health.

Although I support the general aims of S. 1321, I wish to recommend four changes in the bill. First, the Ross Lake Recreation Area north of Ross Dam should be made narrower. Ideally the wilderness on each side of the lake should extend to the lakeshore, or be no more than one-fourth mile from it.

Second, more land should be added to the national park in the drainage of the Cascade River. This river is the western gateway to the proposed park and more area, with timber types typical of the western slopes of the Cascades, should be provided for camping and interpretive facilities.

Third, the Granite Creek and upper Bridge Creek drainage basins should be added to the national park. One of the avowed purposes of our national parks is interpretation, and it is surprising to me that a road so ideally suited to interpret the natural features of the North Cascades to the general public, as is the North Cross-State Highway, was left out of the current proposal. I do not believe that, in general, the kinds of recreation presently being planned for the region of this highway are incompatible with a national park.

Fourth, and finally, I would recommend that the unit of the present national park proposal which is north of the Skagit River be established as a national forest wilderness as recommended by the U.S. Forest Service in the North Cascades study report. Instead of splitting the national park into two halves, we should concentrate on making the southern unit of the present proposal as fine a national park as possible. This southern unit contains the highest nonvolcanic peaks and greatest accumulation of glaciers of any region in the North Cascades. Only in this southern unit can interpretive facilities, along the Cascade and Stehekin Rivers and along Granite Creek, be constructed without partially destroying the wilderness core of the park. This recommendation would establish a national park which is slightly smaller than proposed in S. 1321, but which would sacrifice nothing in scenic protection.

Accompanying this statement is a map summarizing my recommendations. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you for your testimony. The map will be kept in the files of the committee.

The next witness is Mr. J. R. Colwell. Mr. Colwell?

STATEMENT OF J. R. COLWELL, ELLENSBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. COLWELL. Mr. Chairman, honorable gentlemen of the committee, my name is J. R. Colwell, I reside at Ellensburg, Wash., and I am here representing the Ellensburg Chamber of Commerce.

Senator JORDAN. How many members of the Ellensburg Chamber?

Mr. COLWELL. About 280.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you.

Mr. COLWELL. We are appreciative of the opportunity of appearing before you to express our views, as well as our concern, as to how the lands within the area affected by S. 1321 will be handled.

We would like to state that we emphatically favor the multiple-use concept as practiced by the U.S. Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture. It is only through this philosophy that the many natural resources within this vast area can be managed for the continuous welfare and benefit of those communities that are adjacent to and dependent upon these resources.

Thank you.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you. Your statement will be put in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF J. R. COLWELL, ELLENSBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

We are appreciative of the opportunity of appearing before you to express our views, as well as concern, as to how the lands within the area affected by S. 1321 will be handled.

We would like to state that we emphatically favor the multiple-use concept as practiced by the United States Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture. It is only through this philosophy that the many natural resources within this vast area can be managed for the continuous welfare and benefit of those communities that are adjacent to and dependent upon these resources.

Our agricultural economy is dependent upon an adequate water supply, most of which originates within the area affected by S. 1321. The Forest Service, which has been managing these lands for the past fifty years, has in our opinion done an excellent job of incorporating this phase of land management with other compatible uses of this area. We strongly feel that these lands should continue to be managed as they have been in the past.

We realize that passage of this bill would make the State of Washington really unique. We would be the first state to have three major parks within its boundaries, but is this good? We feel that, for the benefit of all, we would much rather be second this time. We now have 1,137,000 acres in Mount Rainier and Olympic National Parks. The addition of 570,000 acres in a North Cascades National Park would increase our park acreage by one-half again. It would create an additional half-million dollar yearly federal payroll and this would be strictly a waste of taxpayers' money by duplicating agency functions.

The Forest Service has handled the Mount Baker-Mount Shuksan Recreation Area in a manner that has brought a great deal of credit to itself and has enhanced its image to all concerned. It is now a leading recreation area, is enjoyed by many, and will, under the long range guidance and technique of the Forest Service, continue to grow and serve the public.

The creation of this proposed 570,000 acre North Cascades National Park would necessitate that Congress authorize the expenditure of some three million plus dollars for the purchase of private lands. We realize, after watching the Congress of the United States in action, that this is really a small item but we feel that this money could do much more for all people concerned if it were used in the field of education and research.

On the other hand, a creation of a national recreation area under the Department of Agriculture, and adjacent lands left to their discretion would serve the people of the United States far better and more efficiently than the creation of a national park. The more we read on the history and use of national parks, the more convinced we become that this area definitely should not be placed in the hands of the Department of Interior.

The addition of 10,000 acres in the Whitechuck and Suiattle corridors should be left to the discretion of the U.S. Forest Service which has studied the area and knows the problems of administration that are involved in these two areas.

Senator JORDAN. I now call Mrs. Henry Kral and Gale. You may proceed, Mrs. Kral, any way you wish.

Mrs. KRAL. Gale has about a minute's statement, after which I will give mine.

STATEMENT OF GALE KRAL, EVERETT, WASH.

Senator JORDAN. You take the microphone, honey, and talk directly into it.

GALE KRAL. My name is Gale Kral, I am 13 years old and live just south of Everett. I have lived in this area all my life. I have done quite a bit of hiking, including when I was four or five I climbed Mount Dickerman and I have climbed Mount Pilchuck several times. I also have made a 4-day trip to the Alpine Lakes area and have taken many other trips.

Speaking as a Campfire Girl, I never get tired of the outdoors, even though one man in Mount Vernon said we do, I know none of my friends ever get tired of it.

Boys and girls my age are interested in many things and one is the future of this area and one like it.

I am in favor of a national park in the North Cascades. The proposal I am in favor of is the 1963 proposal of the North Cascades Conservation Council.

It will make me feel good to have had taken part in helping it become a national park.

I am not in favor of having an open-pit mine in Miner's Ridge.

I wish to have this part of the hearing records. Thank you.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you for your testimony.

STATEMENT OF MRS. HENRY KRAL, EVERETT, WASH.

Mrs. KRAL. I have about 2 minutes here; I will sort of differ from my statement here.

My name is Mrs. Henry Kral, of Everett, and I am speaking for myself. I wish to thank you, Senator Jackson, and your committee, for allowing me this time to speak.

I happen to be one of the idle referred to in the Mount Vernon hearing. I work a 7-day schedule at an Everett paper company which allows me one weekend a month to enjoy some of the majestic and awesome scenery in this beautiful State. This hasn't always been the case, because we have done quite a lot of hiking in the past. I hope, however, that this schedule will not prevail, but even if it did I still would want this area preserved for whenever I, my family, my fellow workers, or even the people of the whole United States could enjoy it.

I am in favor of Senate bill 1321 with the amendments as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. I would also hope to give wilderness status to all roadless areas within the park at the time it is established instead of waiting for 2 years, as the bill calls for.

My husband and I have hiked with our own three children, two of them are grown now, as well as with the girls in a Campfire Girls group for which we are sponsors, and I can't say that once they had seen this beautiful country that have had it. In fact, I am public relations chairman for the Mount Pilchuck Council of Campfire Girls in Snohomish and Island Counties. This summer we have planned a backpack trip for some of the older girls and the signup for this was immediately filled. If these girls would not have appreciated this experience in the 10 years they have been Campfire Girls, hiking, and so forth, then I doubt that they would be so eager for a trip into the back country. I don't assume to speak for the council and every girl in it, or for its board of directors, of which I am a member, but to my knowledge no one has been authorized to speak for them in opposition to the park.

We all know the area should be preserved, and I won't go into the boundaries, as they are covered in the amendments I have mentioned. But I do wish to make one point. The area in question belongs to the whole United States, and that means every man, woman, and child in these United States has the right to join in the preservation of this area. I would hate to feel that beautiful Cape Cod or the redwoods of California and many other beautiful areas did not belong to us, the residents of this State, as well as those on the east coast and California.

Personally, I am very grateful to clubs such as the Sierra Club and the North Cascades Conservation Council for proposing this park, and to such dedicated public servants as Senator Jackson, Senator

Magnuson, and Congressman Meeds for introducing this bill in the Senate and House of Representatives. They are to be commended.

The people that have this area in their backyards should be the first ones to want to protect it, just as one protects something or someone he truly loves. Instead of this, we hear "Leave us alone to handle our own affairs," which reminds one of a parent that beats his beautiful child and protests indignantly when caught.

Kennecott Copper could not have contemplated their open-pit mine at a more opportune time. They have graphically illustrated what the conservationists have always feared. The Forest Service, under the Agriculture Department and the watered-down wilderness bill, does not adequately protect; otherwise we would not now be in a position of having to protect the open-pit mine on Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Under the Park Service this could not happen and shouldn't.

Now I want to say something about the 50,000 people that can't be here. They can always write a letter, and have it made part of the hearing record, and this is something that they can do if they aren't able to come and speak. I want to make all this part of the hearing record.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you. The hearing record will be kept open. Thank you, Mrs. Kral.

The next witness is Ken Blair.

STATEMENT OF J. K. BLAIR, CHELAN COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT

Mr. BLAIR. Honorable Senators and members of your team, my name is J. K. Blair, formerly of the Forest Service, now with the Chelan County Park Department, speaking on behalf of Chelan and Okanogan Counties, and to conserve time I shall hit a few of the highlights and have already submitted to you our complete written statement of some five pages.

Senator JORDAN. Very good. Your statement will be included in the record. You go ahead, Mr. Blair, with your comments, and keep them as brief as you can, please.

Mr. BLAIR. Honorable gentlemen of the Senate, you are fully aware of the importance of outdoor recreation in our country. Expanding use is being made every day of these resources. It is fully recognized by both commissioners of both counties, Chelan and Okanogan, and we of the two counties feel for the greater good for the greater number of people, the income from establishing of a national recreation area, much larger than proposed for the Ross Lake site. The commissioners feel that we need an area that is large enough so you can have all types of recreation, from the summer recreation to the winter, including hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation that might not, under some circumstances, qualify for use inside a national park. For this reason, and several other reasons, they are opposed to a national park and the small recreation areas provided in Senate bill 1321.

The park is split into two pieces on the map fitting into the heartland of the North Cascades area in a jig-saw-puzzle arrangement, with the result that nearly all the North Cascades will be classified for restriction in one kind of classification or another, wilderness, national park, national recreation area, and the commissioners feel that another

national park in the State of Washington is not needed. We at the present time have two magnificent parks, Rainier and Olympic. We feel that another national recreation area and another national park would completely surround us by national forest lands and is merely a duplication of another agency, one agency, so to speak, overlapping another.

The commissioners, also ever mindful of the tax burden, are quite resentful of the liberties proposed to take away more tax dollars and interject them into another bureau where the area is now being served by one Federal agency who can well serve both purposes.

Therefore, interested in these things, we ask that your people give careful consideration to establishing of a vast national recreation area in lieu of a national park, and the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and we hope you give this some consideration and deliberation as time goes on.

I can go into great length on this, but I shall not, due to the shortage of time. My case and the case for the commissioners is well spelled out in the written report.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Mr. Blair. I understand you are speaking for the Board of Chelan County Commissioners, and for the Board of Okanogan County Commissioners?

Mr. BLAIR. That is correct.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF J. K. BLAIR ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CHELAN COUNTY AND OKANOGAN COUNTY

We, the Board of County Commissioners of Chelan County, respectfully submit to you the following statement.

The people of the Pacific Northwest, the Great State of Washington, and Chelan County are ever mindful of the bountiful natural resources with which we are endowed. The development and use of our land, forests and water have contributed much to the growth of this Nation and the State of Washington, which we are told, has one of the fastest growing populations in the Nation. We are thankful for our natural resources and it is our earnest desire that they be protected and used wisely in the future for the benefit of the Nation and the people of the State of Washington.

You honorable Gentlemen, members of the Senate of the United States, the greatest deliveration assembly in the world, must continually look into the future. We in Chelan County do likewise to estimate our needs. In the case of Senate Bill 1321, the projection we see is not in agreement with what the future portends for our area and the nation.

We project a more populous state, a more populous nation (300 million by 2000), more leisure time (32 work-hour week), a highly mobile society. Since the proposed legislation for which you are holding a hearing today will doubtless carry over into the future, the needs of the people in the future should be examined as they pertain to outdoor recreation in the State. In Chelan County we believe in and advocate a variety of recreation opportunities to satisfy the needs and tastes of all the people.

Washington has two great national parks devoted to preserving unique natural resources to the satisfaction of park advocates. Washington has one classified wilderness and more will be classified under the Wilderness Act. This will tend to satisfy wilderness proponents. But no where in the State is there a classified area devoted wholly to outdoor recreation in all of its forms, yearlong. We in Chelan County believe in providing for the majority for the future. Therefore, it is our recommendation that a National Recreation area be created in the heartland of the North Cascades as recommended by the U.S. Department of Agriculture members of North Cascade Study Team.

We are opposed to a National Park and a small National Recreation Area in the North Cascades as provided in Senate Bill 1321 for many reasons:

First: The Park is split into pieces and fit into the heartland of the North Cascades between other classified areas like a jigsaw puzzle, with the result that nearly the entire North Cascades will be classified for restrictive types of recreational opportunities.

Second: We feel another National Park in the State of Washington is not needed. What we need here astride or adjacent to the North Cross State Highway now being developed is a bona fide sizeable recreation area for all people to enjoy during all seasons of the year.

Third: We are ever mindful of the continuing tax burden and are quite resentful of the liberties proposed to be taken with our tax dollars by interjecting another Bureau into the North Cascades to duplicate existing services already being provided.

Fourth: We are aware of claims that National Parks create a substantial economic boom. We find these claims exaggerated and in the case of Olympic National Park the reverse is true. Economic growth and the land tax base have been reduced and strangled. We in Chelan County oppose the proposed National Park in order to protect the land values and unique community and way of life developed and chosen by the residents of the Stehekin area.

Fifth: The historic Park Service policy relative to game management renders them entirely ineffective in providing hunting and fishing recreational pursuits. Their slaughtering of game animals that could have been harvested by sportsmen is tragic. Heavily damaged game ranges resulting from overstocking game populations is not either good game or land management. With their fetish for preservation as opposed to use, significant winter sports developments are lacking in all National Parks, thus denying skiing public. There are numerous winter sports opportunities in the North Cascades. These must be developed to provide new areas to meet rapidly expanding needs and for the economic benefits and job opportunities associated with such developments.

In lieu of the conservative, restrictive preservation policy of the National Park Service, we advocate a liberal modern 21st Century, if you will, outdoor recreation policy that provides for use into the future. We believe that a National Recreation Area as described by Recreation Advisory Council Policy Circular No. 1 more nearly fits the area in question and the needs of all the people now and into the future. We earnestly ask this committee to consider such an alternative, to give all the people a choice of recreation pursuits.

We advocate a National Recreational Area for the North Cascades for the following reasons:

First: It will add an area of national significance and a nationally known name to the recreational attractions of the North Cascades equally, as well as a National Park.

Second: A national recreation area created by an Act of Congress would be consistent with the public land ownership in the area and would enhance recreational opportunities within the State complementing our two National Parks and designated wilderness.

Third: It is well known that the North Cascades are heavily endowed with natural attractions well above the ordinary in quality, quantity, and yearlong recreational appeal. This area, properly developed for year around use, with outdoor recreation as the dominant purpose, can transcend recreational experiences that are normally associated with the National Park policy of preserving unique natural or historic resources.

Fourth: We, in Chelan County, advocate a spacious recreational area, large enough to accommodate all recreational experience levels, one blending into the other, all under the management of one public administrative agency already operating in proximity to the proposed area, namely, the U.S. Forest Service. U.S. Forest Service management will assure effective and economical administration to the greater benefit of the total National population and more particularly those living within a 250 mile radius of the area.

Fifth: Washington already contains two magnificent National parks. What we need and want for now and the future is an area designed to achieve high recreational carrying capacity at all seasons of the year, significant enough to assure interstate patronage, within easy driving distance over the North Cross State Highway from the urban areas surrounding Puget Sound and where the public can take advantage of all forms of outdoor recreation, hiking, mountain climbing, camping, skiing, water sports, swimming, boating, touring, hunting, fishing, setting aside sites for character building organizations, such as Y.M.C.A. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, and religious groups as an example. A National Park on this area will not supply these high priority recreational needs

in the forseeable future. A National Recreation Area created by an Act of Congress can and will supply these high critical outdoor recreational needs for all time.

Gentlemen, it is our contention that it would be a mistake to create a National Park in the North Cascades. If established, this mistake would need to be corrected in the not too distant future if we are to fulfill adequately the rapid demands of the American People for outdoor recreation.

In conclusion, we, the Board of County Commissioners of Chelan County, recommend you give careful consideration to the creation of a National Recreation Area administered by the U.S. Forest Service Department of Agriculture.

Board of Chelan County Commissioners, Homer J. Trefry, Chairman; Claude A. Hower; Benton M. Bangs.

We the Board of Okanogan County Commissioners hereby concur in the above statement set forth by the Board of Chelan County Commissioners and hereby affix our signatures.

Board of Okanogan County Commissioners, A. John Carlson, Chairman; Jack Abrams; Ed Winslow.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Lester Gamble.

May I repeat that any people who have indicated their desire to testify may file their statements and they will be included in the record as if read. If they would prefer to do that and if they are up against a time schedule, we will accept their statements.

Mr. Gamble, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF LESTER R. GAMBLE, SPOKANE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. GAMBLE. Senator Jordan and members of the committee:

I am Lester R. Gamble, Spokane, Wash. and I have been delegated by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce to give this committee a statement. Now this statement has been filed with the clerk, and as I sat here all day long, I have been crossing out paragraph after paragraph in the interests of Senator Jackson saying let's not duplicate.

Senator JORDAN. Well, your statement will be included in the record in full.

Mr. GAMBLE. Now, there are only two paragraphs left that haven't been covered in the past testimony, and I would like to read those two paragraphs.

The enactment of Senate bill 1321 in advance of the report of the National Public Lands Review Commission or completion of the mineral survey being conducted in the area by the U.S. Geological Survey would be premature and highly questionable. Eighteen months to 2 years' delay in anticipation of these reports would inflict no hardship or penalty.

That was point No. 1. Now, No. 2:

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce is opposed to National Park bill 1321 and recommends that the area of the North Cascades encompassed in the proposal set forth in Senate bill 1321 be retained in the present multiple-use sustained yield management concept of the area.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Mr. Gamble. How many members do you have in the Spokane Chamber of Commerce?

Mr. GAMBLE. I am sorry, I don't know exactly but it is somewhere between 1,500 and 1,200.

Senator JORDAN. Between 1,200 and 1,500?

Mr. GAMBLE. Yes.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF LESTER GAMBLE, SPOKANE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce has supported the multiple-use sustained yield concept in the management of public lands, and particularly those lands included in the National Forests and managed and supervised under the direction of the U.S. Forest Service. Efforts to lock up portions of such lands, restricting them to a single purpose use, have been opposed. We recognize, however, that certain of these public lands have well defined wilderness and primitive characteristics which reduce the effectiveness of multiple use management. The Chamber supported the Wilderness Act of 1964 but only after adequate safeguards had been included in it.

S. 1321, now before the Congress, proposes to create in the North Cascades area in the State of Washington a 570,000 acre National Park; create a 500,000 acre Pasayten Wilderness Area from lands in the Okanogan National Forest and Mount Baker National Forest; create a 100,000 acre Ross Lake National Recreation Area to be managed by the National Park Service; and extend the boundaries of the Glacier Peak National Forest Wilderness Area by 10,000 acres.

Since the original Study Report covering the area involved in S. 1321 was issued in late 1965, the Timber Products Bureau of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce has carefully followed the subsequent developments, both national and regional, pertinent thereto. It has availed itself of every opportunity to keep informed and the Study Report was carefully and fully analyzed, as was S. 1321. The Mining Bureau of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, working in cooperation with the Northwest Mining Association, has likewise given careful and thorough consideration to all aspects of the proposals currently involving the North Cascades Area.

Acting upon the joint recommendation of the Timber Products and Mining Bureaus, the Spokane Chamber of Commerce is opposed to the enactment of S. 1321 and recommends that that area in the North Cascades encompassed by the proposals set forth in S. 1321 be retained in the present multiple-use management concept and administration.

The reasons upon which our decision was based are set forth below in condensed form.

1. Washington State has two National Parks totaling 1,137,000 acres.

2. Continuation of the North Cascades Area under the present management of the U.S. Forest Service will in no way deprive the residents and potential visitors of all the scenic, recreation and other benefits claimed for the proposals of S. 1321. In fact, S. 1321 would exercise restrictions on recreation—hunting and skiing, for example. A National Park is in effect a type of museum—not an area of unlimited recreational opportunities.

3. The need or urgency for another National Park has not been demonstrated. There are available at the present time 9.7 million acres of National Forest lands and 4.9 million acres of private tree farms in Washington for recreational use.

4. No study or other examination of either the immediate or potential economic and social impact of the proposals in S. 1321 as compared with the existing management plans, has been made.

5. The enactment of S. 1321 in advance of the report of the National Public Lands Review Commission on completion of the mineral survey being conducted in the area by the U.S. Geological Survey would be premature and highly questionable. Eighteen months to two years delay in anticipation of these reports would inflict no hardship or penalty.

6. Estimates as to the amount of commercial timber which would be locked up in the area encompassed by the proposals of S. 1321 vary. A conservative figure places the total at 38,388 acres containing 959.7 million B/F of lumber. Thomas F. Mitchell, President of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation has publicly testified that 5 billion B/F of commerical timber would be made unavailable, adding that 4.0 billion B/F of timber is locked up in the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

7. The unstable conditions that now exist throughout the world are creating a threat to the continuation of the importation of certain strategic metals. This condition is likewise intensified by the fact that some governments are leaning toward the appropriation of our mining operations in their areas. Therefore the mining industry in the United States is being forced to step up production in existing mines and to search for new ore bodies. The North Cascades Area is a potential source of new ores and the area should be left open, not only for seeking out new ore bodies, but permitted to operate in those areas where ore in economic quantities has been found available. At the present time there are 97

patented mining claims and 5,250 unpatented mining claims in the North Cascades Area.

8. In the opinion of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce there is nothing incompatible between sound forest and land management and retention of recreation and scenic beauty. A contrary view is expressed by many persons, lacking knowledge or information as to the character of present day forest and land management practices.

Senator JORDAN. Our next witness will be Bill Hagenstein. You have copies of your statement?

STATEMENT OF W. D. HAGENSTEIN, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. I just have a brief statement, Senator, and I am going to give it to the reporter when I am through. It is written out in hand, and my handwriting is very illegible so I am going to talk slowly and distinctly. I am sorry that Senator Jackson was called out for a minute because I was the one that spoke from the audience a moment ago when there was some discussion during the testimony of Richard Junk with respect to whether or not it was the intention of the Forest Service to really make inventories of the resources in this primitive area, and I am going to refer just a little bit to my statement, and I want to expand on it extemporaneously if I may, Senator.

Senator JORDAN. Very good.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Senator Jordan and Congressman Foley, my name is W. D. Hagenstein and I reside in Portland, Oreg. I am executive vice president, Industrial Forestry Association. Having appeared before your committee at its first hearing on S. 1321 at Washington, D.C., on April 24, 1967, I only want to supplement that statement briefly.

First, while I have some hesitancy about entering into your numbers game, you people don't understand what I am talking about, because at Mount Vernon on Friday when Senator Bible was conducting the hearing, Senators Jackson and Moss were there, and there got to be a little bit of an argument about what some of the numbers on timber volumes meant. Thus my hesitancy about getting into your numbers game. I believe, however, that someone should try to straighten out the record on timber volumes in the areas already withdrawn or being considered for various withdrawals under S. 1321.

Senator Jackson seemed to attach some significance to the timber volume in the North Cascades during questioning of Sedro Woolley and Mayor William O. Pearson at both Washington, D.C., last month and at Mount Vernon last Saturday, and by asking Outdoor Recreation Bureau Director E. C. Crafts for some statistics which he read into the record at Mount Vernon. Senator Jackson, I was just telling Senator Jordan about the numbers game at Mount Vernon, and I felt that he wouldn't understand what I was talking about so I explained it to him. Of course you know what I am referring to; the question of Mayor Pearson on the timber volumes.

Senator JACKSON. Right. And I understand that Mr. Greeley and the representative of the Georgia-Pacific Co. and Dr. Crafts had an opportunity to hold a brief conference after the meeting. They are going to have a meeting later on to get into this whole question of numbers so we can get something specific. I raised the question, as you know, and I think we ought to get the facts as best we can. He used the figure, that is the Georgia-Pacific representative, as I recollect, of 5 billion board feet. Now we have had added to that today the possibility of

it being 10 billion board feet, so I think I quite agree with you. We ought to get the facts and we certainly will before anything is done.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. I just want to address one or two remarks along this line, and I will be through.

I just want to say as one professional forester who has lived, worked in and studied the North Cascades, I would like to suggest that no one can tell you accurately how much timber there is in the area because no one has ever made an intensive survey to find out. Also, because of the overlapping of the boundaries of the various withdrawals, the areas reviewed by the North Cascades study team, the areas variously proposed for park, recreation area, wilderness area and additions to previously established wilderness, it is practically impossible for anyone to understand this statistical mess in oral presentation at a hearing. Besides this built-in confusion, a further complication is the utterly unrealistic resource inventory data the Government has on the whole North Cascades. Inasmuch as the former Glacier Peak Limited Area and the North Cascades Primitive Area were temporarily withdrawn from development and management 35 years ago, everyone knows that the Forest Service has never inventoried their timber resources or timber growing potential as intensively as the national forest areas outside their boundaries. Now, Senator, while you were out, I mentioned that I spoke from the audience a moment ago with respect to the primitive areas, and now that you are here, I would like to just make one comment on the primitive classification.

Under the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, when an area of a national park is set aside as primitive, it is with the intention, and the regulations so state, for study as to its ultimate use, and as an inventory is made of all resources on the area, then an administrative judgment is made that some of the area would be recommended as classification as wild or wilderness, depending on the area, and you know the differential there. If the study indicates that the highest and best uses of the area might be something else that it be put back into regular national park land. So that the point that you raised a little bit earlier today that once they put it into primitive, that didn't mean it was forever more that it be primitive. It was only a temporary classification pending an inventory and study as to what its ultimate best use and value would be.

Senator JACKSON. And I am going a step further to state that it was my understanding, out of the study team report, that they came to the resolution, based on their findings, that it would be withheld from timber cutting. At least that has been the position that the Forest Service is taking up to now, and that is the position that I think that Mr. Greeley has maintained. He is not here now, so again we will, in fairness to him, ask that a statement be put in the record.

(See p. 551.)

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. I think it would be desirable to get a clarification exactly how the Forest Service would proceed in the classification of a primitive area, and what their intention was thereafter.

Senator JACKSON. All I was saying is that it is my understanding that the official Forest Service position has been that this area was set aside as primitive way back in 1931, it was their intention as of the time the study team report was completed that this be se aside for no further timber use.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Well, of course, they could do that under the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964, as a matter of fact they are obliged between 1964 and 1974——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). It is in here to do that——

Mr. HAGENSTEN (interrupting). That is right, the Wilderness Act itself says the same procedure that there shall be an adequate inventory made before the recommendation is made to you gentlemen in the Congress as to whether or not that area shall be added to the wilderness system or not. And that is the point I really want to make here, is that I maintain that neither the North Cascades Study Team nor any other agency of the Federal Government to date has really made an adequate inventory of the whole North Cascades area.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I don't think there is any dispute of that. The Forest Service takes the position that for these high Alpine areas that they are not going to make an inventory of the timber because there is no intention of making that available for logging purposes. Now this is——

Mr. HAGENSTEIN (interrupting). We are not talking about all high Alpine country, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. I realize that.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. You are really making my case for me now, the consideration of this bill seriously is really premature until we do have an adequate inventory of all the resources to determine what the best use is for all of the people of all of the country.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I don't agree with you on your conclusion, because the Forest Service takes the position that regardless of the inventory they are not going to make this available for timber cutting. That is all I know. We will ask Mr. Greely to submit a statement on it.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Well, let me finish my little statement here.

Senator JACKSON. That was his statement during the lunch hour.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Well I would rather have him state his own piece rather than to have someone interpret what he said, because I wasn't privileged to be there.

Let me just finish making my point here, and I will get out of your hair. The thing I really object to as a professional forester, you gentlemen of the committee sometimes talk continually about logging and timber cutting, but you never talk about forestry, as though you don't realize that some of these lands really have a real potential from now on through the growing of timber and the continuing harvesting of it. Now that is one thing that I think many of the witnesses before this committee have been derelict in not recognizing that there is a lot more to forestry than merely the harvesting of timber, and that the purpose of my profession is to provide the people of this country with an adequate timber supply through the use of that land which is most suitable for forestry for that purpose.

Now some of the lands that are in question in the North Cascades in my professional opinion are more suitable for forestry and all the benefits that come from it than for the single use of some of the recreational aspects alone, and that is the point I want to make, and why I think you need to have much more adequate inventory of the area in question before you and the Congress finally decide what shall be the ultimate disposition and long-term use of these lands.

Senator JACKSON. I agree that we need to have better information, and the Forest Service admits it of the timber available in the areas that they feel should be made available for timber cutting. They don't even have that.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Well, more than that, Senator, the potential of the land for growing successful crops of timber.

Senator JACKSON. In the areas that could be——

Mr. HAGENSTEIN (interrupting). You don't know what you're talking about.

Senator JACKSON. Well, you were getting into a pretty costly business if you are going to insist that they have a complete inventory in areas that they themselves feel should not ever be made available for timber cutting. I don't want to go on any further on this but——

Mr. HAGENSTEIN (interrupting). Mr. Chairman, just one last point.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. With the amount of money proposed to be spent for the acquisition of private lands in the bill, you could make an inventory of an area 50 times as large and really determine once and for all which is the highest and best use of this land and whether it is usable for forestry or not, and I think that Congress has a responsibility to direct it.

Senator JACKSON. Let me ask you this question. To your knowledge has any top official in the Forest Service indicated that they feel it is necessary to make a complete timber inventory of everything that they have?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Well, I don't think that the Forest Service is talking much about this bill right now, or any of the area in question. Are you talking generally or in specific terms?

Senator JACKSON. I am talking about this specific matter. At any time have they ever suggested that they need to make a cruise and an inventory of everything that they have available, right up to the top Alpine peaks?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Well, Senator, with respect to the land that is clearly land and has a possibility of contributing more than one thing to society, I think the answer to that would be "Yes." You can't cook something unless you know what is in the pantry. You can't manage land unless you know what resources exist. And we are dedicated here to the management of land for all purposes, including recreation, including esthetics, but you have to inventory these lands in order to determine how best to do this.

Senator JACKSON. May I ask again the question, has any top official in the Forest Service indicated to you that in their judgment it is necessary that they take an inventory of every bit of timber within the North Cascades area now in the national forest?

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Well, you are asking me when I stopped beating my wife, and the answer is "No."

Senator JACKSON. Well no, I am not. They have made this clear over and over again, to me, that they have never, nor are they now or heretofore, advocating that they make a cruise of every bit of timber in the Okanogan National Forest, Mount Baker National Forest, and Snoqualmie National Forest.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. Well, if our Federal officials are derelict in their duty to society by not recommending that the area be adequately inventoried, as a citizen, as a professional forester, I would like to recommend that we do.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I am just trying to keep the record straight as best I can.

Mr. HAGENSTEIN. I appreciate very much having an opportunity to make a statement. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF W. D. HAGENSTEIN, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND, OREG.

Having appeared before your Committee at its first hearing on S. 1321 at Washington, D.C. on April 24, 1967, I only want to supplement that statement briefly.

First, while I have some hesitancy about entering into your "numbers" game, someone should try to straighten out the record on timber volumes in the area already withdrawn or being considered for various withdrawals under S. 1321. You seemed to attach some significance to the timber volumes in the North Cascades during questioning of Sedro-Woolley Mayor William O. Pearson at both Washington, D.C. last month and at Mt. Vernon last Saturday and by asking Outdoor Recreation Bureau Director E. C. Crafts for some statistics which he read into the record at Mt. Vernon. As one professional forester who has lived, worked in and studied the North Cascades, I would like to suggest that no one can tell you accurately how much timber is in the area because no one has ever made an intensive survey to find out. Also, because of the overlapping of the boundaries of the various withdrawals, the area reviewed by the North Cascades Study Team, and areas variously proposed for park, recreation area, wilderness area and additions to previously established wilderness, it is practically impossible for anyone to understand this statistical mess in oral presentation at a hearing.

Besides this built-in confusion, a further complication is the utterly unrealistic resource inventory data the Government has on the whole North Cascades. Inasmuch as the former Glacier Peak Limited Area and the North Cascade Primitive Area were temporarily withdrawn from development and management 35 years ago, everyone knows that the Forest Service has never inventoried their timber resources or timber growing potential as intensively as the National Forest areas outside their boundaries.

You will note I have emphasized "timber growing potential." I do this purposefully because throughout your hearings hardly anyone has talked about forestry—only logging and timber cutting. So more meaningful than talking about the inventory of timber as though that resource were a one time thing, before any action is taken on this bill, we need to know the timber growing potential of the North Cascades Area, as well as the potential for every other resource. This would be in spirit with the intent of the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior when they charged the North Cascade Study Team "to determine the management and administration . . . that will best serve the public interest."

To make proposals that ignore all the contributions the North Cascades can make forever to the American people is premature in my judgement until all the resources of the area have been intensively studied. To talk about and try to guess how much timber here in the North Cascades is academic. As Dean Bethel said here this morning you can't make decisions in a vacuum.

Gentlemen, I maintain we don't know enough about the North Cascades yet to make a decision now for their future management and use.

Senator JACKSON. Dr. William Baldwin?

VOICE. He is not present.

Senator JACKSON. You may advise him his statement will be placed in the record if he will leave it with the committee, or if he will mail it into Washington by June 15.

VOICE. Thank you, he will.

Senator JACKSON. Dr. Frank Kells?

VOICE. The same is true.

Senator JACKSON. Would you so advise him?

VOICE. Yes, I will.

Senator JACKSON. Dr. Donald Fager?

STATEMENT OR DR. DONALD FAGER, EAST WENATCHEE

Dr. FAGER. Senator Jackson and the committee, I want to thank you and the committee for the privilige of appearing before you to make the following statement. In the interest of brevity, I wholeheartedly

support the statement made by Brock Evans, northwest conservation representative of the Sierra Club, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs before this committee in Seattle, Wash., on May 25, 1967.

In addition, I would like to make two comments. My endorsement for the proposal for the North Cascades National Park strongly recommends the immediate designation in accordance with the 1964 Wilderness Act of all presently roadless areas within the proposed park for inclusion within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Any invasions of the core wilderness of the proposed national park within either the Picket Range area or the Eldorado Peaks area would drastically interfere with the wilderness preservation purposes of this legislation. I would like to reemphasize that the national park proposal has been developed and advocated by conservationists as a means of providing the best protection of these wilderness lands and preventing their destruction.

A very personal note, if you please, centers about two of the most scenic and enjoyable months of the year in our North Cascades, September and October. With the promise of a population explosion, I for one would enjoy an area in our North Cascades which is restricted to hunting with a gun.

Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Dr. Fager, we appreciate having your comments.

Mr. H. A. Foss?

STATEMENT OF H. A. FOSS, YAKIMA, WASH.

Mr. Foss. Thank you, Senator.

I have a statement for Mr. John Adams who had to leave.

Senator JACKSON. His statement will be included in the record at the end of your statement.

Mr. Foss. O.K.; thank you, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. That is Mr. Ezra John Adams, is it?

Mr. Foss. Yes.

My name is Hal Foss, I represent the Cascadians, an outdoor club made up of approximately 100 members, most of whom live in the Yakima and Kittitas County areas of eastern Washington. Our organization was formed in 1921 with its primary purpose the preservation of the esthetic and environmental qualities that we were, and are blessed with. Our present goals are the same.

I will skip some of these things and hit just the highlights. We have studied all of the serious proposals put forth by many dedicated groups and individuals. They have noted the points which they consider significant, both strong and weak, as far as an adequate protection of the North Cascades is concerned. They are alarmed at the tremendous flaw in the Wilderness bill of 1964 which would allow an open pit mine to be dug in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area opening the door for water and air pollution in addition to the ravaged mountain scenery.

The Cascadians are very cognizant of statements and activities made by opponents of proper protection of our dwindling national areas.

This paid ad appeared in the Yakima Daily Republic on May 27, 1967.

Less than 1% of the people will ever use the North Cascades National Park

But if you're part of the other 99% of us who aren't experienced mountaineers, this is what the proposed half-million-acre park will mean to you:

NO DRIVING There will be no roads constructed in the high country. The only way you'll be able to see it will be on foot.

NO SKIING Without roads, there'll be no way to develop much-needed ski areas in this deep snow country.

NO HUNTING Hunting is prohibited in National Parks.

NO HIGH COUNTRY RESORTS Aunt Emma from Boston won't be able to spend the night in this beautiful area.

NO WEEKEND TRAILERS OR CAMPERS No roads will be built into the high country.

Of course, the park won't lock out all the people. Climbers tired of Everest or the Matterhorn will find the area a challenge.

If you think the North Cascades should be kept open to all the people under the efficient management of the U.S. Forest Service, make your views known. Write or wire your U.S. Representative or Senator. Or, better yet, attend Senator Jackson's hearing, Monday, May 29th, at 9:00 A.M. in the main ballroom of the Cascadian Hotel in Wenatchee.

1. According to a 1963 study of over 4½ million recreationists in the North Cascade region, only 12,000 used the wilderness areas.

2. Senators: Warren G. Magnuson, Henry M. Jackson, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Representatives: 1st District Thomas M. Foley, 2nd District Lloyd Meeds, 3rd District Julia Butler Hansen, 4th District Catherine May, 5th District Thomas S. Foley, 6th District Floyd V. Hicks, 7th District Brock Adams.

OUTDOORS UNLIMITED, Inc.
R. Riley Johnsen, President
410 Larsen Building
Yakima, Washington
1114 Norton Building
Seattle, Washington

Outdoors Unlimited is an organization of over 20,000 Washington State citizens — individuals and representatives of sportsmen's clubs, skiers' groups, chambers of commerce, recreation groups and the grange — interested in working today to conserve tomorrow's recreation.

It is a little confusing to me that the heading says "Less than 1 percent of the people will ever use the North Cascades National Park." I would assume that that is 1 percent of the people of the United States, but that comes close to 2 million people in a 3- or 4-month season, so that isn't too bad as far as usage, although I don't think they intended that. Furthermore, further in the statement it says: "Climbers tired of Everest or the Matterhorn will find the area a challenge." I will comment on that. The Cascadians, as part of a community project offered to lead mountain climbing novices to the top of the second highest peak in the State. Some 500 people signed up, 362 started the climb, and 183 made it to the summit under miserable conditions of 40- to 50-mile-per-hour winds and 27-degree temperatures. The youngest climber was 8 years old, the oldest was 69. One gentleman in his sixties hitchhiked and walked 80 miles to participate. About 25 percent were women and girls. Outside of 35 experienced leaders, these people were novices in every sense of the word.

This certainly contradicts the often-heard statement that only wealthy people and superior physical specimens can utilize our Cascade Mountains, or that bored retirees of the Matterhorn and Mount Everest will be the only users.

Considering the previous information and studies of the various proposals, the Cascadians believe that the one offered by the North Cascades Conservation Council offers the most realistic and satisfactory solution to the future of the North Cascades.

We suggest that the necessary legal protection be given to this area as soon as possible and not be buried in committee as an earlier witness requested. Everything that can be said by any person or group with any point of view has been said many times.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to testify.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Foss, did you want this ad included with your statement?

Mr. Foss. Yes; I do, please.

Senator JACKSON. Right. Do you have any comments on the ad. Your statement just refers to the ad, but that is all.

Mr. Foss. Well, frankly it is confusing. I would prefer that whoever made up the ad would make a comment, but I don't know whether any of those people are here. Like I say, it says "Less than 1 percent of the people will ever use a North Cascades National Park." Well, like I say, that probably represents 2 million if the population is 200 million, then, of course, I did refer to this item, "Of course the park won't lock out all the people. Climbers tired of Everest or the Matterhorn will find the area a challenge." Referring to common people in the Yakima area, I don't think they are any more uncommon than people any place else, we found a way to get all ages to the top in a rather interesting weekend.

Senator JACKSON. Dr. Goldsworthy?

Dr. GOLDSWORTHY. For the record, I wonder if it can be clarified whether you meant for the N.3C. proposal, the one in 1963, or the amendments that we proposed to the bill? I am not clear on that.

Mr. Foss. The amendments to the bill, Dr. Goldsworthy.

Dr. GOLDSWORTHY. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Foss. We appreciate having your statement.

(The full statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HAL FOSS, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CASCADIANS, YAKIMA, WASH.

I represent the Cascadians, an outdoor club made up of approximately 100 members, most of whom live in the Yakima and Kittitas County areas of eastern Washington. Our organization was formed in 1921 with the primary purpose the preservation of the esthetic and environmental qualities that we were, and are blessed with. Our present goals are the same.

The Cascadians participated in the battle to make the Glacier Peak Wilderness area more than just rock and ice. They are now working to preserve other areas of spectacular natural beauty in the state. They are vitally concerned with preservation of clean and adequate watersheds. And they are intensely interested in the protection of the scenic North Cascades in their own natural pristine condition.

They have studied all of the serious proposals put forth by many dedicated groups and individuals. They have noted the points which they consider significant, both strong and weak, as far as an adequate protection of the North Cascades is concerned.

They are alarmed at the tremendous flaw in the Wilderness Bill of 1964 which would allow an open pit mine to be dug in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area opening the door for water and air pollution in addition to the ravaged mountain scenery.

They are aware of the increase in population, especially in the Northwest, and with the increased leisure, income and mobility of the American people. They also know these people expect and deserve more in life than asphalt, exhaust, fumes and pollution.

The Cascadians are very cognizant of the statements and activities made by opponents of proper protection of our dwindling national areas. This paid ad appeared in the Yakima Daily Republic on May 27, 1967.

It is ironic that such an ad would appear in the Yakima area when you consider an event involving large numbers of people from Yakima, rugged back country, and personal activity—occurred in Central Washington last year—and is about to happen again this summer.

The Cascadians, as part of a Community project, offered to lead mountain climbing novices to the top of the second highest peak in the State. Some 500 people signed up; 362 started the climb and 183 made it to the summit under miserable conditions of 50 to 40 mile per hour winds and 27 degree temperatures. The youngest climber was eight years old and the oldest was 69. One gentleman in his 60's hitchhiked and walked 80 miles to participate. About 25 per cent were women and girls. Outside of 35 experienced leaders these people were novices in every sense of the word.

This certainly contradicts the often heard statement that only wealthy people and superior physical specimens can utilize our Cascade mountains—or that bored retirees of the Matterhorn and Mt. Everest will be the only users.

Actually serious studies indicate over a million and a half visitors will be visiting this new park shortly after the North Cross State Highway is completed.

Considering the previous information and studies of the various proposals the Cascadians believe that the one offered by the North Cascades Conservation Council offers the most realistic and satisfactory solution to the future of the North Cascades.

We suggest that the necessary legal protection be given to this area as soon as possible and not be "buried in committee" as an earlier witness requested. Everything that can be said by any person or group with any point of view has been said many times.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our views.

STATEMENT OF EZRA JOHN ADAMS, YAKIMA, WASH.

My name is John Adams, I represent myself. I work as a maintenance man for a firm in Yakima, Washington. My hobby is amateur radio commonly known as a ham operator. According to the accounts of some of the people opposing the creation of a National Park in the North Cascades, only rich people and strong athletic type people can utilize our mountains.

I know from experience that this is simply not true, these natural areas can be used by anyone with normal health and motivation.

Last summer I helped with a Yakima Community project which involved hundreds of novices to the top of Mount Adams, the second highest peak in the state, also a wilderness area. I was in communication with local hams and all the news media in the Yakima area from the summit for four hours as the 183 came and went. These people were young and old, men, women, kids, from nine years to sixty-seven.

They were all cold and tired but none were any different than any other as far as the experience was concerned. All made the summit on their own two legs. I have seen many of these people since and all have told me what a great experience that they had. Many are now regular hikers and many are looking forward to the second community climb of Mount Adams.

I expect to be there myself. With people like these climbing, climbing under conditions they did, the North Cascades National Park would be no problem for the common citizen, the only problem is—will these natural places be available for those people of the future who will not be afraid to use their legs in the manner intended.

If the North Cascades region is protected as suggested by the North Cascades Conservation Council, I feel a great service will be done for the young and old of the future.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Senator JACKSON. The next witness will be Mr. Lea Brown.

STATEMENT OF LEA S. BROWN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, APPLEATCHEE RIDERS, WENATCHEE, WASH.

Mr. BROWN. I would like to point out the stand taken by the horsemen of this area. My name is Lea Brown and I'm a member of the Appleatchee Riders of this city. It is one of the largest horse clubs in the State, membership totaling 200 families.

Sometime in the past, this club voted in favor of the national recreational area managed by the Forest Service. This stand has not been refuted. Regardless of how this is finally set up, we would like a few of our thoughts recorded. Naturally, we want this fine area open to the horsemen.

It is quite obvious that this area lends itself to extensive travel by people using horses and we would hate to see this privilege jeopardized in any way. The horsemen of this area naturally want to know if the trails and campsites are going to be maintained and kept up to their present standards.

This area is open from all sides and people traveling will naturally want to go all the way through. Would there be any difficulty in doing this? Would it be necessary on some of these high trails to report in and report out again? What brings the horsemen to this wonderful country besides its beauty and challenge? Hunting and fishing go hand in hand with this part of traveling by horses and our groups are interested in seeing that hunting and fishing are held to the high level at which they now exist.

Gentlemen, it is the sincere desire of the horsemen of this area that regardless of what happens they will still be privileged to use this fine area of recreation.

Senator JACKSON. Bill Wood?

STATEMENT OF BILL WOOD, WENATCHEE, WASH.

Mr. WOOD. Senator Jackson and Members of the Committee, my name is Bill Wood, and I am a local college student. I have lived in Stehekin and attended school there. I am of the generation for whom you wish to preserve this area by creating a national park, yet you

now propose to condemn the North Cascades to the same fate as Yellowstone and Yosemite, that of compressing the mass of visiting humanity into the Stehekin Valley and similar approaches that comprise only 5 percent of the proposed park area, thereby destroying their current state of natural wilderness. I refer you to a picture of the Yosemite Valley in the July 1966 issue of the National Geographic—I couldn't run off 15 copies of this.

Senator JACKSON. We will just refer to it by reference in the record. Of course we can't put the picture in.

Mr. WOOD. Well, they say a picture is worth a thousand words.

Senator JACKSON. Well, you can refer to it in your statement by page number, so it will be available for anyone doing research.

Mr. WOOD. This picture clearly illustrates how tourists descend en masse and then, unable to disperse throughout the thousands of rugged acres, remain in one dense and destructive horde.

It is obvious that the majority of tourists never leave the beaten path. My father and I have made many 2-week trips into the Cascades and would see no one until we returned to the trampled trail.

This is deviating from my printed statement, but I notice you were being criticized in regard to the Kennecott Copper problem. I am for preservation, and I don't believe the open pit is exactly the ideal type of mine, but it must be said that Kennecott Copper was in the Glacier Peak area before it became a wilderness area and didn't come in there afterward just to make trouble In fact the area in which they are in is known as Miner's Ridge, indicating that this has been a mining area for many, many years.

I believe that since you will be faced with this problem later, although not in connection with the national park, you might investigate a solution similar to that initiated by the Anaconda Co. in the successful landscaping and naturalization program of their immense open pit mine in Arizona. This is described in the April 1967 issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal.

The U.S. Forest Service can continue to preserve the current wilderness nature of the North Cascades. The park would preserve nothing that nature has not already done by its ruggedness, but instead it would destroy the beautiful wilderness valleys that lead into the Cascades.

The Cascades will preserve themselves, but the Stehekin Valley cannot.

Senator JACKSON. I noticed in your statement, you refer to the Stehekin area, I take it, in the second paragraph, "Yet, in doing so you will deny me the right to inherit my parents' property." You have heard the statement earlier by——

Mr. WOOD (interrupting). Yes, I had; that is why I crossed it out, as it had been clarified.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Wood. We appreciate having your statement.

Carl Fugitt?

STATEMENT OF CARL FUGITT, PRESIDENT, WENATCHEE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. FUGITT. Senator Jackson, Senator Jordan, Congressman Foley, members of the committee, I would like to thank you very much for the opportunity of being here this afternoon. I am Carl Fugitt, presi-

dent of the Wenatchee Sportsmen's Association comprising some 200 members dedicated to furthering better hunting and fishing, not only here in north-central Washington, but in the entire State of Washington, as well. As you can tell, we are definitely against a proposed national park in the North Cascades area. Not just because we avidly pursue the recreation of hunting and fishing, but because we feel the welfare of the State of Washington in economic growth and outdoor recreation will be greatly restricted, should an area this vast, over 500,000 acres, be set aside for the enjoyment of a few instead of the many. To eliminate hunting, skiing, logging, mining, and commercial development, plus other interests in an area this large, that serves the entire population of the Northwest is unthinkable. For almost 60 years now, the personnel administering this North Cascades area have come to know every trail and lake, every mountain and valley intimately. They know far better than anyone else the things that must be accomplished to provide the widest possible use of the North Cascades for the benefit of everyone. Must we lose this tremendous amount of knowledge and the facilities it has made available to the public over the years? We feel this would be a grave mistake and could serve no useful purpose.

To make the North Cascades area under consideration into a national park would mean having to bring in a complete new group of people to administer the area, a group of people who at the most, would have only a fundamental knowledge of the area, its problems, and its people. Why, when it can only incur considerable expense to the American public, must we have a duplication of personnel and equipment in an area that has been capably administered for over 50 years, an area that has been groomed very carefully to meet the many demands of a rapidly expanding, mobile American public. In the North Cascades area, we already have the administrative policy that preserves the scenic beauty for the future, yet offers realistic opportunity for recreational and commercial development to benefit the largest segment of our population. This expensive duplication of personnel and equipment to give the public what we already have, we feel could not possibly be warranted, and in the realm of business would be considered a bad investment. The North Cascades area under consideration can best serve the interests of the people, the State of Washington, and the United States by being administered only as a national recreation area.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Fugitt. I appreciate having your comment.

Laurence Mellergaard?

STATEMENT OF LAURENCE MELLERGAARD, REPRESENTING THE WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST

Mr. MELLERGAARD. Senator Jackson and committee, I am Laurence Mellergaard from Kittitas County, and represent the Wenatchee Nation Forest—or the permittees of the Wenatchee National Forest in Kittitas County.

We definitely believe in the multiple use of the national forest.

Personally, I have grazed on the national forest since 1922 and seen many changes in the area from what it is now, a real plentiful grazing area, with abundant forests.

We therefore feel that the Forest Service has done a commendable job in managing our national forests, including recreational areas as well as facilities.

We definitely feel that Senate bill 1321 should be defeated and that our God-given resources should be used for the benefit of the people and not for a favored few.

I thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Mellergaard.

Mr. MELLERGAARD. Sorry I couldn't read my own writing.

Senator JACKSON. That is all right, I find that I run into that trouble myself every now and then.

Thanks very much.

Mr. Perry Williams?

STATEMENT OF PERRY WILLIAMS, GINGKO MINERAL SOCIETY

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman and committee, I am from the Gingko Mineral Society, a rock-hounding organization, and just at the last minute, noticed, they told me to get down and lobby for our hobby, so that is why I am here.

Senator JACKSON. OK.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And I haven't my paper with me, I am getting it okayed by the American federation so I can give you a larger number.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. You can submit a full statement. Get it in by June 15, if you will, because we must begin the task of printing the record.

Mr. WILLIAMS. We have 70 members here in this town, and I am a federation director for a little less than 10,000 of the Northwest federation, and we are opposed to as big a park as you have contemplated, and although we have enjoyed other national parks, but we don't see a need for such a big one, because we are collectors and we like to climb a peak and bring back a crystal, and when we are in a national park, you can't carry out a pine cone, so we would like to have that park shaved down. I would say, the way we would look at it, the amount of need for it, if there is a group, large enough group that requires a big cut of that, if the mountain climbers are large enough, give them a pretty good slice, if the other people are in the majority, I think that you should cut it down, do it the American way, I think, and we have run across the country and we have utilized all these Forest Service campgrounds and had real good luck with complying with them and hardly ever used the national parks. We go there to take pictures, and we have all hobbies, we hunt and fish and take pictures, mountain climb, and it is a cross section of all the hobbies, what we do. I even tried to collect coins—modern ones, but we would like to go on record as, if you have to have a park up there, cut it down to the Alpine Peak areas, if you would cut down a lot of logging up where I live, why we would have a scarce population, as I live within a half a mile of the Forest Service on each side of me, I live on a mountain stream, the Entiat River, and I really enjoy the outcountry, but I don't believe that it should be locked up.

Senator JACKSON. Congressman Foley?

Congressman FOLEY. Could you tell me what restrictions presently exist on taking specimens out of wilderness areas?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I used to be a Scout leader, and I heard them mention that a national park, if they set aside a special campground for the boys—well when I took the boys out, we had to cut a few trees to build a platform and build fires.

Congressman FOLEY. I wanted you to tell us, if you would, isn't there a restriction on the number of pounds of mineral or rock specimens that you can take out of a wilderness area?

Mr. WILLIAMS. There is a restriction on gathering petrified wood on Government land. There is petrified wood legislation, but on minerals, I don't know.

Senator JACKSON. Congressman Foley's question was directed to the situation in wilderness areas.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Oh, in wilderness? I wouldn't know for sure about wilderness, but what I was speaking about was the national parks. When I was in Yellowstone I saw them shaking the boys down for pine cones and of course that might be the forerunner of telling them that none of the boys who have made the penitentiary over there went through the Scouts. Maybe that it is, if it is illegal, they cut them off.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Williams.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, I will send you in my paper.

Senator JACKSON. Do that, if you will, and get it in by the 15th of June if you would.

Mr. Ray Ballo?

STATEMENT OF RAY BALLO, DIRECTOR, CHELAN FALLS ROD & GUN CLUB

Mr. BALLO. Senator Jackson and committee, I am Ray Ballo, director of the Chelan Falls Rod & Gun Club, with a membership of 85.

We are opposed to the creation of another national park in the Cascades.

Whereas the upper Lake Chelan, and that area lying in the northwesterly direction up the Stehekin Valley, has within its confines some of the finest big game hunting and sport fishing anywhere, and it would be next to criminal to include it in any prospective national park.

No. 2, whereas the Washington State Game Department in conjunction with the U.S. Forest Service have developed a very fine comprehensive plan for maintaining this very fine hunting and fishing area which in no way can possibly interfere with other outdoor users of enjoying this beautiful primitive area in any manner than what they may wish.

No. 3, whereas to lock up this beautiful area for use of a selfish few is a denial of the hunter and the fisherman's right to enjoy the great outdoors in its manner to him that is also right.

No. 4, whereas we have observed how national parks do not practice conservation of wildlife, but by their foolish management allowed much game to die of malnutrition and hunger, when they could have been allowing the available animals to be harvested, thereby doing away with the wanton destruction of much wild game by hunters each year, for example the national park management of deer and elk in the Olympic National Park and Yellowstone National Park.

No. 5, whereas the U.S. Forest Service in its concept of multiple-use of forest lands with mining, selective timber, harvest of timber, hunting, fishing, natural hiking, and actually practicing the true conservation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Chelan Falls Rod & Gun Club, That there be no change made in the management of this area and that they are justly opposed to the creation of another national park within the boundaries of the State of Washington. We thereby wish that the U.S. Forest Service be retained as the custodian of this beautiful primitive area at the head of our Lake Chelan.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

Mr. BALLO. I have one further statement.

I have been a resident of the State of Washington quite a number of years, 55 to be exact. I have been brought up by my father into the Cascades, climbed on some of these peaks that some of the Sierra people have climbed, and I do enjoy the outdoors.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Ballo, we appreciate having your statement.

Mr. Henry A. Rilett?

STATEMENT OF HENRY A. RILETT, BRIDGEPORT, WASH.

Mr. RILETT. Ladies and gentlemen, and Senator Jackson.

Senator JACKSON. You may be seated, Mr. Rilett, if you wish.

Mr. RILETT. I would rather stand up.

Senator JACKSON. All right, you may stand. Fix the microphone for him.

Mr. RILETT. I came into this State in 1907. I was brought into the United States in 1893, made a citizen in 1897, and I come west in 1907.

Senator JACKSON. You were born in Canada?

Mr. RILETT. I was born in Canada, yes, sir, in Ontario, and I come out here expecting to get a homestead that was good and have a home that I could own. I was trying to buy land and the price and the interest would eat you up. There was quite a scrap in the east over that, but no matter what they did they couldn't get it better than that, and I understood, when I took a homestead, that they couldn't take it away from me. So I finally found out that they could tax it away from you. I took some land, I figured they couldn't raise the valuation on, couldn't file it, and took the stock grazing homestead. What makes me more interested now, after I tried to preserve the grass and hold it, there would come a hard time when I had to leave and take care of mother, and when I came back there were about six or eight deer staying in there. They was making it their home, so I thought: "Well, I will help them, I won't hurt them." I could ride by them with a saddle horse, and they wouldn't even get up.

I went over to Grand Coulee one trip. It happened to be deer season, and I wasn't expecting them, Douglas County wouldn't allow any hunting, but they had opened it up, and allowed them to hunt, and I didn't know it. They went in there and slaughtered a whole bunch of them. Well, that kind of hurt me. I have never killed but one deer in my life and I am not interested in killing deer. I would rather buy

one and keep it than to go the other way, but I understand you can't own one in the State of Washington. That was my understanding, and if that is the case——

Senator JACKSON (interrupting). That may be.

Mr. RILETT. I could never own one, see, so all I can do is to help protect myself and the wild animals that are left, and see that they get a fair show. Now, a lot of people don't figure that the animal knows anything. I tell you the animal is smarter than some of the men. They have studied it. I have seen them.

I had two horses when I went to the coast in 1919, two 2-year-old colts, and I just let two cars pass me, and then they would cross to the other side of the road and they would let two come back, and then they would go back and they policed that way across the coast until I got to Snohomish, that same thing all the way through. I don't know how they got it unless they learned it themselves. I figure that a lot of these animals know more than we do, so I would like to see them protected so that we get protection and the animals get protection in the future.

If there is any way I don't know how we can do it, because I have studied this situation. I took law to protect myself. I put everything under what I called capitalist laws, to protect myself. They couldn't find me and they couldn't get it, and when the Government wanted the land at Grand Coulee, a couple of lots I had, the Government lawyer in Spokane says: "The Government just takes it," "All right," I said. I knew they couldn't take it, and they didn't take it either. They had to notify me to come in there, and I was the last one that settled on that land in the Grand Coulee between the Grand Coulee and Coulee City, and I had to go in there and make out the papers and I told him, the lawyer before, that I had everything there fixed up, and that left it so this is the last one. You might say this was likely my last scrap, but I accidentally got into this and I am willing to stay through it and do all I can to help to protect the animals and stuff that is in there.

Senator JACKSON. I take it you are opposed to hunting in these Federal areas?

Mr. RILETT. I am not opposed to hunting, but I don't want to hunt myself; see what I mean?

Senator JACKSON. Yes, I understand. You personally are opposed to hunting?

Mr. RILETT. Personally opposed to hunting, yes.

Senator JACKSON. But you don't object that the right be given to others?

Mr. RILETT. That part of it I leave with the officers we put in charge to try to take care of it. I tell you if they can't handle it, and they are a good deal like a deal that I heard a long time ago.Two fellows got in an argument and they talked about using judgment and finally that one says: "Why, you ain't got no judgment." "Well," he says, "I ought to have. I never used any."

Senator JACKSON. Well, I guess you have made a real contribution to the hearing.

Mr. RILETT. I want to be a good citizen, and I haven't joined any other organizations.

Senator JACKSON. The only organization you belong to is the United States?

Mr. RILETT. I belong as a citizen of the United States.

Senator JACKSON. How old are you, Mr. Rilett?

Mr. RILETT. I am 87.

Senator JACKSON. And where is your residence?

Mr. RILETT. Bridgeport, Wash. I got six lots there. They have helped me the most this spring, since February. I got in and got the Baltimore, Md., through there and they give me a $35 pension after I was 72, but they sent a card for social security for hospital stuff, but it said it was good for 3 months after I was 65. Well, I was 65, 22 years before.

Senator JACKSON. Well, those bureaucrats, you know, they get mixed up now and then.

Mr. RILETT. I try to get along and keep everything in good shape.

Senator JACKSON. Well, looking at you, I don't think you need medicare.

Mr. RILETT. I don't need it. I took care of myself for the last 30 or 40 years. I went into British Columbia in 1907 and they charged me $2 a month hospital fees for the contractor. I challenged the doctor and I told him right to his face, I said: "If you can't do better than you are doing, I will do better myself."

I saw him a year afterward. He was in a drugstore and he had his head down and he and the druggist were talking and I was a standing there and finally I spoke and told him to tighten up the belt on the machine and it would work better, and when he straightened up, he recognized me and he beat it. I knew who he was, so that is the way I look at it here. I am a hundred percent for the Government to handle it the best they figure is for it.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. Thank you very much. We appreciate having your statement.

Mr. RILETT. Good luck, everybody.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Rilett. Thank you. You have been very patient, waiting all day, I know. Thank you very much.

Mrs. A. W. Peterson?

STATEMENT OF MRS. A. W. PETERSON, MANSON, WASH.

Mrs. PETERSON. I am Mrs. A. W. Peterson of Manson, Wash. I have lived on Lake Chelan most of my life, and my husband and I have been Stehekin landowners for many years.

Everything that I put in my testimony is pretty repetitious by now, so I have nothing to say except that I would like to see Governor Evans' plan for the park further studied and the recreation aspect considered for Stehekin, and then I would like to take exception to Mr. Hagenstein's idea on cruising all the timber. I would like to tell you about what happened once at Stehekin. I was up there in the fall, and the lake, or the river raised almost 6 feet in 24 hours, so any timber up there is of such a fragile nature that I shouldn't think they would ever consider logging that. I don't think the Forest Service ever did after that.

Senator JACKSON. Well, that was the question that you understood I was asking?

Mrs. PETERSON. Yes; there is really no sense in disturbing such fragile terrain.

Senator JACKSON. As I understand it, because the growth rate has changed, and because of inventory problems, the Forest Service concedes that they do not have a completely up-to-date, accurate inventory of available timber in connection with their commercial cutting program. Certain cruises that have been made have indicated that they may have underestimated the allowable cut, and in some areas I think they have increased the allowable cut because of an improved inventory. That is what I was trying to inquire about.

Well, thank you, Mrs. Peterson. Your entire statement will go in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MRS. A. W. PETERSON, MANSON, WASH.

I am Mrs. A. W. Peterson of Manson, Washington. I have lived on Lake Chelan most of my life, and my husband and I have been Stehekin land owners for many years. The threat that a National Park may be established, completely encompasing the Stehekin Valley and thus establishing regulations on all private property more severe than county and Forest Service regulations, is of deep concern to me. Governor Evans has offered an excellent and well planned proposal for the management of the North Cascades area which accomplishes the purposes of needed recreation without injustice being done to property owners.

The North Cascades area is large enough to accommodate people of many interests. Governor Evans' plan would protect hikers, campers, fisherman, hunters, packers, skiers, individual land owners, and all people desiring wilderness recreation. All of us who love this area would like to see it protected from the ravages of mining and logging. Why not grant the Secretary of Agriculture restrictive powers equal to that of the Secretary of Interior whereby he would eliminate this threat in all sections designated "Recreation Areas." Senator Jackson commented to Governor Evans at the Senate hearing in Seattle that this would be very difficult to do, but surely a "reasonable" directive would not be impossible.

Second and third generation Stehekin people find hosting tourists a way of life and could easily form a unifying planning committee, with Park or Forest Service advisory assistance, concerning their accommodations. Being so isolated. Stehekin people are extremely well read, intelligent individuals who would, I am sure, cooperate the fullest rather than have their land usurped, in effect, by the Park. We have always had happy relations with the Forest Service which we would like to continue, and would continue under Governor Evans' plan of a recreational area in the southeastern section adjoining the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Mabbott, Mr. L. H. Mabbott?

STATEMENT OF L. H. MABBOTT, VICE PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON STATE SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL

Mr. MABBOTT. Senator Jackson, Congressman Foley, Senator Jordan, and you other gentlemen, thank you very much for being allowed to appear.

I am Len Mabbott, vice president of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council. There isn't much I can say after Dr. Selke and the gentlemen from the Grange got through. They stole my stuff and did a lot better job of it than I can do, I assure you.

Senator JACKSON. But your entire statement, if you have a prepared one, can go in the record and then maybe you can comment on some matters that may not have been covered.

Mr. MABBOTT. I have three points that I would like to comment on. I am sorry that I don't have a statement. I had a family emergency over in Montana, and I came from the Bitterroot over there to appear at this meeting.

I would like to point out, you and Mr. Foley know this very well, but to other members of the committee, I would like to point out that Washington in area is the smallest State of 11 Western States. In population, Washington is the second largest of 11 Western States. We have two national parks, we have an atomic reservation, we have innumerable military reservations, which means that our licensed hunters have less area, less acres, fewer acres per hunter—I will put it that way—than any other State in the West, and we are very reluctant to lose any more acreage for our hunters. Also, we feel that the Forest Service in 65 years of management in this area has done a very fine job. We support this plan, the plan that they have for development of this area, and we are very reluctant to offer any changes.

I would like to make one comment on Mr. Hartzog's statement.

Senator JACKSON. Two minutes more. You are just halfway through.

Mr. MABBOTT. Oh, 2 minutes more? Gee!

Mr. Hartzog was talking about Yellowstone and the elk herd and the management there. I take violent disagreement to that, but that is beside the point. The point I want to make is this: Those elk will migrate from 10 to a hundred and a hundred and fifty miles a year from their winter ranges to their summer ranges. In this area we are talking about we have a goat herd. Now, I am sure Mr. Patterson, sitting back there, the biologist for this district, will bear me out. There have been times when they have planted goats on one ridge of the Cascades and they have actually had to trap goats and plant them on the very next ridge to it. So when Mr. Hartzog says that by having hunting in the recreation areas they thought sure they could control this, I take a little exception to it. I don't believe the gentleman is fully informed about our situation on game, sir.

Thank you very much for your time and I appreciate appearing before the committee.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you.

Mr. MABBOTT. I haven't had time to get up a statement, but I will submit it to you by the 15th, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Very good; thank you.

Mr. Jack A. Wilson?

STATEMENT OF JACK A. WILSON, METHOW VALLEY PACKERS & OUTFITTERS

Mr. WILSON. Senator Jackson, Senator Jordan, Congressman Foley, I am here to appear for the Methow Valley Packers & Outfitters. I appeared there last February in Seattle, and the controversy I don't think is—the one point which nobody has brought out, is that we are all interested in saving a large section of the North Cascades in its natural state. Now the park proponents, about 1960, started out thinking they could win their point by criticizing the Forest Service. In fact they did everything to the Forest Service except skin them alive, practically.

Well, when we are talking about saving the North Cascades, now what are the enemies of the North Cascades? One is fire, and the other one is people. Five or six years ago, we had a series of lightning storms, and in 24 hours, between here and the Canadian border, we had 160 fires, and less than 48 hours they were all out and under control. I would like to see any other organization, not only in the United States but anywhere in the world, that could come up with a firefighting organization, a protection organization that would even halfway equal something like this.

The other criticism is that the Forest Service has done such a lousy job. Well, without all this advice that has been going on since about 1960, over 30 years ago they set aside almost a million acres in the North Cascades Primitive area to be studied and eventually to be managed in its wilderness and primitive state. Now I have a truckload of Democrats just down the street here with long ears on—mules. I am in the process of hauling my horses over to the winter range.

I am a little busy, but I parked my truckload down there about 30 minutes ago and came up here. Now this is the start of my 22d season, and within 10 days I will be camped right in the middle of the North Cascades Primitive Area with a bunch of fishermen. I have watched the Forest Service for 20 years and it doesn't seem to me that a lousy poor organization, even over 30 years ago, were thinking along the lines that we are talking about now. During the summer my average working day is about 15 or 16 hours, and you go by the ranger station and you see lights on in them, 10 o'clock at night, 11 o'clock at night, and nobody is getting any double time or time and a half. They are a bunch of dedicated professional people managing the North Cascades for us, and they do it gladly. I would like to see some of these critics, if someone suggested that they work until 10 or 11 o'clock at night for nothing.

Senator JACKSON. Well, I think all of our Federal officials who are engaged in the great outdoors put in long hours; other people in the Government and out of the Government do the same thing. I don't think there is any question about that.

Mr. WILSON. Well, my point is the Forest Service has been vilified to the point where a lot of uninformed people, the garden clubs and all this stuff, the publicity has been put out that it is a poor organization, they are not to be trusted. But with 21 years of watching these fellows on the go, I think that you can't find a bunch that are better if you want to save the North Cascades.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Wilson, from the time I was a little boy I had a chance to observe the Forest Service people. I think they are fine, dedicated citizens, and serve the Government well. I think the difference of opinion comes as to how you ought to manage these areas, and I don't know of any responsible person who is saying—at least I wouldn't be a part of it—saying that the Forest Service people are not conscientious, dedicated individuals. I think they are just as fine as you will find anyplace in the Federal Government.

Mr. WILSON. Well, as far as the bill is concerned, Senator Jackson, we already have the Wilderness Preservation bill, and this specifies certain steps to be taken. In placing the North Cascades Primitive

Area under that setup, it should be made completely into a wilderness area, roadless area, and the North Cascades study team recommends 900 miles of roads. That picture the boy mentioned I looked at back there, with the smog in the Yellowstone, if you make a national park out of this thing, you are going to urbanize and bastardize the Cascades. Let's leave it under the Forest Service management. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Fine. Thank you, Mr. Wilson, we appreciate having your statement.

Mr. Del Young?

STATEMENT OF DEL YOUNG

Mr. YOUNG. Senator Jackson, members of the committee, my name is Del Young from Wenatchee.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Young, are you a student here?

Mr. YOUNG. Yes.

Senator JACKSON. Where are you attending school?

Mr. YOUNG. Wenatchee Valley College.

A substantial step has been taken toward providing the North Cascades with some of the protection it desperately needs in the form of S. 1321, the national park bill. Unfortunately, however, the bill is a result of political compromise as several significant omissions from the park and wildness indicate. Amendments need to be made.

A few of the more important ones are as follows:

1. Horseshoe Basin should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness. The reason for this omission was that the area contains some 12,000 acres of timberland. There is strong local support for protection of the area as wilderness, and even the local logging company has indicated that it is not particularly interested in the area.

2. The Granite Greek drainage should be added to the park. This valley is along the route of the North Cross-State Highway, and was listed by the 1966 Federal study team report as "unique." Even the Forest Service proposed that it have some protection as a recreation area. Now, it has no protection whatsoever; its fine stands of timber are open to multiple-use logging devolpment. It is a logical part of the park and was left out as a compromise to the Forest Service.

3. Wilderness boundaries should be immediately designated within the park at the time the park is established. There is no need for the 2-year study period provided for in the bill since the areas have been thoroughly studied by Federal and private groups for many years. Further delay will only open the way for a disastrous road up Bridge Creek and a tramway up Arctic Creek.

4. The Mount Baker area should be added to the park. The grossly inadequate park visitation capacity provided by the proposed makeshift Price Lake tram seriously needs correction. Room to develop existing facilities for park purposes at Heather Meadows and to experience the panoramic view of Mounts Baker and Shuksan from near Twin Lakes is badly needed. The Mount Baker region should be added to the park on the west side, as proposed by the National Park Service in the North Cascades study report.

5. The Cascade River Valley should be added to the park. A major defect of the proposed park is inadequate space for people to ex-

perience roadside recreation. This is a major scenic valley that should be restricted from further logging and reserved exclusively for its recreational and scenic values. Too little of this valley, with its road, has been included, which will result in almost immediate overcrowding.

6. The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat must be stopped. There could be a no greater disaster to the North Cascades than the development of this mine, nor could it occur in a more beautiful spot. The bill should be amended to provide either for inclusion of the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area in the park, or for appropriations to buy the company out.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your statement.

Mrs. Polly Dyer?

Mrs. Polly Dyer is our last witness. Is there anyone else who wanted to be heard?

(No response.)

STATEMENT OF MRS. POLLY DYER

Mrs. DYER. I hadn't planned to take up any of your time today. I did take your time the other day.

I would like to make a comment on what Mr. Hagenstein brought up. I think my memory of the primitive areas under Forest Regulation No. L-20, established in 1924, was not that they would eventually be restudied at that time for determination of their timber values. They were set up for primitive modes of travel, but otherwise in a natural state.

Around 1939, I don't recall the exact date, but the Forest Service regulations were changed to wilderness and wild areas; these were U-1 and U-2. At that time that was when the study of primitive areas was provided for to determine what the Forest Service would then consider wilderness and what they would consider commercial forests to be termed commodity use. I believe, as I understand it from history, and I worked with some of the history in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, that the forests in that area were quite thoroughly studied. I believe the forests of the North Cascade primitive area, which are encompassed in the Picket Range and Pasayten wilderness, have been thoroughly studied as to their present values as commercial forests. I think it might be desirable to have it for the record if the Forest Service could supply this information of the study of the forest land in the Glacier Peak in the North Cascades, and I also think it might be desirable to include in the record the history of the primitive areas as well as the wilderness areas under the Forest Service for our edification.

I would just like to comment that I would hate to think that once a wilderness area was established that we would come back to you when Congress determines then that at some future time, when we have technical competence to log forests that are not now commercially feasible, that we decide we should go back and log them again.

Senator JACKSON. Well thank you, Mrs. Dyer. I appreciate having your statement.

78-760—67——50

Mrs. DYER. Would it be possible for the Forest Service to include the reference to the primitive area and wilderness area reservations as they were operated under them, just to clarify the record? I think Mr. Hagenstein's memory is completely different than my memory.

Senator JACKSON. Well, is there anyone here from the Forest Service? I wonder if you could pass the information on and ask that this be supplied for the record. Depending on the length of it, we could incorporate it by reference.

Mrs. DYER. Yes, it is relatively short, a single page of the record, if I remember correctly.

Senator JACKSON. Very fine. Will you arrange for the Forest Service to supply that information?

(The information requested is as follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., June 26, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: In accordance with your request made during the course of the hearings on the North Cascades, a statement is enclosed pertaining to the establishment of National Forest Primitive, Wilderness, and Wild Areas under the now superseded Regulations L–20, U–1, U–2, and U–2a of the Secretary of Agriculture.

We are also working on the data about timber volumes and hope to have it to you very soon.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY, *Associate Chief.*

Enclosure.

REGULATIONS L–20, U–1, U–2, AND U–2A PERTAINING TO THE CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PRIMITIVE, WILDERNESS, AND WILD AREAS

When the Forest Service began to designate areas for preservation in the wild condition, it did so under authority of a portion of the Secretary of Agriculture's Regulation L–20. The areas were called "Primitive Areas." The pertinent part of L–20 is quoted below.

L–20. The Chief of the Forest Service shall determine, define, and permanently record a series of areas . . . to be known as primitive areas, and within which will be maintained primitive conditions of environment, transportation, habitation, and subsistence, with a view to conserving the value of such areas for purposes of public education and recreation. Within any areas so designated, . . . no occupancy under special-use permit shall be allowed, or the construction of permanent improvements by any public agency be permitted, except as authorized by the Chief of the Forest Service or the Secretary.

The actual scheme of management specifying what could or could not be done within any given area was set forth in a Management Plan prepared on the Forest to foster that Area's use for "recreation." The earlier plans were much less restrictive than the later one. Presumably, logging could have been done if a showing was made that this would not detract from "recreation" use.

In recognition of the defects in this arrangement, Regulation L–20 was superseded by Regulations U–1 and U–2 on September 19, 1939. These new Regulations provide that future areas of this nature would be designated as "Wilderness Areas" (single tracts of not less than 100,000 acres in size, designated by the Secretary) or "Wild Areas" (tracts between 5,000 and 100,000 acres designated by the Chief). The two Regulations are quoted below.

REGULATION U–1, WILDERNESS AREAS (36 CFR 251.20)

(a) Upon recommendation of the Chief, Forest Service, National Forest lands in single tracts of not less than 100,000 acres may be designated by the Secretary as "wilderness areas," within which there shall be no roads or other provision

for motorized transportation, no commercial timber cutting, and no occupancy under special use permit for hotels, stores, resorts, summer homes, organization camps, hunting and fishing lodges, or similar uses; *Provided*, That roads over National Forest lands reserved from the public domain and necessary for the exercise of a statutory right of ingress and egress shall be allowed under appropriate conditions determined by the Chief, and upon allowance of such roads the boundary of the wilderness area may be modified without prior notice or public hearing to exclude the portion affected by the roads.

(b) Grazing of domestic livestock, development of water storage projects which do not involve road construction, and improvements necessary for the protection of the forest may be permitted subject to such restrictions as the Chief deems desirable. Within such designated wildernesses when the use is for other than administrative needs of the Forest Service and of other Federal agencies when authorized by the Chief and emergencies, the landing of aircraft and the use of motorboats are prohibited on National Forest land or water unless such use by aircraft or motorboats has already become well established, the use of motor vehicles is prohibited and the use of other motorized equipment is prohibited except as authorized by the Chief. These restrictions are not intended as limitations on statutory rights of ingress and egress or of prospecting, locating and developing mineral resources.

(c) Wilderness areas will not be modified or eliminated except by order of the Secretary. Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, notice of every proposed establishment, modification, or elimination will be published or publicly posted by the Forest Service for a period of at least 90 days prior to the approval of the contemplated order and if there is any demand for a public hearing, the regional forester shall hold such hearing and make full report thereon to the Chief of the Forest Service, who will submit it with his recommendations to the Secretary.

REGULATION U–2, WILD AREAS (36 CFR 251.21)

Suitable areas of National Forest land in single tracts of less than 100,000 acres but not less than 5,000 acres may be designated by the Chief, Forest Service, as "wild areas," which shall be administered in the same manner as wilderness areas, with the same restrictions upon their use. The procedure for establishment, modification, or elimination of wild areas shall be as for wilderness areas, except that final action in each case will be by the Chief.

Upon the adoption of Regulations U–1 and U–2, the Forest Service began a program of re-examining the Primitive Areas and reclassifying appropriate portions of them as Wilderness or Wild Areas. Pending their reclassification, the policy was to administer them in the same manner as the Wilderness and Wild Areas with the same restrictions on their use. To make this a matter of written policy, Regulation U–2a was adopted on June 7, 1963. Regulation U–2a is quoted below.

REGULATION U-2a, PRIMITIVE AREAS (36 CFR 251.21a)

Those areas of National Forest land classified by the Chief, Forest Service, as "primitive areas" prior to September 20, 1939, shall be administered in the same manner as wilderness areas and with the same restrictions on their use. The procedure for modifying or eliminating primitive areas shall be as for wilderness areas, except that final action in each case will be by the Chief. No new primitive areas shall be established.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. William Rollins, Jr., president of the Inland Empire Big Game Council of Spokane, was to have appeared today. We are in receipt of a letter stating he could not appear and enclosing the views of the council which will be included at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

INLAND EMPIRE BIG GAME COUNCIL,
Spokane, Wash., May 25, 1967.

Hon. Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I thank you for honoring my request to appear at the North Cascades Hearings in Wenatchee on May 29th—I'm sorry to have to inform you that I will be unable to attend that hearing. The following statement we would like entered in the record.

Our club has always been and would like to remain opposed to any National Park in any part of the North Cascades.

We are in favor of complete multi-use of this area.

We also would like to state that we are in favor of State Game Management in *all* National Parks. This has worked out very favorably in the Tetons—with the State Departments and the National Park Service cooperating for good game management. The story is just the opposite in Yellowstone—with a natural resource of thousands of head of elk being put to slaughter in order to keep the herd from starving. A shameful waste that could be avoided with proper cooperation.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM R. ROLLINS, JR., *President.*

Senator JACKSON. Mr. J. C. Tobey, of Yakima, is next.

STATEMENT OF J. C. TOBEY, YAKIMA, WASH.

Mr. TOBEY. My name is Julius C. Tobey, and I arose from a sickbed in my home in Yakima and drove here to Wenatchee, alone, in order to do my little part by testifying in favor of saving some part of the wilderness areas which we still retain.

I believe I am fortunate in a way to be the last witness at this hearing. I have had the benefit of listening to all the winesses ahead of me and so should be able to avoid too much repetition and will also be able to point out what I believe to be errors in some of the other arguments.

At the very beginning of my testimony, let me point out that I am primarily interested in saving as much of our remaining forests and other wild areas in their primitive state as we possibly can. This should be done for the sake of succeeding generations of Americans. If this can best be done by having one or more large national parks, or by setting aside, inviolate, extensive wilderness areas, that is what I believe should be done. By wilderness areas, I mean that timber should not be cut nor should the areas be pierced by auto roads.

I am a member of the Yakima Valley Sportsmen's Association and love to hunt and fish; however, I am perfectly willing to forego hunting privileges in a national park if that is the best or only way to save these large and beautiful areas.

Fifty-five years ago this summer I started working in a logging camp in Grays Harbor Co., Washington, which at that time boasted some of the finest and most extensive virgin timber on the west coast. I was 15 years old and could only work during the summer school vacation. My job was to relay signals from the rigging crew to the engineer on the "donkey engine" via a long wire stretched from the donkey to the woods. I was known as a whistle punk.

Several of the previous speakers have voiced concern about "harvesting" timber when it becomes "ripe" so as to avoid loss when the trees die and decay. These people forget that this has been a continuous process on this continent for untold centuries, and we still had these vast forests of virgin timber to harvest. Of course, trees die and are blown down by the wind, thereby becoming "windfalls." However, may I point out that, especially west of the Cascade Mountains where the rainfall is very heavy, these "windfalls" decay very slowly indeed, taking many years in the process. In the oldtime logging days before chainsaws and "cats," when the logs were dragged out on the ground by steam "donkey," the very first man to enter the woods when an area was to be logged was the "Windfall Bucker."

He went into the woods ahead of the cutting or "falling" crews and "brecked" or sawed these windfalls with a hand crosscut saw into regular lengths for logging and most of them were as "sound as a dollar." The outside circumference or "sap" wood of the windfall might be rotten for a couple of inches, but the rest of the log would make fine, clear lumber. So much for the fallacious argument of the rapid necessity of "saving" the tree.

I do not believe that the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has done such an outstanding job for the last 60 years as so many witnesses have testified. At the beginning of that period most of the forested lands of the west coast had hardly been touched, and for many years the logging companies did not need the timber in our national forests.

I moved to Yakima, Wash., in 1920 from Aberdeen, Wash., and have lived there ever since, and I can testify that in the Snoqualmie, Wenatchee, and Okanogan National Forests east of the Cascades we had wonderful stands of virgin yellow or ponderosa pine. This situation continued very largely until some 30 or 35 years ago when the lumber companies began to really need more timber. Since that time the Forest Service has sold vast amounts of timber. Of course, east of the Cascades in the pine country they are supposed to log "selectively" cutting only ripe, mature, or diseased trees, but in practice the logging has largely despoiled vast areas and the roads built and the dragways for the logs has caused much soil erosion and damaged the watersheds of our rivers. Our forests on the eastern slopes of the Cascades have reached a rather critical stage.

There is another angle of this multiple-use concept of the Forest Service which I think should be considered, and that is grazing. We all know that the very great majority of our meat animals, cattle and sheep are raised by growers who do not have access to or contracts with the Forest Service or Department of Agriculture for mining their stock on Federal lands. Only a very few, comparatively, have this privilege and reap benefits thereby. I believe it would be much better to let our wildlife use these land.

To get back to timber. In at least four or five counties on the west side of the State, the black bear has become a "predator," and so is fair game for anyone at anytime. In fact, I have been told on good authority that hunters are actually paid to go out and kill bears. The claim is that bears destroy young trees to get at the sap beneath the bark. If this is true, it is because the virgin forests with their dead trees and windfalls which harbored bugs, ants, beetles, and so forth, upon which the bears formerly waxed fat have been destroyed. So these beautiful pictures we see in our magazines put out by the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co. showing a mother bear and her two cubs in the "tree farms" are misleading to say the least. The porcupine has also become a pariah because he destroys timber. However, in my quite extensive wandering in our forests while hunting, I have only found damage done in the very high altitudes where very little merchantable timber grows. The lumberman is no friend of our wildlife.

We even had witnesses testifying in favor of open pit mining in the North Cascades. I don't believe that will be permitted so will not labor the point.

However, I do want to go on record as being opposed to opening up considerable areas for ski developments and this type of exploitation for private profit.

Let us keep large wilderness areas that can be entered only by trail, on foot or horseback. I am for this either by national parks or primitive areas.

Finally in bringing this rather rambling testimony to an end, please let me make a point which must not be overlooked. Many witnesses have said, "Let us not lock up vast areas forever." Such statements in my opinion are foolish. What Congress can lock up they can unlock if it is ever found necesssary or really desirable. The only place where the word "forever" can legitimately be used is that once our forests are destroyed, it is forever as far as several generations of mankind is concerned.

Save our wilderness.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. William F. Abeling, of Cashmere, is next.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM F. ABELING, CASHMERE, WASH.

Mr. ABELING. Ladies and gentlemen, Glacier Peak Wilderness Area Committee, how are we to look at the apple pie? Fractional part or sum totality? Great Britain-Europe with its Common Market; free world versus communism, it bestows upon us the role of the American technate, that territory between the North Pole and the South Pole. In the makeup of this technate the role of taking care of its people falls into two parts: spiritual and material. Today we will look into the spiritual side: camping, hiking, golfing, fishing, tourism, et cetera.

The territory so defined: the so-called Glacier Peak Wilderness Area running north up into Canada.

At the present time the commercial interests are a fringe around the outside of this territory. Let's develop our hotels, restaurants, motels, curio shops around the edge and leave the center as a primitive area. The whole territory operating as a national park.

For those who lament that this acreage would be taken off the tax roll—one way, yes; in another way, no.

Quotes from notes from Conservation Congress for Pacific Northwest, March 6–7, 1967, at Wenatchee, Wash., George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Since the establishment of Cape Hatteras National Seashore in 1953, nearly 56 percent of the total employment of Dare County is directly or indirectly associated with recreation and tourism. The study notes that because establishment of the national seashore is relatively recent this percentage could be considered phenomenal. The study concludes that a once-almost-impoverished area is regaining its economic health.

In 1966 there were 2.7 million visitors to Grand Teton National Park. Tourist and recreation spending in Teton County rose from $6 million in 1958 to $13 million in 1964, generated by Grand Teton National Park within the county. There is a bonus of an additional dollar turnover from induced business of $1,500,000 in 1964. Pointing out that the largest dollar turnover in the years ahead will be realized from services catering to tourists' needs, the study concludes the future of the country is tied closely to the increased demand for outdoor recreation.

National parks have only one purpose as do many noble institutions. They nevertheless provide a full spectrum of values—scientific, cultural, esthetic, educational, inspirational, recreational, even economic.

Quoting Philip L. Thornton—conservation congress, 1967—as to the two types of tourist.

In addition to the obvious preference of many people for what some might call luxury type facilities, there is the necessity to accommodate visitors safely and provide a pleasant environment for them. They will overcrowd a fully developed site rather than move on to a more scenic, less developed facility, or one with relatively poor access.

On the other hand, a significant number of visitors seem to prefer to have their recreation in more remote locations with a minimum of site development.

As to my own interpretations, the fringe areas or outside of park territory could be a haven to those luxury type tourists. The inner park acting as a wilderness area for horseback riding and hiking.

I am for conserving our minerals in the park, no mining of the same. What happened to Lake Chelan-Lucerne Mine? Take Wenatchee and Red Mountain Mine. Likewise in Wenatchee-Squilchuck—all big of ore but shut down. Yet those same interests are shouting to mine in the Glacier Peak area.

As to the fact do we need more parks? Today there is more camping, tourism than ever before. I happen to have mining property up Shaser Creek, Blevett Pass. People drive in on mining property to camp and litterbug up the place while I am either busy in Cashmere or actually mining elsewhere on property. The problem here, to get them off of mining territory and into parks.

Today in Washington State we have come to the place where we have to likewise conserve our lumber, our forests. We have kept on clearing land—now the last stand of timber is on our mountain peaks.

No logging carried on in Glacier Peak area. Tree surgery, yes, more efficiency on private lands.

More national parks for happiness of people. Thanking you for your time.

Senator JACKSON. Ray C. Bjorgen of Yakima has submitted a statement which will be included at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF RAY C. BJORGEN, YAKIMA, WASH.

My name is Ray C. Bjorgen and I reside at Yakima, Washington. First, I wish to thank you, Senator Jackson, and the members of this committee for the opportunity of expressing our views and opinions on the proposed North Cascade National Park.

The first twenty-five years of my life were spent in the mid-west and I never saw a mountain until I moved west. It was several years later that I became interested in hiking and climbing and now my two sons, aged 15 and 19, and I hardly let a week end go by without being on or near a mountain. In Yakima, where we live, we have a neighbor who is interested in fishing, and another neighbor who is interested in golfing and their week ends are spent with their respective sports and hobbies, just as ours are. Therefore, to each his own and may they enjoy it fully.

In a Seattle newspaper last week was a 9" x 15" ad insertion, indicating that the people who would use the Park were those who were tired of Everest or the Matterhorn. In refutation of this I would like to offer two items. The first is a letter to the Editor of a Yakima newspaper, dated May 28, 1967, from the Eighth Grade Social Studies Class at Ahtanum Valley School, Yakima. It is brief and I would like to read it to you.

THREAT CITED

To The Editor—As students of the eight grade class of Ahtanum Valley School, we would like to inform the citizens of Yakima of a problem involving the Northern Cascades.

This area is one of our most beautiful wilderness areas left in the United States. A copper mining company would like to come in and establish an open pit mine there.

We have been discussing the effects open pit mining would have. By seeing a film of this area, we have seen the natural beauties of our Cascades. A few of us have been fortunate enough to see it firsthand. If this mining company is allowed to blast an open pit mine on these mountains, much destruction would result. This would indicate the mountains, forest and wildlife. Air and water would be polluted. Not only the three hundred odd acres that the mining company owns would be destroyed, but it will be necessary for them to bulldoze roads through many other beautiful places.

We also have been learning what the citizens can do in situations like this. One of the most important things right now is to write letters to our senators in Washington, D.C. We urge everyone to do so.

EIGHTH GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS, AHTANUM VALLEY SCHOOL.

The other item I would like to offer in refutation to the newspaper insertion is with respect to the growth on one supplier of outdoor equipment in the Northwest:

In 1938 their price listed included 6 items.
In 1944 their price listed included 200 items.
In 1967 their price list included 2,000 items.
Their membership showed the following:

	Members
1938	38
1958	12,000
1967	62,000

We can assume that the business of other outdoor equipment suppliers has increased at a like ratio. This would indicate that outdoor recreation, especially family hiking and climbing, has increased and will continue to do so. It follows, naturally, that we must preserve areas for this purpose.

I represent only one family: my wife, my two sons, and myself—and also, posterity ad infinitum—and we strongly approve the recommendations of the North Cascade Conservation Council.

We ask preservation of the North Cascades by authorizing a National Park. Thank you very much.

Senator JACKSON. Mrs. James Wright has submitted a statement. (The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MRS. JAMES WRIGHT

I am in favor of the creation of a North Cascades National Park. I support this bill, S. 1321, *if amended* as recommended by the Mountaineers and the North Cascades Conservation Council. I strongly urge the adoption of these 8 amendments:

1. Create *immediate* statutory wilderness units within the park. If this matter is left for further study, the damage will have been done by the time there is a decision. All roadless areas within the park should be left that way, and classified as wilderness.

2. Add the Glacier Peak Wilderness area to the park. Kennicott's plans for a mine *must* be stopped. The bill should provide for buying the company out and for inclusion of the Miner's Ridge area and Glacier Peak within the park. This is one of the supremely lovely scenic areas of the Cascades.

3. Add more land to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area—the approach corridors up the Suiattle and the Whitechuck should be included—all of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek valleys. Logging is even now creeping inexorably up these valleys, and they contain low level trails, beautiful forest campsites reachable by road, thus providing a buffer area outside the wilderness trails.

4. Add the Cascade River Valley to the Park.

5. Add the Granite Creek Drainage to the park. Both these areas are important in that they would provide space for roadside recreation and car camping within the park, thus taking pressure off the wilderness areas.

6. Add the Mount Baker area to the park. This area has superb scenery and impressive geology—and as it is already developed, it can be used for overnight accommodations, skiing areas, geological displays, etc. without detracting from the wilderness qualities of the park.

7. Add Horseshoe Basin—windy Peaks area to the Pasayten Wilderness.

8. And reduce the size of Ross Lake Recreation Area to insure that no roads will be built up the lake sides, and development will be at the ends of the lake, with campsites, resorts, etc. reachable by trail or water only.

I feel it is most important that we preserve the wilderness character of this area. We need a National Park in the North Cascades—but it must be a wilderness park, not a "developed" one. No tramways, no heliports, no ski areas and lodges except in perimeter areas not classified as wilderness. I wish to urge that action be taken with all possible speed. While we wait, neither the miners nor the loggers are waiting—more and more timber is being cut and trails destroyed in the very areas under consideration for preservation.

There are two point I would like to make. One—we *need* this added wilderness park and we need as much area as possible in it, for even now, wilderness is getting crowded. Last summer when we spent nine days backpacking in the Glacier Peak area, there were more than 100 people camping at Image Lake and firewood was scarce. When the hiker goes into wilderness areas now, he had better not forget to pack along a stove and fuel, for at many campsites there is such heavy use that these will be required. Many meadows show effects of heavy traffic. Two—when a wilderness park is created, it is not "locking up" land for the few. We meet many hikers backpacking with babies far from roads, many small children on the trails (our own girls who are six and eight are veteran backpackers) and we meet many people who are seventy or more, all far from roads in wilderness areas. Hiking on mountain trails doesn't take any great physical prowess—all it takes is a little ambition!

Creation of this park will preserve for future generations an incomparable alpine wilderness area of superb scenery. As we hike along these mountain trails our girls often ask "Will all this still be here when we are grown up?" And we answer "We hope so, we hope so."

Senator JACKSON. The Chair wishes to express his appreciation to all who have participated and especially the patience exercised by so many who had to wait too long. I trust you understand our problem better, having observed the hearings here, most of you at least all day long. The testimony has been helpful and we trust that at least some of the questions that you have asked have been answered. I want to assure you that we will go through this record very carefully, the staff will be working on it, and we have a tremendous amount of testimony going way back to the hearings held on the reports in February of last year. We anticipate that we will have the record pretty well complete at least by the end of June, with the statements being in by the middle of June.

With that, the committee—oh, excuse me, Senator Jordan. May I, before we conclude here, express my appreciation to Senator Jordan for having made a special trip to be here today, and to my colleagues, who have joined us during the past 5 days in the hearings. I trust that people who indicated that Federal employees, especially, don't put in long hours, we want to point out that this is a recess period. Members of this committee have been working in connection with the hearings on about a 16-hour day, that includes Saturday and Sunday, together with the staff who ably assisted us. I want to express my special appreciation to Senator Jordan and to Congressman Foley for coming out here and participating in these hearings.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just want to express my appreciation to you for your infinite patience in taking these

hearings to every section of the area. It has only been my privilege to attend 1 day of the hearings, but it has been most constructive and informative. I want to commend every witness who has appeared here today because they have given constructive testimony. Even if differences have appeared, they were moderate and temperate in their statements, and I think from this record we will be able to arrive at some conclusions that will be beneficial to all people concerned. Thank you so much for your patience and diligence and attention at these hearings.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Jordan. I wanted to point out that both Senator Jordan and Congressman Foley were at the hearings in Seattle last year. Those hearings ran for 2 days, and we had over 200 witnesses.

Thank you again. The committee will stand adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 5:20 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)

APPENDIX

(Under authority previously granted, the following statements and communications were ordered printed in the hearing record:)

STATEMENT OF DUANE W. FALETTI, SEATTLE, WASH.

Senate Bill S. 1321 would significantly improve the protection given to the scenic, wilderness, and recreational qualities of the North Cascades. I therefore commend the authors of S. 1321 and, in addition, those who assisted in its conception.

The following suggestions for improving S. 1321 are respectfully submitted for the Committee's consideration. These suggestions are based upon first-hand knowledge of some of the areas involved, my observations of the problems faced by many of the National Parks and National Forests which I have visited, and on a reading of the available information on the subject, such as the North Cascades Study Report.

(1) Specific protection must be incorporated into S. 1321 to prevent destruction of the wilderness qualities of the Park, the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the Pasayten Wilderness Area by mining. No further mining claims should be granted and those claims in existence should be acquired wherever necessary. Unless this step is taken at this time, the Government and the people of the United States will be faced with the dilemma of either paying the price for condemning claims as they are patented and development threatens, or giving into mining pressures until the Wilderness Areas are wilderness in name only. As a Chemical Engineer, I am inclined to view with scepticism some of the statements which have been made concerning the need for developing these areas. It is indeed strange that those people who claim that the U. S. is running out of mineral wealth insist on depleting that wealth *first*, instead of depending on imports and saving the internal mineral wealth for periods of national emergency.

(2) The proposed park would be expanded to include (a) an eight mile wide strip along Highway 20 from Ruby Creek to Washington Pass; (b) the Cascade River Valley; and (c) the region surrounding Mt. Baker and the neighboring area between Mt. Shuksan and the Canadian border. I have visited all three of these areas. They are indeed worthy of Park protection, and in addition, would supply badly needed areas for campsites, roadside exhibits, and recreation. It is noteworthy that without these additions the North Cascade Park would not have any significant areas accessible by road. Therefore, incorporation of the above areas into the Park would reduce much of the pressure for roads and other developments in the wilderness regions of the Park.

(3) The Recreational Areas along Ross Lake should be reduced in size to a strip about one quarter mile in width or one hundred feet above the high water mark of Ross Lake, whichever is less, with the exception of appropriate areas set aside for primitive campsites.

(4) The Thunder Creek drainage should be given protection against development of hydro-electric power as it is one of the few low level wilderness valleys remaining in the Cascades. The gain of a comparatively miniscule amount of hydro-electric capacity hardly outweighs the value of this valley's wilderness values.

(5) The plans for the development of the North Cascades Park should be subjected to public hearings when detailed proposals are ready. For example, I have grave reservations about the use of trams within the Park. Until more information is made available, I believe no intelligent evaluation by the public can be made of the trade-off between increased accessibility and loss of wilderness values. This is especially the case with the proposed Arctic Creek Tram as it appears to extend about five miles into the Park.

(6) In view of the extensive study given to this area, S. 1321 should explicitly set aside all roadless areas in the Park as wilderness park (with the

exception of the right of way of highway 20). In the event this is not done, a moratorium should be declared on road building, with the exception of highway 20 until the wilderness study is completed and acted upon.

(7) I concur with the recommendation of Governor Evans of Washington for a large recreational area east of the Park, with the exception of the area mentioned in Recommendation 2 of this statement; this area should be included in the North Cascades Park. In addition, I feel that protection should be given to Lake Chelan and to the eastern and southern borders of the Glacier Park Wilderness Area by establishing recreational areas along the borders of these regions wherever federal land holdings exist. I am especially concerned about the threat to wilderness areas afforded by the construction of roads too close to their borders. Though I have not given the matter as thorough a study as I would like, a three-to-five mile wide strip of recreational areas should be adequate with the emphasis on keeping these areas road-free.

(8) The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be expanded to include the following; (a) the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages of the Suiattle River, and (b) the Whitechuck Corridor. These areas deserve inclusion as the unique ecology of the virgin forests found in the lowland valleys of the western Cascades need protection or they will be obliterated.

(9) The deletion of the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region from the Pasayten Wilderness must be reversed by including this area in the Pasayten Wilderness Area. Support for this protection has been voiced by both state and federal officials as well as by many citizens of this state.

(10) The Ruby Creek Drainage north of highway 20 be kept in its present roadless condition.

(11) A moratorium on logging should be instituted in all areas which are or may be included in the Park or Wilderness Areas, either via S. 1321 as it reads at present, or as it may be modified by amendments.

I wish to thank the Committee for this opportunity to present my views on this matter, and to compliment the members of the Committee for the fair and impartial manner in which they attempted to give all citizens the opportunity to present their views.

STATEMENT OF H. PHIL BRANDNER, BELLINGHAM, WASH.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, as a past supervisor of the Mt. Baker National Forest (1944–'53) I am fairly familiar with the west side of North Cascades. (After '53 I have had adminstrative duties on numerous other National Forests in Region 6. Have had previous Forest Service experience in Region 9, and in New England on Timber Salvage Project. ('30 to '42) Retired—Jan. 1, '58. I am currently observing (and using) National Parks, National Recreation Areas, as well as National Forests.)

My interest in the North Cascades Park subject is a matter of general public rights, and general public welfare. (No slants for any private interests, nor any slants for any public agency.) (Sorry I missed the Northwest hearings—due to this trip.)

First: I believe that a North Cascade National Park is desirable. It has merits that will benefit the public: nation-wide as well as in Washington state.

Timber: Very little commercial timber involved in boundaries on maps: (NP-Cas 7001, FS–1530 (2300)) Picket Range units is and has been a "primitive area" (i.e., no logging) for over 30 yrs. Eldorado Peaks unit—is decidedly rugged alpine, glacial area—above commercial timber-line, or too rugged. Ross Lake Recreational Area—is also mostly steep, rugged canyon walls with negligable commercial timber—except a small grove of big timber in the Big Beaver Creek basin. This grove should be kept there—with general public access by all means—just to see timber.

Fishing would of course be permitted—tho many uninformed people think it would be prohibited in a National Park.

Hunting: Is frequently over-emphasized by "hunters". Actually it is not a major factor. The remote, roadless mountain areas are very seldom penetrated by "hunters" beyond two or three miles from roads.

Second: Boundaries of proposed Park and Recreation Area units merit considerable study and possibly modification.

1. Ross Lake Recreation Area should by all means retain its full proposed size—including access to View-Points at high elevation points.

Ross Lake is a "man-made" feature (like Lake Meade) so let's not try to pretend that it is Wilderness—or even "National Park". (as per N.P. Act of 1916.) Having accessible View-Points in the Recreation Area—from which average people can look at surrounding scenic-alpine area will in no way degrade the grandeur of the North Cascades. It will merely make that scenic grandeur known and enjoyed—by many many more general out-door recreationists.

There are very few people who have time or physical qualifications to travel into the thousands of acres of untouched surrounding alpine area:—and looking at it from "View-points" will leave it unchanged—for those who can go into the surrounding mountain areas.

2. N. Cross State Highway area: I wonder why the N. Cross State Highway route up Granite Creek is not included in the Recreation Area.??? There are, of course, "recreation sites" planned by the Forest Service—but would not the duplication of administrative set-ups be impractical, as well as more costly? Of course there is some commercial timber in the Granite Cr. Valley. Not Feature timber like in Big Beaver Cr. Harvesting some timber—for roadway, for Ski-areas, and possibly for view-points to look up from would be practical—and could be justified under Recreation Area classification.

I feel that National Park Service interest and qualification for Recreation Area administration is outstanding.

3. Mt. Baker Recreation Area: The entire present so-called Mt. Baker Recreation Area—should be made: The Mt. Baker National Recreation Area—and put under Park Service administration. (including Mt. Souksan) Thus a Park Service administrative set-up would be justified at the westerly entrance of the Picket-Range portion of the N. Cascade National Park. A Park Service type Visitor's Information Center would have great merit in this vicinity—and that service should include the Heather Meadows/Mt. Baker area.

View-Points: Accessible View-Points in the Recreation Area—(West of—and outside of the Picket Range unit of the National Park) would have great merit. They would make the super-alpine Picket Range vicinity visible—to the general public without the slightest infringement of the Wilderness character of said Picket Range portion of the National Park.

A "so-called" "Mt. Baker Recreation is on the map now (Forest Service). The change in status—to National Recreation Area—would improve its development and administration—to what it was intended for.

Under Park Service development and administration this area could be much improved—both for the commercial facilities that are there and for general public use.

Each recreational unit in National Recreation Areas that I have observed (many on this trip) has motel/Restaurant services, trailer village facilities, camping spaces (for trailers, campers, or tents) and picnic areas. Excellent.—whereas surrounding areas remain unchanged'.

In present Mt. Baker Rec Area—there is a Lodge, & Chair lift, and a picnic area. There is No Camping area. There was a Galena Camp for over 50 yrs., at the lower entrance of Heather Meadows, the only accessible part of the so-called Mt. Baker Recreation Area. The only camping area—Galena Camp— is now simply marked "Closed". I see no logical reason. Such a Recreation Area merits ONE camping area—and that lower inconspicuous entrance of Heather Meadows was and could be the right place for "a camping area." I believe that fact would he recognized by the National Park Service—in administering the Mt. Baker National Recreation Area.

4. Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness Area: Suiattle River & Whitechuck Riv. entrances. I believe these additions—while minor items—are unjustified. The proposed additions are almost immaterial for the supposed wilderness values.

1st: Suiattle Riv entrance: It will be necessary to FACE the LEGAL FACTS of LIFE: i.e. there is patented mining land on Miner's Ridge—with known volume of copper ore—so there IS going to be a road up Suiattle Valley. It could be open to the public—rather than a private road, special privileges, etc.

2nd—the mining road could pass below Image Lake—and be completely out of sight from that famous view point.

3rd: the mining property is 1½ mile east of Image Lake. It would be inconspicuous from Image Lake View Point.

4th: The view from Image Lake is 95% S & SW from Image Lake.

5. Whitechuck Riv area entrance to Glacier Pk Wilderness:

Rather than adding to the closed area—I recommend an access route to within 1 mile of Kennedy Hot Spring. It could be a great public benefit. There is no view

from that log-valley secluded Hot Spring. It could be developed and used—without diminishing the grandeur of the surrounding (3 sides) wilderness. The surrounding Wilderness area is accessable by trails in three directions from the unknown, unused Kennedy Hot Spring. (A feature—a HOT Spring within 50 ft. of the ice-cold Whitechuck Riv.)

6. East Side of N. Cascades: No comments because I have no first-hand information.

7. Olympic National Park boundary changes; Not in S 1321 and that issue should by no means be injected into the North Cascade Park & Rec. Area issue.

8. Pasayten Wilderness: OK as mapped.

9. EARLY Action on this North Cascade Park & Recreation Area project would be highly desirable, and in the public interest.

STATEMENT OF UNA V. DAVIES, LAKE OSWEGO, OREG.

It was great news to hear that legislation had been introduced on the North Cascades. Senator Henry M. Jackson, Senator Warren G. Magnuson and Congressman Lloyd Meeds are to be commended on their leadership in introducing a matter so controversial, yet with a real promise of an ongoing benefit to the State of Washington and the nation.

If my understanding of the bills is correct, it appears there are areas worthy of protection not included in the North Cascade proposals. I have noticed that in most situations, where a park or wilderness is established, the final acreage is always less, frequently much less, than in the original proposal. This applies only too well to the North Cascades. It is time the conservationists have their views prevail in a matter involving the most spectacular region in the contiguous United States. Listed below are suggestions for amendments which would bring in areas needing more protection than "multiple use" provides.

1. *North Cascades Primitive Area.*—This is to become the Pasayten Wilderness but with Horseshoe Basin and Windy Peak left out, possibly because of its timber. However, the local logging company, I understand, is not especially interested in it, so it appears the entire primitive area should be retained as wilderness.

2. *Granite Creek along the North Cross State Highway.*—After having hiked up Granite Creek from the guard station to Rainy Pass, I believe that this section warrants protection also, either as a recreation area or park, preferably a park, which provides better control. Along the stretch are suitable sites for camps or picnic stops. If left in the U.S. Forest, it would be logged which is an incompatible use for a scenic highway.

3. *Wilderness areas in the park.*—The provision in S1321 which calls for a two-year study to determine areas suitable for wilderness appears unneeded, since ample studies have already been made that could provide the information. Until such time as the bill is passed, is it not possible to hold in abeyance all exploitation of the problem areas? Then no road, for example, could be run up Bridge Creek to join the new highway at Rainy Pass while legislation is pending or any other development slipped in to circumvent a possible classification.

4. *Ross Lake National Recreation Area.*—The plans for this superb area are good especially in that they provide for spreading the visitor impact. It seems, however, that this excellent purpose could be achieved by a narrower recreation strip on each side of the lake. It should be no wider than what is actually needed for developments and facilities, leaving the rest under wilderness protection. Lightning Creek, for instance, should be kept in the Pasayten Wilderness except for the area near its mouth. By designating everything not needed for development as wilderness, a possible future road would be forestalled.

In addition, I suggest a policy of keeping noisy types of recreation from Ross Lake, such as speed boats, water skiing or carnival type installations. There are ample places for that kind of activity already available elsewhere.

5. *Mt. Baker area.*—Mt. Baker ought to be included in the park. Its character warrants such classification and it is already partly developed. It could provide much more area for visitor facilities especially, if Heather Meadows and Twin Lakes were also developed.

6. *Cascade River Valley.*—This is another area that needs to be included in the park. Possibly all the regions east of Marble Creek except for the portions in the Glacier Peak Wilderness could be so classified. This is the only western

approach where roadside recreation sites are feasible. If left out, there could be logging, undesirable commercial developments and overcrowding. The Study Team had included it in its proposal.

7. *Glacier Peak copper mine.*—Put Miner's Ridge in the park. This is the only way to protect one of the most scenic spots in the entire North Cascades. This not only would prevent desecration from mining, but would restore and maintain the fragile beauty of Image Lake on Miner's Ridge and protect it from further human erosion. If park designation is impractical, it still should be acquired, purchased perhaps, and put into wilderness.

8. While S.1321 provides for 10,000 acres to be added from the disputed Suiattle and Whitechuck corridors, more should be taken, if adequate visitor wilderness experience is obtained. I understand that the local economy will not suffer from loss of these lowland, timbered areas. The entire drainages of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek should be included.

Again I commend Senators Henry M. Jackson, Warren G. Magnuson and Congressman Lloyd Meeds for introducing the North Cascade Proposals to Congress. The potential benefit to the nation's scenic and wildlife resources is beyond measure. The time is critical, the promise is great.

Will you please make this statement a part of the record? Thank you.

STATEMENT OF T. C. PRICE ZIMMERMAN, PORTLAND, OREG.

Hon. Henry M. Jackson, chairman: I wish to endorse wholeheartedly the creation of a national park in the North Cascades. This truly unique area of our country deserves the protection that national park status alone affords. With the rapid increase in population of the Northwest, moreover, destined to reach truly metropolitan proportions within thirty wears, it is imperative that we set aside adequate areas now to meet the growing demands for recreation in the future. In meeting with objections to the park proposal coming from those who wish to use the land for immediate economic gain, particularly the lumber industry, it is necessary to keep two points in mind. First, owing to its supply of water, the agreeableness of the environment, and other factors, the future development of the Northwest is assured. Indeed, development will come faster than anyone realizes. Within a very few years the dependence of the economy on the lumber industry will cease. To sustain the industry at its present volume, meanwhile, there are more than enough forests, were a park three times as large to be proposed. Secondly, when the Northwest reaches the populous stage of diversified industry, the recreational value of the forests to the society as a whole will be vastly greater than the mere commercial value of the timber. To cede, therefore, to the objections of the lumber interests at this point, would be in fact surrending the long-term interests of the whole population to the short-term profits of a few.

To cope with the foreseeably heavy use of the park and still maintain the wilderness atmosphere which is the special quality of the North Cascades, it is essential that the park be enlarged somewhat and its wilderness areas immediately protected. All roadless areas should be declared by the bill to be wilderness. They have already received intensive study in this regard. In the same vein, the Ross Lake recreation area, which is somewhat larger than necessary, should be reduced in size. I also wish to urge the addition of the Mt. Baker area with its already developed facilities to absorb recreation demands on the Northeast, the superb Granite Creek area, and the Cascade River Valley.

Finally, for the same reasons, it is essential to strengthen the Pasayten wilderness with the addition of Horseshoe Basin, currently part of the North Cascades Primitive Areas, and Glacier Peak Wilderness with the Buck, Downy and Sulphur Creek areas.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE ALDERSON, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Chairman, I am George Alderson, of 323 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. As a native of Ellensburg, Washington, and as a resident of Oregon until 1963, I have followed with great interest the movement to establish a North Cascades National Park.

The proposal made in S. 1321 is a substantial improvement over Dr. Craft's recommendations in the Study Team Report, and it is certainly a commendable step toward an adequate national park in the North Cascades. However, a num-

ber of problems remain to be ironed out, concerning small, but important, boundary adjustments. These were covered in detail by the statements of Mr. Anson Courter, Mr. Brock Evans, and Dr. Patrick D. Goldsworthy.

The establishment of wilderness areas within the new park, and their incorporation in the National Wilderness Preservation System, should be a basic element of this legislation. Without firm instructions at this time, the National Park Service would be free to proceed with hastily planned developments not in keeping with the aims of this proposal.

In Canyonlands National Park, during the 2½ years since the Park was established, we have observed a series of changes in the developments planned by the National Park Service. The changes have invariably been toward more buildings, more campgrounds (and not necessarily in appropriate sites) and more public roads. The Service has chosen to ignore advice from outdoor recreation specialists on the faculty of Utah State University, who recommended stringent limitations on development of the Park. Tentative wilderness proposa]s were prepared by the National Park Service, but these were abandoned a year ago without further action.

The two-year review period of S. 1321 would help to prevent a repetition of these mistakes, but in view of the studies and planning already done in the North Cascades, it should be possible to write the wilderness designations into this bill.

STATEMENT OF JOHN T. MUDGE, MERCER ISLAND, WASH.

My name is John T. Mudge and I am speaking for the record as an individual and resident of the State of Washington. The views expressed here represent one attempt to codify much of the testimony you have heard and to propose at least one answer to the question of how to pay for part of the proposed program. I have followed this subject closely for several years and I am familiar with much of the area under consideration, either by personal visit or through detailed pictures studied in connection with my activities as the former President and Conservation Chairman for the Washington Alpine Club.

As with most legislative matters, the North Cascades has two basic camps: the pros and the cons. This does little to enlighten until these camps are further analyzed, especially the "con" groups. Those who are against the Park consist of those who believe their business will be affected adversely and those who believe the Park will ruin certain aspects of the recreational values a park is supposed to retain. The "pro" Park camp consists of the out-of-state "parks are for people" crowd, along with the local individuals and groups interested in protecting some wilderness for future generations. I think it is obvious that both camps contain strange bedfellows. While I do not believe it possible to keep everyone happy, I am of the opinion that it is quite possible to satisfy most of the people in Washington and who are most knowledgable on the subject.

On the surface, the people seem to be deeply divided. However, I am sure you have observed that the sportsmen in the con group and the conservationists in the pro group constitute most of the people in the State (as opposed to business and political representatives). Both of these groups have a common goal: the preservation of the status quo to the maximum extent possible. In my opinion, these interests are readily reconcilable by providing for a large Park along the lines suggested by the North Cascades Conservation Council but by reserving game and fish management to the Washington State Department of Game. Hunting would necessarily have to be conducted in a manner consistent with public safety but this should prove no problem in a wilderness-type park. Also, hunters and anglers in the Park should pay regular State fees for the privilege as is done in Rocky Mt. National Park (fishing licenses only, however, in that park). In other words, I believe a National Wilderness Recreation Park of substantial size should be established. Access would consist of the North Cross State Highway, the aerial trams proposed by the Park Service and improvements to certain existing roads such as the Cascade River road and the Stehekin River road. I also feel certain that some limited concessions may be made to the logging industry but should not be made in heavily visited areas such as the Cascade River or other major approaches. In fact, in more remote and less scenic areas some logging may serve to improve forage for game. A plan developed along the suggested lines would, I believe, be compatible with the aims of conservationists, the sportsmen and the Governor's recreation plan. The important fea-

ture, in my opinion, is that the area received the statutory protection that National Parks enjoy while retaining the wilderness character of the area.

The problem of mining is more difficult but has, in my opinion, a reasonable solution. As you may remember, the Washington Alpine Club, among others, advocates buying up the mining patents, including those for Miners Ridge. Kennecott has publicized the fact that they intend to mine the property for 30 years or so. Therefore, they have a reasonable idea of the quantity of ore. Presumably, the ore is low grade, about 1% or so copper. The company can, I am sure, tell from past experience how much net profit may be expected both on a before and after tax basis.If this can be agreed to, a number of possibilities are apparent.

1. The present discounted value of the patents could be used as the basis for a charitable contribution by the company, thereby providing immediate tax savings. This would require no change in the Internal Revenue Code except possibly to change the carry-back and the carry-forward provisions and to eliminote the maximum contributions limitation for corporations in this instance.

2. The Internal Revenue Code could be amended to allow a tax credit for the presented discounted cash value of the projected after-tax profits and to provide appropriate carry-over and carry-back provisions. By using the net profits spread over 30 years as a base, the amount of the credit should be minimized without penalizing the company.

3. A direct soil-bank type payment could be made to the company each year equal to the projected before-tax profits. The payment should be made from funds raised through sale of the $7 Federal Golden Eagle permits. This would spread the payment out which might prove better for both the Government and the company. No change in the tax law would be required.

An addendum to this statement provides an illustration of the use of the discounted cash value method referred to in (1) and (2) above.

As a taxpayer, I would also like to raise the question of compensation to the Government for this valuable mining property. Even without considering the conservation aspects of the mine, I have yet to read where the Government will benefit from the development of this valuable property. This does not seem compatible with the best interests of taxpayers to lose both the wilderness and the economic benefits.

[Enclosure.]

ADDENDUM

ILLUSTRATION OF DISCOUNTED CASH VALUE

Assume ore to be 1½% recoverable copper or 30 lbs. per ton of ore.

Assume that the copper will be worth an avrage price of $.32 per lb. and that the company will earn a net profit of 8% of sales or $.768 per ton of ore processed.

Further, assume production will continue for 30 years. Also, the time value of money is 6% and an additional 3% is necessary to allow for risk elements for a total discount factor of 9%.

If the above data is converted to a production rate of 1,000,000 tons of ore per year, some idea of the present value of the stream of future income generated by the ore production indicated may be computed. The actual results are:

Net income per 1,000,000 tons of ore per year	$768,000
Factor: 9 percent	10,274
Value today	7,890,000

Based on the above calculation and assumptions, the value of the mine to the company would be $7,890,000. This example is intended to illustrate method only as no accurate data concerning the mine are available.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS W. SCOTT, NEW YORK, N.Y.

My name is Douglas W. Scott. I am a graduate student in outdoor recreation planning and policy in the School of Natural Resources of the University of Michigan. I am presently employed by the Nature Centers Division of the National Audubon Society as a nature centers planner. This statement is offered solely as an individual and is not to be construed as the opinion of either

the University of Michigan or the National Audubon Society. My state of official residence is Oregon.

I wish to be recorded in favor of the general statement on S. 1321 which was made by Steward Brandborg on behalf of the Wildnerness Society, of which I am a member. Mr. Brandborg's statement was presented before the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on April 25, 1967.

I wish however, to note the following particular items on which my views differ somewhat from the position stated by Mr. Brandborg.

I believe it will be advisable to retain Section 604 of this bill, calling for a two year postponement of wilderness designation in the proposed national park. I believe that such a postponement will be useful in allowing ample consideration of the proper delineation of a statutory wilderness unit within the new park in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964. At the same time, however, I believe that no tramways, roads, heliports or other such extensive developments should be permitted in the new park until after a final decision on its wilderness status has been made. I urge, therefore, that Section 604 of this bill be retained with the amendment that no extensive developments which might endanger wilderness status are to be undertaken until the decision on wilderness designation has been made by Congress.

I wish further to express the hope that legislation to create this new park will not close the door to creative innovations in park facility design and transportation systems. The novel idea of helicopters or tramways as inner-park transportation links should be given careful consideration in comparison to the proven unaesthetic and damaging ecologic effects of roadways.

The character of the North Cascades which invites national park status also demands that wilderness preservation be given particular attention in every phase of park design and physical development. At the same time there should be means for the people to savor the wilderness values of the park. Foremost among such means should be a carefully designed network of back-country trails and an interpretive system which will invite and encourage the casual visitor to see some part of his country which is not directly accessible by concrete road and steel automobile.

The two year postponement of wilderness designation, with the requirement that the Park receive prompt wilderness consideration at the end of that two years, will allow time for all concerned to consider this problem once the heat and pressure of obtaining national park status has been successfully passed.

With these two exceptions I am in complete accord with Mr. Brandborg's statement as to areas which should be added to the national park and wilderness areas to be established by S. 1321. The wilderness character of the North Cascades, strongly protected by law in national park and wilderness area status, will serve as the core for a major outdoor recreational and interpretive complex in the mountainous northern section of Washington state. These will be worthy additions to our national park and national wilderness preservation systems.

I appreciate the opportunity to make these views known and urge their consideration in the deliberations on S. 1321. Thank you.

ASCHAFFENBURG, WEST GERMANY,
June 10, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: During my tour of duty with the United States Army, Europe, I have followed the best I can the events surrounding the proposed North Cascades National Park. Yet I have never forgotten the beauty, the serenity and above all, the imperativeness of this most important struggle for conservation of this wonderful country.

Therefore, I wish the attached statement be made a part of the Hearing Record.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER H. MEGLASSON, SP/4 E4, RA19832514.

A Case for the North Cascades National Park

The beauty of North Central Washington's wilderness areas has indeed created debate nation wide from forces both for and against the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, which are now more numerous and vocal as the time for legislation draws near. There is no doubt, I believe, in anyone's mind as to the aesthetic and recreational value the area possesses. Yet between the arguments as to whether the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior should manage the areas, and if the area should be opened to mining, timbermen, grazing, and sportsmen, one thing becomes clear: If we are to properly manage and utilize these areas in the greatest public interest, why must it require such a growing investment to do so? It is a bureaucratic battle and the deadlock has not helped speed a solution.

My contention is, in the time I have lived in and known these areas, including the Glacier Peak and Miner's Ridge Area, which is presently threatened by the Kennecott mining prospect, if we fail to act now and preserve these areas in their present natural beauty, it will be an irreplaceable loss to our national heritage. The establishment of a national park is both warranted and urgent. The effects on future economics may well bear this out.

Timbermen view the millions of acres of timber-rich country as a gold mine of future wealth. They claim in wild, unmanaged forests such as the North Cascades, older trees which could be harvested for wood die, in disease, rot, and insects, not to mention the scourge of forest fires. It is a wastefulness, understandably, in the sense of forestry economics, engineering and the raw materials going unused, yet not quite so from nature's point of view. The trees represent only a part of the forest, as the study of ecology teaches us, because of the interdependency of all the wildlife living therein. Many forest fires have been directly or indirectly linked to causes originating from human carelessness under hazardous conditions. Fires, even though a continual menace, can be effectively controlled through paradrop and airborne fire fighting.

"Cut out and get out" logging practices, as I have too often witnessed, deprive not only wildlife of their home, but leave the land open to erosion and destruction. A rotting tree, which many economists so highly condemn, serves only in the natural process of repaying to the soil the minerals and elements which it once removed when it grew, thus giving successive generations equal chances of survival, and a home for the wildlife. Not everything must be defined in terms of multiple use, and recreation, as it was not created for our private use, to destroy and use at will. Striving for a maximum development of resources, allowing America to harvest the fruits of science, technology, and civilization, without destroying the very trees from which they came, gives measure of the degree of reverence we hold for the wilderness. A constant and prompt effort by business, government and vigorous voluntary actions can and must harness the tides of pollution, establish regional electric power systems, establish stable watersheds, and effectively utilize the existing timber allocations without waste, thereby allowing us to preserve the beauty growing numbers have come to seek. Conservation and tree farming have made advances, in forest products technology, yet speaking of national forests and National Parks, the trees seem always greener just over the fence.

The commercial interests historically have come first. Yet consider the proposed open-pit copper mine of the Kennecott Copper Corporation. The impact of an open-pit mine, a 5,000-ton daily capacity concentrator, a crushing plant, a 15-mile access road, a mine plant and dump site, with tailings disposal area, and an electric power right-of-way with water storage and supply, in the heart of the North Cascades beauty, is beyond the imagination. We realize copper is in demand for the United States, as are other minerals, yet could we not say the countries who are so willing to take our gold, our exports of arms and machinery, our excess foodstuffs, and our foreign aid, are the least willing to compensate what they owe us, and establish a cooperative balance of trade agreement. It would well be an asset to every citizen to weigh carefully the nature of the profits which would accrue from the Kennecott operation, as compared to larger operations, against the loss which the public will ultimately suffer from damaging and destroying scenery which qualifies for and should be made a National Park.

The fact that the proposed area encloses many excellent hunting, fishing, and livestock grazing areas has not lessened the opposition, as evidenced by the formation of groups such as the Outdoors Unlimited, who advocate the North Cascades be utilized to the greatest public enjoyment. Once again, the battle is focused between management by the forest service and National Park service.

The multiple use policy of the Forest Service, while providing the greatest use to the greatest number of people, which includes industry, leaves unspoiled acreage unsuitable for anything but continued reuse. This policy is erroneously compared to that of the National Park Service, whose primary purpose is to protect, preserve and where necessary, reestablish the natural biotic relationship that existed before the advent of European civilization on this continent. The only allowance for multiple use, in the sense of the Forest Service, are peripheral developments for the study and exhibition to the public of the major values for which it was established. The National Park Service does not lock up these areas from the public; nevertheless, it does preclude those types of activity which are detrimental to the park, its policy, and the national interest. Therefore, those groups strongly advocating the multiple use concept, are also the groups actively engaged in the damaging activities.

Because the profound changes which occur when developmental technology is applied to wild areas and wilderness, the results are irreversible. There are a few large areas where this phase is not evident in one form or another. The North Cascades is one of them. Yet the shortages of space, essential raw materials, and recreational land has pressured an astounding trend of wastefulness. The park proposal is one step forward in countering this trend. It points out the need of establishing a positive relationship of human beings to their environment. In full tribute to the greatest nation in the world, it seems only fitting, and a foremost challenge, to preserve and protect the beauty and serenity nature has endowed us for all time. It is the only answer one could give conscientiously when asked, "What kind of a country do I want America to be?"

WALTER H. MEGLASSON, SP/4 E4, RA19832514.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY,
Seattle, Wash., May 17, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: After a careful consideration of the Kennecott Copper Corporation's proposed open-pit mine on Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, I must register my opposition to these plans.

It seems time that such industries become fully aware of the values of these pitifully few remnants of recreational wilderness areas in the United States, and of their responsibility to the future generations of a burgeoning America. Such exploitation of Glacier Peak smacks of a horrendous insensitivity, an indifference to the long-range interests in stability for the individual and for the country.

Surely, the present copper demand does not "necessitate" the blatant despoilation of such a unique and superb locale which, properly managed, would provide an increasing source of income for the state and local area through recreational and tourism services. The proposed North Cascades National Park is of direct relevance on this economic point.

It appears that Kennecott Copper still hews to those grand old days of the 19th century when such rapine was equated with Progress, "necessary development for continued expansion and maximum profit," etc., etc., etc. It is long-overdue time that such empty shibboleths were updated for our society's contemporary interests and economic policies; and one suspects that Kennecott Copper will not initiate these changes. Indeed, this sort of indifference to the growing interest in intangible values and to the tensions generated by today's technology, is in part the motivation for the present generation's profound unrest and disquiet. A call to action for public responsibility on the part of Kennecott, immediate and now, seems imperative, for Kennecott plans its intrusive road into the wilderness site this spring. Furthermore, it is clear that their enthusiastic anticipation of "hopefully thirty years of blasting" . . . it seems unthinkable . . . would produce a noise level and continued use affecting a far, far wider area than the immediate open-pit.

Kennecott's plans are indicative of an underlying insensitivity . . . or perhaps better, opportunism, given the government subsidy required for this exploitation and the alternative non-wilderness sites available . . . which has been rationalized all too long as "necessary" or "inevitable development" of our resource-base. Today, such uses are hardly compatible with any reasonable definition of the word "development". "Destruction" comes more readily to mind, espe-

cially if one envisions, say a steel-mill at 6000′ on Mt. Rainier, a not-at-all unreasonable comparison in this case.

We can no longer afford to operate as if we were an untapped 18th century America, and Kennecott Copper and its stockholders should be directly apprised of that fact. I strongly support an amendment added to the existing North Cascades National Park Bill, attaching Miner's Ridge to it; or that the existing Wilderness Act be amended, by presidential fiat if necessary for swiftness, protecting these invaluable locations and resources from such depredations in the future. I feel safe in stating that there is a rapidly growing amount of support from all walks of life, including academic and professional, for these suggestions, and I further request that this letter be included in the testimony of the Seattle, Washington hearing on May 25.

Thank you for your courtesy and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

KERRY JOSEF PATAKI,
Department of Anthropology.

MT. ST. HELENS CLUB, INC.,
Longview, Wash., May 22, 1967.

I am Inez Riney, conservation chairman of the Mt. St. Helens Club, Inc., of the Longview-Kelso area of Washington. I wish this statement to be made a part of the record of the hearing on S. 1321, the bill involving the North Cascades.

We commend Senators Jackson and Magnuson on introducing the bill, which is certainly a step in the right direction. However, we feel, as others do, that vital areas have not been given sufficient protection and some have been left out altogether. We are in favor of any action which will protect these lands, but feel that the North Cascades Conservation Council proposal of 1963 gives the best protection. However, since the Forest Service has been unwilling to give its full support to wilderness on account of the commercial stands of timber involved, we feel that a change of jurisdiction is in order. Therefore we support a National Park which would give protection both to wilderness and to those areas of National Park caliber which do not qualify as wilderness due to manmade developments. With some of these, such as the Kennecott Copper Co. threat in the Glacier Peak area, a National Park has to be the answer.

I am listing the amendments which we feel to be necessary for the preservation of this spectacular section of our country.

1. Mt. Baker should be added to the Park. This a wonderfully scenic area and would be protected in the Park. It and Mt. Shuksan are outstanding examples of the important geological features of this area. In fact, the National Park Service advocated the inclusion of Mt. Baker to the Park in its North Cascades Study Report.

2. Under the present bill, S. 1321, the Granite Creek drainage area has no protection at all, although it was proposed for inclusion in 1963 and 1966. This valley is along the route of the North Cross-State Highway and, hence, would be a good place for visitors to drive through the park. If it is left unprotected, it will be open to Forest Service multiple use practices, which means logging. We believe this area should have recreation area protection at least.

3. *Stautory wilderness boundaries should be designated immediately within the park at the time the park is established.* The bill should designate parts of the park as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. All of this area has been studied thoroughly and should not have to wait two years for further study. This might lead to roads or tramways being built which would invade remote wilderness areas.

4. The Cascade River valley should be added to the Park as its level floor would provide living space for a great many people, and not enough provision has been made in this bill for roadside recreation. It must be restricted from further logging and preserved for its recreational and scenic values.

5. The Ross Lake Recreation Area is larger than is necessary and in its present form in the bill will only result in a great deal of pressure for roads to be built in this area, further destroying its value as a recreation area. The boundaries of the recreation area should be limited to a narrow corridor along the North Cross-State Highway and around Ross Lake. This would provide the necessary buffer zone protecting wilderness areas.

6. Horseshoe Basin area must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness and retained as wilderness, rather than permitting it to be logged. It contains

about 12,000 acres of commercial timber, which is a very small part of the commercial timber in the Okanogan National Forest and is of much more value as wilderness. There is strong local support for preserving the Horseshoe Basin area.

7. The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should include the addition of the drainages of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek in their entireties to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Without them the disputed Suiattle and White Chuck River corridors will still be unprotected.

8. In the Glacier Peak Wilderness area the most serious threat of all to wilderness is the Kennecott Copper Company's intention to open up an open-pit copper mine in the very heart of this remote and beautiful wilderness area. This must be stopped. We urge that this area be added to the Park immediately, or that Congress authorize *and appropriate* enough money to buy them off. Whatever it would cost, it would be worth the expense.

We urge that Congress give careful and thorough consideration to these proposed amendments in order that our last great scenic wilderness can be preserved. Many of us in the Mt. St. Helens Club have fond memories of hiking through many or all of these areas and many more will want to do the same. The number of people using wilderness areas is increasing so rapidly that many wilderness areas can hardly claim that title any more. It behooves us to save as much wilderness as we can, since we are fast coming to the end of it. The need for it will continue to exist as long as people live on this earth.

INEZ RINEY.

ISSAQUAH, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It has come to my attention that Mr. John D. Cowdrey of Yakima, Washington, caused to have inserted into the record of the hearings on S. 1321 a five-page mimeographed document headed "Forest Service Comments on Certain Statements in the Book *The Wild Cascades: Forgotten Parklands.*"

My feelings as the author of that book are not fatally wounded, but I would appreciate an opportunity to answer certain of the comments; I ask, therefore, that the following remarks be made part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

I must preface these remarks by wondering why the Forest Service, and who in the Forest Service, made these comments to Mr. Cowdrey, and why the unnamed critic did not seek to directly enlighten the perpetrator of the alleged errors—namely, me. But let that pass; hopefully, though, in future the Forest Service will talk to me without recourse to an intermediary.

FS Comment: "The implication is that resource management of the North Cascades has caused a reduction in wildlife numbers * * *" etc.

My Reply: My implication was that the opportunity to see wild animals in a natural condition—a much-treasured experience for most hikers—has definitely been diminished in heavily-hunted country, and that this opportunity is now virtually limited to National Parks and to wilderness too remote for hunters to reach. Items:

I have hiked in the Cascades for 30 years and have never seen a cougar or heard a cougar scream. To be sure, cougar are not social creatures, but such a lack of cougar experience was unheard of among hikers of the generation preceding mine.

I know of no one who has seen a wolf in the North Cascades, but we have on file stories by pioneers in the area who saw all too many wolves for *their* satisfaction.

Bear continue to exist in considerable numbers, but bear aren't dumb, they've learned to hide. Twenty years ago I saw bear frequently, even on the close-in front slopes of the Cascades, but increasingly I only see them when very deep into a wilderness—and then they are shy. By contrast, on virtually any hike into back country of Olympic National Park one sees bear. They're not friendly, but they don't panic, and they don't hide.

When I first began climbing mountains, in 1947, we hardly considered it a climb unless we saw goat, and we saw them so often on the crags of the North Cascades it was a common treat—though always a treat. About that same year, goat hunting was resumed after a long ban. (Indeed, goat *had* been decimated by late pioneer days, but by 1947 had regained population status of early pioneer

days and before.) Among all climbers now whose careers go back as far as mine it is a cause of general lament: we simply don't see goat the way we used to. Except in Rainier and Olympic National Parks, sighting goat is now a rather uncommon treat. Partly this is explained by goats learning to be coy, But more of the reason lies in goat killing that the State Game Department doesn't know about. Their census figures on goat, incidentally, are entirely unreliable—unless one considers the Nielsen ratings an accurate sample of the American television audience. For every goat killed legally, an unknown number are killed illegally. Hunters (with goat permits) tend to shoot every goat they can see. Some fall dead in terrain too difficult for the hunters to reach. Some are wounded and go elsewhere to die. And when a hunter has killed three goats, but has only one goat permit, he takes his pick of the best head. We have observed these things happening, or come upon the evidence. But more than that, we have the evidence that we who go into prime goat country all summer don't see the goats we used to! Friends of mine who have hunted (but not goat) in the Goat Rocks Wilderness every year since 1946 have watched the once-huge goat population there dwindle year by year, until now only scattered bands remain. The State Game Department does not know about this, because the Game Department does not spend as much time in the Goat Rocks (and other high country) as me and my friends.

The Forest Service surely will not deny that people who carry guns like to shoot things, and that in any area where gun-carrying is permitted, many little creatures are shot, either by bored hunters in season, or by pistol-packing, .22-carrying "target shooters" in any season. All this killing is illegal, but how can it be prevented unless guns themselves are forbidden? We know from anecdotes we hear that individual marmot colonies have been wiped out by a single hunting party, just for "sport." No reputable hunter condones such activity, but all it takes is a few disreputable hunters to wreak havoc on the small-animal poputon of an area. As the number of hunters increases, so does the number of disreputable hunters, and so does the toll of so-called "protected" animals.

Finally, very few Forest Service personnel spend as much time in the high country as I do. Most of them spend their time in the trees.

FS Comment: "The timber harvest unit, now well restocked * * * The peak shown is Eldorado Peak * * *"

My Reply: The Forest Service is correct in pointing out that the caption for the photo was misplaced; a simple printing error.

Interestingly enough, I hiked through the "well restocked" timber harvest unit just several weeks ago. Along about 2067 this portion of the Marble Creek valley will look reasonably decent, and provide something roughly resembling the foreground for Eldorado Peak that it did before the logging. Right now it's a shambles, land that only a logger could love.

FS Comment: "Wilderness is a condition, experienced only by the initial few travelers. If people visit the wilderness, if we fight fire or construct trails within it, then it is not 'let completely alone'. If man uses an area, then nature must be assisted to prevent destruction and to preserve wilderness qualities."

My Reply: In the final analysis, there is no *true* wilderness remaining on earth, because it's all been flown over and looked at and at least roughly mapped. All we have are degrees of wilderness. So much is true, and there can be no disagreement.

However, the Forest Service critic misinterprets me if he thinks I favor all the "assistance" he is offering nature. I do not approve the theory that wild fires should be stamped out. Fire caused by lightning is a part of wilderness. Burns, silver forests, "burn meadows," and the like are part of the natural scene. Fires caused by man should be fought; most of these are started by loggers, and therefore do not affect statutory wilderness. The forest succession of species requires periodic fire. All arguments for wilderness are arguments for wild fire to be allowed.—But I won't make a great point of the matter here, since fire-fighting techniques remain extremely primitive. As a friend of mine with great experience on Forest Service fire crews put it, "I never was on a fire in my life that stopped until it was ready to stop; all we did was beat the heck out of ourselves and watch it burn."

Moreover, the Forest Service is wrong in thinking I favor the construction of trails all through the wilderness. At the present time the Forest Service is relocating the Cascade Crest Trail to pass through portions of the Glacier Peak Wilderness that in my opinion should not have trails of any kind, much less heavy-duty horse trails. I oppose this sort of recreational management.

The greatest of our ecologists do not know enough about nature's management that they feel qualified to assist nature. The Forest Service knows even less, and should learn the humility befitting its knowledge. And it should attempt to learn more.

The critic is correct in stating that the area managers must intercede to prevent destruction and to preserve wilderness qualities. However, the Forest Service record here is very uneven. Recently-introduced restrictions on use of horses in the Glacier Peak Wilderness are on the plus side; plans to bring horses into portions of that Wilderness now accessible only by climbers are on the debit side.

FS Comment: "Buck Creek, within the Glacier Peak Wilderness, has never been logged and never will be. Neither are the other valleys doomed * * *"

My Reply: The lower half of the Buck Creek valley is *not* in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, and there is no reason to think it will not be logged (as Green Mountain is now being logged) if left without statutory protection.

When the Forest Service undertakes to harvest "diseased, blowdown, and insect-infested trees", as in Railroad Creek, it opens up a very large portion of the forests, since these afflictions are part of nature, part of wilderness. Similarly with "sales of dead, dying, and blowdown timber."

In summary, either a forest is managed by nature (which includes fire, disease, blowdown) and thus is wilderness, or it is managed by the Forest Service under multiple-use rules and it *is* doomed.

FS Comment: "Local Forest Service officials cannot change the management plan without the concurrence of the Regional Forester."

My Reply: In the instance referred to in my text, the upper Whitechuck River valley, a previous supervisor of Mt. Baker National Forest stated to conservationists that to him a logging patch was no more obtrusive or ugly than an avalanche track, and that therefore he saw no reason not to log the slopes of Glacier Peak. The incumbent supervisor feels differently, and has stated he will not allow logging on the slopes in question.

Personnel in the Forest Service change. Some think one way, some another. All it takes is a coincidence of a forest supervisor and a regional forester, both of whom want to log a "key area," and it's doomed. The only way to protect "key areas" *over a period of time* is to take them out of the decision-making realm of these individuals, and give them statutory guarantees, as in a Wilderness Area or a National Park.

FS Comment: "The High Mountain Policy * * * permits sustained production of timber in the upper forest so long as it is geared to existing or future recreation needs * * *"

My Reply: The High Mountain Policy was a rearguard defense action of the Forest Service. It was not enunciated by the Forest Service in a vacuum, but in response to growing public dissatisfaction.

The Forest Service operates as a political group, and in this case—as in many others—makes propaganda when its goals require such.

We do not know *what* the High Mountain Policy means, nor do individuals in the Forest Service. Since enunciation of the Policy, the Forest Service has, in any event, been playing it cool in the North Cascades.

Any policy means only what it is interpreted to mean by those who implement it. This particular policy is so fuzzy that anything can be done in its name.

Specifically, the "upper forest association" in which some logging is allowed can be interpreted to extend to timberline, and there is evidence of this happening. It all depends on the individual District Ranger.

FS Comment: "The only cutting areas visible from the Carbon River * * * are parts of 2 or 3 units * * *"

My Reply: Because conservationists in recent years have been devoting most of their attention to the North Cascades, the Forest Service has not felt much "heat" in the Rainier area, and thus has shown its true multiple-use colors.

I would like to widen the example to extend all around the boundaries of Rainier Park. To be sure, much of the damage is being done by private landowners, and perhaps the Forest Service feels its actions are justified by their example. But one need only examine a map of the Rainier area, showing park boundaries and Forest Service holdings, and superimpose on this current Forest Service logging sales, to see that the Forest Service is—precisely as I said—extending multiple-use of public land onto the very mountain itself.

* * *

FS Comment: "The mining operation at Holden * * * contributed greatly to the economy of the region during its 15 or more years of operation * * *"

My Reply: There is evidence that Howe Sound, the mining operator, barely made expenses on the operation, if that. The true facts, of course, are closely guarded by the firm because of tax considerations, and thus cannot be known either to me or to the Forest Service.

The contribution to the economy of the region probably would be the equivalent of operating a professional football team in Seattle; the number of employees would be about the same.

While applauding the use the Lutheran Church has made of Holden recently, I do not feel the 2500 young people who came there last year had their character built by the mine tailings; I prefer to feel it was the wilderness, the mountains, that they came for. Character was not built in the shacks of Holden Town, but by the unmolested spirit of Nature all around.

FS Comment: "The basic Mining Act of 1872, the Multiple-Use Mining Law of 1955, and the Mining Claims Occupancy Act of 1962, all place restrictions upon the actions and claims of the miner."

My Reply: Not enough, as we are seeing to our mutual horror. The Forest Service itself is asking for help from new legislation.

FS Comment: "Sheep permits have been severely reduced * * *"

My Reply: This is true, and I'm glad of it, and I can say without fear of successful contradiction that the sheep are being driven out by people. We have documented cases of Forest Service officials defending the presence of sheep against our violent complaints—and then shortly thereafter removing the sheep.

Except for certain hardheads in the Forest Service, and in the grazing industry, no one will argue that a sheep-grazed meadow is a pleasant place to hike and camp. The flowers are gone. The air is full of stench. The water is polluted.

Where "the plant cover is getting more dense and vigorous under this system of management," it's because of sheep crap. Which stinks.

As for the "alpine deserts," I described, I invite you to hike, as I did last summer, the headwaters of Prince Creek, which have been overgrazed for generations. It was here, on a previous visit several years ago, that we met a Forest Service employee—lower-echelon, a university student working summers only—who begged us to put pressure on his employers, saying that they were systematically using up these high, arid meadows to satisfy their grazing constituents—and because conservationists weren't raising a squawk about this area.

FS Comment: (To the effect that the Forest Service always opposed a road down Bridge Creek.)

My Reply: The record is clear. The Forest Service was bending under pressure for a road. Only when we conservationists built up overwhelming counterpressure did it suddenly come out on the side of the angels.

If necessary, we could introduce testimony that one of our people, thought by Forest Service personnel to be a member of our opposition, saw plans for the car facilities—plus *trailer* facilities—at Stehekin Campground, and in response to his question about where the trailers would come from, was told "Oh, they'll come down Bridge Creek from the Cross-State Highway."

The Forest Service came to the side of the angels very late, so far as preserving the unique qaulity of Stehekin is concerned.—If, indeed, they are all the way even yet.

FS Comment: "The Bridge Creek Trail is not a part of the Cascade Crest Trail * * * Scooter travel is well established * * * There is little, if any conflict * * *"

My Reply: If the Bridge Creek Trail is not part of the Cascade Crest Trail, then there is no Cascade Crest Trail here, since this "alternate" is, in fact, the only trail that fits the system.

They may since have been taken down, but the distinctive markers identifying the Cascade Crest Trail were placed along Bridge Creek when I was last there.

Scooter travel is not well established anywhere, since scooters have only been traveling anywhere for a few years.

On every occasion that hikers and horsemen meet scooters, there is conflict. Nothing can change this. Only the most insensitive person could imagine that motorized travel is compatible, on the trail, with pedestrian and equestrian travel.

FS Comment: (About airplanes on alpine lakes.)

My Reply: Several years ago I hiked south from Cascade Pass via the Cache Glacier, Cache Col. scree and talus, to Kool-Aid Lake, within the Glacier Peak

Wilderness. Next day I climbed to the Magic-Hurryup Col. Until then all was quiet and wild. Then, looking down to an apparent wilderness lake—Trapper Lake—I saw a float plane land, drop off fishermen. I was no longer in wilderness; my mood of remoteness was shattered.

There are many lakes in the North Cascades upon which float planes can land. None can be truly wild unless it is within a statutory Wilderness Area.

Further, at the time I wrote the book helicopters seemed a remote menace to wilderness, but now they are being used regularly by wealthy hunters—with full Forest Service permission.

To the Forest Service, helicopters and scooters are legitimate uses, allowed in any "multiple-use" area. And, in fact, encouraged as added riches of the multiple-use cornucopia.

FS Comment: Forest Service is "currently studying wilderness possibilities for Alpine Lakes, Cougar Lakes, and the Enchantment Area."

My Reply: The proposals put forward by the Forest Service for these areas constitute further examples of "wilderness on the rocks." We will fight the Forest Service on these proposals as we now are fighting them, and have fought them, in the Glacier Peak and North Casades Primitive Area controversies.

FS Comment: "The final boundaries (of Glacier Peak Wilderness Area) are as proposed by the Forest Service."

My Reply: The critic does not know his history. The record has been covered with a cloud of dust by Forest Service apologists, but the facts are that the Forest Service *did not* propose to include the upper Suiattle, Agnes, and Phelps in the Wilderness. Conservationists managed by their protests to gain at least these small ameliorations of the Forest Service proposal for "wilderness on the rocks."

It was not enough, and thus we begun—and are continuing—our fight for further additions to the protected area.

FS Comment: (To the effect that its announcement of plans for the Eldorado Peak Area was stimulated by construction of the North Cross-State Highway.)

My Reply: It was when the Forest Service sent out its flying squads of propagandists, equipped with marvelous plans for the "Eldorado Peaks Area," that conservationists knew that their efforts were having rich fruit.

One need only examine the files of *The Wild Cascades*, the magazine of the North Cascades Conservation Council, to observe the sequence of events.

Very clearly and obviously, the Forest Service quite deliberately attempted to "undercut the Study Team"—precisely as I said.

FS Comment: "In all the area hunting is very important * * *"

My Reply: I repeat, "* * * the total proposal affects hunting to only a minor degree."

This is not a matter of opinion. The figures on deer kill, goat kill, are a matter of record. The proposals made by the North Cascades Conservation Council for a National Park *and* an associated Chelan Mountain National Recreation Area were quite deliberately developed with the goal of *not* affecting hunting to any important extent.

We have been disappointed that hunters have not recognized our good faith. But we have not been too surprised, since we know that the Washington State Game Department (from whom we gained our park-building statistics) will do all needed to maintain and increase its domain, whatever the effect on hunters.—Not to mention *non*-hunters.

FS General and Concluding Comment: (To the effect that the Forest Service has managed the area for 60 years, and is responsible for the "present condition of this wonderful country." Etc.)

My Reply: No, I do not give the Forest Service credit for the beauty of the North Cascades.

God was there first.

And the Forest Service has been there for 60 years, but until the last 15 years or so it was—in the North Cascades—dominated by men like Harold Engalls and Nels Bruseth—Forest Service rangers that hikers and climbers of my generation revere as "mountain men," God-seeking men. We met these guys in the hills, we know what they would think about what is going on now in the North Cascades.—We know because they and others such as them *told* us.

The Forest Service of 1967 should not try to take credit for the North Cascades. The rangers of the past had a different vision from that of their successors.

And to repeat, and to conclude, God came first.

As a final remark, Senator Jackson, now that I've answered these supposed "Forest Service" comments, I doubt very much that the document submitted by Mr. Cowdrey has substantial official backing.

The Forest Service has, or ought to have, smarter, sharper critics than this.

HARVEY MANNING.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
STATE OF WASHINGTON,
Olympia, June 7, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senator,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter is sent in support of the passage of the above entitled bill which creates a 570,000 acre North Cascade National Park, a 1,000 acre Ross Lake National Recreational area, a 500,000 acre Pasayten Wilderness Area, and a 10,000 acre addition to the existing Glacier Park Wilderness Area. Also there are several amendments proposed by conservation groups relative to the Horse Shoe Basin and the Granite Creek Drainage that I would urge your support.

The bill you have introduced has crucial significance to the citizens of the State of Washington. The North Cascade area is unique in that it is accessible to large urban populations in the Pacific Northwest. Although orderly utilization of our natural resources is necessary for the economic well-being of our state, this should not overshadow the paramount concern to preserve a portion of these resources for the aesthetic enjoyment of future generations.

A crucial matter facing the State of Washington is the proposed Glacier Peak open-pit mine of the Kennecott Copper Corporation. The construction of such a project would be a disaster. Although the property rights of the company have considerable legal significance, it is hoped that somehow Congress will devise a means of protecting the Glacier Peak area and also compensate the legitimate investment of the Kennecott Copper Corporation.

I would request that this letter be made a part of the record.

Sincerely yours,

TIMOTHY H. HILL.

NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION,
Spokane, Wash., May 25, 1967.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: The Northwest Mining Association would like to take this opportunity to state its views in regard to Senate Bill 1321, and its objections thereto, and further to state its objection to certain amendments to the Bill which have not yet been formally proposed, but which have been discussed in the public press.

The Northwest Mining Asociation maintains its office in Spokane, Washington, and is one of the oldest mining associations in the United States, having conducted its 72nd Annual Convention in Spokane last December, at which over 1,100 persons were in attendance. The Association's principal purposes include exchange of information between its members and with other mining groups and consolidation of opinion in matters affecting the mining industry.

Since Senate Bill 1321 encompasses what should be considered several different proposals, and additional proposals have been publicly discussed, the Association would like to comment upon them separately.

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

Within the State of Washington at the present time are two national parks, Mt. Rainier National Park and Olympic National Park, which together encompass some 1,765 square miles, an area not quite as large as the State of Delaware. These parks are similar to Glacier National Park in that all three involve mountains, glaciers, alpine scenery and alpine flora and fauna, and undoubtedly represent a fair sample of natural conditions which should be preserved under some type of program. Unfortunately, the Olympic National Park in particular, either through policy or through shortage of funds, is highly deficient in being

developed to the extent that even the normal number of visitors can make full use of the available features. This is true not only in the development of roads, but particularly in the development of camp areas, and were it not for the adjacent Forest Service recreational development the situation at Olympic National Park at the present time might be intolerable. It is not believed that this is a necessary restriction on the park, but simply indicates a lack of adequate development.

It is now proposed in Senate Bill 1321 that a new national park, the North Cascades National Park, be established encompassing an additional 890 square miles, making the State of Washington first in the nation in percentage of its land area encompassed within national parks, and second only to the State of Wyoming in total area encompassed in national parks in the conterminous states. The Northwest Mining Association does not purport to completely understand all of the policy considerations back of establishment of a national park, or just what is desirable to add to the present national park system. However, there are a number of observations which should be made regarding the proposal.

First, an area of 890 square miles of what appears to be excellent geologic environment for the discovery of new commercial ore deposits is being removed from further consideration, without any evaluation of what is being done. Although any preliminary evaluation will not be to any extent conclusive of the mineral potential of the area, even a preliminary evaluation has not been made. Second, if the purpose of national parks is for recreation for the citizens of the country it would appear that the heavy concentration of national parks in the West dictates that the next funds utilized for park purposes should instead be used for development of park facilities in the eastern states where the residents have been deprived of any adequate federal recreational areas. Third, the recommendation of the North Cascades Study Team for the establishment of a national park in the North Cascades region was expressly conditioned upon development of access to the area so that it could be made available to large numbers of people rather than retaining half of the area in Wilderness status. Senate Bill 1321 appears to be directed toward establishment of a Wilderness type park, thus closely restricting the number of people who would utilize the park.

Assuming the best of the North Cascades for park purposes has been determined, it would be our recommendation that the entire proposal be tabled until at least a preliminary mineral survey is conducted in the area by the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Mines, and the report of those agencies be reviewed by the Congress before any further action is taken upon the proposal. These agencies would be the first to concede that any such preliminary survey will probably be grossly inadequate to indicate the true potential mineral possibilities of the area, but at least an overall general view could be taken to measure the desirability of closing this large area to potential mineral development in view of the impending shortage of metals.

WILDERNESS AREAS

Wilderness areas were first established as a statutory designation by the Wilderness Act of 1964. The idea of preservation of Wilderness areas arguably has merit, but only in limited areas. At the present time an area of almost 14,500,000 acres in the United States is encompassed within Wilderness areas established by statute, or within primitive areas administered by the Forest Service under comparable regulations, which makes a total area roughly equal to the area within the State of West Virginia. Senate Bill 1321 does not purport to change the total area by a significant amount, but does shift a large area which was previously classified as a primitive area under Forest Service Regulation to a Wilderness area under the Wilderness Act, giving the restrictions on usage statutory sanction.

The unrealistic position of the Wilderness system within the public lands is that the usage is restricted to such a small number of people. In the study report of the North Cascades Study Team it is indicated that in 1962 there were only 13,000 visits to the Wilderness area in the North Cascades. Even assuming that this figure is accurate, which can be seriously questioned because of the method used to derive the statistic, the retention of 1500 square miles, or an area half again the size of the State of Rhode Island, within the State of Washington alone, for the limited seasonal usage of such a few persons cannot be justi-

fied. It appears that of the persons using these areas at present the purpose of usage by most, typically hunting, could as well be served by Forest Service multiple-use administration. Of course under the present Wilderness program no mechanical vehicles are permitted and access is solely by foot or on horseback. This obviously restricts to a very great extent the number of persons who will use the areas, and make the entire program into a series of private reserves for the privileged few who are able to utilize the lands under such a program.

Under the Wilderness Act, although mining location is permitted up through December 31, 1983, the practical restrictions placed upon mining exploration make effective exploration a prohibited activity. In addition, development of any mining property would require concurrence for access roads by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the incumbent Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, has publicly announced his displeasure at any mining activity within the North Cascades Wilderness areas. He apparently plans to propose that even the limited location rights available in the Wilderness Act be eliminated.

ROSS LAKE RECREATION AREA

The Interior Department administered Recreation Area proposed in Senate Bill 1321 appears to completely ignore the possibility of metalliferous deposits in the area encompassed by this proposal. Instead of establishing a new procedure for mining of metalliferous deposits the Bill simply eliminates location of mining claims, and then attempts to insert leasing as a substitute under various inapplicable leasing laws which are already in the statutes. None of these leasing laws contemplate leasing of metalliferous minerals. This proposal is completely inadequate in failing to establish a workable proposal for mining of metals which may be found in the proposed recreation area.

It appears that the proposed recreation area accomplishes nothing except to settle a dispute between administrative agencies wishing to administer the area, and a more satisfactory solution would be to leave the lands under Forest Service administration in a National Forest, subject to multiple-use concepts prevailing in the National Forests, and permit the Forest Service to establish such recreation facilities as appear desirable as has been the pattern in other areas.

PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION

The Public Land Law Review Commission was established by act of Congress in 1964 for the purpose of reviewing all laws affecting the public lands of the United States, and to submit its final report to the President and to Congress not later than December 31, 1968. The Commission itself is composed of six members of each House of Congress, and six members appointed by the President, plus a Chairman.

A staff is currently working for the Public Land Law Review Commission, and has broken its study into 25 individual studies, which will encompass all questions of retention or disposition of public lands, change of status of public lands, and priorities of use of retained public lands. It is presumed that the Commission, having studied these matters in depth, will have reached certain conclusions regarding what public lands should be maintained in various categories, and what priorities of use should be assigned. It is also assumed that specific recommendations regarding statutory regulation of usage will be included.

The Northwest Mining Association can only speculate regarding the reasoning back of the present request by the Secretary of the Interior for the proposal set forth in Senate Bill 1321, instead of waiting until the recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission are received. The pending bill appears to be another patchwork approach to the administration of the public lands.

UNITED STATES METAL SUPPLIES

At the present time the United States is a net importer of virtually all nonferrous metals, in some instances being almost entirely dependent upon foreign sources of supply. Due to the expansion of our own industrial activity, and the more rapidly expanding industrial complexes of Western Europe and Japan, to say nothing of development in areas such as South America, pressure upon existing metal supplies outside of the Communist-controlled sphere is rapidly becoming critical. Alfred Petrick, Jr., an economist for the U.S. Bureau of Mines,

was recently quoted in the press as having stated in effect that within the next 20 years the Free World will have shifted to a dependence upon Soviet Russia and the Communist Bloc nations for a large portion of its metal supply. This of course has dire implications.

Inadequate understanding has been developed regarding the necessary relationship of mining activity to the continued operation of our industrial society. Just as someone must farm the land if we are to eat, someone also must mine the land if we are to have the products of our industrial complex. However, mining must be conducted where economic concentrations of minerals occur, unlike farming, which is subject to some options as to area.

At the present time, depending upon the individual metal reviewed, our domestic supply amounts to a complete dearth up to reserves adequate to supply our principal demands for periods up to 20 years. For most of the major metals our supply situation is such that current facilities could not be expanded to meet our current domestic requirements, short of a wasteful crash program, and even if it could be so expanded known sources would be exhausted in a relatively short time. It is critical for the future of our industrial society that new sources of metal be developed on a reasonably continuous basis.

MINERAL POTENTIAL OF AREA

The Northwest Mining Association believes that the area encompassed by Senate Bill 1321 represents one of the last few remaining exploration frontiers for discovery of economic concentrations of metals left in the United States. This, together with the more inaccessible areas in Alaska, probably represents the best exploration resource available. The North Cascades region has remained relatively untouched to date, because of the lack of access and extreme expense of operating in the area. However, due to improvements in transportation and exploration techniques within the last few years, exploration of these remote areas has become feasible.

Geologically almost the entire area encompassed by Senate Bill 1321 appears to be favorable to mineral deposits. There are many known occurrences of minerals of copper, molybdenum, silver, gold, and other metals within the area. Lack of necessary exploration activity to date leaves the industry, and the country, in the position of not knowing what might be developed in the area. The only deposit which has been developed to the point of determination of commercial feasibility is the Glacier Peak property, currently owned by a subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corporation. Preliminary indications are that with reasonable likelihood a half dozen or so comparable ore bodies could be discovered in the North Cascades area, probably running principally to copper and molybdenum. Preliminary indications are the nation's copper reserves could be expanded substantially by continued exploration in this area, with the possibility of contributing to the reserves of other metals.

At the present time, under the Wilderness Act, the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Mines are conducting a preliminary survey of the North Cascades primitive area. Their report will not be submitted until 1968. These agencies do not purport to be definitive in the exploration program which they are conducting, and would be the first to agree that they may well be only scratching the surface in defining what mineralization is present. It takes many years of checking and cross-checking and repeated surveys by private exploration companies in order to approach exhaustion of potential, and even then improved technology may well open up possibilities that previously were thought not to exist.

It should be noted that the extension of the Cascades Range into Canada gives some indication of potential. On the Canadian side of the border the Range has been opened up to a much greater extent, and mining activity is quite well developed in the Canadian portion of the Cascades.

GLACIER PEAK MINING PROPERTY

The copper property on Miner's Ridge, northeast of Glacier Peak, was discovered 60 or 70 years ago. An area of approximately 350 acres was patented under the mining laws sometime during the intervening period. Approximately 13 years ago Kennecott Copper Corporation acquired an interest in this property, and currently owns it. Additional claims have been located around the patented ground, and there is something in the magnitude of 3000 acres involved in the mining property, most of which is in unpatented mining claims.

Kennecott Copper Corporation has indicated its plans to go ahead with mining at this location. At the present time there is considerable political furor over this proposal, since the property is surrounded by the Glacier Peak Wilderness, originally designated by the Forest Service in 1960, and then incorporated as a Wilderness area under the Wilderness Act in 1964. From information announced to the public, it appears that the ore body is one of what would be designated second magnitude, which would indicate something over 1,000,000 tons of recoverable copper demonstrated to date. As is true with any new mining property, only such development work has been done as appears warranted to establish the economic feasibility of operation, and if the mine goes into operation with men on the site exploration will be conducted eventually to define the limits of the ore body. If this follows the typical operating pattern it could well be 20 or 30 years hence when the final limits are reached, although comparable mining operations in some areas of the country have existed much longer than this.

When the Wilderness area was defined around the Glacier Peak mining property discussion was had whether the boundary should be drawn so that the property was excluded on one side, or whether the Wilderness area should surround the mine. The decision was made to surround the mining property, and now there is heavy pressure being directed at Kennecott Copper essentially to abandon the property. Recently proposals have been made both by Governor Evans of the State of Washington and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman that Congress should appropriate funds and direct that that property be condemned to prevent the company from proceeding with its mining plans. The Association has been advised that there could be a serious constitutional question of whether this property could be condemned for a Wilderness area. The Association is of course unable to state what the value of this property might be determined to be in a condemnation proceeding, but at least one spokesman has mentioned the figure of one hundred million dollars. Whatever valuation might be attached to this property, if it were to be condemned and retained in the center of a Wilderness area inaccessible to any but the extremely hardy, it will constitute the largest expenditure of public funds in history for the maintenance of a view of such a small piece of scenery for the benefit of such a privileged few. This would be special interest legislation at its worst.

If any serious impediment to the Glacier Peak Mining operation is presented by Congress, in the form of condemnation or other measures to prevent development of this mine on private property, which happens to be surrounded by a Wilderness area, it can only be assumed that no other mining company will give serious consideration to expending its exploration funds anywhere within the vast Wilderness areas anywhere in the United States. In a very real sense the Glacier Peak proposal is a test case, and will establish whether the retention of the right of mining location in the Wilderness Act was the Congressional intent, or whether the inclusion of this provision was a meaningless act.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Northwest Mining Association recommends to the Committee that the entire proposal set forth in Senate Bill 1321 be tabled indefinitely, and that it not be reported out of Committee. The Committee should then undertake a review of the entire policy of establishing national parks and recreational areas in the country, and then define a program for the development of recreational facilities in a manner which will keep the remaining mineral deposits available for mining. In any event no further withdrawals of land from mineral entry should be made until the recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission are received and evaluated, and the area to be withdrawn for any purpose is subjected to at least a preliminary mineral survey by the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Mines, or some other appropriate agencies.

The Association further recommends that the Wilderness Act be modified to relax the unrealistic restrictions now placed upon mineral exploration within the Wilderness areas and to permit access with modern exploration equipment. The Association believes the public interest demands such modifications. The mining industry is one of the industries of the country upon which the entire civilization rests. A withering of the mining industry must inevitably result in a withering of our industrial strength.

Respectfully submitted.

ESKIL ANDERSON, *President.*

NORTHWEST PUBLIC POWER ASSOCIATION,
Vancouver, Wash., May 22, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The Northwest Public Power Association has no official resolution for or against creation of a North Cascades national park or wilderness area. This statement is a personal expression only.

First, I wish to reaffirm my letter of January 31, 1966 as printed in the previous Senate hearings. Again I urge that the Public Land Laws Review Commission consider the problems of confusion and competition among federal agencies and departments involved in administration of public lands.

The public is justifiably confused, for example, by the National Park Service protecting a park area as an ecological reserve and then conduct a periodic slaughter of the surplus moose or deer, and at the same time exhibit signs of horror at the thought of hunting in national parks. This is of no concern to me as I do not hunt.

The struggle among agencies to win jurisdiction over land provides a poor choice for the public as between USFS or NPS. Suppose a citizen considers both agencies inappropirate and hemmed in by inappropriate laws and rules. This may well be the case.

The multiplicity of federal agencies administering public lands does not make sense. Until this administrative confusion is cleared up, I personally feel no new federal reserves should be created, nor should the North Cascades area be transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior.

Public policy should provide for a balanced, multiple purpose use of land, including single purpose reserves where appropirate. The administration of lands should be freed of the necessity to fend off predator federal agencies.

I feel very strongly that the public lands should be held in trust and should be expanded where desirable.

There should be freedom for the federal administartor to use his best judgment as to what should be preserved and what should be developed. This cannot now be done when land is assigned to a single purpose agency.

It is requested that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

We appreciate very much your fine leadership in the conservation of natural resources.

Sincerely,

GUS NORWOOD, *Executive Secretary.*

NORTHWEST CONSERVATION LEAGUE,
Kennewick, Wash., May 29, 1967.

SENATE INTERIOR AND INSULAR COMMITTEE
(Attention of Senator Henry M. Jackson).

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The Northwest Conservation League has supported the proposition of giving national park status to the superlative areas of the high Cascades ever since 1937–39 when the National Park Service was studying all virgin areas of the United States in an effort to determine what could qualify for inclusion in the park system. The Service had been instructed to make such studies by that farseeing statesman, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

There can no denying that conditions in America now thirty years later prove the wisdom of his foresight. The conditions to which I refer are increased population, urbanization and advanced technology. To wisely guide the destiny of this changing America the Congress must consider the soical forces of the past and the future that bear on the relationship between humans and natural resources.

Forces of the past erupted rather violently during and following the Civil War. To meet the needs of the Union Army President Lincoln drafted the best brains of the scientific community, just as FDR did during World War II. The result was spectacular advance in pure science and in technology which spawned mass production by hundreds of new corporations. In 1866, a year after Lincoln's assassination, an Englishman was brought to America by new business leaders to lecture and publish a theory which greatly appealed to them. Author of the theory was Herbert Spencer, who had latched on to a catch phrase out of Darwin's *Origin of Species*. We still hear its echoes—"Survival of the Fittest." Whereas Darwin used it to describe ruthless destruction of jungle life, Spencer

transferred it to society in an attempt to describe social evolution. No matter how ruthless his methods, the man who survives is the "fittest." Sociologists refer to the theory as "social Darwinism."

It is one of the ironies of history that these forces should have played a dominant role—the rankest laissez-faire individualism—at the very moment when collectives of corporate wealth were garnering the cream of our natural resources. The effects right now are undermining and complicating efforts to wisely plan resources for an affluent and urban society.

Trying to counter those post-Civil War movements were men like Frederick Law Olmsted and John Muir. As reported in Stewart Udall's *The Quiet Crisis*, Muir lashed out against the loggers, cattlemen and sheep men who were overgrazing the Yosemite country and cutting magnificant trees thousands of years old in "God's First Temples." On page 119 we read of the clash between Muir and Gifford Pinchot over the latter's philosophy of "multiple use." It was Muir's conviction that the best parts of the woodlands and wilderness should be preserved inviolate as "sanctuaries of the human spirit."

That was 60 years ago—30 years before Franklin Roosevelt and Harold Ickes again took up the problem of "preserving sanctuaries of the human spirit." In the case of the Cascade Mountains of Washington they were defeated by an organized offensive by multiple-users before the study could be completed. Therein lies the "strength" of multiple use in the national forests, which consistently has proved to be utilitarian use benefiting vested interests; i.e., interests which have been enjoying what amounts to subsidies from the federal government for more than a century. They have a good thing and know it, and naturally they are going to fight to hang on to it.

Meanwhile conditions, both as to people and resources, have completely changed; and we believe that those changed conditions must be recognized and dealt with by the Congress. They are succinctly set forth in a study done by Edward Higbee for the 20th Century Fund and published in 1963. Title of the publication is *Farms and Farmers in an Urban Age*. The following excerpts are quoted from pages 8–9 in his chapter on "The Technological Revolution."

"American agriculture is beyond the halfway mark in its second major technological revolution. During the first of these upheavals on the rural landscape, between 1850 and 1910 * * * changes occurred during the revolution of the mule and the horse when animal power on a mass scale was harnessed to a marvelous assortment of tillage implements, and man in the United States was released from the hoe, the sickle, and the fear of hunger. Now agriculture is undergoing a second period of change—the revolution of science, mechanics, and heavy capital investment. While it has not as yet done away with the family farm it has gone a long way toward getting rid of the farm family.

"In 1935 American farm units reached an all-time peak of 6.8 million. Since then there has been a precipitous drop in numbers. By 1961 there were left only 3.7 million. * * * A hundred years ago, when there were only about 32 million people in the United States, about 65 percent of them lived on farms. By 1980 probably less than 5 percent of the people will live and work on the soil. Although most of the land will continue to be devoted to husbandry, the newer ways of rural life will bear little resemblance to those of the past. The culture, even more than the agriculture, of 185 million Americans is in flux."

You gentlemen do not need to be reminded that it is this flux that is causing so many headaches to every unit of the federal government and every state, county, and city unit of government. In essence, more and more people trapped inescapably in urban concentrations need more and more to find renewal in those "sanctuaries of the human spirit." It can confidently be predicted that all such space that we have left will in a very few years prove to be all too little.

In the light of the 20th Century Fund study (and there are others like it), certain statements made at your hearings on May 25 and May 27 would seem to fall of their own weight—as, for example:

In Seattle on May 25, *Marion Newkirk, State Grange Research Deputy*, is quoted as saying that park proponents "are completely selfish in their desire to set up another vast area as a private club for their personal enjoyment."

Certainly no thinking person is going to take that "private club" charge seriously. One of the local granges of Banton County of which four members also are members of the Northwest Conservation League, has fewer than half a dozen members who are farmers. An objective study of the membership of local, state, and national granges probably would reveal a shift from farm to urban membership analogous to the shift from farm to urban residence. Which means that while the declining farm families can continue to enjoy open space at home, the

increasing number of us caught in "urban sprawl" have increasing need for those sanctuaries in the mountains—not for our use as a private club, but for all urban dwellers.

A second inconsistent statement was made, reportedly, at Mt. Vernon on May 27 by the president of the *Washington State Sportmen's Council*, who was opposing a park "to protect the mountains from human erosion." For the past several years sportmen's groups have been opposing the grazing of range sheep and cattle in the national forests (at fees that in effect provide subsidies to said grazing interests). Instead, so they have argued, the public range should support wildlife to provide recreation for urban dwellers. If they can effectuate that change perhaps national park space can be found for the re-creation of man's inner forces. That, we submit, is a serious matter in today's world.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. Margaret Thompson,
Executive Secretary.

Seattle Chamber of Commerce,
April 24, 1967

Hon. Henry M. Jackson,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Scoop: We are reaffirming our position favoring a national recreation area in the North Cascades. Such classification would mean more use for more people. As the voice of 4,000 members, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce believes a national recreation area with specific rules governing use of the area controlled directly by Congress is the proper multiple use designation given the current status of knowledge about the area.

We have studied all various proposals for the area before reaffirming our position.

It seems incongruous that Congres should consider duplication of administration costs by addition of National Park personnel in an area already well managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

From an economic standpoint you know that the forest products industry makes a significant contribution to the nation. In the North Cascades area, for example, annual growth of timber is estimated in the range of 500 board feet per acre per year. Using a conservative $25 per thousand board feet sale value, this amounts to about $12.50 per acre per year of timbered growth. The Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service calculates that for every dollar in stumpage value in the State of Washington, there is generated $22 of economic benefit to the nation if the timber is harvested. This amounts to some $275 per acre per year that could be added in economic benefit to the Gross National Product from timbered portions of the North Cascades.

We are not suggesting that timber be cut if its highest value is recreation. But the figures above indicate caution and detailed study before withdrawing forested acres from the economic base of this state. Let's compare these timbered acres' value for recreation with other economic values.

From the recreational standpoint the Outdoor Recreation Committee of the Chamber has also studied the North Cascades issue recently and reaffirmed its position favoring national recreation area designation because of the increased opportunity for everyone to use the area for recreation under this clasification.

We are aware of your reputation for carefully considering all sides of a question and feel confident this issue will be thoroughly examined.

We hope you'll make this letter a matter of record during your hearings on the North Cascades Park Bill.

Sincerely,

Charles D. Saunders, *President.*

Port of Bellingham,
Bellingham, Wash., May 19, 1967.

Hon. Henry M. Jackson,
U.S. Senator, Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: The purpose of this letter is to give our views on Senate Bill 1321 which proposes to establish a National Park of some 1.5 million acres of land in the North Cascade area of Washington State.

Our first expression of viewpoint was made both in writing and in person to the North Cascade Study Group in October of 1963. Briefly, we urged that the Area and its as-yet unmeasured but obviously immense resources be managed on the basis of multiple use.

In the ensuing thirty-one months much has been spoken and written on this subject by the widest possible range of interests: recreation, industry, wilderness, all levels of government, etc. In all the flood of words, no evidence has come forth to persuade us that a more desirable method exists by which the North Cascades Area should be handled.

We therefore reiterate, and urge you to support, the idea that

a. the resources of the North Cascades Area should be managed according to the most and best use for mankind, harvesting the renewable resources, opening up the beauty, promoting recreation, industry and economic benefits, where feasible, and that

b. to build a wall of absolute political impregnability around the Area will only too soon prove not the best method.

We recognize that the concept of setting aside primitive natural areas against the intrusion of man is today quite fashionable, and perhaps fairly so due to man's wasteful and careless performance in the past. However, we submit that the true challenge now is to demonstrate our skill and intelligence at managing the fullest potential of our resources, rather than turning our backs on them, to use them wisely rather than deliberately consigning them to seclusion, atrophy and decay and finally, to avoid their destruction by either extreme: overuse or no use.

Very truly yours,

T. J. GLENN, *Manager.*

PENBERTHY ELECTROMELT CO.,
Seattle, Wash., June 7, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I protest the position the trustees of The Mountaineers, Inc., are taking in the North Cascades recreation areas. There is no evidence that the Board represents the attitude of its members. They have stifled written opposition by preventing its publication in The Mountaineer Bulletin, and have not taken any poll of the membership.

The plea by the Board for *more wilderness is simply a monopoly grab* to lock up more area for a very limited number of people. The small number of people who are interested in and able to back-pack are not entitled to have such large areas of publicly-owned land set aside for their exclusive benefit. The *recreation areas* are much more suitable for the enjoyment of all of the people of the State and the nation and their size and number should be *increased* and the amount of *wilderness decreased.*

If the back-packers are willing to prohibit all entry whatsoever into wilderness areas, then they would be relieved of the onus of the charge of monopoly grab. They do not do this. They want to exclude everyone but themselves.

Commercial timberland should be logged. There are two major benefits when this is done. First, the logging operation builds roads and provides access to the higher levels which do not have commercial timber. Second, the recovery of timber values adds to the gross national product of our nation and thus adds to the standard of living of our people. Under the good *reforestation* policies now being used, timberland comes back in a relatively short time. The Cispus River Burn was replanted in 1933, and is now an amazingly beautiful forest land. The trees are 50 to 80 feet high. Commercial timberland is an asset that should be used, and then replanted to provide more timberland later.

Another area that is coming back in a relatively short time is the logged area just north of Snoqualmie Summit. The new growth of Silver and Douglas Fir is already up to 12 feet high, and will soon be forest land as far as back-packers are concerned.

The biggest objection to *wilderness* units is that it *blocks* the opening up of *roads.* A road up Bridge Creek has been needed for a long time to make the alpine areas of Bridge Creek available to a larger number of people and the recreational values of the creek bottom available to car campers.

The *recreation areas* should be made *larger* to accommodate the *everincreasing number of people* in this State. The population of the Seattle area is expected

to double in the next 20 years. A way should be left open for a road up to Canada through the Ross Lake recreation area so that the scenery of this area can be enjoyed by many people. The mountaineers say that a road would be "scenery-scarring". But scenery does not exist unless it can be seen. For every back-packer who enjoys the scenery east of Ross Lake, there would be 1,000 other citizens who would enjoy the scenery if there were a road.

The back-packers can find solitude simply by going one mile off the road.

Switzerland can be cited to support this view. Even the mountains which have cog railways or tramways to the hotels on top provide a great deal of true wilderness only 100 yards from the developed walkways. I took the cog railway to the Jungfraujoch, put on my boots and pack, and was out on the glacier, away from people, within five minutes. Only about ten people were up there for climbing, but approximately 500 came up that day to the hotel to enjoy the scenery. It would have been grossly *selfish* of me to take the position that *only climbers* could *enjoy* the Jungfrau territory. But this is the position which the Board of Trustees of the Mountaineers is taking.

The open-pit *copper mine* proposed by Kennecott on Miners Ridge is an *excellent* idea. The mining company will build 14 miles of road to allow access to the alpine country between Miners Ridge and Cascade Pass. At present, only a trivial number of people use this trail or go to this area, because the distance is excessively long. The road will *increase* available wilderness area, not decrease it.

An open-pit copper mine is a tourist attraction. There are many visitors to the Bingham Canyon mine in Utah.

An open-pit copper mine is not different in appearance or character from the open pits which have been caused by glacial and other natural action.

A further *potential benefit of the copper mine* is that the townsight buildings can be kept in good order after the mine is finished and used for a *summer camp for recreation*. This is exactly what happened at Holden, and now 1,000 young people every summer have an outdoor-recreation experience. If the Howe Sound Company had been blocked from building the Holden Mine, the entire area there would still be nothing but rocks and buckbrush, with not over ten people per year using that site for camping.

It should be noted by the climbers that Bonanza Peak was climbed for the first time only after the road to Holden was built.

I am in favor of the Forest Service method of managing these areas.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Yours truly,

LARRY PENBERTHY.

YAKIMA FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Yakima, Wash., June 2, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As his fellow townsman and as a fellow Republican, I must apologize for the Rev. Riley Johnson of Outdoors, Unlimited, at the Wenatchee hearing. Perhaps he was attempting by his intemperate statements and actions to establish bias in your conduct of the hearing. Undoubtedly he counts me among the 20,000 supporters he claims *because* of my membership in the Yakima Valley Sportsman's Association. I must disavow this. I must also commend you *personally* and the other members of the committee for your lack of bias and for your unfailing courtesy, even to the Rev. Johnson, in the conduct of the hearing.

For some time I have been appalled by the massive campaign being purchased in the news media by Outdoors, Unlimited, in their attempts to discredit the National Park System and the proposed North Cascades Park in particular. Perhaps the word "unlimited" refers more to their monetary support than to their interest in the out of doors.

As an observer, it seemed to me that most of the opponents to a Park were doing what any weaker side of a court case tries to do—cloud the issue. Even the eminent Dr. Bethel of the University of Washington Department of Forestry had a hand in this clouding of the issue when he raised the very serious question of how do we preserve this beautiful area, shouldn't more study be given to the problem? To me, the answer to him is obvious. Congress established the National Park Service of specialists to do exactly this sort of thing. The Park Service has the know-how. The Park Service has the experience.

The real issue which opponents of a Park studiously avoided was "Is the area proposed for the North Cascades National Park in S. 1321 deserving of being designated as a 'National Park'?". No one successfully refuted the bill in this, the major issue.

I suppose that almost every National Park that was ever established has had the bitter opposition of commercial interests. Certainly this Park is no exception. You and Senator Magnuson are to be commended for your courageous position in proposing this bill because you full well knew the furor it would provoke.

In my exceedingly brief oral testimony at the hearing, I promised to send in a written statement for the record. This is it. Please consider the amendments as proposed by the N.C.C.C. in passing this bill. It is a bill written for the people and it has sliced down the Park with more than adequate recognition of the needs of commercial interests.

Yours truly,

J. ALEX MAXWELL.

STEVELEY LITHO-COLOR SERVICE,
Seattle, Wash., June 7, 1967.

Hon. Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We hereby request that this letter be made a part of the hearing Record.

We are in favor of Bill S. 1321 calling for the establishment of a North Cascade National Park as introduced by you and Senator Magnuson and would also like to have the addition of the following amendments:

1. Add more wilderness area to the Pasayten Wilderness by the inclusion of the 24,000 acre Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak Area.
2. Add the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park.
3. Create immediate Wilderness Units within the park to stop a road up Bridge Creek and a tramway up Arctic Creek.
4. Cut down the size of the Ross Lake Recreation Area.
5. Add the Mt. Baker Area to the Park.
6. Add the Cascade River Valley to the Park.
7. Stop Kennecott from ruining the miner's Ridge Area. We have frequently hiked this area with Church and youth groups and it is a downright shame to think of that area being spoiled forever for a pittance of copper. Our hikes in this area have frequently taken us to Holden Village (Howe-Sound Mine) and we have seen the horrible debris and damage a mine leaves.
8. Add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness by adding the valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek. Let us preserve a few virgin forests to walk through before our ascent to the 'High Country'.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN R. STEVELEY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senator, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Along with many others, I was an interested spectator at the hearings held May 25th at the Olympic Hotel in Seattle, Washington. I would like to add my views to those expressed at the hearings, and ask that they be made a part of the record.

Initially I would like to state that S. 1321, introduced by yourself and Senator Magnuson, and H.B. 8970, introduced by Congressman Meads, is a significant forward step in the drive for full protection of the beautiful north Cascades area. Certainly, each of you deserves high praise for your leadership in recognizing the need for better protection and recognition of the north Cascades. However, the bill as presently drafted unfortunately leaves out certain areas which, it appears to me, should be included in either the park or the wilderness areas. Specifically, my recommendations parallel those of the North Cascades Conservation Council, and I would like to go on record as supporting the amendments suggested by the North Cascades Conservation Council. These are:

1. The addition of Horseshoe Basin to the Pasayten Wilderness Area.
2. The addition of Granite Creek Valley to the proposed North Cascades National Park.

3. Making the Ross Lake Recreation Area smaller, primarily by drawing the boundaries of the recreation area closer to Ross Lake.
4. The addition of the Mt. Baker region to the park.
5. The addition of the Cascade River Valley to the park.
6. The addition of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.
7. Some solution for the Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat. In this regard, I may say that I have seen Miners' Ridge, with its beautiful Image Lake, and the thought of an open-pit copper mine in such a beautiful surrounding is simply intolerable.

Thank you for hearing these views. The State of Washington stands to gain a third beautiful national park, as befits a state with the most spectacular scenery in the country. The proposed park, together with the wilderness areas, can be one of the greatest in the park system. The additions suggested above, will, in my opinion, make the park and the wilderness areas even more beautiful and will earn this generation the respect and gratitude of each succeeding generation.

Very truly yours,

LARRY M. CARTER.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
Seattle, Wash.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senator, the State of Washington,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SIR: At the moment there is no natural-state forest area in America to equal the sheer mountain-rises covered at all seasons with snows and glaciers exhibited in the proposed North Cascades National Park area. I urge its creation.

Kindly record this letter as a part of the official hearing on S. 1321. I attended afternoon hearings at the Olympic Hotel Seattle; but having not registered my desire to speak before hand; was unable to be heard there.

Sincerely,

BOYD F. BALDWIN.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
THOMAS BURKE MEMORIAL WASHINGTON STATE MUSEUM,
Seattle, Wash., June 7, 1967.

Hon. Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have written you before expressing my deep desire to see a North Cascade National Park created, but I write again now to expressly request that my plea be entered in the record of hearings on Bill S. 1321. I feel it is terribly important for the future of the country and its people that such a park with the additions have been recommended as by the North Cascades Conservation Council, be formed now with as little delay as possible. The area can be enjoyed now in much of its unchanged beauty and natural conditions but this clearly will not last indefinitely under the Forest Service for encroaching logging, mining, excess roads, broad graded trails and unnecessary wide clearing, motorcycles, and grazing will inevtitably and irreparably change the region. I urge you to do all you can toward the establishment of a wilderness type of National Park of maximum size in the North Cascades.

Sincerely,

FRANK RICHARDSON, *Chairman.*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
Seattle, Wash., June 13, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to express myself in favor of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, and I should like to request that the present communication be made part of the record of the hearings on S1321.

The Northern Cascades are one of the few remaining natural assets which in my judgment should be preserved for the enjoyment of present and future genera-

tions. The proposal as laid down in S1321 if anything doesn't go far enough in my opinion, since it leaves many areas under the jurisdiction of the National Forest Service rather than becoming part of the National Park. While the Forest Service no doubt is trying to do a good job as they see it, in fact some of the national forests have become abused through logging, mining and other commercial operations, and the solitude which people seek disrupted by jeep riders, totegoat riders or commercialism that does violence to natural beauty. Some of the areas now excluded by the proposed legislation from the boundaries of the proposed North Cascades National Park are just as beautiful as the area within, but are threatened by the very forces which the National Park would contain.

I should like to urge you therefore to lend all possible support to S1321 and, if possible, to amend this legislation by further extension of the boundaries of the proposed Park. It is my understanding that during the hearings held in the State of Washington, a majority favored the establishment of the Park. I wouldn't be surprised if organizations that can derive personal gains were to exert all possible pressures against the establishment of the Park. I do hope that such pressures will be resisted and that the welfare of people as individuals will prevail and that the proposed legislation will be adopted.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

HANS NEUBATH,
Chairman, Professor of Biochemistry.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
Seattle, Wash., May 5, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: The purpose of this letter is to urge passage of S.B. 1321 to establish a North Cascades National Park. My wife and I feel very strongly about the need for preservation of wilderness areas in our State and we support wholeheartedly your efforts in this behalf.

We would like to support the following amendments to this bill:

(1) The Pasayten Wilderness area should include in its northeast corner the Horshoe Basin-Windy Peak region.

(2) The Granite Creek drainage area along the North Cross-State Highway route should be part of the National Park to provide automobile and roadside camping facilities.

(3) The Ross Lake Recreation Area-Park boundary west of Ross Lake should be drawn closer to the reservoir to preserve several thousand acres of present wilderness and the Desolation Peak Area should be removed from the Recreation Area and added to the Pasayten Wilderness to the east.

(4) The Mt. Baker, Mt. Shuksan area should be added to the North Cascades National Park for its unique beauty.

(5) The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park to provide roadside recreation areas.

(6) The Glacier Peak-Miners Ridge area must be either included in the Park or provision made in some way to exclude mining of copper in this beautiful area. It would be tragic to allow such activity!

(7) The Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, so that the unique environment of this area remains as perfect as it might be.

We appreciate the economic pressures which become involved in consideration of this matter but urge you to exert your Committee's influence toward passage of the North Cascades National Park legislation.

Thank you very much, Sir, for your attention to this letter. May we ask that it be made a part of the official record of the April 24 and 25, 1967 hearings.

Sincerely,

JAY D. DECKER, D.D.S.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
Seattle, Wash., May 16, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Our wilderness areas have a value to *all* of our people which is intangible and immeasurable. The people are sick and tired of the constant rape of the little serenity and beauty we have left. Kennecott's "dot in the wilderness" is just one more spot of cancer.

I respectfully urge you to do all you can to obtain an amendment to the North Cascade Park Bill protecting Miners Ridge. Please include my letter in the testimony of the Seattle Hearing on May 25.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

RICHARD B. HAUCK,
Assistant Professor.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
Seattle, Wash., May 29, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to commend you and Senator Magnuson for introducing S. 1321, to establish a North Cascades National Park. This is a meritorious step forward in the effort to protect this area of outstanding scenic grandeur and unique natural features. As a professional ecologist, I am heartened to know that legislative action could result in the retention of a substantial section of the North Cascades as a preserve of high value to biologists and amateur naturalists everywhere. The XI International Botanical Congress comes to Seattle in 1969; it would be a matter of great pride for American botanists to be able to point to the North Cascades National Park as a new and significant symbol of our country's concern for the preservation of natural areas.

I have studied the eight amendments to the bill proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. I would urge serious consideration of these meritorious modifications to the bill. They should be incorporated into the finished legislation.

The continued efforts of our legislative team from the State of Washington and the conservation groups of the region deserve all our heartfelt applause for moving the North Cascades closer to optimal preservation.

I would appreciate having the text of this letter entered into the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A. R. KRUCKEBERG,
Professor of Botany, Department of Botany.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
Seattle, Wash., June 3, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to indicate my support for the bill you have introduced that would create the North Cascades National Park and associated wilderness and recreation areas (S. 1321).

I also urge your support for an amendment to this bill which would restrain the Kennecott Copper Corporation from mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Surely the value of these areas in their present state to future generations is greater than the advantages that would accrue to a few individuals if mining and logging are allowed in them.

I hope that this letter has reached you in sufficient time to be included in the record of the hearings for this bill.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD M. ROSE, *Assistant Professor.*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
Seattle, Wash., June 12 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I urgently request that you give the firmest support to the creation of a North Cascade National Park (Senate Bill 1321). In these days of rapidly dwindling natural wildlife areas, it is imperative that we preserve some of the few unspoiled regions that we have left in our country.

I request that this letter supporting the creation of a North Cascade National Park be made part of the record of the hearings on the topic.

Thank you very much.

Most sincerely,

ROBERT O. MYHR,
Acting Assistant Professor.

WESTERN WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE,
Bellingham, Wash., June 13, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Let me again indicate my support for the early enactment of legislation establishing a North Cascades National Park. In testimony before your committee last year in Seattle, I endorsed the concept of a park, and now specifically support your bill, S. 1321.

It is my strong hope, however, that significant additions will be made to the proposed boundaries. It seems especially necessary, if the park is to serve its roles of preservation and visitor enjoyment, that additional areas be provided for roadside recreation and camping within the park. Specifically I would refer to the Cascade River Valley and the Granite Creek drainage as suitable for these purposes and of park quality.

Let me also urge that the problem of mining within the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and similar areas receive the most urgent attention.

It should be made clear that I am writing as an individual, not representing the views of the College. My specialization in the administration of natural resources gives me a particular interest in the creation of a National Park which will add to the area preserved for esthetic enjoyment and recreation, with maximum protection for the scenic treasures of this region.

Please include this letter in the record.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. HERAL, Ph. D.,
Associate Professor of Political Science.

BIG BEND COMMUNITY COLLEGE,
Moses Lake, Wash., June 6, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: After attending the Senate hearing in Wenatchee and listening to the argument on both sides of this question, I would like to go on record as being in favor of passage of S–1321.

Sincerely,

Mrs. MARY FRAM SWENSON,
Department of Physical Education, Women.

UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP,
Bellingham, Wash., May 22, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee for Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It appears unlikely that I shall personally be able to attend your forthcoming hearings on the proposed North Cascades National Park in Mt. Vernon. However, I wish to place my own name on record as

being strongly in favor of the park, over as extensive a portion of the Cascades as is politically feasible.

I am well aware of the fact that many interests must be served, and that, in the end, the lumber industry will surely get a share of the land in question. But let us not be fooled by the myth of "multiple use" with regard to virgin forests and the scenic wonder that is the North Cascades. Strip mining in such a region is almost unthinkable (by any but the most money-hungry) !

May I register my vote with you in favor of vast untouched areas—preserved for the peace of those venturesome enough to drink in its wonders, and for future generations, for whom we are leaving little else that is natural.

Cordially yours,

ROBERT C. SWAIN, *Minister.*

O. L. DAWSON & ASSOCIATES,
Seattle, Wash., June 6, 1967.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Please include my letter as part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321. I am writing to ask you to make every effort to establish a national park in the North Cascades. Hundreds of people pass over the trails in this area, both weekend visitors and out-of-state vacationers. The spiritual and physical restoration man derives from these remnants of "America the Beautiful"—these human values—must have priority over material values.

Economists of today state that the shortages of the future will be primarily space, fresh air, and water—not wood or minerals. There is 10% more carbon-dioxide in our air than was here 50 years ago, the water table drops each time a forest is leveled, and smog hangs over our atmospheric basin now. National forests help to restore the oxygen content of the air, raise the water table, and clear up smog.

We urge you to do everything possible to insure that this beautiful area is established as a North Cascades National Park.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. DAWSON,
Mrs. ERNA L. DAWSON.

DAY'S TAILOR-D CLOTHING, INC.,
Tacoma, Wash., June 8, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR "SCOOP": Will you please make this letter part of your hearings record on S. 1321.

Regretfully I must string along with your committee's thinking for a substantial National Park in the North Cascades.

I say, "regretfully", because it's too bad the Park Service isn't more oriented to recreation. It is practically impossible to stay overnight in a National Park in the summertime unless you check in by noon and of course you know the story on skiing and they are getting to frown at the thought of horses travelling the back trails in National Parks. But at least the Park Service doesn't have an "allowable cut" computed for each of those beautiful alpine valleys leading into the North Cascades and this sways my thinking tremendously.

Plus the fact that Forest Service chickens are coming home to roost for sins of the past and one can't help but get the impression in dealing with them, that they wish this recreation problem would go away and they could wake up some fine morning not having to deal with the public on these recreation matters at all.

Cordial warm regards,

Hollis
HOLLIS DAY, *President.*

TACOMA, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SCOOP: My, how I've enjoyed reading the newspaper accounts of the hearings you've held in Seattle, Mount Vernon and Wenatchee.

And my, what an admiration and appreciation I have for you and the time and effort and energy you're putting into this proposal.

You're a great fellow, Scoop.

I probably see it differently than others, but with all the experiences I've had with the Forest Service, I must be counted with those who favor a park in the North Cascades.

And would you make this letter a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321, Scoop?

Thanks, and sincerely,

DAY'S TAILOR-D CLOTHING, INC.

O. L. DAWSON & ASSOCIATES,
Seattle, Wash., June 2, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include my letter in the hearing record on Senate Bill 1321. Our whole family is convinced that the North Cascades National Park should include the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council, one of which would provide a just solution to Kennecott's threat to the Glacier Peak area.

If we must consider the cold cash viewpoint, the small amount of money and industrial gain from this mine could not compare with the tourist money that the grandeur of our mountains will bring in years to come—or the tax money of those who choose to remain here because of our state's recreational outlets.

National Parks *are* economical on a cost-accounting basis—disregarding the more important esthetic, recreational, and human values.

Sincerely,

Mrs. LOUISE DAWSON.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
Seattle, Wash., June 1, 1967.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a student at the University of Washington and one who is active in the Girl Scouts, I would like to urge the creation of a North Cascades National Park. In today's busy life, fewer and fewer people are getting the opportunity to take advantage of our nation's outdoor recreational resources. This is due to increasing population and to the ever-rise in use of state and national parks.

I feel that the best park would include the one consisting of the parts defined in the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

I would like this statement to be included in the hearing record on Senate Bill 1321.

Thank you.

ANNETTE M. MINARD.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 23, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Thank you for your timely efforts in the preservation of our wilderness areas, as introduced in your bill S. 1321. In addition to this, I am among those who feel it extremely important to preserve the following areas:

Horseshoe Basin and Granite Creek Drainage certainly should be added to the areas above for protection, as well as the Mt. Baker region. I should strongly

recommend that the Cascade River Valley also be added to the park. The Granite Creek Drainage is currently without protection, and it would be a shame to lose its beauty by allowing it to be a "multiple-use" development. It strikes me as being catastrophic to lose the area threatened by the Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine.

Your untiring efforts to preserve the natural beauty present in these areas is certainly appreciated and will not be forgotten by those of us who care. Please let this letter be made part of the hearing record.

Very sincerely yours,

JAY R. JOHNSON, M.D.

NORTHERN FILMS,
Seattle, Wash., May 25, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SCOOP: Pressure of other matters kept me from attending and testifying at the hearing today in Seattle on the proposed North Cascades National Park. Will you please, therefore, add this letter to the hearing record?

Your bill, S. 1321, is a good one but does not go far enough. I would urge the following amendments to it:

1. The Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness. This is some 12,000 acres of beautiful forest which should be forever protected.
2. The Granite Creek drainage should be added to the proposed Park. It to has fine stands of timber which should be kept for enjoyment of future generations.
3. All presently-roadless areas within the proposed Park should be designated as parts of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
4. The Park boundary west of Ross Lake should be drawn closer to the shore of Ross Lake.
5. The Mt. Baker region should be added to the Park on the west side, as proposed by the National Park Service.
6. The Cascade River valley, upstream, from Marble Creek, should be added to the park on the west side except for those portions within the Glacier Peak Wilderness.
7. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Park Wilderness area—drainages of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek should be included.

Sincerely,

LOUIS R. HUBER, *President.*

DEACONESS HOSPITAL,
Spokane, Wash., May 24, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: S. 1321, introduced by you and Senator Magnuson, and H.R. 8970, introduced by Congressman Lloyd Meeds, calling for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, certainly has been a step forward for the people in the State of Washington. I do encourage the establishment of this National Park, and feel it would be a great tourist attraction since so many people of our Nation are now using National Parks to a greater extent.

As a family, we have enjoyed camping in many of the National Parks in the United States, and we feel that the establishment of a Park in the North Cascades would be very beneficial.

I understand there will be hearing dates in Seatte, Mt. Vernon and Wenatchee where this subject will be presented. I would like this letter to be made part of the hearing record.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT E. BADEN,
Assistant Administrator.

SULLIVAN, REDMAN & WINSOR,
Seattle, Wash., May 24, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
137 Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The North Cascades Conservation Council has proposed amendments to your Bill, S. 1321, and I would like to go on record as supporting these amendments.

I am particularly disturbed by the Kennecott Copper Corporation's invasion of one of the most scenic areas in the North Cascades. The Corporation's proposed Open Pit Mine is an irremediable intrusion into the natural beauty of the area.

I request that my support of the North Cascades Conservation Council be included in the record of the hearings on this matter.

Very truly yours,

SULLIVAN, REDMAN, & WINSOR,
By Stephen R. Feldman

TENEFF JEWELRY MANUFACTURING CO.,
Spokane, Wash., April 28, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Hon. SENATOR JACKSON: The North Cascades bill is a step in the right direction.

I would urge that the park area be enlarged to include Mt. Baker and Granite Creek area on the eastern slopes. Also, I would like to suggest immediate protection for the Pickett and Eldorado area. The Glacier Peak area should receive National Park protection to prohibit an open pit mine.

Very sincerely yours,

STEVE TENEFF.

SPOKANE DENTAL LABORATORIES,
Spokane, Wash., April 21, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
The U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I feel that the North Cascade area should definitely be a National Park. However, I do feel that the borders of the park should be enlarged to include the Mt. Baker area and the Granite Creek area.

It is also my feeling that the Picket and Eldorado areas should have immediate wilderness protection. The Glacier Peak area should receive National Park protection to prevent copper mining in this extremely scenic area.

Please make this letter a part of the written record.

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. SPARKS.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My association with the Seattle Post-Intelligencer for forty years prompts me to emphasize the importance of protecting Washington state great scenic resources against the timber and mining interests. The more acreage you can put into National Parks, under the direction of the National Park Service, the better you will serve the interests of the citizens of the state of Washington. In the long run the revenue from the Tourist Industry will greatly exceed that from timber sales.

Senate Bill 1321 introduced by you and Senator Magnuson is a step in the right direction, but a few amendments would improve it, namely:

A. Add more wilderness to the Pasayten Wilderness.
B. Add the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park.
C. Cut down size of Ross Lake Recreation Area.
D. Add Mount Baker Area to the Park.

E. Prohibit Miner's Ridge open pit mining, buy 'em out.
F. Add more wilderness to Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Keep up your good fight for Senate Bill 1321 and add all the amendments you can, as there are tens of thousands of us behind you in the state of Washington.

Am enclosing a couple of clippings from the Seattle Post Intelligencer which I wish you would read and add to the Hearing Record together with this letter.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR WICHMAN.

[From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, June 2, 1967]

IDAHO WILDERNESS LOGGING BANNED

WASHINGTON.—A Forest Service plan to permit commercial logging in the midst of one of the largest wilderness areas in the United States was halted Thursday by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman.

Freeman directed the Forrest Service to prepare "a new integrated plan for the orderly development and management" of forest land in the 173-acre Magruder Corridor in north central Idaho.

The new plan, he said, "shall reflect and maintain wild land conditions consistent with the primary values of the corridor: watershed fisheries, historical and recreational resources."

Conservationists feared that logging operations as planned by the Forest Service would destroy the fragile wild area and harm the Selway River, which they hope will become a part of the national wild rivers system.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho and Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., led the fight to force the Forest Service to take special care of the corridor which lies between the Selway-Bitterroot wilderness and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area. The corridor is not a part of the wilderness system. It is named for a small settlement of Magruder.

Church said he was "particularly pleased" with Freeman's order because "this will mean that there will be special precautions taken to improve and protect the watershed and fisheries in the upper Selway River Basin."

KENNECOTT

Many thanks for your very timely editorial April 17 on the subject of Kennecott Copper Corporation's plans to introduce open-pit mining into the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Not only have you helped to alert the public to the extent of this unjustified intrusion upon one of our state's, and the nation's, most outstanding scenic areas, but you have indicated where we can most effectively direct our objection to this proposed mining operation. It is to be hoped that all who are acquainted with the beauty of Glacier Peak and its surrounding area will write to Congress, as you suggested.

Incidentally, by pointing up the seeming inability of the U.S. Forest Service, under present laws, to prevent the large-scale despoiling of an area that has been set aside specifically to preserve scenic beauty, you have, whether intentionally or not, presented one of the strongest possible arguments for the setting aside of a national park in the North Cascades as perhaps the only reasonable insurance against the sort of thing Kennecott Copper is trying to get away with.

REV. ROBERT F. BURGER,
Vicar, St. Paul's Episcopal Church,
Port Townsend, Wash.

SPOKANE, WASH., *April 21, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I firmly believe that the North Cascade area is worthly of being a National Park. I would like to see the borders of the Park enlarged to include the Mt. Baker area and the Granite Creek area.

I would like to see immediate wilderness protection for the Eldorado and Picket areas. The Glacier Peak area is so tremendously scenic that I feel it should have National Park protection to prevent open pit copper mining.

Please make this letter a part of the written record.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. BEEKMAN.

SPOKANE, WASH., *April 27, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We are so pleased that a bill for a North Cascades National Park has been introduced in this session of Congress, however, we sincerely hope that the boundaries of this proposed park can be broadened to include the Mt. Baker area, the Granite Creek Valley and also the entire length of Washington Pass. It is our hope that you will give your full support to this National Park proposal and serious consideration to the above suggested inclusions to the present bill.

We wholeheartedly support any action which might be taken to prohibit the Kennecott Copper Company's intended operation on Miners Ridge, as we feel it is of vital importance that positive action be taken now.

We also request that this letter be made a matter of record.

Very sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS J. RIDER
MARILYN O. RIDER.

SPOKANE, WASH., *April 28, 1967.*

Hon. SENATOR JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HONORABLE SENATOR: We would like this letter to go as part of the record of North Cascade to become a National Park, and to include Mt. Baker and the Glacier Peak Area as a National Park Protection.

We would also be opposed to an open pit operation on Miner Ridge. We feel this mining activity will spoil all of the beautiful area that should be protected for future generations.

Sincerely yours,

ART SIEWERT.
GERALDINE SIEWERT.

SPOKANE, WASH., *April 27, 1967.*

Hon. SENATOR JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Please make this letter a part of the record. I would like to make it known, that I am whole-heartedly in favor of the North Cascades becoming a National Park. Plus, I would be in favor of the boundaries being extended to include the Mount Baker region.

I, furthermore, feel that the Glacier Peak Wilderness area should be given National Park protection. I am extremely opposed to the Kennecott Copper Corporation starting a open-pit mining operation on Miners Ridge.

I am a member of the Spokane Mountaineers and have seen this area. I think it is one of the most beautiful regions in the world and would hate to see part of it ruined by logging and mining. Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

DAVID A. SIEWERT.

SPOKANE, WASH., *April 23, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I would my statement concerning Legislation to establish a North Cascade National Park, be made part of the written record.

The proposed Legislation to make the North Cascades of Washington a National Park has been long overdue. There is little doubt that the area offers the most superlative Alpine and Glaciated scenery in the United States. The results of the Study Team's 1965 report, headed by Dr. Edward C. Crafts, and subsequent hearings in Seattle in February of 1966 show an overwhelming support for a North Cascade National Park. President Johnson, in his January 30, 1967 message to Congress, recommended that a North Cascade National Park be established. At a time when more and more people are visiting the already

congested National Parks, the ever increasing population and longer vacation periods, make the need for another Park even more imperative.

The two main problems facing us today is how to best protect the North Cascades and, if a Park is to be established, how large should it be? At present, the protection of this area by the Forest Service is inadequate. Logging has been permitted in many scenic areas and will continue under the Multiple Use Plan. Mining, such as the proposed Open Pit by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area would also be permitted. Witnessing the Multiple Use Plan of the Forest Service at present and in the past, it is reasonable to suspect that a promise of something for everyone on each acre of land is not feasible or possible. The value of North Cascades National Park for the enjoyment of this, and future generations to come, far outweighs the limited mining and timber harvest the area has to offer. The protection of the North Cascades by the Park Service is the best answer. The evidence of the Park Services Management of Lands in existing National Parks is proof enough that scenery and the outdoor experience of millions of people comes first.

The present Legislation as drawn up jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior is a step in the right direction but falls short in several main areas. Having visited the Cascades continuously since 1952 and knowing much of the area intimately, I would like to recommend the following additions to the present proposal:

1. The forested Granite Creek area Eastern gateway to the Park should be included.

2. Mt. Baker area adjacent to Mt. Shuksan as proposed by the Park Service in the Study Team Report should be included.

3. The corridors along the Cross State Highway and the Ross Lake Recreation area seem larger than necessary to supply mass recreational needs. We must avoid the idea that, to justify a Park, we have to put every man, women and child in it at one time. There may be a time in the not too distant future that a form of rationing may have to take place or we will be in the unenviable position of destroying the scenery we came to see. Too many buildings, tramways, roads or people can destroy the land as easily as an Open Pit mine or a forest fire.

4. Last but certainly not least, that either the mining rights of the Kennecott Corporation be purchased or the area be made National Park Status by Congress to prevent further exploitation of the most scenic area in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

The Study Teams Report shows that a very small percentage of hunting area would be effected by the Proposed Park. There are more than 15 million acres open to hunting in the State of Washington. Fishing, of course, would be permitted as in other National Parks.

In closing, I would like to reiterate the need and value of preserving the wonders and beauty of the North Cascades as a National Park for the benefit of more people over a much longer period of time, far outweighs the destruction of this area for the benefit of mining and lumber industries.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH COLLINS,
North Cascade Conservation Council Board Member, Deputy Washington State Vice President of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.

SPOKANE, WASH., *April 26, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is to confirm my views on the development of the North Cascades National Park. Please make this letter a part of the record.

I agree with the recommendations of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. In addition, I urge that the boundaries of the proposed park be extended to include the Granite Creek and Mt. Baker areas.

I also join Governor Evans' North Cascades advisory committee in its opposition to the prospective plans of Kennecott Copper Corporation to engage in open-pit mining operations in the Glacier Peak vicinity.

Mr. M. J. O'Shaughnessy, General Manager, New Mines Division of Kennecott, has said that "Time will take care of any temporary invasion of the area." This is a logical statement from a management and public relations position,

but I'm sure no mining man would wish to go on record with such an opinion, especially regarding a serious committment in open-pit operations.

While commercial interests must be considered, I am certain that preservation of these natural gifts will prove an even more profitable investment for the future of our state and its people.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely,

ROBERT O. CHRISTIANSON.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 5, 1967.*

Hon. SENATOR JACKSON.

SIR: I would like to add my voice to the crescendo of voices in favor of the High Cascade Area being made a national park. I feel we owe it to our children and our children's children to preserve a few visages of the greatness of this Northwest Country.

The proposed area is being cut down too small, I feel. It shoud be enlarged to include the Mt. Baker area, the Granite Creek area and the full length of Washington Pass.

I also feel it is a sin against God and mankind to allow them to go ahead with their intended open pit mining operations in this area. I implore you to do all in your power to prevent this scalping of such a beautiful country.

Would you please make this letter a part of the congressional records on the High Cascades National Park proposal.

Sincerely,

MRS. FRANK E. TAVARES.
MR. FRANK E. TAVARES,

OLYMPIA, WASH., *May 6, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We have not yet had the opportunity to visit the North Cascades, and when we do it is quite probable that our stay will be brief and that our steps will not penetrate very far into the remote areas. In the final analysis this might be the most important statement we have to make since it indicates that immediate self-interest is not a factor in our opinions concerning this magnificent resource and the controversy surrounding it.

We have been intently interested in the North Cascades since the submission of the 1966 report and recommendations by the Federal Study Team. In all honesty, the region is so vast and the proposals so involved that we still feel incompetent to endorse any particular plan in all its technical aspects, and would prefer to confine our comments to some basic generalizations which we strongly urge your committee to employ as criteria throughout your deliberations.

Fundamental to the whole concept of conservation is the right of future generations to exercise some decision with respect to our national resources. Without doubt, shortsightedness has plagued our history in this respect, and indications are that it is not abating. We remind you that when it comes to irreplacable natural heritage, it is both arrogant and presumptious for this generation to make irrevocable decisions in light of our own experiences, habits and enthusiasms. In this light, the very best thing we could do with the North Cascades is to build a high wall around the whole area and actually preserve it as it is to be turned over intact to our heirs. That is a startling idea only because of the fact that we are still imbued with the fallacy of inexhaustibility, and consumed with the notion that exploitation is synonymous with progress. Startling, most assuredly, but who among us today recalls the past century without wishing that more restraint had prevailed in the disposition of the public land? That portions of the eastern hardwood forests, blocks of the Great Plains grasslands and some vast tracts of northern conifers had been left intact and undisturbed?

With a nation to build, our fathers acted with greater urgency and less enlightenment than we do today. We know that the earth's resource capacity is limited and that population growth poses problems that in a generation or two will be acute. We think that it's within our capacity—and thus our responsibility—to exercise restraint and forbearance with respect to those areas remaining in relatively natural state. No more important such areas exist than the North Cascades and no better opportunity to instigate the new ethic than now.

As a nation we set great store by our technology. We can create new products,

new materials and even new forests. We can surely "make-do" without exploiting the North Cascades. But we have no way of creating a wilderness, and that which we destroy in the name of expediency cannot be restored. Therefore, to the extent that we "develop" the North Cascades we deprive posterity of its natural rights, and without the justification of need. What we leave in its stead may arouse more contempt than gratitude. The prevalent assumption that the automobile, the power boat, the chain saw and open pit mining are the culmination of progress is primitive and parochial.

With the foregoing in mind we propose that the plan most worthy of support is that one including the most wilderness, the fewest developments and the exclusion of mining, timbering and destructive recreation. Specifically, we support S. 1321 with reservations that it be amended to: include important additions such as the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region, part of the proposed Ross Lake Recreation Area, and the drainages of Buck, Downy and Sulphur Creeks in designated Wilderness Areas; reduce the size of Ross Lake Recreation Area to prevent destruction of valuable wilderness; enlarge the park to include appropriate sections such as the Granite Creek Drainage, Mt. Baker, and the Cascade River Valley; thwart the impending mining operation in Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; and designate all possible areas of the park part of the National Wilderness Preservation system at the time of enactment.

We respectfully request that our letter be made a part of the official record of the hearings held April 24–25.

Sincerely yours,

JACK E. DAVIS,
ADA J. DAVIS.

SPOKANE, WASH., *April 25, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I have written to you previously concerning the proposed North Cascades National Park and would like to reaffirm my support for the proposal during this week of the hearings. Could this letter please be made a part of the written record.

There is little dispute as to the qualifications of the area for National Park status. Considering the growing population and growing use of already crowded recreational areas, a National Park is needed. Only National Park accommodations and regulations will prevent damage to America's finest alpine area.

Specifically, I am in favor of a larger park including the Mt. Baker area and would like to see the Glacier Peak area under National Park protection. I am extremely opposed to Kennecott Copper Corporation's plans for an open pit mine on Miner's Ridge. Timber sales should also be suspended until this issue is settled. I hope these hearings will put the immediate monetary motives in their proper perspective in relation to the long-range benefits both recreationally and economically of this proposed park.

America's most valuable resource is the individual person. It is not money or steel that will determine our future but rather the people. And I strongly believe that any people must mentally and physically have communion with unspoiled nature in order to maintain their proper perspective in life. Considering this need, I believe National Park administration can better preserve the North Cascades for future generations.

Sincerely,

NANCY WESTLUND.

YAKIMA, WASH., *May 25, 9167.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter concerns Senate bill S. 1321 and H.R. 8970, concerned with the North Cascades National Park, and we would like it entered into the official hearing record. We would love to be able to attend one of the hearings and testify ourselves, but my husband is a supermarket manager and I am a teacher, and it is impossible for us to leave our jobs.

We are very much in favor of the North Cascades National Park and feel there are some amendments necessary to fully protect the area from mining and commercial timber interests.

We hope the Horseshoe Basin will be added to the Pasayten Wilderness, that the Granite Creek drainage will be added to the park, that the Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat will be solved and no mining permitted, and more wilderness will be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

We are 2 of literally thousands of Washington residents and millions of Americans to whom the National Parks mean more than we have the vocabulary or time to express, because we are hikers, campers, and nature lovers. Our only problem is we have no power, influence, no big money or organized lobbyist to effectively argue for us. Who is to know how we feel?

Who gives a damn for us? Who cares for the unborn future generations? How will you know how much we truly care for this marvelous land that is, thank God, still in America. Who is to save it from "multiple use"?

I heard Tom Griffith, a Snowqualmie Forest Ranger speak at our May P.T.A. meeting at Nob Hill School on "multiple use" among other things. But one thought came through loud and clear although he most certainly didn't mean for it too. That is, that in the eyes of the U.S. Forest Service, "value" concerns only one thing, the value of the timber to the commercial lumbering industry. Wildlife, everything else play a poor second. Is that what "multiple use" has come to mean in 1967? How can we do anything against the money, power, and influence of the organized commercial lumbering industry? Must we stand by while the magnificent forests are raped and desecrated for "multiple use"? This is extremely evident and obvious, especially in the state of Washington and particularly around the area of Olympic National Park.

I have spent eight summers working in three national parks, namely Grand Teton National Park, Yellowstone National Park, and Glacier National Park. I love those parks with all my heart and we certainly hope that our children, our grandchildren and future generations on through time will be able to enjoy the national parks, and especially the new North Cascades National Park. We hope they won't be subjected to the shortsightedness of we, the present generation of Americans who have brought on ourselves such horrors as air pollution and water pollution. Will you please help preserve and conserve this marvelous land for the future? Can't someone see beyond the end of their nose? Has the past taught us nothing?

We are not rich people, but we are by no means poor. But to us, a vacation is well loved in one of our national parks or one of the national parks of Canada because of the matchless opportunity to see the wildlife in its natural habitat and enjoy the beauty and serenity of the natural surroundings. But what about the future? What about the population explosion? Then there will be even more thousands to use the land.

I must hasten to add that we are also avid skiers, but we feel there is other land available for development for skiing areas, and that the land available for a national park should be used for this purpose.

We know there are thousands of people in Washington alone who feel exactly as we do concerning the new North Cascades National Park. They are all hoping and praying that SOMEONE will care enough for the future to save this marvelous country for a national park to be enjoyed by all Americans and not used by the commercial timber industry. Many are so busy they cannot write, but we could not have this opportunity to have our letter entered in the hearing record without taking advantage of it.

Won't someone please have concern for those of us who truly care about this beautiful land and for the future, to preserve and conserve it instead of desecrating and raping it? Please!

Sincerely,

LLOYD and MAXINE ELLER.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 19, 1967.*

Hon. Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Several years ago over 33 million people visited the National Parks in one state, California, and the figures would be much higher the past few years. The need for additional recreational areas is growing yearly.

We in Washington have the opportunity to add this beautiful unspoiled wonderland to the much needed National Park system. I sincerely hope you will represent the many thousands of Washington citizens in doing everything that is possible to save this unspoiled magnificent Cascade area for future generations. Let's keep it from being denuded of lumber and minerals and, if possible, add beautiful Mount Baker to the park area!

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE H. COLBY.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 26, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please permit us to express our views on the proposed North Cascades National Park. We respectfully ask that our letter be made a part of the permanent record.

As thinking Americans, we are, of course, in favor of establishing the Park.

But it seems to us that the 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin Country, the Granite Creek Drainage, the Cascade River Valley and the Mount Baker Region should certainly be added to the proposed National Park. Each of these areas is unique and irreplaceable, and must be preserved as part of our national heritage!

We are very much distressed by the attitude of the mighty Kennecott Copper Corporation. One would think that the future of this multi-million-dollar outfit was in jeopardy, unless they were permitted to desecrate the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area with an open pit mine. We know that this is simply not so, and we trust that you are also aware of it.

Whatever it takes to change Kennecott's "public-be-damned" attitude must be done. Whether it's exercise of the Right of Eminent Domain, or whether we have to buy them out, such a tragedy as this cannot be allowed to happen.

Certainly, there are very powerful pressure groups beating the drum for "exclusions" to benefit their own narrow view. The so-called multiple-use concept is a bitter lesson in semantics: after the loggers, the miners, the roadbuilders (and others) are done "using" an area for their own purposes, it is often spoiled for any other!

To the mercenary minds of these people, wilderness is useless until it makes money for someone—preferably themselves, of course. Future generations will look back upon us with disgust, if we allow these entrepreneurs to have their way. Their pious attitude just won't stand up in the harsh light of History.

Somehow or other, Americans have managed to despoil 98% of the most magnificent wilderness in the world. If—as the pressure groups assert—"developing" the remaining 2% is necessary to our national survival . . . why, then, we are truly doomed. If 98% hasn't been enough, 100% isn't going to save us.

But we do not believe this will be allowed to happen. The American people are inherently sensible, and we elect representatives who do their best to express the will of the people. We have faith that you will do the right thing, Senator.

Respectfully,

ROBERT J. HAENLE.
DOROTHY M. HAENLE.
ALICE E. KENNEDY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 25, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to commend you for your efforts on behalf of protection the North Cascades through your bill S. 1321. On the whole this proposed legislation gives those of us who love the North Cascades much to cheer about. However, I am saddened to learn that the Miner's Ridge—Image Lake area, which is the heart of this beautiful wilderness, will not receive protection. Thus, I hope that you will give serious consideration to the various amendments proposed by such groups as the North Cascades Conservation Council, and in particular I urge you to find some way to prevent the establishment of an open-pit mining operation on Miner's Ridge. From personal inspection I know that Miner's Ridge offers values which are not duplicated elsewhere in the North Cascades. Image Lake is a jewel which sets a standard against which all other alpine lakes may be compared. The open meadows of Miner's Ridge are a startling contrast

to the dense coniferous forests below and provide unmatched views of Glacier Peak. It is not, I believe, important just what form the protection of Miner's Ridge should take, whether National Park or Wilderness, it will be enjoyed by hundreds of hikers and campers every year. But some action must be taken to prevent the destruction of this area by an open-pit mine, and there is no time to waste.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES R. HOLTON.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 26, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to voice my support to S. 1321 which proposes establishment of a national park in the North Cascade Mountains of Washington State. I have a personal acquaintenanceship with much of the region involved and feel that it is one of most spectacular and valuable Alpine areas in this country. You and the others who are sponsoring this type of legislation are to be commended for your efforts to assure protection and perpetuity to this valuable resource.

I should like to have this letter made a part of the written record.

Sincerely yours,

MELVIN L. ROBERTSON.

RICHLAND, WASH., *May 29, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Thank you for your letter of April 19.

I have been following news reports of the public hearings on S. 1321, and wish to inform you of my support for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park and Pasayten Wilderness Area and the enlargement of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

As I moved to the Pacific Northwest only a few weeks ago, I have not yet had an opportunity to visit the above-mentioned areas, but I am looking forward to doing so. Other national parks have provided me with most enjoyable wilderness hiking, and I hope S. 1321 will be adopted in such a form as to give maximum protection to the wilderness areas that it encompasses. In particular, I hope the building of roads, tramways, and visitor accommodations will be kept to a minimum.

Also, I am in favor of taking all possible steps to stop the Kennecott Copper Company from opening a new mine on their enclave in the proposed park.

Please place this letter in the record of hearings.

Yours sincerely,

LOUIS A. DU PLESSIS.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 26, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: The purpose of this letter is to express my full support for S. 1321 which would establish the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake Recreation area, the Pasayten Wilderness Area, and enlarge the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

During my life I have watched with great sadness the destruction of many of the wild and beautiful seashore and mountain wilderness areas of our Pacific Coast. I have visited parts of the area included for preservation under S. 1321 and feel that this area should be given the best possible protection under our laws.

I was particularly glad to hear you point out the weakness of our Wilderness Law that allows the development of mining rights in wilderness areas. The public needs to be aware of such weaknesses in order to seek ways to avoid loss of our vanishing wilderness areas.

Please include this letter in the hearing record of May 25–29, 1967.

Sincerely yours,

KARL W. KENYON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 28 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
137 Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: You are to be commended for the introduction of bill S. 1321 to save a portion of the North Cascades as a National Park.

However, there are several areas still in the need of protection and they are listed in the following amendments:

(1) The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be added to the park along with Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek Drainages. Glacier Peak Wilderness is the most beautiful part of the North Cascades and should be included in the park. I have hiked and climbed all through the Cascades in the past 25 years and believe this the most spectacular and worthy of protection. A park would remove the danger of mining and logging.

(2) The unique Granite Creek Drainage should be added to the park. It is the only place where adequate accommodations for auto camping can be had within the park.

(3) All presently roadless areas within the park should be immediately designated as units of the national wilderness preservation system.

(4) The Mt. Baker region should be added to the park.

(5) The Cascade River Valley must be added to the park. This is a major scenic westside valley of tremendous beauty.

Please include these amendments and make this a part of the record of the hearings.

Sincerely yours,

EARL W. ST. AUBIN.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, North Cascade Hearings,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Knowledge of President Johnson's support of a National Park in the unmatched scenic area of our North Cascades is extremely encouraging and I am wholeheartedly in agreement with his stand. In addition I would like to see the Mount Baker, Granite Creek and Washington Pass areas included in the Park with National Park protection for the Glacier Peak area where the Kennecott Copper Corporation are planning to start open-pit mining.

It seems to me that we have a serious responsibility to future Americans to preserve the scenic beauty of the North Cascades. I am definitely against permitting mining and especially open-pit mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Please make this letter part of the North Cascade Hearings.

Very truly yours,

MARION E. KRAUSS.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *May 20, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to go on record as being opposed to a North Cascades National Park. Please indicate if I should provide further information to do so.

Yours very truly,

ALFRED N. DREW.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *May 20, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am against your proposal to make National Forest lands in the North Cascades into a National Park. Please include this in your hearing record.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS D. GILCHRIST.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 24, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
137 Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As one of many who strongly believes in the formation of a National Park in the Northern Cascades, I favor S.1321 and HB8970, but with amendments to include the following: The Granite Creek area, Cascade River, Mount Baker region, Glacier Peak-Miners Ridge area to the park.

More wilderness must be added to the Glacier Peak and the Horseshoe Basin must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.

I kindly request that this note be included in the record for the hearings to be held shortly.

Yours truly,

ALDO L. MORZENTI.

VASHON, WASH., *May 24, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
137 Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am in agreement with the proposed amendments advocated by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

I do not believe that U. S. Forest Service will give this area the protection it deserves and that it must be part of the park system.

Looking ahead just a few generations this area will be one of our most valuable tourist attractions. We cannot afford to ruin this area by logging and mining. The more wilderness area we can preserve the more we can leave to the future.

Since I cannot personally attend the hearings I request that this letter be included in the record of these hearings.

Yours very truly,

FRED SCHLICK, *Attorney.*

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 24, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As I am unable to appear in person, I request that this letter be made part of the hearing record on the North Cascades National Park, bill S. 1321.

I am very much in favor of having the North Cascades made into a National Park. Bill S. 1321, as it stands, leaves out many desirable areas which should be included however, in order to make a Park of ever-increasing value to future generations. This entire area should be saved from the depredations of the logging and mining industries. Any monetary or employment benefits gained by logging the low valleys such as the Whitechuck, Suiattle, Cascade and Granite, would be immeasurably overshadowed by the tremendous and horrible damage wreaked. If left in their virgin state these beautiful, heavily-timbered valleys would provide untold aesthetic satisfaction to coming generations of Park visitors, and, incidentally, give far more monetary returns, and forever, through tourist expenditures.

I am therefore suggesting the following inclusions and/or additions to the proposed legislation of S. 1321:

1. The Mount Baker area should be included in the Park. Developments already exist there and would help take off the population pressure from the areas of the Park that would be maintained in a wilderness state.

2. Boundaries of the Park should be revised to include the Cascade River and Granite Creek valleys. Automobile camping could be provided in these valleys, thus relieving some of the camping strain on the fragile meadows of the high alpine country (such as the over-trampled Cascade Pass area).

3. Within the Park, certain areas should be classified as "Wilderness Units", to exclude all roads and similar developments.

4. Prevent the Kennecott Copper Corp. from establishing an open-pit mine on Miners Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. (See the attached copy of a letter which I sent to Mr. Frank R. Milliken, President of Kennecott Copper Corp., for inclusion in the record also.) To exclude mineral exploitation in this area, appropriations could be made by the Government to buy out all existing

mineral claims, or otherwise legally prevent them from desecrating this superb area. Apparently the Forest Service is powerless to prevent mining and logging pressures.

5. Boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be revised and straightened so as not to exclude the forested valleys of the Whitechuck and Suiattle Rivers and the Buck, Downey and Sulphur Creeks. The Forest Service, at the time of the drawing up of the boundaries paid no attention to the wishes of the people—they gave the logging companies all the virgin timber in the valley, and just left the snow-covered rocky ridge for the outdoor enthusiasts.

6. Ross Lake Recreation Area is too large. The Lightning Creek—Desolation Peak area east of Ross Lake should be included in the Pasayten Wilderness Area.

7. To the Pasayten Wilderness Area should be added the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak Area. The former North Cascade Primitive Area included even more than the present proposal. The timbered lands in this area deserve a better fate than to be turned into a wasteland of logging slash. This country isn't that short of timber for the lumber demand.

Hoping that my suggestions will find some approval and acceptance, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR J. BESTROP.

[Enclosure]

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 30, 1967.*

FRANK R. MILLIKEN,
President, Kennecott Copper Corp.,
New York, N.Y.

MR. MILLIKEN: It was with deep disgust and horror that I learned of your Company's plans to mine copper on Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

I, like thousands of others in this country, love to hike in this area, viewing its unspoiled, incomparable beauty. For several years I have watched your company's exploration operations on Miners Ridge, hoping nothing would come of them. I hoped that your company would eventually realize that just for the sake of less than 0.5% of the yearly copper consumption of the U.S.A., you wouldn't desecrate and maim irreparably this magnificent Wilderness Area—one of the few remaining places that an increasingly urbanized populace may look to for respite from "civilization" and its tensions.

Even your exploratory drillings in this Area have violated the nautral beauty already. For example: the shack tents on the side of Miners Ridge; the intruding roar of motors and helicopters; and in the large flat cirque S.E. of the summit of Plummer Mountain there are abandoned boards, garbage, tin cans, rusty pipes, rubber pipes, broken shovels, etc., left behind by your exploration parties.

But these things are a mere fly-speck compared to the wholesale holocaust of your proposed open-pit mine, tailings dumps, mill site, smoking smelters and access road with its attendant traffic.

Why don't you realize that the relatively small amount of copper gained here would be immeasurably overshadowed by the terrible damage caused? Damage not only to the scenery, but to the name of your company? If you were to go through with this venture, you would be bringing down on yourselves the disgust revulsion and lasting oboquy of every person who has visited this Area in the past and of those who will visit it in succeeding generations. For the scars will not heal over for hundreds of years and persons in the distant future will still curse the Kennecott Copper Corp and will welcome any opportunity to chastise them.

The decent thing for your Corporation to do would be to sell your mineral rights back to the U.S. Gov't. and cease all operations there. Then you would earn the plaudits of the people, not their hate.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR J. BESTROP.

GOLD BAR, WASH., *May 24, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
137 Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to make it known that I am in favor of preserving as much of the North Cascades as is possible for National Parks. Too much of this land

has already beeen exploited and even runied. I am for ALL the pending amendments, and hope that further steps will be taken to increase this most important issue. I was born in this State, and would like to think that future generations will have some of the present beauty and recreational activty to enjoy.

As far as the open-pit copper mine is concerned, I feel that this is an unnecessary threat, since it is my understanding that the ore is of a poor grade, and there is no critical need. Added to this (if true) much money would be needed (subsidized) to get it out and made usable. Also, should this go through, it would make a precedent which could lead to the ruin of other recreational areas.

I request that this letter be made a part of the records of these hearings.

Sincerely,

V. HARRIS.

MAY 5, 1967.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The bill which you co-sponsored (S. 1321) to protect and preserve the North Cascades is a commendable start in the right direction (none to soon, however). Unfortunately there are some apparent omissions which should be rectified by amendment(s).

Considerable time has already been expended in studying the North Cascade area (like a decade). The provision for further study and reporting on the proposed Park is an unnecessary delay. All existing roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as portions of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

There are some serious omissions from the bill which should be corrected. On the eastern corner of Pasayten Wilderness, the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region should be included in the Wilderness. Granite Creek drainage area should be included in the recreation area. The Cascade River valley, the entire drainage area of Sulfur Creek, Downey Creek and Buck Creek should all be added to the Park. Furthermore, the Mt. Baker area should be included in the Park.

The extent of Ross Lake Recreation Area is larger than necessary, both the eastern and western boundaries should be closer to the reservoir.

Everything must be done to preserve what precious little wilderness remains. Inclusion of virgin forests in the Park is more valuable for the benefit of future generations than its present day market price.

Please include this letter in the official record.

Sincerely,

THOMAS DIETZ.

REDMOND, WASH., *May 29, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am not at all convinced that a National Park in the North Cascades is in the best interest for all of our people, for the hiker possibly, for the viewer possibly but what about the skiers, the fishermen, the hunters, the trail riders, the camper, the picnicker, the flower gatherer, the cone picker, the miner, the rancher, the boatman, the rockhound and many others who are denied the right to pursue their sport in a park and many are denied in wilderness.

I do not see the reasoning for denying the majority for the satisfaction (possible satisfaction) of a few.

Please let your record show that I am opposed to S. 1321. Thank you.

Sincerely,

L. B. SCRIBNER.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 26, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We wish to make our opinions regarding the proposed North Cascades Park. Our family has made many trips into the Cascades so we know of that which we write.

The threat of the proposed copper mine at Miners Ridge should not be allowed to materialize. Would Congress allow the destruction of the Lincoln Memorial, Washington Monument, and the White House so that a comparative small amount of ore could be mined? I would doubt it. The Glacier Peak area is a monument to our country and state just as much as these man made buildings, the difference

is that man could not duplicate or restore this "monumental" area. If Congress does not protect the area the power of a dollar will destroy it.

Areas contiguous to the proposed park are vital to the preservation of this unique mountain area and we urge positive action on the following points pertaining to the park and adjacent wilderness areas.

1. Eliminate the threat of mining at Miners Ridge and include Glacier Peak Wilderness area as a part of the park. This area definitely belongs in the park.
2. We want the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region to be included in the Pasayten Wilderness.
3. The areas within the park which are now roadless should remain as such by designating them at once as parts of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
4. Protection to the park by including the Granite Creek drainage area and the Cascade River valley.
5. Mt. Baker is definitely a part of this area and certainly should be included in the park.

We urge your utmost consideration and action on the proposals of the North Cascade Conservation Council and of the Sierra Club. The North Cascades are there for our benefit and enjoyment. We want them protected for those of us that are here now and those yet unborn. The "Wild Cascades" belong to all Americans just as much as the White House or Mount Vernon and should be protected and preserved. Mother nature has done a pretty good job of taking care of this area during the past few thousand years and will continue for a few thousand more years if we will keep our greedy and destructive hands off.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD R. LENKE,
MRS. HAROLD R. LENKE.

PORT ORCHARD, WASH., *May 25, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
137 Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are writing to express our support of Senate Bill S. 1321, we enjoy the outdoors and the National Parks, we firmly believe that they should be preserved for our children and their children ad-infinitum.

We believe however that to certain amendments should be enacted to better attain the object of the bill, namely as follows:

1. The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine should be blocked as this would form a great unsightly scar on this area.
2. The Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages should each be added in their entirety to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.
3. Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness Area so that the area will not be reduced from that of the present North Cascade Primitive Area.
4. We believe that all presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
5. The Granite Creek drainage should also be included within the North Cascades Park.
6. The Cascade River Valley should be added to the North Cascades Park to give more space for roadside recreation.
7. The Ross Lake Recreation Area could be tightened up West of Ross Lake and Lightning Creek should be placed in a wilderness area rather than a recreation area.
8. The Mount Baker Region should be added to the park on the West side.

It is requested that this letter be included in the record of the hearings on this matter.

We have been registered voters in Annapolis Precinct, Kitsap County, Washington, and have resided in the area over 40 years. Paul M. is a Navy veteran of World War II and the Korean Police Action and is retired from Civil Service as a Civil Engineer with a combined Naval and Civil Service Time of over 38½ years.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL M. NEWMAN,
MARION E. NEWMAN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 27, 1967.*

SENATOR JACKSON,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Parks and Recreation Subcommittee,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: I would like to go on record as being in favor of the following: The North Cascades National Park and Rose Lake National Recreation Area with the eight (8) amendments to the proposal as recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Thank you very much.

JEAN MORROW,
JAMES A. MORROW.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., *May 26, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please refer to Senate bill 1321 regarding a proposed Wilderness Park for the North Cascades.

I am opposed to any such legislation and feel its passage would have a tremendous adverse effect on industry, labor, communities and citizens of the State of Washington.

It is my feeling these lands should be under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service with muitiple-use principles applied so the ultimate good can be obtained for the majority of the citizens.

I therefore urge you, as our Senator, to exercise every influence as well as your vote in the killing of this bill.

Sincerely,

ERIC AUNE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 20, 1967.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I respectfully request that an amendment to protect Miners Ridge be attached to the North Cascade Park bill and that my letter be included in the testimony of the Seattle hearing on May 25.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY D. CARLILE.

YAKIMA, WASH., *May 20, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
137 Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I request that the following be included in the record of the hearings to be held May 25, 27, and 29, 1967 concerning the proposed North Cascade Park.

I believe the Park and Wilderness boundaries should be as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

I also strongly urge that the present Cougar Lakes limited area be included in the proposed Mt. Aix Wilderness.

Thank you for holding these hearings and enabling us to be heard.

Sincerely,

MARSHA GRUNEWALD.
MURIEL GRUNEWALD.
KEVIN GRUNEWALD.
RANDY GRUNEWALD.

YAKIMA, WASH., *May 20, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
137 Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include the following suggestions in the record of the hearing to be held May 25, 27, and 29 concerning the proposed North Cascade Park.

I believe it very urgent that the Granite Creek drainage be added to the Park and I also believe the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness. To the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area I believe should be added the entire Buck Creek, Sulpher Creek, and Downey Creek drainages.

I would like to see the Cascade River valley and the Mt. Baker region added to the Park.

I believe statutory wilderness boundaries should be designated in the park when the park is established so that no more roads and desecration of this area will be permitted.

The Glacier Peak open-pit mine threat should be of prime importance and should be stopped either by including this area in the Park or by any other legislation necessary.

I wish to again make the plea that the magnificent Cougar Lake limited area be reclassified as The Cougar Lakes Wilderness area. In its present natural state it has beauty beyond belief that our generation and those of the future may look upon with awe. To open this to multiple use and make it just a continuation of stumps, rangelands, and logging roads of the lower elevation adjoining is unthinkable.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to you for holding these hearings.

Sincerely,

REX GRUNEWALD.

STEHEKIN, WASH., *May 20, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I respectfully ask that the following letter be part of the Hearing Record concerning the bill S. 1321.

As a lifetime resident of the Stehekin Valley I am concerned, as everyone I have talked to here is about the general statement about land acquisition in the bill. Probably every person involved has different reasons for his concern but some of us are thinking that there is not just compensation for your land if you do not want to sell or move. Though we have tried all through history to ignore this fact using the excuse of "higher" use, for the people living on the land there is no higher use. Some may wish to sell or accept a lease status, as I see it there is no quarrel as long as the agreement is voluntary. Therefore, I ask that there be put into the bill specific wording similar to the Land Acquisition Policy in effect in the Teton National Park. I think this is a fair approach and worthy of our country.

In general I favor the establishing of a North Cascades National Park and I would like to see it a wilderness type park. This is precisely the heart of the unique value our area has. For added protection of the wilderness within the proposed boundaries I think that all of the land which would be called wilderness now should be declared as such with the intent to keep it that way. A two year study time seems to me quite unnecessary and leaves the door open for deception. If Granite Creek was added to the area proposed as either park or recreation area it could be a buffer against high intensity use pressure. Also I think that the Cascade River should be included for the same reason.

Something should be done to keep Miners Ridge from becoming an open pit mine. It seems pointless to set aside this area unless we are determined to protect the adjacent one. My opinion is that it should be purchased if at all practical. While this would no doubt be expensive, I am sure we would benefit in the long run. It could never be restored or replaced. The bill should include definite and positive action on that issue.

Let us have a park established with thought and honor that we can point to as a monument to our way of life.

Truly yours,

RAY COURTNEY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 16, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I respectfully urge that an amendment to protect Miners Ridge be attached to the North Cascade Park bill and that my letter be included in the testimony of the Seattle hearing on May 25.

I wholeheartedly agree with your statement that mining activities are not compatible with the preservation of wilderness, and trust that you will do all in your power to forestall the proposed Kennecott open-pit mine.

Sincerely yours,

CORNELIS B. BAKKER, M.D.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 23, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to have my letter made a part of the hearing record on the North Cascades Wilderness Area.

I think that the Granite Creek drainage area should be included in the Park since it would be the only place that could accommodate adequately both automobile visitors and roadside camping.

I also feel that the Mt. Baker region with beautiful Mt. Shuksan should be added. This could serve as the Western entrance to the Wilderness Area.

I am very much opposed to any inclusion by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in the Park. That would simply be a desecration of a wonderland by a commercial enterprise.

Very truly yours,

M. IRENE GRIEVE, M.D.

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WASH., *May 22, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
137 Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to comment briefly on the proposed North Cascades National Park and ask that my letter be included in the record of the hearings to be held in Seattle, Mount Vernon and Wenatchee later this month, as I will be out of the State and unable to attend in person.

Although I do not purport to have any special knowledge or expertise in this rather complicated subject, my acquaintance with members of the North Cascades Conservation Council has convinced me that they have diligently and with tireless energy and effort explored and considered the various proposals and alternatives for the North Cascades and are well qualified to take informative, factually supported positions. Further, they tend to be highly intelligent, well educated people, and do not represent any economic special interest group, but appear to be motivated solely by the desire to preserve the lovely and majestic natural environment of the North Cascades.

For these reasons, and I am sure that I speak now for hundreds and thousands of like-minded people, we strongly urge that you and Senator Magnuson impress upon the other members of the Congress the unique natural qualities of this area so that it may become a lasting monument to the foresight, concern and struggle of so many conservationists, including yourself. We do feel that the North Cascades may best be preserved for this and future generations under the Department of the Interior as a national park, and hopefully S. 1321 and H.R. 8970 will be amended to include some of the other proposals of the North Cascades Conservation Council that were omitted from these Bills.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM N. MOLONEY.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *May 20, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Creation of another National Park in Washington is not in the public interest. Please make this a part of the hearing record.

Very truly yours,

W. A. CONLEY.

TACOMA, WASH., *May 27, 1967.*

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I wish to enter this letter of protest on the North Cascade Park proposal S. 1321.

Let's get the facts before the public on the national park and wilderness issue. The North Cascade proposal recommends building of roads, helicopter landings, tramways and narrow gage railroads, of which the law forbids any commercial enterprise within the boundaries of any national park or wilderness area.

A new national park would close the area forever. There would be no hunting, fishing, skiing, rock hounding or any other modern means of recreation. The only access to the area would be by hobnailed boots and pack sack, if you have the time to devote to that lengthy kind of recreation. The public has proven that they do not go along with Edward C. Croft, director of the Interior Department Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

The two years receipts from the $7. permits fees have totaled $5.4 million, but it was estimated originally that the annual permits sales would be netting $25. to $35 million a year by now.

I am one of many thousands who have been enjoying the high country through the use of the trail machine.

Instead of more National Parks and wilderness areas, I am in favor of a national recreational area under the management of the U.S. Forest Service.

Please make this part of the record of the hearing on S. 1321.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. WAGONER.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *May 21, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to register a protest against the proposed legislation which would create a National Park in the North Cascades of this great state of Washington.

I do not believe that it is in the public interest to create a third National Park in Washington. Already there is more acreage locked up and unavailable to the sportsmen, the average American, than this nation can afford. The trend should be towards putting more land under multiple use management instead of locking it up for a few.

Please advise if I should send this letter to some other source to have it made a part of the hearings regarding the matter.

Very truly yours,

AARON A. LEE.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: We are opposed to any change of management of any of our North Cascades lands, particularly as set forth in S–1321. Many people who now enjoy the varied recreational opportunities in this area shall be deprived of its use.

We believe that many more people will be served recreationally if the management of this area continues under the administration of the Forest Service and game management by the Washington Game Department.

With skiing, hunting, motorized trail riding, rockhounding and several other outdoor sports uses increasing at a faster rate than those permitted under National Park management, we believe a National Park would not answer the needs of these people now nor in the future.

Please make our opposition to S–1321 a part of your record of the hearings on this Bill. Thank you.

Sincerely,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
ELMER R. SHAY,
MERYL L. BURKE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 22, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: When we put my young grandson in his pack-a-poose this summer we become a four-generation, active outdoor family, so I will speak for all four present generations and the future ones. Please make this letter part of the hearing record.

Last summer I joined The Mountaineers in the Grand Tetons and although I did enjoy the area, could not help but compare it to the Wilderness Alps of the Stehekin in the North Cascades where I had spent a previous vacation. At the same time I was in the Tetons my parents and many of my friends were in the Glacier Peak area of Washington, so I have seen many a slide of that part of the North Cascades too. Wish I had gone with them, but there will be other years to see Image Lake and the surrounding area, I hope!

Have read the Mountaineers proposal for the North Cascade Park and those of the North Cascade Conservation Council, and I agree with their recommendations. The main points that concern me follow.

First, please stop the Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine.

Second, I hope the Mount Baker area can be added to the present proposed park, making a continuous area.

Third, please don't allow over-development of modern recreation areas. We like car camping too, in its place, but feel the whole reason for preserving the North Cascades will be lost if there are too many roads and too many facilities, or if they are scattered all through. We don't need another Teton-Yellowstone. United States needs something different—like primitive wilderness that is a thrill to reach. If my parents who are great-grandparents can make these trips every year with the Mountaineers, at very modest prices, so can millions of other Americans. Let's save this area for them.

Sincerely,

DOROTHY DANIEL BAIR.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *May 21, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please make my opposition to the change from multiple use management as practiced by our U.S. Forest Service to a National Park a matter of record in your hearings on the proposed North Cascade National Park.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. LAND.

SEATTLE, WASH., *March 24, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We wish to express our support for a North Cascades National Park, and for the amendments proposed by The Mountaineers to S. 1321.

Your interest in and support of the proposed park has been followed with interest in this area. We will look forward hopefully to speedy passage of this legislation.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT H. FERBER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 23, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
137 Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We wish to urge you to support the bill S. 1321 with the following amendments:

1. Add to the park the Granite Creek Valley, Mt. Baker region, the Cascade River valley; and move the Big Beaver Creek boundary eastward to include more park at this point.

2. Add to Pasayten Wilderness the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area, and Lightning Creek.

3. Add to Glacier Peak Wilderness area the Sulphur, Downey and Buck creeks and Green Mountain.

4. **Statutory Wilderness boundaries should be immediately designated.**

5. **Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be added to the park to facilitate purchase of properties to forestall the Kennecott mining operation.**

Past generations have cared little for the future generations. We even now are continuing to blatantly despoil and use up resources for limited current ends. As much land as possible of the little that remains must be preserved in a reasonably natural state, for current and future esthetic and recreational needs. We must not destroy the rights of future generations to share in what remains of America's natural heritage.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. BERNER.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *May 26, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I attended with much interest your hearing on the proposed North Cascades Park and Wilderness areas (S. 1321) yesterday in the Olympic Hotel in Seattle. I did not testify verbally but wish to mail you the following written statement. I kindly request you to include it in the official record of the hearing.

First of all I want to thank you for your personal efforts in behalf of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. I strongly support S. 1321, but would much prefer it if it be modified to incorporate the 8 amendments as outlined in the attached pamphlet by the North Cascades Conservation Council. As you are well aware, these amendments were accorded much emphasis and support by numerous speakers during the Seattle meeting. I am particularly concerned with Item 3 of the listed amendments, namely that as large a portion as possible of the proposed National Park be designated as a unit of the Wilderness Preservation System and thus be accorded this additional protection against human despoilment, as early as possible.

I should like to augment the above recommendations by adding a few brief observations from my personal experiences. I was born and raised in Switzerland and have always considered the activities of hiking, climbing, skiing and doing geological field work in my native Swiss Alps to have been one of the most rewarding and richest experiences of my life. At that time (around 1920) the Swiss Alps were still largely unspoiled, although not being a true wilderness area. During the past two decades I have made several trips to my native country, expecting to renew my earlier experiences. But alas, these revisits proved to be an ever deepening disappointment. By now the former glory of the Swiss Alps has largely vanished, their natural beauty and inspiration having been desecrated by human intrusions in the form of an ever increasing chain of such ugly features as dams, power lines, trams, cable cars and other manifestations of "progress". Not even the glaciers are left alone, some of them being buried beneath artificial lakes. This desecration of a one most beautiful part of the world has been a most saddening experience for me.

When I retired a few years ago I was fortunate enough to have a completely free choice as to my final place of residence. My wife and I decided to move from the New York area all the way to Washington, for one reason alone: to enjoy the beauty, the wilderness areas and national parks of this wonderful state. Today we are still fortunate enough to have such a choice. But will our grandchildren be equally lucky? This blessing will be forever lost unless the guardians of these treasures—your committee and Congress—will succeed in preserving them for future generations.

America—and the State of Washington in particular—still has the opportunity to achieve this goal but it could easily be lost within the next decades. I sincerely hope that the fate of the Swiss Alps will not be duplicated in the "American Alps" of the North Cascades.

One more remark. Having spent by entire active career in exploration geology and geophysics I am naturally not unsympathetic to the legitimate needs and requirements of the mineral industries. Yet there must be some limits placed on their potential destructiveness of natural environments. The contemplated operation by the Kennecott Copper Co. at Miners Ridge definitely exceeds this limit: it *must* be stopped some way or other.

Wishing you the highest measure of success in your efforts in behalf of the establishment of a National Park in the North Cascades

Sincerely yours,

Dr. W. HAFNER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 23, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Although I shall not be able to attend the hearings on the proposed North Cascades National Park, I hope it will be possible for my views to be included in the record.

In the main, I support the position of the North Cascades Conservation Council and The Mountaineers, calling for a Park considerably larger than that proposed in the bill now under consideration. This superb North Cascades country deserves the greatest measure of protection that can be given it, and I feel that this will be better provided by the Park Service than by the Forest Service.

On one point, I am not entirely in accord with the organizations mentioned. It seems to me that the Mt. Baker area should be omitted from a National Park. This fine recreation area is already equipped with chair-lifts and other ski facilities to an extent heretofore not held appropriate within National Parks, and it is altogether likely that more extensive ski developments will be wanted there within a comparatively few years. It seems a dangerous precedent to include developments of this type in a new National Park. Whether the area in question should be a National Recreation Area administered by the National Park Service or a Forest Service-administered recreation area, I do not consider of great importance; I do feel it should remain an area for "mass recreation" outside Park boundaries.

I should very much like to see the dedicated Wilderness portions of the North Cascades National Park proposed for consideration along with the Bill establishing the Park, so that the Park, from the moment it is authorized, will have its Wilderness lands clearly defined and protected by the provisions of the Wilderness Act. (This should also save some time and money by avoiding the necessity for subsequent review of the proposal for portions to receive formal designation as Wilderness.)

Thank you for this opportunity to present my opinions.

Sincerely yours,

GRACE KENT.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., *May, 23, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We vigorously oppose Senate Bill 1321 establishing a North Cascade primitive area. We believe that a National Park concept deprives too many people of too many recreational opportunities.

We support the position set forth in the testimony presented by William F. Lenihan, Counsel for Outdoors Unlimited, Inc.

Sincerely yours,

WARREN E. MOWRY.
ELVY A. SWEITZER.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *May 21, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to have my opposition to the proposed National Park in the North Cascades made a matter of record of the hearing you are holding regarding the matter.

Very truly yours,

WENDELL E. SWANSON.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *May 21, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include my opposition to any more National Parks in Washington in your hearing record.

Most sincerely,

ROBERT G. NESBITT.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 28, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: As a native born Washingtonian, it is with great interest that I follow the proceedings regarding the establishment of a new national park in our North Cascades.

I was encouraged by the announcement of the proposed split-park concept with primitive and wilderness areas abutting it. However, I would like to go on record, and include in the hearings as such, as an advocate of the park and also urge the adoption of several of the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation council. Namely;

1. Horeshoe Basin should be added to the Pasaytan Wilderness.
2. The Granite Creek drainage must be added to the park.
3. The Mt. Baker region should be added to the park.
4. The Cascade River Valley must be added to the park.
5. Prevention of activities as proposed by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

Nature was indeed generous to have provided us with so many scenic and geologic wonders in this state. Let us hope that we of this generation who have enjoyed it will have the foresight to preserve it for those yet to come.

Sincerely yours,

SAM ENG.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 3, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: You, sir, have devoted interminable hours to above subject—supported by Hon. W. G. Magnuson, T. M. Pelly—others.

I am glad the subject is coming finally to fruition (no more, no more "studies" please).

It is a question of a Natl. Park, some recreation areas, and some last wilderness, Now—or never.

I am afraid that the USFS (hierarchy—not the rangers), is too involved in timber (not exploitation, heavens), but interests and contacts, instead of the People.

Irrespective of the bureaucratic fight (so disguisting), we should have decision now.

The Nor. Cascades Conserv. Council and the Sierra Club, suggest that the Ross Lake Rec. Area is too large. This may be true for its necessary protected encompassment.

The Horseshoe Basin area at the head of lake Chelan most certainly should be protected. A tremendous basin of quiet and silence, broken only with the sound of a dozen separate waterfalls cascading therein.

With amended boundaries, or without, let us have national park and wilderness "lawed" now, before Kennecott, AS&R., or Weyerhaeuser, take over.

With very best wishes,

Respectfully,

FRANK HEFFERLIN.

SEATTLE, *May 24, 1967.*

Hon. LLOYD MEEDS,
Member of Congress.

OUR DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have previously written Hon. USS. HMJ., MC's T. Pelly and B. Adams, in favor above subject; so simply wish to commend your

stand for this kind of legislation. People are sleeping 'bumper to bumper' in Yosemite now—how about next year and next 10 yrs.?

I might add that I attended subject hearings this morning in Seattle, and majority of citizens favored this bill at least two to one at the time. They also showed preference to national park status for the major scenic portion as the most sure complete protection. USFS "multiple"(!) use, natl. recreation areas, etc., can be "bumpers" against the proposed park, and some wilderness, but they are vulnerable.

Respectfully,

THE FRANK HEFFERLINS.

SEATTLE, *May 25, 1967.*

Hon. H. M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Sorry to bother you and your staff in these momentous days, but above subjects are also 'now or Never'.

I always thot that there was a tremendous loophole in the Wilderness Bill at the time—allowing mining patents until 1983. I guess I shall prove up on one and have you buy it(!)

Please put restrictions upon filing, and require proof of real worth, and/or national necessity in this regard.

Also, please progress national park acquisitions, wilderness areas, primitive areas, monuments, national recreation areas.

With people sleeping bumper to bumper in Yosemite, Yellowstone, (I don't think I shall ever go to either again),—what will it be 10–20 years hence, after you and I are gone?

Anyway,

Respectfully, and with best,

THE FRANK HEFFERLINS.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 29, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: We think the proposed bill S. 1321 for a park in the North Cascades is very good. However, we feel it fails to protect some extremely beautiful and rather accessible areas now under Forest Service management—namely the Mt. Baker area and the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

We had a lovely trip ruined in the Mt. Baker Twin Lakes area by motor cyclists roaring around the lakes and believe it or not up and down the flower meadows. When we discussed this with the Forest Service officials they merely shrugged their shoulders and said "there's no law against it."

If the Forest Service is to have jurisdiction over such scenic areas they should enforce a few Park Department type regulations—they could if they were at all concerned.

Of course our concern in the Glacier Peak area is the open pit copper mine. I (Mrs. Petite) was present at the hearings in Seattle and I believe there is due concern on both the National and State level and that if anything can be done to stop it, it will be done. It makes the whole wilderness act a farce if this mine is permitted to be opened.

I would like to add that I thought Governor Evans' recommendations sounded quite fair, but also rather naive.

Sincerely yours,

ELSIE PETITE,
E. DALE PETITE.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a native and a voter of the 5th district in the State of Washington, I would like to voice my sentiments in regards to the North Cascade Park and Wilderness Area bill and the S. 1321 amendment. This beautiful area with its snow capped mountains and pure rivers and lakes should be protected from the contamination of the so called progress of our nation. God gave us mountains like the magnificient Glacier Peak and many

others to look at instead of turn into dollars for a few. This is a heritage we must keep for our children.

Yours truly,

C. W. RICHARDS.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 30, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: It was my privilege to attend the hearing, held 5/29 in Wenatchee, Washington, on the proposed North Cascades National Park, and would like to commend you on the effective and efficient manner in which the hearing was conducted.

Tho I did not ask permission to testify, I am deeply concerned with the problem of finding the best method for conserving this unique area. In this connection, I will be taking a Wilderness Society sponsored pack trip in August, into the North Cascades Primitive Area (which would be included, in part, at least, in the Pasayten Wilderness Area under the park proposal).

In general, I endorse S. 1321, as amended by the North Cascades Conservation Council, of which I am a Life-member. I might also add that I was born in the State of Washington, and have lived here all of my life.

I am particularly opposed to the possibility of an open-pit copper mine in Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Have visited the operation at Bingham, Utah, and it is a dramatic, exciting thing—but does not belong in the heart of such a magnificent wilderness area as we have here; and it appears that nothing less than Park status can remove this threat.

In addition, I am personally opposed to the proposed aerial tramways, and to elaborate and extensive construction projects such as visitor centers, etc., in the heart of our parks—such as the Park Service seems prone to erect on the least provocation. As an example in point, I refer you to the two garish visitor centers recently completed in Glacier National Park—at Logan Pass, and at St. Mary—not to mention the new suburban-steakhouse-type Coffee Shop inflicted on the grounds of the gracious old Lake McDonald Hotel in the same park.

In closing, I would like to add a word of support for the troubled property owners in the Stehekin valley (would that I were one of them!). They should be given absolute assurance of the protection of their prior rights; and, furthermore, Park Service development of the area should be held to a minimum, since all of such activity will inevitably infringe, to some extent, on the peace and privacy of the area as they have known it to this time.

Very truly yours,

HAZEL RICHARD.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 31, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: In my opinion the 24,000 acre Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area should be added to Pasayten Wilderness. It would be a shame to let this beautiful area be open to cutting by the lumber industry. Also the Granite Creek Drainage is very important to the wilderness area as it's the only place where automobile visitors and roadside campers can stay. It would be a good idea to develop the Cascade River valley as a roadside recreation area and protect it from further logging operations. I protest the Glacier Peak open pit copper mine. Why should a company come into our wilderness area and establish an operation that will in no way pay this area for damage it would do. Appropriations should be provided for the purchase of this company, and the valleys of Downey Creek and Sulphur as well as Buck Creek should be added to the Wilderness.

MARGARET O. WELCH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 1, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I appreciate very much your introduction of Senate bill 1321 to create the North Cascades National Park and Wilderness Areas.

However, I urge that the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council be incorporated. I will not itemize them, for I am certain you are well acquainted with them.

I am greatly concerned about the proposal of Kennecott Copper to establish an open-pit mine in the area and urge that Congress take whatever steps are necessary to prevent this.

Because I was unable to attend the hearing you conducted in Seattle, I ask that this letter become a part of your records.

Sincerely,

IAN M. SHAW, M.D.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 21, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I feel I must stand against another National Park or the expansion of those we now have in Washington. Please place this in your hearing record.

Very truly yours,

JACK D. MCHUGO.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I was unable to attend the Senate subcommittee hearing May 27 in Mt. Vernon on the proposed North Cascades National Park and herein present my views for the hearing record.

I support the legislation, S. 1321, to establish a North Cascades National Park and Wilderness areas. I further support the amendments to this bill put forward by the Sierra Club and the North Cascades Conservation Council. In the long run the magnificent wilderness of this country will provide far greater benefit to man than its limited timber and mineral resources. I feel that this wilderness will be best saved under Park Service jurisdiction.

Respectfully,

EDWIN H. BROWN.

ISSAQUAH, WASH., *June 2, 1697.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Kennecott Copper Corporation is threatening to start a $15 million open-pit copper mine in the very heart of the present Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and proposed National Park in Washington State.

I have camped in this beautiful, relatively untouched area and love the wilderness that it now is. No major road passes through the area now. It can only be reached by a narrow gravel road which does not yet go all the way into the proposed copper mine. The present road ends at the Cascade Crest Trail which from that point heads south past beautiful Glacier Park Mountain and heads north into Canada past the proposed mine which is 13 miles from the junction.

The impact of a mine upon this area would be considerable. The 5000 tons per day of water necessary to process 5000 tons of ore per day will be polluted by dissolved minerals which may change the color of the water and stream bed rocks and possibly kill fish, for a considerable distance downstream. Two hundred acres will be covered with discarded tailings from the concentrator.

I can picture camping in the same area after the mine is in operation. The sound of the babbling mountain stream will be interrupted by blasting and the roar of the diesel engined trucks which would haul concentrate to the smelter in Tacoma. The new widened road would be straightened and leave a scar through the forest, eliminating some of the beautiful camping areas which now exist between the present winding road and the edge of the stream.

It does not seem necessary to allow the mine to be built since production of this mine would be less that 1% of the total U.S. production. Other mines in the United States could expand their production to make up this 1%.

In my humble opinion, we must not allow a copper mine to be built in this area. Please do your part to stop the mine for the sake of all Americans, present and future. I request that my letter be made a part of the Hearing Record. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN M. NELSON.

RICHLAND, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: S. 1321, introduced by you and Senator Magnuson, is a significant step forward in protecting the magnificent scenery of the North Cascades. However, I feel it does not do a complete job in protecting all of the North Cascades that can and should be protected. Additional areas should be added to the Park or Wilderness areas, and the wilderness within the Park boundaries should be protected from further encroachment by roads and tramways.

The amendments which have been proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council are needed to meet these objectives. Briefly, these are—

Horseshoe Basin should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness;

The Granite Creek drainage should be added to the Park;

Roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System;

The Ross Lake National Recreational Area should be reduced and the Park and Wilderness extended;

The Mount Baker region should be added to the Park;

The Cascade River Valley should be added to the Park;

Minng, such as the threatened Glacier Peak copper mine, should be pro-
Mining, such as the threatened Glacier Peak copper mnie, should be pro-
Park, and buying the company's claims; and

More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, by the addition of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulfur Creek drainages.

Yours truly,

HEROLD A. TREIBS.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The purpose of this letter is to express my attitude about the North Cascades.

I have toured, hiked and climbed extensively in many Wilderness Areas and National Parks in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Washington and California. Nowhere have I seen an area which equals the North Cascades for quality of alpine scenery, magnificence of forsets, and vastness of glaciers. Since I earnestly hope that its wilderness quality will be preserved, I support S. 1321. In addition, I agree with the position of the Seattle Mountaineers that eight amendments are vital for adequate preservation of the survivng wilderness. The amendments are as follows:

1. Add to the proposed Pasayten Wilderness the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area of 24,000 acres.
2. Add the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park.
3. Create immediate Wilderness Units within the Park. The entire area has been adequately studied to establish its unique wilderness value, and deserves Wilderness Act Protection.
4. Reduce the size of the Ross Lake Recreation Area.

5. Add the Mt. Baker Area to the Park.
6. Add the Cascade River Valley to the Park.
7. Eliminate the possibility of development of an open pit mine on Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.
8. Add the valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

I am particularly outraged by the plans of the Kennecott Copper Company to exploit Miner's Ridge. A road up the Suiattle River and Miner's Creek valleys would destroy the wilderness character and gravely disfigure the pristine beauty of the most famous panorama in the North Cascades. I consider this issue to be of most urgent importance.

Yours truly,

JOHN H. WHITMER.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I'll make this short, since the possible arguments pro and con have already been covered in great detail.

First, do something to stop the threatened open pit copper mine on Miners Ridge, either adding this area to the park, or buying out the company's claims within the Wilderness Area, whichever is easier.

Second, restore to the Paysaten Wilderness the areas from the North Cascades Primitive Area that are now protected and have been left out of the present bill—the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area at the east end, and most of the Three Fools Cr.-Lightning Cr. area east of Ross Dam. I see no good reason to cut the protected area.

Third, designate Wilderness areas within the park immediately—all the presently roadless areas, except the North Cross-State highway route (to which I also objected), should remain roadless and as wilderness. It seems to be forgotten too often lately, that wilderness is not truly wilderness unless it comes in a sizeable chunk. In Mt. Rainier National Park, for example, there is no place where you can feel that you are really off in the wilds.

Fourth, add the Granite Creek drainage on the east side, and the upper Cascade river valley on the west side, to the Park, for roadside camping—these spots would be more appropriate for such use than fragile alpine areas.

I approve the addition of lands in the Suiattle and Whitechuck valleys to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, and would only wish the addition could be larger.

Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan would be appropriate additions to the North Cascades Park.

These are improvements that I would suggest for the bill, and in closing I wish to applaud its introduction and state that I am in support of this legislation to protect the scenic and wilderness values of the North Cascades.

Sincerely,

MARY A. FRIES.

EDMONDS, WASH., *May 26, 1967.*

HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

As an individual I support the purposes of this bill. I also endorse the amendments as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. I would like to enlarge upon several points.

1. We cannot allow Kennecott (or anyone else) to desecrate these remaining wilderness areas of the United States. Mistakes deserve correction and the mistake the House made in allowing this loophole in our wilderness provisions demands immediate correction—for this case and for future threats.

2. I am a skier also, but I do not feel that this proposed park is "tying up" any ski development sites which cannot be matched outside its boundaries. I do have one very definite opinion about ski areas in national parks: Until area operators are willing to guarantee that their slopes will be as attractive to the vacationer in August as they are to the skier in January, no extensive development in a park is justified. Stevens and Snoqualmie Passes are perfect examples

of what we don't want in a national park. It is not the lifts themselves which create the eyesore; it is the mess which remains when a hill is cleared.

3. The argument that this proposed park is only for experienced mountaineers is nonsense! The joys of packing in to a wilderness environment—whether it be two hours or 2 weeks from the road's end—is an activity open to all reasonably healthy persons. I know. I came to Washington in June of 1959—a person who had never hiked (except for an excursion of a whole mile from summer camp) or even car camped or participated in any but the required P.E. activities through sixteen years of school.

After one weekend spent at a lake within breathtaking proximity to Mt. Baker, I was easily convinced to join an extended back-packing trip into the North Cascades, carrying my share of the equipment for seven days. I shall never forget that week.

Willingness to become part of an experience—not years of practice—is the primary requirement.

Being a participant in several trips involving beginners, mostly teenagers, and being acquainted with others who sponsor this sort of activity regularly—I am thoroughly convinced that the demand for appropriate wilderness areas to hike through is a growing, expanding thing. Of the teenagers we have taken, few have complained of the hardships; rather, they have risen to the challenge of doing something for oneself and enjoyed it. Most have been awed by the beauty and many have encouraged their parents to begin this activity or have joined groups which will give them the opportunity to do more of this sort of thing.

The need is growing—here and in the entire country. More than 99% of our land is devoted to the multiple-use concept. No one is asking too much, no one is being too selfish when he asks that a fraction of the remaining 1% be preserved in its original state! We cannot redeem this beauty once it is scarred—we must preserve it now.

Respectfully submitted.

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE YOUNT.

KLICKITAT, WASH., *May 29, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We would appreciate your making these comments a part of the hearing record on the North Cascades proposal now before the Senate. Although you are aware of our thinking, from previous correspondence, we will briefly summarize our thoughts for the record.

We believe that the North Cascades area has fabulous possibilities for outdoor recreation and it should be dedicated to all of those uses for which it is peculiarly adapted.

We believe that the "Multiple Use Act," as it was passed by Congress in 1960, is applicable to this area and should be applied. This should involve wilderness status for the proposed Pasayten Wilderness and the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The Ross Lake National Recreation Area proposal is good, but we feel it should be under USFS administration because we agree with the directors of American Forestry Association that the USFS is doing a better job than the NPS in managing such areas.

We also believe that a "highway recreational area," such as that proposed by Governor Evans' committee, ought to be included because of its ability to serve many people and offer all-season recreation of many types. The recreation areas certainly serve the public interest to a far greater degree than do the wilderness type, limited-use areas—and we have lots of people to be served, as the state study indicated.

Although we deeply appreciate the special values of the wilderness resources of this country, we are concerned that areas of true wilderness value are severely limited for two reasons:

1. Only a very limited and specialized segment of the population is equipped, physically and emotionally, to use the wilderness resource to its benefit. Therefore, the wilderness serves a pitifully small part of the public whose interest is the primary concern of the Congress.

2. The very nature of wilderness is its fragility. Any use is destructive to a degree. Therefore, to assign wilderness status to an area almost requires strict

limits on use as a protective measure. Is such an area able to serve the public interest?

We hasten to add that we recognize that there are areas of primarily wilderness potential in the North Cascades and that we, too, enjoy and appreciate wilderness value. Our concern is that so few people can be served by such areas, if their wilderness characteristics are to be strictly preserved. This is severely limited single use.

We believe that a national park has no place in the North Cascades because: (1) The proposal is for a "wilderness type national park" in a sea of wilderness areas. Why, then, have a double status? (2) The overlap of USFS and NPS administration would be inefficient, especially considering the ancient rivalry of the two agencies. (3) The USFS does a better job of managing the wilderness resource—and even recreation areas—than does the NPS.

In conclusion, we are also concerned that the impact of this proposal upon the existing economy of the area has not been studied adequately. The North Cascades Study Report, of October, 1965, did not do it; neither did Governor Evans' study committee report of June 3, 1966. If the real public interest is to be served, this basis information would seem to be essential to a logical conclusion.

We are an outdoor family of broad interests. We have been deeply involved with forests in many ways, for many years. Our intense interest is a sensible, workable, multiple-use proposal for the fascinating North Cascades. It can be done; we trust that Congress will find a good way to best serve all of the people.

Sincerely,

NITA AND WARD SMITH.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 23, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to go on record as favoring an amendment to the North Cascades Wilderness Park bill which would include the Mount Baker region and the Cascade River valley.

You are doing an excellent job in preserving this section of the State of Washington for future generations and are certainly to be commended for your work.

Yours very truly,

EDITH M. MCCOY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 26, 1967.*

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am opposed to any further dedication of lands in the North Cascades to Wilderness or National Park Status.

The provisions of S–1321 would not only lock-up much needed natural resources for all times but would also lock-up much of the potential of these lands for expanding needs for recreation other than hiking and viewing.

Since the quality and stature of this land is similar in many respects to those in Rainier and Olympic National Parks, I see no need to set it aside for either Park or Wilderness.

Please let your record show that I am opposed to S–1321. Thank you.

Sincerely,

CARL E. SCHINMAN.

JUNE 6, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include this letter as a part of the record of the hearing on the North Cascades National Park.

We are strongly in favor of the National Park proposal as contained in S. 1321. We also are in complete agreement with the Mountaineers position that

the following areas must be included within the National Park boundary: Mt. Baker, the Cascade River Valley, and an area including Rainy Pass and the Granite Creek Valley. We both feel that the inclusion of a recreation area dividing the two major portions of the Park is a good idea provided that—

1. No further roads be built within the park;
2. All roadless areas be immediately designated as wilderness; and
3. The Ross Lake Recreation Area be reduced in size as described by the Mountaineers.

We are very pleased with the proposed additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness; however, we feel that the Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek Valleys should be protected in their entirety. The Pasayten Wilderness should be made to conform with the present North Cascades Primitive area in the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area.

Finally all of the Wilderness areas must be protected against mining or any other commercial development. Specifically, a way must be found to eliminate the threat of the proposed mine near Image Lake. If this can be done by an amendment to S. 1321, such as an amendment should guarantee protection to both of the Wilderness Areas.

In summary, we feel that the proposed legislation, S. 1321, with amendments as advocated by The Mountaineers will be an excellent first step toward guarantying the preservation of this unique area for the future enjoyment of millions of Americans.

Sincerely,

DELMAR M. FADDEN.
SANDRA M. FADDEN.

JUNE 6, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The north Cascades have a presence about them which gives one a sense of all history and pre-history. Life, nature, eons—these words are understandable in the north Cascades. There, a man can know how little and how much he is.

I favor a north Cascades National Park. Please include this letter as a part of the record of hearings on S1321.

Sincerely,

EUGENE D. MARCKX.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 16, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is to request that an amendment to protect Miners Ridge from mining be attached to the North Cascade Park bill when it comes before you this year. Further, I would like this letter to be included in the testimony of the Seattle hearing on May 25, 1967.

I can conceive of few times in the history of our country when the open pit mine proposed by the Kennecott Copper Corporation would be in the best interests of our civilization; now is not one of those times. The wilderness area in which this mine would be located is as fragile as it is beautiful. During talks with graduate students in the College of Forestry at the University of Washington, it has been pointed out to me that it would take hundreds of years to repair the havoc such a mine would wreak. The altitude, heavy snow cover, and tenuous soil conditions do not allow for quick growth of cover. That this is so can be seen in the Entiat Meadows region where the scars left by sheep during World War II are still clearly visible. The logging done on and around Stevens Pass similarly proves that regrowth at the higher altitudes takes a long and ugly time.

In addition, I feel that a permanent man-made scar in such a magnificent—though small—section of the world would be blasphemous and an admission on our part of a complete lack of concern for the generations that will follow ours.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM H. INGLIS,
Graduate Student, School of Drama, University of Washington.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *May 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I learn that the White House, Secretaries Stewart Udall and Orville Freeman, and Senator Magnuson and yourself have commendably introduced S. 1321 at the request of the Administration. Beyond this I have read that were it not for the jealousies between the Forest Service and Park Service, we should have long since had a North Cascade National Park. This I regret. I heartily support S. 1321 and would ask for more in view of the long delay, while the proposed Park area has been steadily reduced of some of its splendor.

Pasayten Wilderness. Inclusion of the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak Region on the far N.E. Corner. All 12,000 Acres of the Horseshoe Basin Country would, I feel, fare best as part of this Wilderness.

I support inclusion of the *Granite Creek* drainage to the proposed park, as an accommodation to auto traffic and roadside camping.

I urge that all presently roadless areas within the Park immediately be designated units of the National Wilderness Preservation System to halt violation of Bridge and Arctic Creeks.

I ask that the *Ross Lake National Recreation Area-Park boundary* west of Ross Lake be drawn closer to the reservoir and the *Desolation Peak Area* should be removed from the Recreation Area and added to the Pasayten Wilderness to the East.

I feel very strongly that the *100,000 acres of the Mt. Baker Area* are well worth inclusion in the Park, for its own value and uniqueness.

Inclusion of the *Cascade River Valley* would enlarge the Park for roadside recreation. This major scenic westside valley needs park protection from further logging, in my estimation.

S. 1321 needs be amended to either include the *Glacier-Peak-Miner's Ridge Area*, or for appropriations to buy Kennecott out, or both.

I wish to commend you for your invaluable service in introducing S. 1321.

May I please ask that this letter be made part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation?

Hopefully,

Miss KATHLEEN G. BROWNING.

PULLMAN, WASH., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am very much in favor of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. It is one of the most spectacular and beautiful mountain regions in our counrty, and the memories of hiking and climbing among these peaks and meadows are pleasantly still vivid. I hope to make many return trips.

Senate Bill S. 1321, introduced by Senator Magnuson and yourself, is a fine start toward the creation of such a National Park. A number of amendments are needed in order to adequately preserve valuable scenic areas of this region. I would like the border of the northern section of the proposed park extended eastward to the shores of Ross Lake and to include the Granite Creek Drainage along the trans-mountain highway that is scheduled for construction. The western boundaries of the park should be extended to include the Mt. Baker section, which, together with the above mentioned portions, would provide road and water access to this magnificent wild area. Larger sections of the river valleys descending from the western slopes should be included in the National Park for preservation. These areas will be visited most frequently due to the close proximity of the Seattle-Tacoma metropolitan complex located nearby, and plenty of camping and picnicking facilities and room to hike must be provided in the forests along these rivers. The Cascade River Valley is one of the most important, and a large part of this valley should be protected for use as a major entrance to one of the most spectacular regions of the North Cascades.

A most critical issue is the proposed open-pit mine of the Kennecott Copper Corporation which, with accompanying road building, would destroy the natural scenery and wilderness of perhaps the most beautiful portion of the North

Cascades: the Image Lake-Glacier Peak section of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. There are few commercial developments which could possibly cause more damage to a more scenic, irreplaceable national treasure than this mine in its proposed location. Some way must be found to stop the copper company from mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, and Senate Bill S. 1321 should be amended to afford complete protection to this important section of the North Cascades.

The pressures of an expanding population and advancing technology can be expected to result in an ever increasing demand on our natural resources. The limitation of commercial development of resources and preservation of areas for scenic and recreational purposes does not create a shortage of materials that would not normally occur. Instead, the exploitation of scenic areas for their small amounts of commercial products would merely postpone, for a short time, the consideration of alternative methods and materials to be used as the original raw materials begin to vanish in the face of ever growing economic pressures. This slight postponement of an inevitable crisis is obtained at tremendous cost to the scenic and recreational enjoyment of our wilderness lands by present and future generations of Americans. A bill to set aside and protect lands in the North Cascades in a National Park would be a valuable addition to our national heritage.

Please include my letter in the record of the North Cascade National Park proposal hearings held on April 24th and 25th in Washington, D.C.

Respectfully yours,

E. LEE SANSUM.

SPOKANE, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As the time approaches for the consideration of the future of the North Cascades, I wish to join other conservationists in urging the creation of a National Park in that area. We are deeply concerned with the preservation of this magnificent scenic region. We feel that future generations will thank us for every foot of the North Cascades we are able to save, and surely a National Park seems the best possibility of doing just that. This unsurpassed alpine grandeur belongs to all our citizens, and should not be operated for the benefit of a few local hunters and lumbermen.

The plan offered by the hunters and loggers is for continuing immediate use only, with no thought of the future, and seems to be a shortsighted policy. Surely a new National Park would bring large economic gains to the state, outweighing many times the loss of the small section of harvestable timber the Park would protect. The rapidly increasing number of tourists in the Pacific Northwest would find further attractions in a new National Park. As Park opponents claim, a North Cascades Park would have a short season, probably about the same as Yellowstone, Glacier, and Mount Rainer Parks.

Our increasing population makes the need for preservation even more acute. With the present threat of mining in the Image Lake section, it is very urgent that steps be taken promptly to protect the North Cascades. Since I cannot attend any of the hearings, I would like to have my letter made part of the record.

Yours very truly,

MABEL GOULD.

LYNNWOOD, WASH., *May 10, 1967.*

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am not in favor of transferring any of our north Cascades to a National Park. This change would, under the museum like management policies of the park service restrict many varied recreational uses now being enjoyed on these lands.

Please record my letter, on S-1321 opposed in your record on this bill.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter and I repeat, I am opposed to this action. My family and I go often, just to camp and fish sometimes. It's a place for us to be together without the phone and all the other things that seem to get in our way on week-ends.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. NINA ZIRKER and FAMILY.

PORT ANGELES, WASH., *May 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This country needs a North Cascades National Park. People must have a public place where they can leave civilization behind and find themselves again. Already many of the National Parks are so over-used that time and nature cannot keep up with the wear and tear, and some areas are well on their way to becoming National Park Slums. Examples of this are parts of Yosemite and Yellowstone Parks, and the John Muir Trail. With the nation's population expectancy, this situation will become worse.

Washington State is presently the fastest growing area in the country. This fact, coupled with the magnificent scenery of the North Cascades and already established wilderness areas, make the North Cascades area a natural one for a new park. The time to establish a park is now, while the price is low, and before the trees are all cut and the mountains chewed up and spit out by mining operations.

Lumbering and mining are just not compatible with preservation of natural beauty for future generations. Few people can feel refreshed and renewed after spending time in a logging area looking at stumps and slash piles, or after viewing the horrible destruction of nature around an open pit mine. Second growth trees can never compare with virgin forests. Only thousands of years can erase the horrors of open-pit mining. For this reason, Glacier Peak Wilderness Area must be protected against the proposed Kennecott Copper mine, and all future mining.

This country is presently growing lumber at a much greater rate than it is being harvested. For this reason, the relatively small amount of inaccessible lumber of inferior grade involved in the proposed park area will not have an appreciable effect on the nation's lumber supply.

The proposed plan of having a recreational area bounded by National Park sounds like one which will make a real multipurpose park, and also one which will do the most toward preserving the real wilderness areas. However, if the job is to be done, let us make sure it is done completely. I support the amendments to bill S. 1321 as proposed by the Sierra Club and the North Cascades Conservation Council. These changes serve to amplify the original bill and would complete a job which is good, but could be made the best.

Please include this letter in the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascade legislation. Thank you.

Yours truly,

MARTHA L. RIMOV.

WENATCHEE, WASH., *May 15, 1967.*

Senator JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: With reference to the highly controversial North Cascades Park issue (proposed), I respectfully submit the following:

Having been born on the west side of the Cascades in 1895, and having lived most of my adult life just east of the Cascades in The Wenatchee Valley, and, in the twenties and thirties having visited, either afoot or horse back, most of the subject area, I feel qualified to have the overall picture well in hand.

Much of the high cliff country, abounding in beautiful lakes and high mountain shrubs, and, all kinds of vegetation, such as Alpine Larch, and other, weed specie timber, are, in my humble opinion, quite suitable for park purposes and could be preserved as such without injuring the local economy.

However, I have studied the recent report by the North Cascade Study Group, chairmaned by Ed Crafts of the Dept. of the Interior, and heartily disagree with the overall boundaries of this proposed park. I feel it would be a blow to the areas economy to lock up, in a park, the many corridors of valuable, and, in many cases, over-ripe timber, standing, growing, and in many cases dying. I feel, the loss to the park, if such areas were taken out, would be much less than to leave as is, in the experienced hands of the U.S. Forest Service, who would continue to manage on a multiple use basis as in the past. I feel local area economy loss would be much greater than the proposed park's loss if such compromise was not made.

I respectfully submit the above as my statement to be used at the forthcoming hearings, in view of the fact I will be absent from this part of the country when hearings are scheduled.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. MOLTKE.

TACOMA, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I as a Trail Machine Rider I wish to enter my protest to S–1321 and H.R. 4865. I am a Grandmother and can no longer get out and hike as in the past. I have hiked into high lakes and hunted all my life, as my Father was one who took his family with him and the family was a outdoor family. Well now I get to the high lakes and good hunting on my bike.

I feel that a National Park will certainly affect my enjoyment and a lot of other Bike riders in their enjoyment of this vast and beautiful area.

The lands in question have been under the management of the U.S. Forest Service for many years. The Forest Service has done a good job with multiple use.

Many elderly and handicapped, now, through the use of these machines can enjoy the great outdoors. With skiing, hunting, motorized trail riding, and many other sports increasing at a fast rate I believe a National Park will not answer the needs of these people now nor in the future.

Please let your record show my opposition to S–1321 and to H.R. 4865.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

CLARA ELLISON.

AUBURN, WASH., *May 16, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We would like this letter entered in the record of hearings concerning the proposed North Cascades National Park.

We strongly support the proposed national park and wilderness preserve in the North Cascade mountains of Washington State.

We have had the opportunity to hike, camp and explore in Olympic and Mt. Rainier National Parks over the past several years. With each succeeding year we have noticed the increased use of the parks. With the tremendous population growth we are experiencing in Washington one can readily see the need for additional areas which would be made available by the proposed park.

It is our earnest hope that you will support strongly the legislation which will provide the preservation of the remarkable North Cascades for many people in the years to come.

Yours truly,

L. DENNIS WHITE.
JOY A. WHITE.

VANCOUVER, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am opposed to S. 1321, and H.R. 4865. It is my feelings that changing the management of this land is not the way to serve as many people recreationally as it does under the present administration of this area.

With the vast growing recreationally minded people these days I believed that a National Park Management would not answer these needs, now, nor in the future.

Please let your record show my opposition to S. 1321 and to H.R. 4865.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

LOUIS J. BURNETT.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 16, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is to urge you to support the amendment to the North Cascade Park Bill which would protect Miners Ridge. I wish to have this letter supporting the amendment included in the testimony of the Seattle hearing on May 25.

Sincerely,

NIKKI SWINGLE
Mrs. L. J. Swingle.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 17, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have recently become aware of a plan by the Kennecott Copper Corporation to construct an open-pit copper mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. While I am not a member of the University of Washington group (Conservation Education and Action Council) which is opposing this plan, I am in complete agreement with their opposition.

I am becoming increasingly alarmed by the pollution, urban sprawl and lack of planning in the Northwest; because of this I feel that open areas like Glacier Peak will be one of our most prized assets in the future . . . but only if left unmarred. The invasion of this area by the mining and logging interests is an expendient which must be avoided.

Because of these facts, I respectfully request that an amendment be attached to the North Cascade Park Bill which would protect Miners' Ridge, and that this letter be included in the testimony of the Seattle hearing on this subject to be held May 25.

Sincerely,

JOHN G. WILKINSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 16, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We earnestly request that you do everything in your power to add an amendment protecting Miners Ridge to the North Cascade Park bill and that this letter be included in the testimony of the Senate hearing on May 25.

Respectfully,

KEITH MARSHALL.
LESLIE B. MARSHALL.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 17, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to express my appreciation first for your stands on many issues through the years.

Now I am concerned with many others on the possiblity of the ravaging of one of the nation's last and most beautiful wilderness areas. I urge that an amendment to protect Miners Ridge be attached to the North Cascade Park bill and that my letter be included in the testimony of the Seattle hearing on May 25.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. CATHERINE M. MACHLETT.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 18, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a comparative newcomer to the Pacific Northwest, but one who fell in love with this area on his first visit many years ago, I would like to add my voice to those who are urging Congress to protect as much of the

natural scenic beauty as is still possible. I have read the amendments to S. 1321 proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council and am in full accord with their view that any area, still in virgin condition, should be preserved for future generations. Timber can be farmed and regrown—virgin forests can never be replaced! Please see to it that the largest possible area is saved for us and for our children.

I respectfully request that this letter be made part of the record of the hearings.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK J. ANKER.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *May 14, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to go on record as being opposed to the creation of a National Park in the North Cascades of Washington. This proposed action would duplicate efforts of two federal agencies in the same general area and would be a costly way to provide for proper use of the land. I suggest you would be better advised to support legislation creating a National Recreation area administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Surely this agency has demonstrated its ability to properly manage the area by the condition the area is now in after over 60 years of Forest Service management.

Please indicate if I should direct my protest to another source to have it become a part of the Senate hearings on the subject.

Sincerely,

GEORGE C. DAVIS.

SEATTLE, WASH.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The North Cascades National Park as outlined by the North Cascades Conservation Council is most desirable. Particular emphasis should be placed on their boundary recommendations for a truly unified wilderness park in this superb alpine world lying within Washington State.

It is essential that mining copper within the Glacier Peak area be stopped. To place the Glacier Peak area within the park would protect it with provisions which the U.S. Forest Service seems unable to apply or enforce.

To wait two more years to have the Secretary of the Interior review the area again is too long to wait for a park. Provision should be made for immediate wilderness park status. Thirty years of study are already behind this area and more detrimental changes could take place meanwhile.

Since I shall be unable to attend, may these remarks be made a part of the record for the May 25 hearing in Seattle?

Sincerely,

Mrs. ELLIS OGILVIE.

YAKIMA, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

The enclosed advertisement of Outdoors Unlimited appeared in the Yakima newspapers on or about May 27, 1967.

I suggest that the petitions and the mail generated by Outdoors Unlimited be evaluated in the light of the "information" given in this advertisement.

How can any statement made as a reaction to this advertisement be relevant to the issue?

Now—a few comments of my own.

As I am now 56 I will not have time to see all the mountain country in Washington. My concern is that we save this matchless scenery for future generations.

A couple of years ago I took my 12 year old son on an outing in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. When I asked him what he thought of it his reply was, "I can't understand why we haven't been here before."

A National Park will call attention to the area and should have large economic value. It can open up appropriate areas to those who, because of time, inclination or physical necessity, must travel by mechanical means. And appropriate areas can be conserved for a more wilderness-like use.

Let not the lazy or the soft tell you that foot travel is only for the hardy. Each year it is apparent that more people are finding this is not true.

The issue is no only "Who will make the rules for the use of the North Cascades." The question is also one of values. How can the value of a view gained by personal effort be judged by those who have not had this experience?

The North Cascades are a national treasure. Let us not despoil them.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL BOWDEN.

(The advertisement referred to is similar to the following one.)

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 24, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I request this letter be made part of the public hearings on the North Cascades National Park, held in Washington State May 25, 27, and 29, 1967.

In regard to an advertisement in the Seattle Times by "Outdoors Unlimited", R. Riley Johnson, President:

This is the Episcopal minister who, when the Glacier Peak hearings were in progress, was sponsored by the Chelan Box Company of Chelan, Washington; he tried to convince everyone that if the Wilderness Bill were passed and the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area set aside for recreation, it would mean loss of all jobs at Chelan, as the Box Company would not have access to this timber. (They never did have access to the timber, before or after the Glacier Peak Wilderness hearing, and they are still running full blast.)

Reverend Riley states that under Park management for the proposed North Cascades National Park Area, there would be no roads, only foot travel, no skiing developments, no hunting, no high country resorts, no weekend trailers or campers. He suggests that the park would appeal only to Everest and Matterhorn climbers, and that "Aunt Emma from Boston" won't be able to spend the night in this beautiful country, and that the area should therefore be left open to all the people under the efficient management of the U.S. Forest Service.

Now we come to the truths in this statement. Under the "Efficient management of the U.S. Forest Service", (they have been at it for thirty years or more), in the country referred to by our Right Reverend Riley Johnson, there are *still* 1. No roads, 2. No skiing developments, 3. No high country resorts, 4. No weekend trailers or campers. Having been all up and down this country from the Northern Pickets to Dutch Miller Gap and beyond, I have to report that "Aunt Emma from Boston" hasn't arrived yet, not even while the area is open to "All the people" under the "Efficient management of the U.S. Forest Service." The people we met in this country were out trying to get away from the noise, bustle, and clamor of the cities, (like Riley and Yakima.)

When we note that Yakima is the location of a huge complex of the Georgia Pacific Paper and Pulp Company, we can only assume that Riley has made some progress, from the small local Chelan Box Company to the giant Georgia Pacific, with "Outdoors Unlimited."

Enclosed is copy from the North Cascades Conservation Council report on two men from the East—(not Boston) whom we met on their trip. I request this to be part of the hearing records also.

Yours truly,

ELLIS OGILVIE.

[2 Enclosures]

[From the Seattle Times, May 23, 1967]

Less than 1% of the people will ever use the North Cascades National Park

But if you're part of the other 99% of us who aren't experienced mountaineers, this is what the proposed half-million-acre park will mean to you:

No Driving—There will be no roads constructed in this high country. The only way you'll be able to see it will be on foot.

No Skiing — Without roads, there'll be no way to develop much-needed ski areas in this deep snow country.

No Hunting—Hunting is prohibited in National Parks.

No High Country Resorts—Aunt Emma from Boston won't be able to spend the night in this beautiful area.

No Weekend Trailers or Campers—No roads will be built into the high country.

Of course, the park won't lock out ALL the people. Climbers tired of Everest or the Matterhorn will find the area a challenge.

If you think the North Cascades should be kept open to all the people under the efficient management of the U.S. Forest Service, make your views known. Write or wire your U.S. Representative or Senator. Or, better yet, attend Senator Jackson's hearing Thursday in Seattle's Olympic Hotel.

1. According to a 1962 study, of over 4½ million recreationists in the North Cascade region, only 13,000 used the wilderness areas.

2. Senators: Warren G. Magnuson, Henry M. Jackson, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Representatives: 1st District Thomas M. Pelly, 2nd District Lloyd Meeds; 3rd District Julia Butler Hansen, 4th District Catherine May, 5th District Thomas S. Foley, 6th District Floyd V. Hicks, 7th District Brock Adams.

OUTDOORS UNLIMITED, INC.

R. Riley Johnson, President

410 Larson Building, Yakima, Washington

5114 Norton Building Seattle, Washington

Outdoors Unlimited is an organization of over 25,000 Washington State citizens—individuals and representatives of sportsmen's clubs, others' groups, chambers of commerce, recreation groups and the groups—interested in working today to conserve tomorrow's recreation.

[From the Everett Herald, July 1963]

THE CASCADE CREST—"BEAUTIFUL," SAY HIKERS OF THEIR 450-MILE TREK

Magnificant carpets of blue and yellow alpine flowers, a snow storm in July, rain-soaked sleeping bags, sparkling sun on snow, and splendid vistas of tortuous peaks were gathered into the memories of two men just down from a rugged five-week hike through Washington, along the Cascade Crest from Oregon to Canada.

The two men are from the East, Paris Walters of Newark, Del., and Earl Shaffer of York, Pa., and they made the 450 mile trek on foot. Walters is an antique dealer in Delaware, and Shaffer, who also deals in antiques, shows slides and gives lectures on his travels through the mountains of North America.

"More local people should do what we did," Walters said here "We found hundreds of beautiful views, five of which are especially breathtaking which can't be duplicated anywhere in the world."

Walters listed the five as: Mount Adams and the trail around it Goat Rocks; Snow Lake, just a six mile hike from Snoqualmie Pass Glacier Peak from Image Lake which had an unbelieveable, etheral beauty "the most beautiful view in America," and Lake View Ridge near the Canadian line where hikers were treated to a 360 degree vista of "the most magnificent jumble of tortuous peaks ever to be seen on this globe."

Walters and Shaffer took to the trail at the Columbia Gorge, at Cascade Crest Inn, 3½ miles from Stevenson, and came out at Monument 83, on the Canadian border. They hiked 11 miles into Canada's Manning Park, before they could get transportation back to civilization.

The two Easterners had much praise for the Forest Service.

"It's doing a wonderful job on the trails, with funds allotted it," they said. "The blowdown of the Columbus Day storm is pathetic, with enough unsalvagable timber down those mountains to build a city. Although much has been done to clear the trees from the trail. Walters admitted that on one or two days of the hike they seemed to "spend more time sitting down" as they climbed over the logs than they did in walking.

Carrying enough provisions was somewhat of a problem for the pair, mostly because of misleading information in the Guide Book, published by the University of Washington Press. Food for their packs was difficult or impossible to buy at such places as Sthikan, Snoqualmie Pass and Stevens Pass, where it was listed as available in the book.

The hikers found, also, there is no phone nor service station at Stevens Pass Summit, although both are listed in the guide book. Phone lines, it seems go through the Cascade train tunnel, rather than over the top. This wasn't too much of a problem for the two men, but caused consternation and worry to one Scout leader they met who had a group of youngsters on the trail, one of whom had an old surgery suture break open and needed quick attention. Finally, the State Patrol radiophone was pressed into service.

Among other young hikers Walter and Shaffer met on the trail George Strauss, 17, grandson of Mrs. John Olson, 1218 Wetmore Ave., and Philip Jenkins, 16 both of LaCenter. They met the boys at Harts Pass, after George and Philip had gone in at Cascade Pass to do a 100-mile hike. The four came the rest of the way to Manning Park, then back to Everett together.

The hikers felt, too, more adequate provisions should be made to enable hikers in the north Cascade area to report to the "nearest park ranger" when they cross the Canadian border, for it hardly seems fair to blame the hiker if he has not reported, when he can't locate a park ranger.

Walters and Shaffer are seasoned hikers. Shaffer was the first to do the complete Appalachian Trail in 1947. Walters did 78 miles of the Appalachian Trail through Georgia in March last year, and then 96 miles in Shenandoah National Park the next month.

Both are in favor of making the northern portion of the Cascades into a national park.

"There's no spot left in American like this wilderness," Walters declared.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

Hon. Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am one of the many who agree with your statement that, "Mining activities are not compatible with the preservation of wilderness." Therefore I urge you to persist in your flight against the Kennecott plans for an open-pit mine in the Cascades and request that an amendment to protect Miners Ridge be attached to the North Cascade Park bill. I also request that my letter be included in the testimony of the Seattle hearing on May 25.

Thank you.

Miss LYNN PATTERSON.

BREMERTON, WASH., *May 17, 1967.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is a letter of sincere request for something on which our family is for once united. We are against the proposed rape of the Glacier Wilderness Area by Kennecott Copper. We agree with you that mining and wilderness preservation are not compatible we therefore request that:

1. An amendment to protect Miner's Ridge be attached to the North Cascade Park Bill.
2. This letter be included in the testimony of the Seattle hearing on May 25, 1967.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. TRAVIS REED.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 16, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I respectfully urge that you support Secretary Freeman's stand against the proposed open-pit mine by Kennecott Copper in the Glacier Park Wilderness; that an amendment to protect Miners Ridge be attached to the North Cascade Park Bill, and that this letter be included in the testimony of the Seattle hearing on May 25, 1967.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. PATRICIA Y. MONSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 18, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am distressed to learn that a great chunk of the North Cascades Park may be given over to something mincingly referred to as "development for recreational purposes." It is clear that we do not need any more ski resorts and marinas in Washington State, and we certainly should have none at all in the North Cascades.

The point in creating the park is to keep this small remaining part of our original mountain wilderness intact, and the point is lost with a vengeance, it seems to me, when development of the proposed sort is allowed to take place. (In this instance, of course, development equals destruction.)

Others have described the uniqueness of the area and the importance of keeping it as it is. I wish to endorse what has been said regarding these two matters, and to say, further, that disassembling the area, in even a minor way, will please very few—really only a handful of commerce-minded individuals—and will make evident, beyond much question, that the State cares very little what comes later so long as it can turn a penny now.

Your making this letter and the one I sent you on February 9, 1967 (copy enclosed), part of the record of the upcoming hearings on the North Cascades will be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

PETER GELLATLY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *February 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have heard with great pleasure that President Johnson is recommending to the Congress the establishment of a national park in the North Cascades, and I should like to urge, with all respect, that you do everything you can to secure the passage of the measure.

It seems to me that the proper boundaries for a park in the area are the boundaries set forth in the report of the North Cascades Study Team, as these are the ones that ensure the topographical and ecological integrity of the area. I realize that there are persons who, for various reasons, do not accept this view, but it is a view which I hope the Congress will give serious consideration to in its discussions.

As I mentioned in a previous letter to you, having a national park in the North Cascades will provide a lasting benefit to the State, if not to the country as a whole; and now that the possibility exists of having such a park, I feel strongly that the Congress should enact without delay the legislation that will make it a reality.

Your support of the North-Cascades measure will, of course, have my warmest approval.

Sincerely yours,

PETER GELLATLY.

MOUNT VERNON, WASH.,
June 14, 1967.

Re S. 1321, North Cascades National Park.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: There have been a number of comments in our local press since the hearings on S. 1321 which oppose the establishment of the National Park. I am writing to you now to add my support to the bill, since I feel most strongly that the unique beauty of this area should be protected. (By the way, the use of the phrase, "locked up," makes me smile: the national park and wilderness areas I've known in California were anything but! People of all ages and conditions have been and are using wilderness trails, and parks attract visitors from all over the Union.)

I believe that people in this area, where I have lived now for ten years, have no idea what parks and wilderness areas have come to mean to the 70% of our population who live in cities or work daily in them. Naturally, they look for the dollar values in the Cascades; but what of the time when the virgin timber in the alpine valleys is harvested and the minerals are dug out? A priceless national asset is gone forever; you can reseed tree farms, but you can't restore virgin wilderness!

A letter on this subject to Senator Jackson has already been included in the record of the Washington hearings on this bill, so perhaps there is no need to add this one to the pile. I do want you to know, however, that at least one resident of Skagit Valley wants the North Cascades protected as much as possible, so that generations to come can enjoy it; and profit, in the best sense of the word, from irreplaceable natural magnificence.

Sincerely yours,

MARY C. ANDERSON
MRS. ROY H. ANDERSON.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like this letter included in the record of the hearings of the North Cascades Park Bill. I have hiked many times in the North Cascades and have found the entire area well worthy of preservation. Unfortunately, the present bill has several flaws and needs to be improved. Quite simply, I find that the present bill, S1321, would be quite satisfactory if and only if the proposed amendments of the Mountaineers are added.

Sincerely,

MARK TEPFER.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As an owner of property in the Quinault North Shore area, within the present boundaries of the Olympic National Park, previously owned by my father for many years before it was peremptorily put under Park supervision, I wish to go on record as follows:

1. I believe that private land within the Park should be returned to State jurisdiction.

2. I believe that Park rules (especially the moratorium on land use) are unfair and prejudicial against the rights of a few citizens, and would probably be found to be illegal if properly tested.

3. I believe that, if a North Cascades National Park is to be established, it should be much limited in size, with the remainder of the area left open to multiple use, for the most pleasurable use for the most people, throughout the future.

I therefore wish to add my voice to those who cry out for justice from a "Big Brother" which, it often appears, is getting so big and so powerful that the time-honored concept of individual rights of "Little Brothers" is too often ignored.

Sincerely yours,

GREGORY C. FIELDS.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am firmly convinced that the North Cascades area should be made into a national park and would like my letter to be a part of the hearings on S. 1321.

If we must consider the cold cash viewpoint, the small amount of money and industrial gain from this mine could not compare with the tourist money that the grandeur of our mountains will bring in years to come—or the tax money of those who choose to remain here because of our state's recreational outlets.

National Parks *are* economical on a cost-accounting basis—disregarding the more important esthetic, recreational, and human values.

Sincerely,

MRS. WALTER S. WOOD.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing in the hope that you will consider this letter as part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Henry Ford's fondest wish when he invented his car was to give men of little means access to "God's great open spaces." Little did he realize how the same car would swallow up acres of these "great open spaces" for roads, freeways, and parking areas. In addition to this, our obsession with technology, industry, and "developing" what is left of virgin territory is destroying more land every day and adding more pollution to that of the car.

I believe that an excess of roads, cars, tote-goats, etc. into such regions as the proposed North Cascades National Park will destroy it as surely as any commercial form of "development." This area should be reserved for hikers, backpackers, campers, and nature lovers—whose numbers are increasing by the hundreds every year. This is particularly true in an age where we so desperately need physical exercise, fresh air, and the quiet peace of natural surroundings.

I urge you to do everything possible to save America's Alps by establishing the North Cascades as a National Park.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. A. TIFFANY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Please include my letter in the hearing record on Senate Bill 1321. It is most important that we set aside more of our land as National Parkland—before America the Beautiful becomes a Lower Slobbovia.

Each year new jet airports wipe out hundreds of acres of land from coast to coast, and modern freeways destroy the equivalent of a 5-acre part for each mile—creating our new national flower, the Concrete Cloverleaf. Soon there will be no quiet places of beauty left for recreation and contemplation of nature. Surely we are not so desperate for minerals and timber in this world that we must desecrate our outstanding scenic resources for all time. What a hollow mockery if man ends up spaceless in the Space Age!

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) NORMA A. MILETTE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I believe that the proposed North Cascades National Park is an urgent need in this over-populated world, and ask that my letter be made a part of the record on Senate Hearings S. 1321.

Let's not let lumber and mineral interests plunder any more of our planet. It is up to our generation to make this new national park a living reality.

As Marya Mannes stated so lucidly in the Ladies Home Journal, "People minus Space equals Poverty . . . . This is true whether that space is a slum dwelling, a college classroom, or a national park."

Your truly,

WALTER B. E. KIRSTEN.
MARY A. KIRSTEN.

JUNE 5, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing the first letter to a congressman I have ever written. The reason is to urge you create the North Cascades National Park. We all know that wilderness areas are fast disappearing and what the demands of the forthcoming populations will be.

I have been to this area only once but cherish it as one of the most beautiful that the United States has to offer. I hope our progeny will be able to so experience the natural beauty which is in the North Cascades. This beauty cannot be maintained under Forest Service management.

Please think BIG and think of the FUTURE not the immediate vested interests of the jeepsters, tote-goaters, and the like. This area should be preserved for all.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) HERBERT WALUM.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 13, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter concerns Senate Bill 1321. Please make this letter part of the hearing record. I am a typical teenager in many aspects but one. I am not going to stand by idly and let our state's future be guided by the lustful hands of commercial investors and industrialists. I am proud of our green state.

I am disturbed by the fact that the battle between the Kennecott Copper Company and the North Cascades National Park has gone this far. The Kennecott Copper Company should have known better! To bring their grubby and colossal mining ideas into my state, Washington, was a fatal mistake. This company only wants to excavate a large pothole in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness

Area and remove even a larger piece of land from all the hearts of the residents of the state of Washington. This hole will be as deep as one Space Needle and wide enough to fit one hundred twenty cars, bumper to bumper, across the top. *This is progress????* We can now say, *"See the USA the vanishing way!"*

If the Kennecott Company succeeds what will stop other companies from wanting to do the same thing. Let our state remain unspoiled. The state of Washington could become the only state that is almost entirely forests. My state would be a get-away-from-it-all sort of place. The whole state could become a forest resort if only the first step would be initiated. *This step is the establishment of the North Cascades National Park.*

It is going to be awfully embarrassing when our state tree, the Western Hemlock, disappears from the state of Washington. The only remembrance of it we will have will be a copper statue of this tree donated by the Kennecott Copper Company! Man in the future will have no idea of what God's unique creation, earth, really looked like.

Mr. Jackson please do all you can to influence the establishment of the North Cascades National Park. Please reply, thank-you.

A North Cascades National Park Advocate,

JIM O'NEIL III.

TACOMA WASH., *April 30, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am opposed to any additions to our National Park and Wilderness areas in the State of Washington. I feel that the Forest Service management of this area under the multiple-use principle will serve more people recreationally than under any other status. Please make this letter a part of the hearings and records on bill S. 1321.

Miss SUZANNE CHRISTEL.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 18, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I earnestly request that you propose an amendment protecting Miner's Ridge to be attached to the North Cascades Park Bill, and that my letter be included in the testimony of the Senate hearing on May 25th.

Mrs. JOHN A. MAZZARELLA.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I support S. 1321, a bill providing for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, Recreation Area and Paysayten Wilderness.

I also support the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council, and oppose Kennecott's plans for an open pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge.

PAMELA CAMPBELL.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I commend you for your efforts in helping to maintain the wilderness of Washington State. I urge all concerned to make every effort to support and pass S. 1321 and H.R. 8970. I would like to see Horseshoe Basin, Granite Creek, Mt. Baker, Cascade River Valley, and much more wilderness included in the proposed protection.

The time to act is now; for the greedy interests of commerce will soon descend on this area and destroy it forever. We must decide if the North Cascades is to remain free and untrammelled.

God gave man this indescribable peace and beauty and man wants to destroy it, Thoreau said, "In wilderness is the preservation of the world."

The most serious and immediate threat to the North Cascades is the planned open pit copper mine which Kennecott Copper Corporation intends to open. This must be stopped and prevented forever. A few dollars is not worth the permanent destruction of the area.

I hope for the complete preservation of as much area in the Cascades as possible with no logging, mining, or similar destruction. I further support the proposals of the North Cascades Conservation Council.

I truly cannot find words to express my feelings about the need to preserve the Cascades in their natural state, as God gave them to us. Please submit this letter as testimony in all hearings.

JIM MAUCK.

OAK HARBOR, WASH., *May 29, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We would like to urge that Senate Bill 1321 be passed but would like to see it amended—particularly in the area where the Kennecott Copper Mine plans to operate. We think this would be dreadful.

We came back to Washington after years in the service, traveling in many areas of this country and foreign countries, because of the relatively unspoiled wilderness areas here. We have seen so much disfigured land and despoiled areas, due to such operations as are threatened in the Cascades. Just recently we camped in the Cascade Pass area and saw mountain areas ruined by logging as recently as 1957–1959. If this is what the Forest Service calls good management I have lost faith in the term.

We feel recreation areas are important and don't mind concessions to the sportsmen, but please consider the logging and mining aspects of this.

I wish this letter to become a part of the record of the hearings.

Capt. and Mrs. R. A. TUTTLE.

VIETNAM, *May 17, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a resident of Washington, my home is in Pasco, and a graduate in range management from WSU, I have always been more than fairly interested in the struggle that has been occurring over the North Cascades. For the past six months, however, I have not been able to follow the developments very closely because of my location here in Viet Nam. Fortunately, a friend of mine sends me bits of information intermittently, and he has just sent me a pamphlet discussing a bill, S. 1321, introduced by you and Senator Magnuson.

I would like to send you my support for S. 1321. The pamphlet, put out by the North Cascades Conservation Council, listed several amendments which they would recommend. Those recommendations, which also appeal to me, are: adding the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area to the Paysayten Wilderness; adding Mt. Baker to the Park, and keeping the Kennecott Copper Corporation from developing an open pit mine in the Glacier Peak area.

If it is not too late, I would like to have my letter included in the official record of the hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

While I am writing to you, I would like to thank you for your support of us who are over here. In my opinion, our 4th Infantry Division is doing a tremendous job, even in the face of an unfriendly climate and terrain, and against a dedicated and professional army.

JOHN E. MITCHELL.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 22, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am unable to attend the May 25th meeting in the Olympic Hotel. Please include the following letter in the record of these hearings.

I am greatly in favor of S. 1321 and H.R. 8970. Please establish the 570,000 acre North Cascades National Park, but modify its size and boundaries in accordance with public needs. Keep the 500,000 Paysayten Wilderness plus the 10,000

acres added to Glacier Peak Wilderness area, and put back the 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin into Paysayten.

Also tighten the Granite Creek drainage to the Park. Keep roadless areas as part of the National Wilderness.

Add the Mt. Baker region to the Park on the west side. Add the Cascade River valley for roadside recreation.

Amend S. 1321 to include Glacier Peak, Miner's Ridge area in the park or provide for buying out the Kennecott Copper Corporation interests. I prefer the former, if possible.

Also add Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Save this wonderful area for future generations.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN R. WOLSTEAD.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 16, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am alarmed at the plans of Kennecott Copper Company to operate an open pit mine at Miner's Ridge in the North Cascade Mountains.

To prevent this it is requested that you use your offices to attach an amendment to the North Cascade Park bill that would protect Miner's Ridge.

Please include this letter in the testimony at the hearing scheduled to be held in Seattle on May 25, 1967.

ARTHUR ANDERSON, Jr.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 19, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I feel that it is quite necessary to protect certain areas from commercial or industrial development and am therefore very much opposed to the Kennecott Copper Corporation's plan for an open pit mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. I would like to recommend that an amendment to protect Miner's Ridge be attached to the north Cascades Park bill. I would appreciate it if this letter would be included in the testimony of the Senate hearing on May 25, 1967.

JAMES LANCASTER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 16, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I never thought that I would be writing a letter such as this, but my purpose is to urge you to introduce an amendment to protect Miner's Ridge, and this amendment should be attached to the North Cascade Park bill.

I wish my testimony to be included in the testimony of the Seattle hearing on May 25th.

VANCE MARTIN THOMPSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 16, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to be on record as urging you to work toward the inclusion, in the North Cascade Park bill, of an amendment which would protect the Miner's Ridge area from the devastation that would result from the Kennecott Co. proposal for open pit copper mining. You may include my letter in your testmony at the Senate hearings.

Dr. SEVERINGHAUER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to express my views on your bill S. 1321. I would like my letter to be part of the hearing record on that bill.

I am in favor of the bill but I do feel it does not go far enough. Please, for all future generations, try to make the area larger. I am against the open pit mining in the Glacier Park area. To allow mining in that area would be a mistake of such magnitude it would hurt every nature lover in the Pacific Northwest.

I also feel the Cascade River Valley should be added to the Park.

Many people came to this state because of the trees, the rivers, mountains, and unspoiled areas. Please help to keep them for us.

I have seen many areas on the Olympic Peninsula logged bare, the rivers full of dirt and tree limbs, wild life without protection and I hope you and others like you can protect the North Cascade Region from the same fate. Please, for my grandchildren, and all the others in the future, preserve some of this most beautiful state so they can see what we saw here and what made us stay here. This must be done now or it will be too late; loggers and miners will ruin the state forever.

Mrs. J. R. PAISLEY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to go on record as being in favor of S. 1321 calling for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. Further, I wish to implore you to do what you can in setting aside even greater areas than those proposed in the bill. Additional areas in the Pasayten Wilderness, Granite Creek Drainage, Mt. Baker area, Cascade River Valley, increased size of Glacier Peak Wilderness, etc. I have traveled most of the areas in my lifetime in this state and I sincerely hope we can set these aside for future enjoyment of their unparalleled beauty. Let's let future generations decide which is more important—their scenic beauty or dollar value.

H. GERALD BIRD.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Reference is made to the establishment of the North Cascades National Park and Wilderness areas as proposed in S. 1321.

I am 68 years of age and have had major surgery recently, so many of my outdoor activities will now be limited. However, some of the most delightful times in my life have been spent in areas described in S. 1321, and I beg of you to please preserve those areas while they are still preservable.

I think that Mt. Baker and the Twin Lakes area to the north should be included in the National Park, and I also think that the proposed open pit mine near Image Lake should not be allowed. The small amount of copper expected from this mine cannot even be considered as a token benefit to the country's economy, and it would forever ruin some of the United States' most superb scenery.

Please include this letter in the record of hearings on S. 1321.

H. N. ANDERSON.

EVERETT, WASH., *May 22, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am opposed to S. 1321 because I think it will close this beautiful area and vast area to a large share of the people that now use it as a recreational area.

Our family enjoys outings in the High Cascades using trail machines to transport us quickly and inexpensively to our many favorite spots. This is done without any damage to trails or foliage. As a matter of fact, trail machines will cause far less erosion to trails than horses.

If the management of this area is changed as proposed, our family will have to find other areas of recreation, because we are not physically able to pack in and we don't have the time or the financial resources to hire pack horses.

I believe more people will be served recreationally if the administration of this area continues under its present status.

Please let your record show my opposition to S. 1321, and H.R. 4865.

Mrs. Paul Hudon.

Seattle, Wash., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator Henry M. Jackson,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: Thank you for your service and care of us.

Do your best to preserve all of our North Cascade beauty—it is truly a greater asset than minerals, for:

Our men and youth particularly need the unspoiled woodlands for refreshment and renewal of moral courage to go forward for our nation. Such renewal is one of the great insurances of mental stability and health.

Do your best for us, and preserve it!

Miss Thelma Stabence.

Chelan, Wash., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator Henry M. Jackson,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: I urge that North Cascade National Park be established as written in your bill, S. 1321. A National Park is the surest way to preserve this area. I urge that this legislation be passed as soon as possible. There are powerful interests at work, that are intent on reducing this area to worthlessness. This legislation is opposed primarily by the lumber industry, and the Chamber of Commerce. They represent a small percentage of the people.

T. H. Severance.

Everett, Wash., *May 22, 1967.*

Senator Henry M. Jackson,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: I am opposed to S. 1321 because I think it will close this beautiful and vast area to a large share of the people that now use it as a recreation area.

My family enjoys outings in the High Cascades, using trail machines to transport us quickly and inexpensively to our many favorite spots. This is done without any damage to trails or foliage. As a matter of fact, trail machines will cause far less erosion to trails than horses.

If the management of this area is changed as proposed, my family will have to find other areas of recreation because we are not physically able to back pack in and we don't have the time or financial resources to hire pack horses.

I believe more people will be served recreationally if the administration of this area continues under its present status.

Please let your record show my opposition to S. 1321 and H.R. 4865.

Paul H. Hudon.

Bremerton, Wash., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator Henry M. Jackson,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

I wish to go on record as supporting the North Cascades Conservation Council's stand on S. 1321, for a national park in the North Cascade Mountains.

Our family, and my husband's Boy Scouts have spent many days and nights in the North Cascades. They should be preserved for the generations of the future.

Mrs. T. F. Drake.

ISSAQUAH, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like my comments to be made a part of the hearings on S. 1321.

I wish to state that I am in favor of a National Park in the North Cascades. With our ever increasing population and industry we must preserve areas where the public can appreciate nature without seeing only stumps and open pits. I certainly hope you will continue your efforts to establish a large and well protected North Cascade Park.

ROBERT P. STONER.

BREMERTON, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to express my support for S. 1321. Please include my remarks in the hearing record.

I have spent many happy and wondrous hours in the area being proposed for National Park status. This area should be left untouched by commercial enterprises such as logging, mining, etc. It includes some of the wildest and most beautiful countryside in the world, and should be preserved in a natural, unspoiled state for our descendants and their descendants.

Why spoil a good thing? Create a North Cascade National Park now.

ROY K. ETTEN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My husband and I are very much against using the section of forest land in the North Cascades. There is plenty of room for the jeep riders, tote-goat riders, loggers, and hunters without taking this part of the mountains. Please have it saved for a park, and place this letter as part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Mr. and Mrs. PAYNE.

SPOKANE, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Regarding the North Cascade National Park, I wish to have this letter made a part of the written record.

I am very much in favor of the Park, and I believe in voicing my opinion to keep this State beautiful.

I am opposed to the open pit mine of the Kennecott Copper Company.

I believe that the timber now standing should remain and that no logging be done in the area proposed.

We came to this state from New Jersey because of its natural beauty, and I wish it to remain beautiful.

I am an American citizen and a home owner with five children living in the State, and we love the wonderful outdoors which God bestowed upon our beloved State.

JOSEPH JOHN BRANDA.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to be recorded as being in opposition to Senate Bill 1321, the North Cascade Park and Recreation Bill. A national park restricts recreation such as hunting and camping as my family now enjoys. We have enough National Parks in the State of Washington now.

Thank you for your attention regarding this matter.

Mrs. MARIANNE HARMIE.

SEATTLE WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to inform you of my opinion regarding the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. I favor the establishment of such a park because I feel that this is the best way to preserve what is there for the longest time.

I feel strongly about this, and ask that my letter be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

KENNETH V. SAUNDERS.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., *May 17, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to go on record as being in accord with the position set forth in the testimony presented by William F. Lenihan, counsel for Outdoors, Unlimited Inc.

I believed that multiple use management of National forests within the State of Washington should be continued for the benefit of all present and future recreational users.

EDITH LORIMAN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please record for me and my family our support for a North Cascades National Park, rather along lines of S. 1321, with some added protection for adjacent areas. We'll hope for protection in other ways from scarring by mine operations.

Mrs. ROBERT FARIS.

SPOKANE, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We wish to go on record in favor of the North Cascades National Park.

We are members of the Spokane Hobnailers Hiking Club, and of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, so we enjoy the out of doors.

We think the North Cascades is one of the most beautiful spots in the North west and would like to have it kept that way.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN R. ZIMMERMAN.

DES MOINES, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to state, for the record, my strong support of Bill 1321 concerning the establishment of a North Cascade National Park.

In order to prevent initiation of open pit copper mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, I believe that the Miner's Ridge area should be included in the park.

In addition, I would like to see the Mt. Baker and Shuksan area added to the proposed park.

JOHN S. KELLY.

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to add my voice in support of Senate Bill 1321 which would establish the North Cascades National Park. Several years ago my husband and I saw part of the area when we went on a pack trip. This brief glimpse convinced us that the area should be preserved in a state as close to its natural one as possible. We feel that the National Park is the best way to accomplish this.

Please enter this letter on the hearing record of this bill.

Mrs. KINGSBURY CURTIS.

DES MOINES, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I want to go on record as being very much concerned with the protection of, and conservation of, the natural resources of our state (Washington) and of the whole nation.

I believe it is in the best interest of those of us now living, and certainly that of generations to come, that a North Cascades National Park be established according to the Administration's bill.

ERNEST R. ANDERSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am a member of the Seattle Mountaineers, and, along with several others in this mountaineering club, wish to go on record as being "Against" a North Cascades National Park. Wilderness area, "Yes!" Park "No."

We feel that the United States Forest Service is doing a splendid job in maintaining our timbered Mountain areas and that the Park Service's rigid controls would take away much of our freedoms in the back country.

The other purpose of this letter is to show you that just because the "Mountaineers" are for this Park, there are a lot of active people in our club that *do not* go along with some of the club policies, such as this. We all love the mountains very much and do want them preserved, but Not as a Park.

PAUL S. WHITNEY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 3, 1697.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to add my voice in favor of establishing the North Cascade National Park. I would like to see its boundaries enlarged from those presently proposed in order to better protect our wilderness heritage.

At the same time I do believe our national parks should receive better financial support in order to maintain the parks more adequately—not by building million $ day lodges etc. like at Paradise—but simply that camp grounds be kept clean, trails maintained etc.

The forest service would have more funds and personnel for their purposes. Also, although it would seem that the mere designation of an area as "wilderness," "wild" "primitive" etc. will not ensure its being maintained in the face of commercial interests.

A copper mine in Glacier Peak area would be a national disaster.

HELEN GILMARTIN.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to go on record as being in favor of the North Cascades National Park Bill and hope when it comes up for approval your vote

will be in the affirmative. I have hunted and fished over much of this area, and hope it can be retained in its natural state for future generations to enjoy.

Mrs. E. A. NICHOLS.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I strongly favor the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. I feel that this step is necessary to preserve the solitude which all of us so desperately need.

Would you please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings of S. 1321.

MARK W. DANIELSEN.

NACHES, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please fight for the North Cascades Park, against all the selfish interests who oppose and the preservation of our fast dwindling national heritage.

Please make this a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

JANE TOWNSLOY.

CLIFFDELL, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please do everything in your power towards the establishment of the North Cascades Park to preserve some of America's beauty for the future!

Please make this urgent plea a part of the hearing record.

Thank you for everything you do.

DR. VERA H. LANG.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I support S. 1321, the bill providing for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, the recreation area and the Pasayten Wilderness.

I also support the Eight Amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

I oppose very much Kennecott's plans for an open pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge. It would completely ruin that part of the wilderness and a part of Washington would be lost that could never be regained.

JOAN LANNING.

SEDRO WOOLLEY, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I write you to let you know that a sizeable portion of the residents of the Skagit Valley do sincerely support formation of a national park in the North Cascades.

I also offer support for whatever action is necessary to prevent open pit mining on Miner's Ridge.

LEROY A. MANN.

RENTON, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR J,CKSON: I am writing to you with the request that my letter be made part of the record in support of the North Cascades National Park.

I strongly favor the proposed National Park. With the growing population and greatly increased interest in outdoor recreation, present parks are becomng overcrowded and are being overused.

C. L. THORP.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We need a North Cascades National Park in the state of Washington. Nothing in the United States can compare with the massive glaciers and rock spires of this area that differentiates its authentic alpine beauty from that of other parks including Grand Teton National Park.

I speak as a former businessman when I say that our state will benefit from this tourist attraction, that until now, has been relatively unknown to most travelers. The long-term economic benefits far outweigh any temporary economic restraint in the fields of lumbering, mining, grazing, etc.

Population and industrial growth in the northwest has accelerated to a point where it is too late to make the mistake of shortsightedness in the governing of our remaining natural resources as has been done in previous generations.

Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

DON R. DOOLEY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have climbed the peaks and walked the valleys of the North Cascades; in doing so I have come to realize the value of nature's aesthetics. Aesthetics, which are lost if infringed upon by man's machinery. I strongly urge that the North Cascades Conservation Council's stand on S. 1321 be adopted by your Committee, and that this humble note be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

DENNIS M. HUNNS.

KENT, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter is to let you know that I favor the passage of S.1321, for the creation of a North Cascades National Park, and I sincerely urge that you vote for this measure.

I would like to have this letter made a part of the record of the hearings on S.1321.

Mrs. MARJORIE GOULD.

MERCER ISLAND, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are very much in favor of a National Park in the North Cascades. We have two sons age 17 and 19 who are also in favor of the park even though they are ardent skiers.

We would ask that our letter be made a part of the record of the hearings on S.1321. Thank you.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. SABIERALSKI.

SPOKANE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to go on record as being in favor of the establishment of the North Cascades National Park. I would like to see as large an area as possible—those areas now in dispute.

Japan, with its enormous population has seen fit to set aside a larger percentage of its land for preservation than we have. There is no reason to commit the North Cascades to commercial use when we are not economically pressed to do so.

Those who would suffer an economic set back by the park's creation would find it temporary and would enjoy long run gains by having a park. More than this, I would hope that you in a responsible position would see that the national interest involved here weighs heavier than the local. In Washington alone there are at least as many in favor of the park as are against it, and certainly the rest of the country would gain more by the creation of a park.

Our need for areas of recreation and preservation is much greater than our need for the economic resources of the area. This is our last chance to save what remains of our grandest wilderness.

G. M. GLASER.

JUNE 8, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I want to go on record in favoring a National Park be made out of the North Cascades of Washington.

The National Park is to be like, or as near like, the 1963 Seattle Mountaineer's recommendations as possible.

This is the least we can do for the future generations who want to see what truly beautiful scenic vacation lands can be like.

Please make this a part of the hearing record.

RICHARD D. LATHAM.

STANWOOD, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My wife and I want to make it known for the official record of the hearings on S. 1321 that we are firmly in favor of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park.

We have been residents of Western Washington now for almost twenty years, and have personally observed and enjoyed the superb qualities of this part of our nation. We feel that the National Park Service will best manage this area as we would want it managed.

DONALD SCHAEFER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 28, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to register my opinion in favor of the National Park legislation for part of the Northern Cascades region (S. 1321). I believe that this national park should be established for two reasons.

1. Our present national parks are over crowded and over used. Additional parks of high quality are needed.

2. The Northern Cascades is one of the few remaining mountain areas of extremely high national park potential. This proposed national park would rand with our finest.

I also wish to indicate my support of the amendment to S. 1321 proposed by the Sierra Club and the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Please include this letter as part of the official record of the hearings on the North Cascades National Park bill.

ROBERT G. ALBRECHT.

RICHLAND, WASH., *May 31, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Thank you for your part in introducing S. 1321, calling for an establishment of a North Cascades National Park and a Ross Lake National Recreation Area. Certainly, the protection the National Park status will provide is desperately needed for this area. The present threat from

the Kennecott Copper Corporation to gouge out Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area shows very clearly, I think, the need for a stronger preservation policy of our irreplaceable scenic areas than the U.S. Forest Service is now capable of providing.

Hiking our wilderness and National Park Trails is becoming more and more popular each year and indications point toward a continued increase in this generally nondestructive use of our natural resources. Are you familiar with Mt. Si, east of Seattle near the town of North Bend? Yesterday I hiked less than half way to the top in fog and rain on an unsigned, rarely graded, muddy trail. On the one hour descent I met and counted 112 persons ascending! One was too small to walk, many teen aged and a few middle aged. I wonder how many I would meet on a beautiful sunny day? All of these appeared to be average persons—no supermen or millionaires—just people who wanted or needed a change of pace from everyday routines of jobs or school.

I certainly do support the proposal in Sec. 602 of the bill which adds appreciably to the Suiattle and Whitechuck River corridors. I feel that the lower drainages of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek could be included in the proposed addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area without seriously affecting the logging economy of the region. Surely such effect would be short term and very localized compared to the recreational use of these stream valleys.

Thank you again for your very obvious interest and concern regarding the preservation of the portions of our alpine scenery that remain.

I request that this letter be included in the official hearing record.

JOHN M. THORP.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I support S. 1321, a bill for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, and the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. I also oppose the plans for an open pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge.

I request that this letter be included in the hearing record.

MERI LEHTINEN.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *May 30, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We kindly request that our opinions expressed in this letter be included in the record of the hearings on the proposed North Cascades National Park.

We believe that the issue has no relation to Olympic National Park so that no changes should be considered in Olympic Park. Changes have been suggested by logging interests, obviously for their own enrichment!

If wilderness parks are needed now, as indeed they are, the future demand and need will be overwhelming. Statistics bear out large increases in hiking, wilderness fishing, backpacking, and mountaineering over the last twenty years. Great population growth has occured and apparently will continue. Yet, decision to exploit a wilderness area with roads, logging, hunting, etc. is irreversible. The recreational value of the North Cascades area is too great to be destroyed by mass usage. This is the reason we wholeheartedly support creation of the North Cascades National Park.

Ski facilities should be confined to national recreation areas or to the main visitor centers of the park. This does not preclude winter usage by the cross country skier or snowshoer, a true lover of nature and solitude. Facilities for mass usage harm the wilderness character and should be restricted to fringe areas of all national parks.

The Kennecott Copper Corporation should not be permitted to start or to operate a mining operation in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. This would be a rape of public beauty purely for personal profit.

The Cascade River Valley should be added to the park. Since a road already exists, it would make a good west side visitor and camp area.

EUGENE A. MICKLE.
MARLENE A. MICKLE.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 31, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Your introduction of the Bill for a North Cascades National Park demonstrated your desire and interest in conserving one of the most scenic sections in the United States for future generations. I do feel, however, that the addition of the Mt. Baker area would add greatly to the scenic beauty and should also be preserved. It is unthinkable that the Kennecott Copper Company would deface the beautiful Glacier Peak area with an open pit mine and I know you will do everything you can to prevent this. Your past actions indicate you will continue your support of the North Cascades Park and this is appreciated. I ask that this letter be made a part of the written record.

WARREN GOETZ.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I write you in order to register my whole-hearted support for the North Cascades National Park. I have had the opportunity of watching wilderness shrink here in the Pacific Northwest in only seven years. The Forest Service's policy of multiple use does not leave much land behind in its original condition. Therefore, protection under National Park status seems to be the only course. I would certainly also strongly recommend the inclusion of the Mount Baker area in this park. Please make this letter a part of the hearings on S. 1321.

CHARLES E. POPE, M.D.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to you on the subject of the proposed North Cascades National Park. Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

I have read the above bill; it is a good bill, and with some amendments should become law. I will not attempt to repeat here all the arguments in favor of a North Cascades National Park. I will say only that, as a climber and hiker, I am familiar with much of the magnificent terrain in the proposed park. I have also observed closely the effects logging, mining, and unrestrained commercial development have upon similar areas, and I am convinced that the North Cascades deserve the degree of protection which only the National Park Service can provide.

I would support the following amendments to S. 1321:

(a) Include the Mount Baker-Mt. Shuksah area, either in the Park or as part of the proposed recreational area.

(b) Include the valley of the White Chuck and Suiattle rivers as part of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

(c) Include Horshoe basin as part of the Pasayten Wilderness area.

On a separate, but closely related topic, I urge you to take any action possible to prevent Kennecott Copper Company from opening a mine at Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. Quite apart from the destruction which will occur here, this case clearly will provide a test of mining rights under the Wilderness Act. Although this mine may be legal, it is violently contrary to the spirit in which the Wilderness Act was conceived by President Kennedy.

Probably, an amendment to the Wilderness Bill is the best long term solution. However, direct action is required not to halt this particular menace.

Mr. HALLSTAFF.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It is urgent that the scenic area of the North Cascades be saved for future enjoyment of generations.

Our cities are rapidly expanding and tensions of every day life are increasing. More families need the enjoyment and relaxation experienced in our parks. If this area is not protected now it will be too late. It is cheaper to preserve the wilderness to provide recreation areas for our youth than pay the costs of juvenile courts and penal institutions. This is an investment for the present and future inhabitants of our state.

S. 1321 is a good bill, but I would include the Horseshoe Basin, Windy Peak area, Granite Creek Drainage, Mt. Baker area, Cascade River Valley, and the Miner's Ridge area.

There is enough copper available in this country. It is not necessary to eliminate this superb natural beauty.

Please include this in the Hearing Record.

ENA SIMPSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have made many weekend and one week long trips into the area proposed for a North Cascades National Park. My latest trip was to the area north of Glacier Lake and south of the Canadian border during the 1967 four day Memorial Day weekend. This is the superb area of mountains northwest of Ross Lake.

This region definitely meets National Park Standards, and should be so designated. The wilderness core of this area should be maintained, with limited development restricted to the park ledges. In particular, ski lifts should not be allowed in the park. Ski lifts mean cutting wide swaths through the timber, lodges, other facilities, and large concentrated masses of people. This is incompatible with full enjoyment of the natural terrain. I am an active skier and I know that there are many good potential ski areas outside the proposed park boundary. Ski development in the park is neither necessary or desirable.

VICTOR JOSENDAL.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 13, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I strongly recommend the establishment of a National Park in the North Cascades. I have been concerned with low priority given to scenic values by the U.S. Forest Service. I would appreciate my letter being made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

RONALD B. RENNY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I firmly believe we need to save more of our Wilderness lands for future generations to enjoy. With our duties filled with tier on tier of freeways (as Seattle and many others are) and the skies roaring with planes, there seems no place one can get away from noise and confusion due to what is called "progress". I think if more time was given to quiet meditation out in the mountains and valleys as God gave them to us, there wouldn't be so much crime and war. For this reason I am opposed to Kennecott's mine coming into our mountains; therefore I request that that property be included in the North Cascades National Park for protection and that this be a part of the hearing record.

HENRIETTA E. DODGE.

RENTON, WASH., *May 21, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a resident of the State of Washington and in a larger sense as a citizen of this country, I want to add my gratitude and appreciation to you for our co-authorship of S. 1321. The thoughtful leadership shown

by this legislation demonstrates an understanding of basic values essential to this state and the country. I say "leadership" because it takes *time* leadership to present this type of legislation in the face of the opposition you will encounter.

From the standpoint of my ineptness in expression I hesitated to write this letter. However, from the standpoint of preserving part of the original America for my children to see, I felt compelled to say something. For these same reasons, and as it may in even a *very* small way influence the action on this legislation, I request that my letter be made of the hearing record on S. 1321.

In attempting to express my feelings on this matter, I find myself faced with the question, "How can the individual citizen possibly state his case with the persuasiveness achievable by commercial interests?" The answer, of course, is that he can't in general. His only hope is that those acting on the legislation will realize this fact and will weigh his words with an understanding of the justness of preserving wilderness America for future generations.

It seems to me that the basic issue involved here is the "pro" position of the legislation which, in essence, says: the rights of numberless Americans for all future time transcends the rights a countable number of individuals have for a definite number of years. By American principles, there should be no opposition to this proposition. But there is from the "countable" number, from those who will profit. Profit in dollars. With remaining American wilderness there is value that cannot be measured in dollars of profit or loss because when the wilderness is gone no amount of dollars will ever bring it back.

I believe that the legislation should be made law. I believe further that prior to its passage it should be strengthened by expanding its coverage to certain other areas. These include:

1. First and foremost—the Miner's Ridge area. (This area is presently being planned to contain an open pit copper mine. A mine in this area would be a crime against this country and must not be allowed to occur.)
2. That portion of the existing North Cascades Primitive area designated as the Horseshoe Basin—Windy Peak area and camping.
3. The "wilderness" designation should be applied to all areas in the proposed park that do not have roads at present.
4. In keeping with the purpose of preserving the wilderness area, it will help to have adjacent areas included within the park boundary and developed for camping and recreation use. Areas appropriate for this purpose are:
   (*a*) the Granite Creek Drainage area;
   (*b*) The Mount Baker; and
   (*c*) the Cascade River Valley area.

Thank you again for your commendable efforts on S. 1321.

Very truly yours,

J. J. JAMIESON.

MERCER ISLAND, WASH.,
June 14, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This letter concerns Senate Bill 1321. I request that this letter be made a part of the Senate Hearing Record.

I am a typical teenager in all ways but one, I am not going to sit down and ignore the fact that our forests and wilderness areas are rapidly being destroyed. I am especially concerned about the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, and if it will become a beautiful park or become a pile of rubble, as most of our beautiful land has become. The Kennecott Copper Company will destroy this beautiful area by digging an enormous open pit mine in the heart of this land, and spreading the dirt from this mine over the entire area.

My "Green" State, Washington may not be green very long. If the Kennecott Company comes in and destroys land, what will keep other companys from doing the same?

Can't people learn from the past? I guess not! This has happened to other land, but I guess most people think that this will be the only item concerning the destruction of our forests and thus, they forget about it. Well not me!

I am much in favor of a North Cascade National Park, and hope that one will be established soon, to keep Kennecott Copper Company and other mining companies like this out of this area.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID A. WALKER.

BELLEVUE, WASH, *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to have this letter be made a part of the hearing record on S. 1321 bill, regarding the proposed North Cascades National Park.

I wish to go on record as being in favor of S. 1321. However, I strongly urge that the bill be amended so as to give maximum protection to the existing wilderness of the area. The thing that identifies the North Cascades more than any other factor is the wild, unspoiled, primitive character of the region. S. 1321 should be aimed at recognizing this fact and in retaining the area in a wilderness condition to the greatest extent practicable.

The North Cascades National Park should be formed to include the following:

1. Protect existing wilderness by creating Wilderness Units within the park as provided by the Wilderness Act. Specifically, I oppose the proposed Arctic Creek tramway and "superfluous" roads such as the discussed road up Bridge Creek.

2. Include Mt. Baker in the park. This portion of the park, which is already fairly developed, can be "zoned" for skiing, automobile camping and other such mass-uses to take pressure off of the wilderness back country.

3. Add more valleys to the park as "buffer zones." By including well planned visitor and interpretive centers, campgrounds, short trails, etc. in the Granite Creek, Cascade River and Nooksack River valleys, a large percentage of the visiting public can be satisfied without the need for roads penetrating into the wilderness areas.

The proposed Pasayten Wilderness should be modified to include the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area which is currently in the North Casades Primitive Area.

The open-pit copper mine being planned on Miners Ridge by Kennecott Copper will greatly injure the Glacier Peak Wilderness, and *must be stopped by Congress.* This may require special legislation, buying out Kennecott's mining claims, or other drastic action, but must be done to preserve the wilderness concept.

Thank you for considering the above items.

KEITH GUNNAR.

EVERETT, WASH., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I believe that the North Cascades recreation area deserves protection for ourselves and our children from exploitation by mining and timber interests, as well as mis-use by some recreationists.

Probably a national park would give superior protection. For this reason I support your bill for a North Cascades National Park, and urge speedy enactment by the Congress.

Once a park is established, other adjacent areas should be included in it that experience shows need the additional protection of a National Park.

I hope that you can take whatever action may be necessary to prevent the Kennecott Copper Corporation from creating an ugly open-pit mine in the Glacier Peak area.

Please make this letter a part of the record of the recent hearings that you conducted in Washington state, if it arrives in time to be included.

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. COLLIER.

MOUNTLAKE TERRACE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to forward my opinion in regard to S. 1321, the proposed North Cascades National Park. Please include this letter as part of the hearing record.

I am in favor of the bill as a means of establishing permanent protection for a portion of the Cascade Range. My foremost recreation has been exploration and appreciation of the mountain areas of Washington, which are as outstanding as any in the United States. I believe an area should be preserved in perpetuity for the enjoyment of the general public. The exploited areas surrounding the Olympic and Rainier National Parks are compelling evidence that similar action is necessary for the North Cascades.

It is difficult to believe that commercial interests would eventually require the available resources of the entire Cascades Range to provide jobs and earnings. Complete depletion would eventually be brought about by their own hands, leaving both themselves and the general public irrevocably poorer. Adequate perpetual management of the vast amount of land which would remain outside the proposed National Park boundary should satisfy the requirements of this smaller (and shrinking) percentage of the population engaged in commercial use of resources. I believe that the investment in a National Park now will pay off (commercially as well) indefinitely. The growth of population and means of travel will insure maximum and proper utilization of this outstanding area.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM K. BEAUCHAINE.

ISSAQUAH, WASH.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. JACKSON: As a student at Pacific Lutheran University, I speak for myself and, I am sure, for nearly every other college student when I discuss the North Cascades National Park proposals. In the past few years I have endeavored to ask many others about their views concerning conservation and the North Cascades. The following opinions are not simply what I feel is a majority viewpoint, but rather almost a unanimous consensus!

We students are appalled at the apparent lack of foresight demonstrated by the Forest Service in allowing many scenic areas to be desecrated, simply for some temporary monetary gain. Logging and mining both have permanent effects on the landscape, yet income to state, nation, and private individuals is, by nature, short-lived. Many of us have grown up with the Washington wilderness lands for a "backyard." We worry that our children will not have the same opportunities to appreciate nature. The North Cascades is, to us, an area of unparalleled beauty, literally priceless. We support any effort for creation of a North Cascades National Park in order to protect the area. At the same time, however, we are disappointed that proposals have been made to limit the size of the Park and the adjoining Wilderness.

In final analysis, I can only say that, if given the chance, we would all favor the largest boundaries for the Park. The best proposal is that of 1963, for a 1.3 million acre National Park and Recreation Area, the suggestion supported by the North Cascades Conservation Council, the Mountaineers, and other conservation groups.

Very sincerly,

KRISTIAN ERICKSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Re North Cascades bill S. 1321.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It is my wish to go on record in support of Senate Bill 1321 with the following amendments.

1. The beautiful Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. Add the Cascade River Valley to the Park.
3. Add the Mt. Baker area to the Park.
4. Include the valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek & Sulphur Creek, in their entireties so as to round out the corridors and protect the Wilderness.

5. Include either Miner's Ridge or make appropriations to buy out the Kennecott Copper Corporation's interest in that area, or whatever can be done to save the area around Image Lake from destruction.

It is so important to save these scenic areas for our future generations to have and to see. Once they are destroyed by man they can never be the same again.

Yours respectfully,

MARY STEMKE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please count us among those who favor S–1321.

Each year we lead groups of young people on backpack trips into the North Cascades and know well the potential of this area.

We would like to see this bill amended as suggested by the North Cascades Conservation Council, however we support the bill without amendments as an initial step to protect this beautiful area.

Please include this letter as part of the record of the hearings on S–1321.

Respectfully,

KAREN M. SMITH.
DOUGLAS H. SMITH.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a concerned citizen of Washington, I would like to see the North Cascades National Park Proposal be put into effect. I believe that the reservation of the specified area would be an asset to Washington and the United States.

I urge you to support this measure and push it through. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

RAY D. LAMFORD.

PULLMAN, WASH., *May 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I want to go on record as supporting in principle, Senate Bill Number 1321; the wilderness and recreational values of the North Cascades most certainly should be granted greater protection. As you well know, the area in question is one of unequalled scenic beauty, and I believe that this wilderness legacy of the North Cascades should be preserved for the enjoyment of future generations of Americans.

However, I feel that there are certain defects in the proposed legislation. Certain wilderness areas, both inside and outside of the proposed Park boundaries, should receive fuller protection from encroachment by roads and tramways, and should be guaranteed freedom from "development" by logging and mining interests. In particular, the Horeshoe Basin country, the Desolation Peak area, and the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area are threatened; action shuold be taken lest we lose these regions to the heavy foot of progress.

You are to be congratulated for taking steps to preserve the North Cascades within the framework of the National Park/National Wilderness Area system. Please give serious consideration to extending the legislation in the manner suggested.

With best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

GARY C. PACKARD.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 13, 1967.*

Re S. 1321.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please make my letter a part of the records of the hearings on S. 1321.

I most sincerely and emphatically urge you to impress upon your fellow congressmen in both the Senate and House of Representatives that the land which is propsed to be dedicated to the public use as a National Park by S. 1321 represents only a minute portion of this country and yet, it is a very large percent of the virgin timber, mountains, glaciers and alpine area. This area must be preserved for the present and future enjoyment of our citizens.

Please do your best to work for the adoption of the amendments, which would expand the size of all areas covered by the Bill and by all means do whatever is necessary to stop all contemplated mining and logging activities within the boundaries of any of the proposed areas.

We are asking our Government, who spends billions to destroy, to spend this small amount to preserve one of the truly beautiful areas of our country.

Very truly yours,

LANDON R. ESTEP.

SEDRO WOOLLEY, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am opposed to S–1321 as I do not think that people seeking many varied phases of recreation have been fully considered in changing the management of this vast and beautiful area.

I believe that many more people will be served recreationally if the administration of this area continues under its present status.

With skiing, hunting, motorized trail riding, rockhounding and many other sports uses increasing at a faster rate than those permitted under National Park Management, I believe a National Park would not answer the needs of these people now nor in the future.

Please let your record show my opposition to S–1321 and to H.R. 4865.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

HARVEY OSBORNE.

P.S.—I have worked for 43 years in forestry for the State of Washington and have helped develop many parks on public lands, and am now retired. We do much traveling in the national parks, U.S. Forest Service parks and recreation areas and to me the multiple use of U.S. lands stands out much more for all concerned, instead of the N.P.S. management where you are dictated to the very minute they take your money and press a button to let you in.

HARVEY OSBORNE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would like to request that my letter be made part of the hearing record on S. 1321.

I wish to express strong support for the proposed North Cascades National Park. I feel that National Park administration of this precious land could most benefit the present and future generations. People who have had the joy of hiking up Cascade Pass to Horseshoe Basin know how easily it could be spoiled by so-called multiple use management. High density recreation should be limited ot the perimenter areas. Surely Mt. Baker recreation area and Mt. Shuksan deserve to be included in the perimenter area of the proposed park.

I strongly oppose the open pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge and any additional logging in the corridors to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Can't Congress do something to prevent this desecration in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area? It's incompatible with the whole concept of wilderness.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. G. A. NEWGARD.

SHERWOOD & FORREST,
Bellingham, Wash., June 14, 1967.

Re North Cascades Park.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR "SCOOP": I had planned to be at the Mt. Vernon hearing May 27, but was called out of town at the last minute. Accordingly, I would like my views incorporated into the record by this letter.

My own personal preference is for the larger, more inclusive park as recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council. However, after listening to the pros and cons, I have reached the conclusion that the bill in its present form represents a reasonable compromise and I, therefore, endorse its passage.

There are two further comments I would like to make in evaluating the public reaction to the proposed park. We all know that an organized, economic interest tends to respond immediately to any possible threat, whereas an unorganized group such as potential users of the park do not tend to make themselves heard or effective. This seems to be particularly the case as I listen to the present discussion here in Bellingham. My opinion is that much of the business opposition to the park is ill-founded and that solely on a dollar-and-cents basis, in the long run the park would generate more business and more revenue than the present situation. However, the real issue is not the dollars and cents one for the immediate area, but a responsibility to the future generations and the rest of the country.

Classical democratic theory assumes that out of the competition and expressions of the various interests of the society, the most desirable public policy will emerge. This works in a rough and ready way as we can see from the changes in recent years in the rights of labor, minorities, urban areas, interstate freeways and a host of other items where governmental policy tends to respond with reasonable promptness to the interests and needs of the society, however, it does not work so well on issues like the park. Those who are now young children and those who are not yet born do not cast votes, do not hire lawyers and public relations people to make their views felt and must rely on the wisdom and foresight of political leaders who often must act with courage and to their own short run political disadvantage.

One point that I wished to make at the hearing was to stress the importance of this interest and the responsibility that all of us have to see that this is protected. When we think that the Northwest is just celebrating its first centennial and contemplate the changes that have taken place, it makes it hard to imagine what the work will be like in the year 2000, to say nothing of the year 3000. However, barring a nuclear holocaust, we can reasonably assume that there will be more people living in this area and that they will have greater not less need for protected virgin outdoor country. It is for the sake of those people and all the future citizens of the whole country that I feel so strongly that this park should be created. Regardless of what is done during my lifetime there will be ample country to hike and travel. Unless we take strong action now, there will not be such country available in the future.

You are to be congratulated on your leadership on the park and its creation will be a major accomplishment in your record of distinguished public service.

Yours very truly,

MARSHALL FORREST.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 14, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a lifetime resident of the Pacific Northwest I wish to express my support of the current legislation for establishment of North Cascades National Park, Recreation and Wilderness Areas, S1321 and HB8970.

However, I think the area included in these bills is not sufficient to meet present and future needs. I believe that the area should be enlarged to include those areas proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

I request that my letter be included in the hearing record.

Very truly yours,

JENNY M. STALEY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 15, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing in regard to S. 1321 and request that my statement be included in the hearing record.

Though I have been a resident of the State of Washington for only 4 years I have had the good fortune to be able to travel throughout the state. My travels have included several long wilderness backpacking trips as well as shorter backpacking and even car trips.

My experiences lead me to conclude that the state of Washington is exceptionally rich in possessing extraordinarly beautiful and varied country and as much as possible of this should be preserved in its *natural* state.

I feel that it is extremely vital to the growth and development of our population to retain our remaining untouched lands for public experience. As we head toward periods of increased leisure time this availability of space becomes a necessity.

Therefore I endorse the Senate Bill which will establish a National Park in the North Cascades but entreat consideration and adoption of the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

RACHEL EVANS.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 15, 1966.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing in regard to S. 1321 and request that my letter be included in the hearing record.

As a recent refugee from California, I am very much in favor of the Senate Bill calling for the establishment of a National Park in the North Cascades. As much of this area up here as possible should be spared encroachment. The adoption of the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council would go a long way to help ensure this.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH B. KIBLER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am strongly in favor of a North Cascades National Park and believe that the proposed amendments of the North Cascades Conservation Council should be considered a vital part of the park bill S. 1321. Please enter this letter as written testimony in the record of the Senate Committee hearings on S. 1321.

Washington state possesses a unique wilderness area paralleled in my own experience only by the Himalayan Mountains of Nepal. We must not destroy this ancient natural beauty for fleeting monetary gain, thus depriving our children of a unique opportunity to experience and explore an unspoiled world of nature.

I have lived in Southeast Asia for two years and traveled around the world. These experiences have taught me that monetary wealth brings only superficial, temporary happiness, whereas the creations of nature give deep and lasting pleasure.

We are considered one of the leading nations of the world, both technologically and intellectually. Certainly then, we should possess the foresight and wisdom to preserve our last remaining wilderness, for it is not something we can manufacture once we have destroyed any part of it.

Sincerely,

VIRGINIA C. BURGER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 14, 1967.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing in support of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. I favor some just resolution of the Glacier Peak Open-pit Copper Mines problem so that the area will not have this scar placed upon in. I feel the Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages should be added to the Glacier Peak wilderness. The Cascade River Valley upstream from Marble Creek, should be added to the Park on the West side. The Mount Baker region and the Granite Creek drainage should be added to the Park. Horseshoe Basin should be added to the Pasayten wilderness.

I hope that my letter can be made a part of the record of the hearings on S-1321.

Sincerely,

NEIL J. ELGEE, M.D.

BREMERTON, WASH., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIRS: I respectfully request that you support the North Cascades National Park and also take any action necessary to protect the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area from any form of open pit mining that is being contemplated.

Such action will preserve this area for future generations to enjoy as well as the present generation.

Request that this protest be made a part of the record on Senate Bill 1321.

Very Truly Yours,

GORDON E. SINRUD.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 14, 1967.*

Re North Cascade National Park.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My name is G. Wayne Bishop. I am a Civil Engineer, 41 years of age, resident of Western Washington for approximately 38 years and am writing to express my opinion for the record on Senate Bill S-1321.

It is my observation from years of using the outdoors in the pursuit of hunting, fishing, camping, and occasional skiing, that the type of land most needed for now and particularly in the future is that type which people can use and become personally involved with through their recreational activities. I believe Park Service management is too restrictive to fit this need and therefore I am opposed to the establishment of another large Park in this state. I have no serious objection to a small park such as proposed by Governor Evans in his Park and Recreation Area plan. I feel this program can provide land management that permits use by a maximum number of people and still includes a reasonable size Park for those who believe this type of preservation of land and forest is needed.

Thank you for the opportunity to express these views.

Respectfully,

G. WAYNE BISHOP.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: This letter is in opposition to the proposed Kennecott Copper Company Glacier Peak copper mine.

I have heard the argument's on both sides, and I am not convinced that copper is in lower supply than wildnerness areas, or that it is more essential to our nation. A nation whose only values are monetary is hardly worth saving. Further, the copper company itself admits the conservationist point of view. For it says that the copper mine will not be a scar on the wildnerness for long, as though this were an important point. Now if by "not for long" they mean not much more

than a thousand years, say, then I am not interested. In a thousand years I will be dead. But if the copper mine is to deface the wilderness for only a few years, then the supply of copper there must be very small; and if that is the case, why deface the wilderness area at all to get it? Since Kennecott has other unused mine properties; since the proposed Glacier Peak mine would produce less than one-half of one percent of our national copper consumption; and since it is not for any present or anticipated need that it is being mined, but to add to the stockpile of copper, Kennecott should be prevented from mining in the Glacier Peak area.

This is, to me, the vital point; S. 1321 does not prevent this mine, and it should be amended to do so. Certain other amendments are also important:

More wilderness should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness, particularly the 24,000 acres containing Horseshoes Basin and Windy Peak;

The Granite Creek Drainage should be added to the proposed North Cascades National Park;

All roadless areas in the park should *immediately* be designated as wilderness;

The Ross Lake Recreation Area should be cut back to leave the Lightening Creek-Desolation Peak area as wilderness;

The Mount Baker area should be added to the park;

The Cascade River Valley should be added to the park;

The valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek should be added to the park.

With these amendments, and one to eliminate the danger of the open-pit copper mine on Glacier Peak (by including the Miner's Ridge area in the park, and amending the bill for appropriations to buy the company out) I support S. 1321 as an important step towards preserving valuable wilderness area. Without the passage of this bill, much valuable wilderness area will be destroyed. The proposed amendments above include important things which the bill omitted. The 1.3 million acre combined National Park and Recreation Area stretching from Lake Wenatchee to Ross Lake, surrounding the Glacier Peak Wilderness, proposed in 1963, is still the best plan. But S. 1321 with the proposed amendments is certainly adequate.

I do not often write to a Senator; and I am in principle opposed to government intervention in private enterprise, such as preventing the copper mine from being put into operation. This time, however, the harm from government intervention is less than the harm of the proposed action by private enterprise. Because of the change from my usual opinion, I want this letter as a part of the hearing record in the hope that it will have some effect.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT MCCUTCHAN.

SPRAGUE-ISRAEL, INC.,
Seattle, Wash., June 14, 1967.

Re North Cascades National Park.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

I object violently to the proposed Kennecott mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I hope you will be able to include this area in the park boundaries or take other steps to insure the total preservation of the area.

Would you please enter this letter in the record.

JAMES A. CONRAD.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 15, 1967.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am encouraged by your introduction of S. 1321 and Congressman Meeds' introduction of H.R. 8970. However, I am somewhat disturbed by the inadequate scope of these two proposals. In my opinion there should be no compromise over the precious few wilderness areas left in our nation.

I urge you to consider the following changes to the proposed North Cascades National Park:

1. Addition of Horseshoe Basin and the Granite Creek drainage to the Pasayten Wilderness.

2. Addition of the Cascade River Valley and Mt. Baker regions to the park.

I am also concerned about the fate of many proposed park areas prior to actually establishing the park. It may be 2–3 years before the park is estab-

lished—during which time new roads will mar areas intended for wilderness status (i.e. a road up Bridge Creek and a tramway up Arctic Creek would invade wilderness areas). These areas should immediately be declared a part of the National Wilderness Presentation System.

This nation is finally becoming aware of the value of its diminishing wilderness areas. I am confident that you share this awareness and realize the impact of this matter on future generations.

ROBERT LYNETTE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 15, 1967.*

Re bill S. 1321.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Having lived in the Pacific Northwest all my life and derived much benefit and pleasure from the mountains and forests, I am greatly concerned with the conservation of these resources. It is my opinion that the North Cascades area *must* be given the fullest possible protection by the passage of Bill S. 1321 *and* the amendments recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Committee.

The value of large areas of wild, scenic wilderness as a retreat and personal testing ground far outweigh any commercial value, in my opinion. Are we so profit, product, and "progress" oriented that we cannot bear to set aside a large area of our country to be unexploited except by individuals' souls??? I hope not!

It is my request that this statement in favor of Bill S. 1321 become a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

MARY K. MILLER.

MANSON, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON, *Chairman,*
Senator JORDAN,
Representative THOMAS FOLEY.

GENTLEMEN: It has been my privilege over the past fifty-five years as a citizen of North Central Washington to have by foot, horseback and aeroplane, travelled over much of the area at the head of Lake Chelan, now under consideration as a National Park.

I have no financial interest in logging or lumbering. Neither am I interested financially in mining or grazing livestock in the proposed park area. I do, however, have an interest in preserving this scenic part of the State of Washington for present and future generations, including my children, grand children and great-grand-children. I firmly believe this can be best accomplished by setting it aside as a National Park.

A sad example of an abandoned mine may be seen at Holden, about twelve miles up Railroad Creek from Lake Chelan. Here millions of tons of poisonous mill-tailings are piled near the stream. This deposit has the potential to destroy all aquatic life both vegetable and animal in the stream below and in much of Lake Chelan if by high water, snow or land-slides it gets into Railroad Creek.

I have always maintained that in the development of one natural resource you destroy another of equal or higher value it would be much better to leave nature as it is.

Due to the heavy snows in the Stehekin Valley most of the deer that frequent that area in the summer move down lake and out of the proposed park in the winter. The management of the deer herds will present no new problems.

Mountain Goat in the proposed park are not plentiful. Being able to see a wild goat in its natural habitat is a new and thrilling experience to many people. If a park is formed these unique animals should be protected for the enjoyment of all the people.

Respectfully submitted.

LOU OVENDEN.

[Enclosures.]

[From the Chelan Valley Mirror, June 1, 1967]

FLOOD WATERS THREATEN LOG BRIDGES UP-LAKE

Flood waters on Railroad Creek near Holden threaten to wash out four abandoned log bridges in the Lake Chelan area, the Wenatchee National Forest said recently.

A $5,000 emergency fund for fighting the flood danger has been provided by the U.S. Forest Service in Portland, Ore., according to Cliff Fink, assistant forest supervisor in Wenatchee.

It's feared that if the bridges go out, they might jam near the old mine tailings at Holden. This could cause a washout of mine tailings that would be toxic to some fish in Lake Chelan, he reported.

In an effort to avert the danger, a bulldozer and four men under direction of Chelan District Ranger Bill Rines were dispatched to the scene.

The men will attempt to pull out the bridges before the rising water reaches them. The Forest Service men will use a trail winch to remove the log stringers onto the banks.

Flood waters were three to four feet from the bridges, Fink said.

No other danger "at the moment" to life or property in the Lake Chelan area is reported. However, the water is rising on streams in the Wenatchee National Forest, Fink said.

MANSON, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

DEAR SENATOR: Enclosed is my statement on The North-Cascade Park proposal.

The mill-tailings at Holden are a real threat and should have the immediate attention of the proper Federal and State officials before disaster strikes.

In looking over the statements of the many witnesses that appeared before your committee at the Wenatchee Hearing I am convinced many were largely influenced by selfish interests.

I want to thank you for the many courtesies extended me during the hearing and tell you how much I enjoyed visiting with you again.

With my best wishes to the entire Jackson family, I am,

Sincerely,

LOU OVENDEN.

MERCER ISLAND, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I think the great strength of Americans is exemplified by the fact that, even with today's many problems of people dealing with people, we can say: "Hold on! Let's not forget our great mountain resources!" And so the great debate: How can we best practice preservation and conservation in those remaining areas of the Cascade Mountains which have not yet had their virgin trees removed, or their sides scarred with roads or mines?

The question is complex with many parties of necessarily divergent views properly presenting their case. It is easily predictable that commercial interests will want to hold or advance their economic advantage. It is also true that people with special desires such as hunting, skiing, camping, hiking, boating etc. will have predictable positions. Arguments rage over board feet, tons of ore, number of deer killed, number of "jobs" won or lost, who stocks fishing lakes, etc.

But these discussion are insignificant compared to the real problem concerning the Cascades.

That is the problem of irreversibility of any action involving the use that the land is first put to.

No one is regrowing timber to its virgin state. Mountainsides scarred by roads remain so. Mine tailings are permanent.

There is very little land left where natural forces can be studied.

The sensible decision then, is the one which preserves the most scenic and untouched land just as it is. Should these areas enclose resources and our nation have a real timber, mining or other natural resource crisis, we can tap our resources at that time. By preserving these resources *now*, we actually will have an adequate supply when we *need* them.

I hope the Senate will consider these points.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. LAWRENCE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I would like to express my strong conviction that passage of S. 1321, to establish the North Cascades National Park, is essential at this time.

I am also in favor of the amendments that will be proposed by the Seattle Mountaineers.

As a lifelong resident of the state of Washington, hiker, photographer, and climber I would also like to thank you for your part in introducing and working on this bill.

Please include this letter as part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

JACK N. TITLAND.

RICHLAND, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to express my support for S. 1321 which would establish a North Cascades National Park together with surrounding recreational and wilderness areas. Although I cannot comment on the particulars of the park boundary, I believe that 570,000 acres is a minimum size which will assure that the area will be preserved for future generations. In addition, I support the amendments to the bill as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

I would like to have this letter made a part of the record of the hearings.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. BRIMHALL.

ISSAQUAH, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like the following letter made a part of the record of the hearing on S. 1321.

I am very much in favor of establishing the North Cascade National Park. This is the only way this area's beauty can be preserved and the recreation needs of all the people filled.

Respectfully yours,

ELSIE R. DARMIENTO.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: My wife and I strongly support S. 1321 and H.B. 8970, but suggest amendments along the following lines (the position of the North Cascades Conservation Council):

1. Horseshoe Basin must be added to Pasayten Wilderness.
2. The Granite Creek drainage must be added to the Park.
3. All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
4. The Ross Lake National Recreation area is too large.
5. The Mt. Baker region should be added to the Park.
6. The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park.
7. The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat must be solved.
8. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Park Wilderness area.

These amendments are in our view essential. The stake that future generations have in these areas is immeasurable. We can no longer afford simply to exploit our dwindling natural resources. As an East Coast and Mid-west expatriate come to the last redoubt of natural beauty and rugged wilderness—the State of Washington—I would be sad to see my adopted state go the way so many have back East. I urge the adoption of amendments as suggested above.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on the North Cascades.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS K. DALGLISH.

KIRKLAND, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Washington Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make this letter part of your records of the hearing of May 29, 1967.

I want to support the establishment of a National Park in the North Cascades.

I want also to urge the scenic protection of a far larger area than is provided for in S. 1321. There are 3 million acres of the North Cascades in need of protection from the scarring of logging and mining. Can S. 1321 be amended to provide this protection?

This scenery is one of Washington's greatest assets and almost all Washingtonians sense this.

None of us want it made ugly.

In the conflict of other interests we have neglected to express this one point with one voice and yet I am sure we all feel it.

Sincerely,

MARGARET P. STARK.

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WASH.,
June 8, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing you to express my opinion with respect to the establishment of the North Cascade National Park.

I am motivated, not only by my strong feeling that this generation and future generations of Americans are entitled to the preservation of this area in its natural state insofar as possible, but also I am greatly concerned by the fact that I know organized groups having personal-selfish interests in this matter, such as the loggers and the cattlemen and ranchers, and the chambers of commerce in various communities, who are only interested in the economic value of these great natural resources, will be trying to overwhelm your committee with correspondence and it is necessary for the average citizen, such as I, to respond on these occasions.

I have lived here in the State of Washington for 51 years and increasingly have I noted, with concern and sadness, the results of the so-called multipurpose usage program of the National Forest Service. If one wants a staggering example of what this means in terms of the desecration of our natural resources and the spoiling of our natural beauty, an hour or two spent at the moment along the shores of Lake Cushman will be sufficient to convince one that we cannot rely on the National Forest Service management to preserve the beauty of our great outdoors. The logging which is going on there now, well up into the timberline, is a saddening experience to witness. I just cannot bring myself to think of this happening to the North Cascades area, which I am certain it will under Forest Service management.

May I urge your committee to act in, what I sincerely believe, to be the best interests of the citizens of today and of the future and preserve the North Cascades area, insofar as is possible, within its natural state so that it may remain as a sanctuary for those of us who, in increasing numbers, need to know the experience which one has in visiting the few remaining places where the grandeur and beauty of nature has been allowed to remain intact without the ravage coincident with man's encroachment.

I would appreciate it if this communication might be made part of the hearing record on this matter.

Yours very truly,

R. H. POWELL.

EVERETT, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing as a citizen to express my whole-hearted support for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park.

I am not in general agreement with the compromise worked out between the Agriculture and Interior Departments because I feel this compromise allows two serious errors. The first is the failure to include the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in the proposed national park. This error not only excludes one of the most beautiful areas in the North Cascades but by failing to bring it into the park allows mining to despoil the area. Of immediate concern is the Kennecott operation on Miner's Ridge but I feel all mining should be prohibited in this area—regardless of national need for the minerals and metals.

The second serious error in the compromise is the failure to include within the park boundaries certain river valleys with a good stand of timber because the logging interests want them. In this respect Granite Creek and the Cascade River valley should be added to the park.

And last but not least, the Mt. Baker area should be added. This is a superb scenic area which is already developed and which can add immeasurably to a national park of this type.

I respectfully request that you give these amendments to Senate Bill 1321 your strong support. I also request that this letter be made part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

JAMES HAIN.

OLYMPIA, WASH.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing this in support of the proposed North Cascades National Park. We must preserve this area for potential use by everyone, not just for certain use by a greedy minority of our population.

America is a great nation, but it will be less great if this area is lost. We must remind ourselves of our past, how we grew, from what we grew. This cannot happen as easily if we do not have tangible evidence of this past.

Future generations should have and need to have unspoiled areas of our land for recreational use, to serve as an example of what our land once was, and, above all, to show that we still believe in the principles that our country was established by and do not intend to let a minority spoil something for the majority.

May I wish you the best of luck and great success in this worthy venture. Thank you very much for listening to my views in this matter.

Most sincerely yours,

CHESTER SOUTHWICK.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 8, 1967*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to go on record as favoring the proposed North Cascades National Park. I do think that the Cross State Highway and Mt. Baker should be included in the Park.

I would like to have my letter included in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

GRACE S. BROOKS.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U. S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: I am deeply interested in the future of the North Cascades in Washington. I have been following all the controversies over the proposed park, and am in favor of the stand the North Cascades Conservation Council takes on this issue.

The establishment of a National Park is the only way to save this unique area.

I request that this letter be made part of the record of the hearings of S. 1321.

Your truly,

RICHARD C. ARMSTRONG.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Re Establishing a national park in the North Cascades region.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing as a resident of the state of Washington since 1916, and one who is watching what the burgeoning population growth throughout our country is doing to the natural areas of beauty and recreation still left in a natural state.

Since reading the pros and cons of the establishment of a National Park in the North Cascades area, and because we have on several occasions camped and

hiked in this area as a family, I am wishing to express my support of the plan to establish another National Park in our state. There are unique features of this area which other national parks do not provide. And the use to which these areas throughout our country will be put in the years ahead makes it wise to add still more areas to those we already possess.

I wish this statement to become part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321 which your committee has held recently.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. CHARLES M. GATES.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are writing, for inclusion in the record of hearings on S. 1321, this letter of strong support for the establishment of the North Cascades National Park. As avid hikers and campers, we are maikng every effort to pass on to our children our love of the mountain wilderness. Our prime concern is that there continue to be a wilderness for them to enjoy.

It seems to us that passage of S. 1321 is a necessary step toward the preservation of the North Cascades. We feel, however, that the bill could be substantially improved by the addition of certain amendments, summarized briefly as follows:

1. Add Horseshoe Basin to the Pasayten Wilderness;
2. Add the Granite Creek drainage to the Park;
3. Create wilderness units within the Park with no delay by further study;
4. Decrease the size of the Ross Lake Recreation Area;
5. Add the Mount Baker region to the Park;
6. Add the Cascade River valley to the Park;
7. Avert the threat of open pit copper mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; and
8. Add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

In sum, we feel that administration of the North Cascades by the Park Service would be the most hopeful solution for preservation of this unique, scenic wilderness for generations to come.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH D. DARRAH.
JOHN M. DARRAH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please add us to the hearing record in favor of Senate Bill 1321. We were not able to attend the Seattle hearing but we have read a great deal of the proceedings in the local press.

We are new and enthusiastic residents of Washington State and we believe that the proposed North Cascade National Park would be of great lasting benefit to the people of our state and nation.

We hope you will support this bill.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. ALAN W. SMITH.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Senate Bill 1321, as introduced by you and Senator Magnuson, is a laudable first step toward protecting the rare natural treasures of the North Cascades. However, I feel that it does not go far enough, and I would like my opinions to be included in the hearing record.

The text of this bill indicates that the proper emphasis has not been given to the word "National" in the proposed National Park. I urge you and your fellow senators to ignore the demands of local, limited and commercial interest groups to have their chance to ruin any of these irreplaceable forests, peaks and meadows. We must not fumble our opportunity to protect and preserve for posterity

this national heritage. It does not belong to a local Chamber of Commerce, or logging company, or rod-and-gun club, any more than to a retired Florida banker or to an unborn Vermont hiker. A national park should be there for *all* the people, for *all* the time.

With this in mind, and in order to protect fully this magnificent area, I would like to see this bill amended as follows:

For the utmost protection of wilderness areas, (1) the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be enlarged, and on no account should the Kennecott Copper Corporation be allowed to conduct open-pit mining here; (2) Ross Lake National Recreation Area should be reduced in size; (3) the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region should be included in the Pasayten Wilderness; (4) Statutory wilderness boundaries including all presently roadless areas, should be designated at once.

To provide adequate space for roadside and other recreational uses, the following additions to the National Park should be made: (1) the Mount Baker area; (2) the Cascade River Valley; (3) the Granite Creek drainage area.

Thank you for your interest and good work.

Very truly yours,

MRS. J. C. PEASLEE.

VANCOUVER, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: During my twenty years of Washington residence I have come to appreciate the value and beauty of our state's forest lands, much of it within the boundaries of National Forests.

Regretfully I have observed the mutilation of huge areas by access road building, clear-cut logging, and the waste and ugliness they leave behind.

Senate bill 1321, introduced by you and Senator Magnuson, should be welcomed and enthusiastically supported by all who wish to put a stop to such needless exploitation. The proposed National Park in the North Cascades will preserve a recreational area of enormous benefit to future generations and the entire nation. I wish to suggest the following important amendments and urge that they be given serious consideration:

Statutory Wilderness Boundaries should be designated within the park at the time the park is established.

Granite Creek valley should be added to the east side of the park.

The Mount Baker region should be added to the park on the west side.

Cascade River valley should be added to the west side.

Big Beaver Creek boundary should be moved eastward to include more in the park at this point.

Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area on the east and Lightning Creek on the west side should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.

Sulphur, Downey, and Buck Creeks, each in their entirety, should be added to the Suiattle portion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be added to the park to forestall Kennecott's open pit mine.

I wish to have this letter made part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Respectfully,

BYRON P. HARPER.

NACHES, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please count me among those in favor of National Park status for a generous piece of the North Cascades. And please do something about that copper mine near Image Lake! I took my two young boys to Image Lake several years ago. We are sure that no National Park can provide a view more completely satisfying than the view of Glacier Peak from Image Lake.

I am also concerned about the lower Stehekin valley. Some wealthy "outsiders" have been buying some of the private land there. It will eventually become either a rich man's retreat or something for all Americans. Faced with this kind of alternative, I think you will agree with me that National Park protection is the answer.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH DAHL.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Re Senate hearing on S. 1321.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing you to express my enthusiastic support for senate bill number 1321, the proposal for a North Cascades National Park. I have hiked and camped extensively in the west and I can testify that the North Cascades is without doubt the finest and most spectacular mountain area in the United States. To allow this area to be mined, logged, cut up with logging roads, or subjected to motorized vehicles would be a tragedy for every American citizen, present and future.

It is obvious that with our expanding population and increased recreational needs, we need to increase our National Park system. I believe the National Park Service proposal for the North Cascades is an excellent one (given the area limitation imposed by the compromising Federal Study Group), and it will provide quality recreational facilities for all segments of our population.

I respectfully request that this letter be made a part of the permanent record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Yours very truly,

JOHN V. CHRISTIANSEN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to express my opinion in favor of a North Cascades National Park and in support of the North Cascades Conservation Council's proposed amendments to the park bill S. 1321. I request that this letter be entered as written testimony in the record of Senate Committee hearings on S. 1321.

Having lived 22 years on the East Coast, traveled over most of this country and parts of Europe and the Far East, and resided during the past three years in the Pacific Northwest, I have gained some perspective on the unique quality and immense aesthetic value of the North Cascades wilderness area. The value of the area lies in its preservation as unspoiled wilderness, and the Forest Service concept of "multiple-use" is grossly out of place there.

To live a full life, a man must endeavor to understand not only his place in human society, the city, and the productive unit, but also his relationship to nature and the universe. As our society becomes more and more machine- and production-oriented, and our cities more crowded and cluttered, the wilderness experience becomes more valuable, and even vital, for the revelation of individuality and fullness of the spirit.

To preserve a complete entity, ample low-valley forested area must be included in the park and the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. America will miss her last virgin forests more than the timber they would yield. The switch to efficient tree-farming on already cut lands should begin before all the magnificant original forests are destroyed. The Baker-Shuksan area should certainly be included in the park. Mining claims in the park and Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be bought out, and the threatened Kennecott open-pit copper mine must be prevented.

It is my opinion that we cannot possibly save too much wilderness, because we no longer have that much left. The North Cascades is the crown-jewel of American scenic beauty, and it will be a great tragedy if we do not have the vision and foresight to preserve it in its entirety.

Sincerely,

STEPHEN P. BURGER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Committee,
North Cascades Conservation Council.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: Let's not let this wonderful area in our state pass through our fingers.

A North Cascades National Park in this unspoiled wilderness would add still another beauty spot to Washington—the most blessed state in the union when it comes to natural resources.

Let's act now.

Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Chas McBride.

Naches, Wash., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator Henry M. Jackson,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: This letter is being written specifically with regards to a proposed park in the North Cascades and I would like to be a part of the record on the hearings on S1321.

I am in favor of a park for the North Cascades. I know the area quite well and know that it is Park caliber. Furthermore I believe that such a Park should be a wilderness Park with the core retained as wilderness.

You will undoubtedly receive many letters from hunters opposing such a park, however non hunters feel that the National Parks are the only safe place they can go during the hunting season. The hunters have the vast mapority of public lands open to them for hunting and the area that might be included in a North Cascades National Park is not significant when compared with the area still available to them for hunting. I sincerely hope that a National Park will be created in the North Cascades.

Sincerely,

Marion Hessey.

Seattle, Wash., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator Henry M. Jackson,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator: I would like to be included in the record as being in favor of S. 1321, the proposed North Cascades National Park bill. I would like to specify further that I am in favor of those amendments to this bill offered by the North Cascade Conservation Council.

I feel that it is imperative to preserve for all and forever areas of the public domain that are imperiled by selfish interests such as logging and mining. I do not feel that these groups will suffer if the relatively small area enclosed in the proposed national park is protected.

Our system of national parks is, in my estimation, one of the United State's greatest heritages.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Don P. Wolf.

Woodinville, Wash., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator Henry M. Jackson,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: Our family strongly and sincerely supports the stand of the North Cascades Council pertaining to the establishment of a National Park in the North Cascades area of Washington. We believe that current generations should care for the endowments of their natural environment as a sacred trust.

We also believe that future generations will not be able to live a full and rich life without as much undespoiled background in nature as possible around them in its fullest sense. We feel that *now* is the time to take the necessary action to insure our heritage.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ralph Umbarger.

MERCER ISLAND, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My husband and I wish to go on record as favoring the creation of a North Cascades National Park, supporting Senate Bill 1321 with the proposed amendments presented as the official position of the Mountaineers.

Our opinion in this matter is not an academic one! We have repeatedly traveled into the midst of this wonderful area, and our opinion that it needs to be preserved as little changed as possible, as a priceless resource of our whole country, is based on first-hand experience. It is our strong conviction that preservation of wilderness areas is of over whelming importance—that intensive commercial or recreational use will destroy some of the very values needing to be preserved.

We have hiked from Lake Chelan to the Suiattle, camped at Park Creek Pass, camped at the Twin Lakes area near the Canadian border, skiied repeatedly at Mt. Baker, climbed Mt. Baker and Glacier Peak. We believe that logging needs to be limited to the area outside the boundaries proposed by the Mountaineers for the national park. We feel that it is essential to include Miners' Ridge in the national park, and make impossible the proposed open pit copper mine near Image Lake, with due compensation to the Kennecott Company. (We have seen the mine site and camped at Image Lake, which we consider one of the great beauty spots of our country.)

We have repeatedly traveled in National Forest territory, and have great respect for the competence and dedication of Forest Service personnel. However, we do not accept the multiple use concept as giving adequate protection to areas of unique scenic value, which we feel need preservation without change under National Park status.

Will you please include our statement in the record of the committee hearings on Senate Bill 1321? We shall appreciate your continued efforts to see that this wonderful area of Washington state is given the best protection to preserve it as a resource for all our people.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. E. ALLEN ROBINSON.

YAKIMA, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I respectfully request that the following letter be entered into the hearings on S. 1321.

As a member of a number of divergent groups each with a keen interest in different aspects of conservation I wish to express my thoughts for the record of the proposed North Cascades National Park.

These views are my own although I am a member of the Boards of Directors of the North Cascades Conservation Council, the Cascadians and the Yakima Valley Sportsmen's Association. I am also the Chairman of the Sports and Recreation Committee of the Greater Yakima Chamber of Commerce.

With the increasing air and water pollution, the decreasing natural areas and the increasing population it becomes more important than ever to provide adequate protection for the beautiful scenic areas we have left. The Wilderness Bill fails to do this because of the short sighted provision regarding mining.

This leaves the administration of the area under National Park jurisdiction as the most satisfactory protection available.

I hereby request your support of S. 1321 plus the eight amendments as suggested by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Sincerely yours,

HAL FOSS.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: My husband and I want to give our support to Senate bill 1321 (North Cascades Conservation Council stand).

As pollution and overpopulation increase, the need to preserve such wilderness areas as are left are vital as sanctuaries.

Please put this as part of the record on the hearing on this bill.

Sincerely,

MRS. GEORGE MILER.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to express my strong support of the North Cascades Conservation Council's stand on S. 1321.

There most certainly should be a wilderness park in the North Cascades, in my opinion. My family has camped in wilderness areas, and know at first hand the enormous difference between this experience and the highly civilized electrified "camping" which suits many people, one must admit. If we let our wilderness areas vanish, we can never again have them, and the time to protect them is *now.*

Please allow this letter to be made part of the record of the hearing on S. 1321.

Yours very truly,

SALLY D. WINSLOW
MRS. WARREN WINSLOW.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Thank you for your continued support for the preservation of a part of our North Cascades for wilderness and recreational purposes and for conducting the hearings on this matter in our state last month. I would like to have the following statement made a part of the hearing record.

I have been following the arguments for and against the North Cascades Bill (S. 1321) as they have been discussed at the hearings and in the press. In consideration of these arguments as well as from my visits to many of the areas under discussion, I would like to add my voice to those in general support of S. 1321.

The North Cascades represent the last opportunity in the contiguous United States to preserve a small remnant of the unique wilderness from which our country was carved. As with any wilderness area, it is very fragile and once destroyed is gone forever. Therefore I believe it to be imperative that we preserve a portion of this heritage for our own use as well as for the use of all future generations, realizing that our "use" of it must not ruin it for those who follow us. From my travels through most of the United States as well as in Europe and Asia I have come to appreciate how rare the opportunity is to visit wilderness areas and am grateful that our State has the unspoiled North Cascades. It is clear, though, that this unique and beautful country will be exploited by commercial interests for short term gain unless greater protection is afforded it. I reject the idea that our economy requires that all of the few remaining stands of virgin timber of those valley gateways to the North Cascades must be sacrificed, especially when the lumber industry itself has boasted of its tree farming techniques and the reseeding of its already-logged land. Further, it is inconceivable that the desecration of an irreplaceable wilderness by an open pit mine is worth a few million dollars of low grade ore.

Therefore I urge enactment of S. 1321 *with* the eight amendments suggested by the North Cascades Conservation Council. This bill, if so amended will not "lock up" our natural resources but rather will preserve our most fragile natural resource—wilderness. This bill will not prevent the utilization of the North Cascades but will ensure their use and enjoyment forever.

Sincerely yours,

KEN DAVIS.

TUMWATER, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

SENATOR JACKSON, I am writing this in support of the proposed North Cascades Natonal Park. This is an area of our nation which should and must be

preserved for the benefit of everyone, not just for one greedy segment of our population. The long range benefits of such a park will far out-weigh the comparatively short ones of the commercial ventures which are trying to deprive us of a valuable natural heritage. Too many things are lost to us because of the short-sightedness and avarice of a minority.

I moved to the Northwest from the Midwest partially because of the beauty of the land and the availability of recreational facilities. Let's not destroy them before others of our great nation can view them, too. My native Illinois was once an unspoiled area before man ruined so much of it. I never had a chance to see it in its original beauty.

Therefore, let's preserve what is still left to use here in the Northwest. We have a right and a duty to see that the future knows the past.

Please make this part of the permanent record of the hearings.

Sincerely,

CAROL M. FRINK.

BOTHELL, WASH.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would like to extend my support for the bill S. 1321 and offer some suggestions to improve it.

1. The wilderness boundary extensions are only a step in the right direction. What is needed is a jump, particularly in the Cascade River corridor where river-front development is presently occurring.
2. While on the subject of Glacier Pk. Wilderness Area I urge you to include provisions to protect it from Kennecott mining.
3. The proposed boundaries of the park seem aimed at protection of presently de facto wilderness area rather than the creation of the optimal park. Therefore I would recommend the boundary suggestions of the N3C.
4. Further the bill should demarcate the wilderness areas of the park for when it is reviewed under the Wilderness Act.
5. Finally the bill should prohibit European Alp type development and advise the pursuit of the traditional concept of national park improvements.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

DAVID FLUHARTY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I think that it would indeed be a tragedy to allow any company to dig an open pit copper mine in the middle of a natural wilderness area. Specifically the area now under consideration in the North Cascades.

With population growing at the rate it is now and privacy fast being eliminated, people need a relief of some kind from the pressure of society. Nature offers an uplifting quiet refuge. A more wholesome atmosphere cannot be found. It is a place where one can step out of the present into surroundings untouched by man-made inventions. It is a place of reflection, inspiration, and freshness.

How can people possibly consider moving into an area such as this and ruining it for future generations. As the population increases, the untouched land is decreasing. The time to do something about it is now. If we do not take steps to save what wilderness areas we still have left, there will come a day when our children will ask: What was a forest? And we will have only a memory to describe.

I am a member of the Mountaineers and support wholeheartedly S. 1321 and the eight amendments the conservation groups are seeking to it. I wish for my letter to be part of the official hearing record.

I am enclosing a letter written by Rodger W. Pegues which was published in the editorial column of the May 25th Seattle Shopping News. His views are my feelings on the subject, precisely. I am also enclosing the eight amendments to S. 1321 that I am in support of, taken from the June "Mountaineer" publication.

Sincerely, and I mean Sincerely,

DIANE SOLVANG.

[Enclosures.]

[From the Seattle Shopping News]

Up in the North Cascades, only a few miles northeast of Seattle by air, lies one of the few remaining islands of wilderness in the United States. Rough terrain, long, hard winters, and high mountains have protected the area from spoilation, until now. The focal point of this wilderness is the area around Glacier Peak and Image Lake, an area so outstanding in natural beauty as to outrank any existing or proposed national park in the continental United States. And it is precisely here that Kennecott Copper plans to blast and dig its open-pit copper mine.

The amount of copper involved is relatively small, in the neighborhood of 100,000 tons. That amount is consumed domestically in about a day and a half. Not enough to win, or much influence, a war. Not enough to avoid our someday turning to a substitute for copper, or even long postponing that inevitable day. Not enough to sustain, or even much augment, our local economy. But enough to make a few dollars, pollute the Suiattle and Skagit Rivers, tear the heart out of the wilderness, and leave acre after acre of debris and spoilation.

It is said that all our wealth comes from the earth and that we will become poor if we do not use it. In a sense this is correct. But in order to appreciate its truth, we must first understand our wealth and its use. It seems to me that we will scarcely be richer for using this pittance of copper if we lose the wilderness in the bargain. And it seems to me that we will be richer, both in spirit and in substance, if we nurture and protect our last few islands of natural beauty. This wilderness, this extravagance of nature, is our heritage—not an open pit!!!

In the United States we have already committed about ninety percent of our land to various productive or consumptive uses. Of the remaining ten percent, about half will almost certainly be so committed in the next few decades. What is preserved in wilderness areas and national parks is all that we will ever have preserved in a natural condition.

We can use these resources completely in a twinkling, in a single lifetime or less. Or we can preserve them for all time and for all generations, both our own and those yet to come.

The choice belongs to our generation. But the judgment on our choice will be made by our children and our children's children. And what will their heritage be: a tranquil alpine lake, bordered by alpine fir and acre after acre of flower-strewn alpine meadows—or an open pit, bordered by rock dumps, and acre after acre of toxic tailings and the rusty debris of a defunct mining operation?

Is there really any question what our choice should be?

RODGER W. PEGUES.

[From the Mountaineer, June 1967]

NEEDED AMENDMENTS

At the hearings held in Washington, D.C., on April 24 and 25, and at the hearings soon to be held out here, the Mountaineers and other conservation groups will seek eight vital amendments to S. 1321. We must have oral statements at the hearings and written statements for the record if we are to win these amendments. Here are the needed amendments.

1. Add more wilderness to the Pasayten Wilderness. The Pasayten Wilderness, as proposed by S. 1321, actually protects less wilderness than is presently protected there by the existing North Cascades Primitive Area. The difference is the omission of the 24,000 acre Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area. The reason for omission of this beautiful wilderness is that it contains 12,000 acres of commercial timberland. This area logically belongs back in the wilderness.

2. Add the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park. The bill omits this drainage, even though the Study Team felt it should be in the Park and called it "unique." It is along the route of the North Cross-State Highway, and would be the only place where automobile visitors and roadside camping could be accommodated within this high-country park.

3. Create immediate Wilderness Units within the Park. S. 1321 provides that the new park be further "studied," for up to two years, to determine which parts of it shall receive Wilderness Act protection. The area has already been studied for a decade, and further delay will only leave the way open for a road up Bridge Creek and an unwanted tramway up Arctic Creek. All presently roadless areas within the park should be immediately designated as wilderness.

4. Cut down the size of the Ross Lake Recreation Area. The purpose of the Recreation Area is to permit high density recreation and minimal interference

with commercial developments along Ross and Diablo Lakes and the Cross-State Highway. It does not need to be as big as it is to do this job. It takes in a large chunk of existing wilderness in the Lightning Creek-Desolation Peak area, just east of Ross Lake, leaving the way open for a scenery-scarring road up to Canada. This part of the Recreation Area should be put back into the Pasayten Wilderness.

5. Add the Mt. Baker Area to the Park. This superb scenic area of some 100,000 acres offers an ideal opportunity for interpretation of the outstanding geological features of the area. The great Mt. Baker volcano is directly faced by Mt. Shuksan, an outstanding example of the metamorphic character of the rest of the range. It is already developed, and can serve as a buffer to take the pressure off the wilderness in the rest of the park.

6. Add the Cascade River Valley to the Park. A major defect of the proposed park is inadequate space for people to experience roadside recreation which, if allowed to stand uncorrected, will result in great pressures on the fragile, high country wilderness. The Cascade River valley is one of the prime scenic low-elevation westside valleys which could provide living space and should be reserved from further Forest Service logging.

7. The Glacier Peak open pit copper mine threat must be solved. The most serious threat to the North Cascades is the proposed mine near Image Lake, in the Glacier Peak Wilderness. S. 1321 makes no attempt to protect this area, and the Forest Service seems to be able to do little about it. The bill should be amended to provide for inclusion of the Miner's Ridge area in the Park, or for appropriations to buy the company out, or both.

8. Add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. S. 1321 would add 10,000 acres to the Suiattle and Whitechuck corridors, on the west side of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The corridors will still remain, however, and the Forest Service plans to log all the superb wilderness virgin forests left outside. To truly round out the corridors and protect the wilderness, the valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek, in their entireties, about 11,000 acres, should be added to the wilderness. They will be logged if they are not.

EDMONDS, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am heartily in favor of the passage of S. 1321 together with the amendments suggested by the Seattle Mountaineers Club. The amounts of timber in the areas to be in the North Cascades National Park are not large enough to have any serious effect upon the lumber industry and surely they cannot be insensible to the needs of our exploding population for recreational areas. This wilderness area must be preserved for future generations to enjoy.

I was unable to attend the hearing in Seattle May 25th and would like to have this letter included as a part of that hearing.

Very truly yours,

LOUIE B. MAY.

TACOMA, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I cannot overemphasize the need for protecting our remaining North Cascades wilderness areas. Accordingly, I strongly urge passage of S. 1321, but with the following amendments:

(1) Maintain the existing protection of the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Pass area by including it in the proposed bill as part of the Pasayten Wilderness Area.

(2) Addition of the Granite Creek drainage to preserve the scenic qualities along the highway. The ugly cut-over along the road to Cascade Pass shows what can happen if roadside areas are not protected. Trucking will have to be allowed if this area is made part of the National Park.

(3) All presently roadless areas in the Park should be designated wilderness and no further development allowed in the Park until its actual formation and subsequent management by the Park Service.

(4) Addition of the Mt. Baker area now contiguous to the Park.

(5) Addition of the Cascade River Valley. I have travelled in the upper end of this valley and can personally attest to its scenic qualities and wilderness values. This valley should not be logged.

(6) Inclusion of Miner's Ridge to eliminate the open-pit mine of Kennecott Copper. This mine must not be allowed! The scar and resultant pollution will mar the landscape for generations. A similar mine at Holden is apparently beginning to pollute Lake Chelan, which has a larger capacity to absorb run-off from the mine tailings than does the Suiattle drainage. I repeat, this mine must not be allowed!

(7) In addition to the inclusion of Suiattle-Whitechuck corridors in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, the remainder of Downey, Buck, and Sulphur Creeks should also be included. I would further recommend the inclusion of the entire Glacier Peak Wilderness Area into the North Cascades National Park. Thus all the major peaks and primal wilderness would be protected.

If possible, I would like this letter made part of the hearing record.

Yours most sincerely,

GAYLORD SKIP KING.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I would like to express my support for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park under the administration of the National Park Service. I would also request the following modifications, imperative to the effective realization of the goal of protecting this unique wilderness concurrent with adequate development of its recreational potential.

(1) Stop the Miner's Ridge copper mine! The Glacier Peak wilderness equals in beauty any such area in the country. To allow this area to be marred forever to satisfy a supposed need of the moment is a tragically shortsighted view of our responsibility to the future.

(2) Add 10,000 acres in the Suiattle and Whitechuck corridors to prevent the scarring by logging of what should logically be a part of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

(3) Designate all roadless areas in the proposed park as wilderness areas now, not after years of further study have allowed them to be destroyed by road building. Adequate study has already been accomplished.

(4) Add the unique Granite Creek drainage, along the north cross state highway, and the cascade river valley to the park. These areas will provide excellent roadside camping recreation is protected.

(5) Put the 24,000 acres of the Paysatin Wilderness around Windy Peak back in the wilderness area.

(6) Add the Mount Baker area to the park. This will provide protection for this scenic area and incorporate extensive tourist facilities to relieve the pressure on the wilderness areas.

I would like again to emphasize my desire for National Park Service administration. The previous history of the Forest Service in gerrymanding the 1957 boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and permitting logging along lowland trails badly needed for recreation close to Seattle, speaks poorly for their impartiality in protecting the wilderness heritage that is ours in the north cascades. Let us not scar our "alps" as the europeans have theirs.

Please make this a part of the official record. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER BUERKI.

RENTON, WASH., *June 4, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter is in reference to the hearings on the potential North Cascades National Park and the hearings held last month in the state of Washington concerning the park. I request that this letter become part of the hearing records.

Certainly the problem concerning the Glacier Peak open pit copper mine must be solved. Time can never repair the damage to the scenery here. And, most certainly, scenery and recreation are the most important factors for this area.

As you so often have stated, a national park will come. I concur with this. However, there are two items that are important to me about this park.

First of all, I think that this should be a wilderness type park. Please, no helicopters and gondola type vehicles.

Secondly, I firmly believe that the Game Department of the State of Washington should be allowed to continue to stock the high lakes of the proposed park with fish. Once an area becomes a national park, fishing suffers because of lack of funds and park policies. This area presently offers unexcelled fishing in the high mountain lakes. Only Washington's Game Department is equipped to continue maintaining the fishing.

Thank you for allowing me to present this written testimony. I testified before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in February, 1966, concerning the North Cascades Study Report.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM K. LONGWELL, Jr.

RICHLAND, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please include the following statement in the record of the hearings in Washington State on Senate Bill 1321.

In general I am opposed to SB 1321 principally because it proposes the creation of a National Park in the North Cascades. I am opposed to National Parks first because except for the Jackson Hole area no provision is made for public participation in game harvesting and game management. The classic example of mismanagement is the overpopulated elk herd in Yellowstone National Park. When the Park was created there was no elk herd. If National Parks are to preserve a natural condition why are elk now permitted in Yellowstone? I think the National Park concept itself is a dismal failure. In the second place, National Park campgrounds are deplorable, overcrowded tent and trailer cities. People who really enjoy the outdoors go out of their way to avoid them.

In closing, if mass panic somehow prevails and a National Park is created, let it be as part of the management plan proposed and endorsed by Governor Evans. Furthermore, let the management of the fish and game remain under the capable supervision of the Washington State Game Department.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD GARDNER.

P.S.—It is pertinent to point out that the 600,000 sportsmen in Washington State will not soon forget your current unexplicable advocacy of a North Cascades National Park.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to speak out in favor of the enlightened North Cascades National Park idea, especially as improved by suggestions made at public hearings here late in May.

I have lived for several years in the Pacific Northwest, having gone to school in Oregon. There I worked during the summers at a variety of jobs for the U.S. Forest Service. I learned from this experience that the Forest Service must base the utilization of its lands on the multiple use concept. It has to do this in order to make its operation pay, to satisfy the principles upon which it was set up, and to satisfy the users of resource products. It seemed to me that it did its job pretty well.

However, certain lands can only be managed according to their best adaptation. The lands which fall into this category and with which we are now most concerned are those of high scenic value.

It is possible to cultivate trees for harvest in areas without high scenic value. It is possible to get all the minerals we need outside scenic areas. Once a fine scenic area is damaged there isn't much that can be done for it; at least, the process of natural regeneration is slow and unpredictable. In my opinion, the spiritual renewal obtained by that ever growing group who use the scenic areas is perhaps of greater worth to mankind than is the value of the wood that could be cut or of the minerals that could be mined there.

We have ample evidence that our technology will be capable of meeting our requirements for the creation of synthetic building materials, smelting of low grade ores and the acceleration of production of our renewable resources. We would simply have to do without a scenic area once it is ruined. As time passes the demand for open country grows at an accelerating rate. If the reduction of these lands continues at present rates, or at accelerated rates due to increased demands for raw materials, America will soon have nothing more for outdoor recreation than a scattering of tame and overused Central Parks. Central Park is nice but nobody would claim that it adequately represents the natural scenic wonders of our land.

What we're talking about and what we're trying to conserve is America. It is America at least as much as the culture we have founded upon wood, minerals, and water.

I respectfully request that this letter be made a part of the North Cascades Bill Hearing record.

Very sincerely yours,

W. D. MILLER.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to place in the record of the North Cascades hearings on Senate Bill S. 1321 my preference for a larger National Park and Wilderness as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council in 1960 as Plan "A". 600,000 acres is not large; nor is 1.3 million acres. Ten miles is only a day away from civilization. Yet that requires a 20 mile square, or 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres, which is 40 percent of the National Park proposed in S. 1321 or 50 percent of the proposed Wilderness.

Mining.—Of course the monstrous Kennecott mining operation *must* be prevented. Had we moved swiftly in 1960 to establish the Glacier Peak area as a National Park we might not be faced with such threats now. This situation emphasizes the impotence of National Forest administration. I agree that the Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577) should be revised at the earliest possible moment to prevent recurring threats of this nature. I believe Section 4.(d) of that Act ("Special Provisions")—which I have always opposed—should be deleted in its entirety.

Even now, a small mining operation appears to be active very close to the west side of Cascade Pass—Valumines, Incorporated, 9221—118th East, Puyallup, Washington. Those at the site expressed an additional interest in Horseshoe Basin at the head of the Stehekin River. Pershaps they expect "Valu-" to deprive from eventual condemnation proceedings.

Timber.—A most superlative and unique feature of our Northwest wilderness is the significant area of large virgin timber. Its protection is essential to preserve the magnificent spectrum of wilderness experience as one walks through the many life zones from valley bottom to mountain top. *All* virgin forest contiguous with the North Cascade areas in question should be included in the National Park and Wilderness. This combined with all the timber land in Olympic National Park would total less than 650,000 acres compared with 26,000,000 acres of commercial forest land in Western Washington and Oregon. The latter offer tremendous potential for the timber crops on which we must soon depend whether or not we cut the wild trees in our few remaining wilderness areas. Large trees are not necessary for timber products nor will it be practical or economical to produce them on tree farms. Laminated timbers and lumber from smaller trees are coming into ever greater use as far superior products. Furthermore substitute materials, including plastics and aluminum, produced here in the Pacific Northwest, are competing for wood markets.

On the other hand, second growth is no substitute for wilderness. Countless centuries and endless cycles of growth, maturity, fall and decay are required to produce the delicate natural balance of ground cover, under story, and tree varieties we prize in our virgin forests.

Recreation.—I agree that skiing has been mismanaged by the Park Service. There should be no ski lifts in National Parks. I further agree that ski lifts scar the landscape no more than roads gouged out of mountains, but the latter should never have been permitted either. There is a difference, however. Ski lifts as well as bars, swimming pools, and other concessions are artificial attractions while

roads, in themselves, are not. The Parks are already overcrowded. They need natural deterents rather than artificial attractions. Roads should be limited and inconspicuously located with a minimum of earthwork. The mandate of the National Park Service is to preserve the natural features, not to entertain or create attractions.

Olympic National Park, barring further development, is a good example. Heaven forbid anymore desecration such as at Rainier (Paradise side), Yosemite Valley, and Yellowstone. Ski lifts in Rainier N.P. are especially preposterous when nearby is the superlative resort of Crystal Mountain (which I thoroughly enjoy as an ardent skier). The largest North Cascades N.P. ever proposed would leave much more than a fair share of potential ski development sites also outside the Park and nearer to populated areas.

All resort activities should be privately operated on private land in free and fair competition with none subsidized by government concessions on public park land.

Multiple use is a delusion. I love skiing, golf, swimming, tennis, motoring as well as hiking, climbing, knapsacking, and ski touring in wilderness but certainly have no illusion that they can all be mixed. People should be free to segregate in pursuing their activities in accordance with their interests so as to not interfere with one another's liberties.

Resorts and sports depend on patronage and may be concentrated in relatively small areas of private ownership and operation. Wilderness, by definition, must be sparsely visited and expansive in area uninterrupted by commercial intrusion of any kind. The two types of activities are not compatible. They are mutually exclusive.

Conclusion. Compromise has been carried to extremes. There is too little wilderness left to compromise. Bold action is required. If conservation legislation succeeds in protecting only those wild areas outside of commercial interest and fails to protect the commercially coveted areas it will have accomplished nothing.

Very truly yours,

NEIL P. ANDERSON.

APO SEATTLE 98742, *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman of the Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Herewith I would like *to express my support* for the bills S. 1321 and HB 8970 with regards to the establishment of a North Cascades National Park and related Recreation areas and Wilderness areas. Please make this letter a part of the hearing record in this matter.

I would also like to express my desire to make the following amendments to these bills which I think will be necessary to provide more adequate protection of the areas involved:

a. Addition of Horshoe Basin to the Pasayten Wilderness area in order to protect the forest area which forms the entry to the Pasayten Wilderness.

b. *Immediate* establishment of all roadless areas in the proposed Park as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System; without further delay for additional study which I think is by now completely superfluous.

c. Reduction in size of the Ross Lake National Recreation area in order to place areas to the West of the lake and the Lightning Creek Valley under immediate Wilderness protection; among other reasons to prevent possible future road construction towards the Canadian border.

d. Addition of the Mount Baker Region to the Park as was proposed by the Nat. Park Service. This area badly needs protection from further infractions and will also greatly improve the mass-visitor capability of the Park rather than the inadequate visiting facilities proposed for the Price Lake area.

e. Addition of the Cascade River valley to the Park in order to provide more space for campgrounds and similar facilities at the West side of the Park. The area as proposed in the Bill seems far too small even for the camping demand reasonably expectable during the first years of the Park.

f. Addition of the *entire* valleys and drainages of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek to the 10,000 acres proposed for addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. This will protect the current logging corri-

dors entirely, especially where these areas form entryways into the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

g. Addition of Granite Creek drainage to the Park in order to provide protection against scarring damage along the North Cascades Highway (Cross-State Highway). This is the only practical car-access camping area at this side in the Park and certainly needs and warrants protection of scenic values. I have seen the (future) highway areas around Washington Pass, etc., and think that with adequate protection this highway section will equal in scenic value roads like the Rocky Mount Nat. Park Highway.

h. *By all means include the Miner's Ridge area* of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (as a minimum) in the Park in order to provide protection against the Kennecott Copper Corp. proposed open-pit mining operation. The current Wilderness Bill does not provide this protection against damaging mining. The Kennecott Corp. wants to extract, during the next 30 years, enough copper for 2 days of our current national copper consumption and in doing so would permanently damage the superb scenery here as well as contaminate rivers, etc.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

P. VLASVELD.

SPOKANE, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like this letter to be made part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321. I wish to voice my endorsement of your plan to create a North Cascades National Park in the State of Washington. I am in favor of the following plan:

1. Inasmuch as this is perhaps the most spectacular mountain area in the Continental United States, I feel that we would be doing our country a grave disservice if we did not set aside this land in its virgin state. If we do not do this, future generations will be very harsh in their criticism of us for our shortsightedness. We may think we have adequate wilderness area at the present time and adequate national park area at the present time but a look at history indicates that this is simply not true. Therefore, in general, I am suggesting that this park be as large as possible and its fringes could contain recreational areas sufficient for the use to which those interests would have it put.
2. I highly endorse a pasayten wilderness.
3. I also endorse a Cougar Lakes-Mount Aix wilderness.
4. I also endorse an Alpine Lakes-Enchantment Wilderness.
5. It is mandatory that within the confines of the above mentioned areas there be absolutely no logging and no mining. There are many other areas where we can find adequate lumber without destroying this oasis of wilderness of land. The argument against mining is perhaps a little less clear. No loyal American would want to rule out the possibility of utilizing an essential metal, in the name of copper in this instance, if our national security depended upon it. I believe if that a crisis of this magnitude ever came to pass that the American people would support, at that time, some form of extracting this copper. However, now is certainly not the time. And I think for the time being our law should state that there be no mining in this region. I sincerely hope that this magnificent area is conserved for posterity in its virgin state.

Sincerely,

JAMES R. PATTERSON, M.D.

BOTHELL, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The North Cascades have been so long overlooked for their natural value as a parkland that not until now, when the National Park bill has come to the attention of the nation, have we of the state of Washington realized that the rest of the country is discovering these mountains. Inevitably they are compared to the Alps; but in their sheer wildness and rugged scenic splendor they are uniquely American, and our country would lose im-

measurably if well-meaning people tried to convert them into something European. This area's great potential to enrich the quality of American life would be lost if we were to log the last virgin slopes, gouge out the last bits of ore in the wilderness heart, or hand it over to indiscriminate honky-tonk development.

Recognizing the values of this mountain wilderness unlike any other in the United States, I support the dedication of a significant part of the North Cascades in a magnificent National Park as proposed in S. 1321. The boundaries, however, can be improved; a curious omission from the park is the Cascade River valley east of Marblemount. Although some logging has already begun there, the area has two auto campgrounds and room for more, and is near the Eldorado Peak-Cascade Pass high country. In addition, the Glacier Peak Wilderness should logically include the high lakes of the Cascade Divide south to Lake Valhalla.

I wish to thank you, Senator Jackson, and Senator Magnuson for your foresight in introducing the North Cascades National Park bill, and would like to request that this letter be made part of the hearing record in favor of S. 1321.

Sincerely,

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

MERCER ISLAND, WASH.,
June 8, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing in support of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. I would like my letter to be made part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321, since I was unable to attend the hearing in Seattle.

I have spent 20 years climbing and hiking in the mountains of Washington State with family, friends, and as the leader of groups of Girl Scouts. I truly believe that some of the most beautiful scenery to be found in our state is located in the proposed area of the North Cascades National Park.

Since it has become obvious that the only sure way to preserve this natural beauty is through the establishment of a national park, I urge you to continue your efforts in its behalf.

Sincerely,

MARY JANE SAINSBURY.
Mrs. George R. Sainsbury.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We should set aside the magnificent Cascades Area, protecting it from the despoilation of man, until the time that man appreciates such treasures sufficiently to use them wisely. Steps in this direction are so very *very* slowly being taken. The entire area from Canada to Oregon should be guarded.

But, as of now I wish to express that *all* the area proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council is not too much to save. The value of beauty and recreation areas is immeasurable.

Planning in land use is lagging far behind of the amazing rapidity of "expansion" in Western Washington. Areas which could be attractive and more pleasant in which to work and live are unnecessarily being converted to bleak black-top. People will more and more need public park and recreation areas where they may "feed their souls."

I appreciate very much the fine work you have been doing in this field. Your efforts will no doubt bring results of which you may be very proud. I urge you to support the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council, enlarging the protected area. This not only for conservation, but to allow better public enjoyment and access.

Above all, open-pit mining must be barred. Maybe it's not so bad in already desolate New Mexico, but in a scenic area—it's terrible!

If possible, please include this in the record.

Sincerely yours,

DORIS MANRING.

PORT ANGELES, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON: The past ten years we have lived in Port Angeles and thoroughly enjoyed the Olympic National Park. We have seen the increasing number of tourists that come each summer, and in the winter too, to enjoy this beautiful area forever protected against man's encroachment. These tourists provide a good income for our area and the same is possible in the North Cascades.

Therefore, we strongly urge your support for maximum size North Cascades National Park. Please make our letter part of the hearings on S. 1321.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN C. DRAIN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I support Senate Bill 1321, plus eight vital amendments to be sought to make it truly worthy of conservationist support. In the past nine years I have made two trips in the Miner's Ridge area, one a back pack trip last summer and I shudder to think of an open pit copper mine in that beautiful situation.

Please make my statement a part of the hearing record.

Your truly,

HELEN M. STOOD.

RENTON, *Wash., June 8, 1697.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please make this letter part of the record of hearings on S. 1321.

For years my husband and I have looked forward to having a wilderness type national park established in the North Cascades, S. 1321 is a start but to be acceptable should have the following amendments.

1. All roadless areas within the park should immediately be designated as wilderness to prevent tram development or road building.
2. The Horeshoe Basin-Windy Peak area should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness. The beauty of the area is more important than the timber found there.
3. The Granite Creek drainage should be added to the Park. Because it is along the North Cross-State Highway, it would be a logical area for roadside camping.
4. The Cascade River Valley should be added to the Park to provide adequate campsites and roadside recreation in the Park.
5. The Ross Lake Recreation Area is too big. The Lightning Creek-Desolation Peak area just east of the lake should be put back into the Pasayten Wilderness to discourage the building of a road to Canada. The Recreation Area boundary west of the lake should be drawn closer to the lake.
6. The Mt. Baker region should be added to the Park.
7. S. 1321 should provide some protection for the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area from the Kennecott open pit mine.
8. The valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area to protect them from logging.

Sincerely,

Mrs. A. B. ZIMMERSCHIED.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I appreciated very much the opportunity of speaking with you briefly at the hearing relative to the North Cascade National Park problem at the Olympic Hotel recently.

To summarize my opinion which I wish to convey to you, I shall try and be very brief.

1. Realizing the future tremendous potential requirements for recreational facilities and the rapidly declining amount of same, I think it is essential to preserve all of the wilderness area that we can as in the long run the returns in all measure will be far greater than the immediate economic receipts from either logging or mining.

2. Although I would prefer to see this all left in a wilderness category, I realize that the multiple use concept is too precarious and this is the reason that I am more in favor of the national park idea. However, I would strongly endorse the changes that were recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council which are quite similar to those of the Seattle Mountaineers, both organizations to which I belong.

My greatest fear is the possibility of the open pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge and if this was allowed to happen, I would simply lose all of my faith in mankind, for this is something that would completely spoil one of the most beautiful areas in the country and it would be like going through a room full of Steuben glass with an axe to find a trinket whose value did not nearly compare.

I am, by and large, a rugged individualist but this is one area in which I think government must step in to protect the rights of the people as against the immediate exploitation by a relatively few.

Again, so many thanks for your good efforts for they are very much appreciated. I would request that this letter be made part of the record.

Sincerely,

DONALD T. HALL, M.D.

LACEY, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to you, hopefully to give support for the proposed North Cascades National Park. It is reassuring to know that you, as well as many of my friends, are able to appreciate the marvelous beauty of the Cascades and to realize the extreme importance of keeping them protected forever from scarring mining and logging operations.

May I say that, although I am in favor of the park proposal as it stands, I feel that it is imperative that the Granite Creek area be included if at all possible. Being an avid hiker, I can say that it is one of the finest places I have ever seen.

Economically, this park will eventually become a tremendous financial asset to our state, as have all the rest of the National Parks been to their mother state.

Thank you very much for hearing my feelings on this subject. I want to wish you the best of luck in seeing this proposed park made permanent.

Most respectfully yours,

MRS. BURTON C. MEYER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please use my letter as part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321; I feel sure that our Pacific Northwest is destined to become the outdoor wonderland of this continent. Nowhere in the world is the forest more beautiful and more free of poison snakes and insects than here. It is the mecca of backpackers and nature lovers and should be preserved in its native state as a heritage of beauty for our children and grandchildren. To lay waste the slopes with lumbering and blot out the music of rivers and birds with the roar of skill saws, mining operations, tote-goats, etc. is sacrilegious in my way of thinking.

Please do what you can to preserve what is left of beauty in our country. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

MRS. VERDA WOOD.

ELLENSBURG, WASH.,
June 7, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to have my letter entered as part of the record of the hearing on S. 1321. I am in favor of the establishment of the North Cascades National Park, and the larger the park, the better.

There are many reasons on which I base my decision for having a national park, but I will elaborate on only a few.

(1) If the Forest Service continues to have control over this area, much of the area will soon no longer be of wilderness character. Examples may be seen many places of the Forest Service policy of doing that which one can get the most for his money: a) The Snoqualmie Pass Area with its many totem poles, "Conifer Estates", and large stump piles that was once a sub-alpine forest; b) and now the Forest Service is even considering letting Kennecott Copper work an open pit mine in a wilderness area.

(2) Immediate money seems to be of top priority in the United States—even when considering a wilderness area. Many people (jeepers, tote-goat riders, loggers, grazers, and Chambers of Commerce) feel we must cut and mine to receive our money now. Somehow they fail to peer beyond tomorrow and the money a national park would bring in the form of tourism. This is an industry that doesn't have mills to pollute the streams and air; and industry that doesn't ship the logs to Japan to put our men out of work; an industry that doesn't dig and scar the hillside for several generations; an industry that comes during the pleasant months of the year and leaves the best months of hunting and fishing to the local people; an industry that doesn't bring thousands of people into the state to over-tax our schools by causing crowded conditions putting our once beautiful Puget Sound Lowlands even more under asphalt, buildings and houses.

In summary, I quote from an editorial by Bishop Robert Hatch in *Wildlife Review:* "In developing our land we should keep in mind man's spiritual needs, his feeling for beauty, and his growing dependence on outdoor life as a release from the tensions of urban civilization.

The effort to save the remnants of wilderness is progressive in the finest sense, for it is based on a long view of human needs and values. There are gifts the wilderness can bestow that are not duplicated elsewhere."

Sincerely,

JAN E. BALDI.

KENT WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Thank you for the copy of S. 1321, the bill to establish the North Cascades National Park.

I request that this letter be made a part of the permanent hearing record to establish the North Cascades National Park.

Basically, Senator Jackson, I find S. 1321 to be a good compromise bill that I hope will please most people. Although I am not too clear on the proposed boundaries at this writing, I am in wholehearted favor of this bill with few minor exceptions.

As I say, I am not too clear on the proposed boundaries, so any changes that I propose in this respect may in fact be already included within S. 1321. I feel that the southern boundary of the southern portion of the proposed park should abut the northern boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Also, I suggest the eastern boundary of the southern portion should extend southerly from the North Cross State Highway corridor, following the Chelan-Okanogan county line, to approximately Sun Mountain, thence south-westerly along the North Fork of Fish Creek—Fish Creek to Moore on the eastern sore of Lake Chelan. The westerly shore of Lake Chelan would then be within the park from Wolverine Creek northerly, with the western park boundary again abutting the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

I find that the North Cross State Highway is both necessary and vital to the economy of North Central Washington and therefore have no quarrel with its use for commercial hauling etc., etc. Someone has suggested that the highway corridor should be one mile wide on either side of the highway and developed

for mass recreational use; I feel that this is an excellent idea, however I feel this area should also be administrated by the National Park Service and because of the close proximity to a major arterial, no hunting sould be allowed in this corridor.

I opposed the use of arerial trams, narrow gauge railroads and helicopters within the park. I propose a wilderness type park.

Lastly, but certainly not least, I strongly oppose the proposed open pit copper mine within the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Sincerely yours,

DALE E. GRAVES.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please place this letter in support of the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake Recreation Area, the Pasayten Wilderness Area and the enlargement of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area into the official hearing record on these areas.

I strongly support S. 1321 as a means of providing enduring protection for wilderness lands encompassed within the proposals. I truely appreciate and commend the leadership of the Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman in advocating this bill. It's passage will be a magnificient gift to Americans.

With my support of this legislation I want to recommend amendments offered by the conservation groups in Washington State as a means of strengthening the wilderness-protective provisions. If the wilderness lands are to be protected correctly in the above areas, some of the boundaries in S. 1321 should be extended to be made more inclusive. Proposed tramways, heliports, chalets and roads are out of place in a wilderness, unless I misunderstand the meaning of the word. Section 604, to allow postponement for two years of wilderness designations is permitted, it could result in a flurry of effort to install many of these undesirable, incompatable projects in lands proposed for inclusion as wilderness.

I urge the Committee to add the Granite Creek Drainage and portions of the Cascade River Valley to the proposed North Cascades National Park. It is important that the unique features of the Granite Creek watershed as described in the report of the 1965 North Cascades Study Team, be given protection from logging and road construction. The Cascade River Valley could provide excellent roadside outdoor-use facilities for automobile visitors and campers if protected from clear-cut logging within the proposed National Park. The inclusion of these two units with the National Park would relieve pressure certain to develop on the Eldorado Peaks and Pickett Range Wilderness Area. The Ross Lake Recreation Area would provide a comparable service in those areas immediately adjacent to the North Cross State Highway.

I believe the Recreation Area on both sides of Ross Lake and Diablo Lake Reservoirs and the North Cross State Highway should be reduced in size to allow for the expansion of the Pasayten Wilderness Area on the east, and the inclusion within its boundaries of the Desolation Peak Area and the extension of boundaries of the Pickett Range Wilderness Area and the National Park boundaries on the west shore of the lake. In this area I also recommend the Ruby Creek area, north of the North Cross State Highway route through Rainy Pass be left roadless. This unit should be added to the adjacent Pasayten Wilderness Area to form a southern extension of it.

Visitor facilities within the Recreation Area and the North Cascades National Park should be confined to the corridor of the North Cross State Highway. Also the idea of a rapid transit facility at Stehekin on Lake Chelan within the Peak, is so out of keeping with wilderness as to be pure folly.

Section 602 provision to extend the boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area through additional portions of the Suiattle River Corridor and the White Chuck River Corridor I strongly endorse. However, they do not go quite far enough and I feel the Suitattle River drainage is incomplete without the inclusion of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulpher Creek. These are a must if real protection is to be given to the Suiattle River drainage.

Having been in the Pasayten Wilderness Area and looking forward to another 45 mile hike there in July 1967, I can't urge strongly enough the Committee's inclusion of the Area under the National Wilderness Preservation System. It

is incomplete though without the 12,000 acre Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak Area on the northeastern corner. As with the Suiattle and White Chuck River Valleys in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, the removal of the limited amount of commercial timber in this unit from logging would not inflict a hardship on commercial logging operations.

In closing, I want to thank the Committee for its consideration of this important measure. None of us will probably be around long enough to see the real long term value passage of S. 1321 will bring, but it doesn't matter. Those who gain strength and encouragement from wilderness are what is important, not to mention the scientific value for our present and future geologists, biologists and ecologists.

Sincerely,

DONALD D. SNOW.

LONGVIEW, WASH.,
June 5, 1967

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I favor the proposals of the North Cascades Conservation Council and the Wilderness Society concerning the North Cascades Park and Wilderness Areas.

The main reason for my writing, however, is to oppose the open pit mine proposed by the Kennecott Copper Company.

I respectfully request that this letter be made a part of the hearings.

Yours sincerely,

WARREN C. GERALD.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: Sorry that I was unable to attend any of the Senate hearings last week but would like to have my letter be made part of the record *in favor* of a North Cascades National Park.

There are endless reasons I could list in support of a park, and most have probably been said, and I agree with them all. But with the outbreak of war yesterday it would seem more urgent than ever that if we are ever to survive this madness of violence and chaos that we promptly begin to modify our conduct. First to assume a sense of responsibility toward the planet on which we live and leave it at least not worse than when we came for others who will come after us. And second, to set aside increasing areas where people can escape from the increasing turmoil of the cities to enjoy this beautiful planet on which we live, regain a reverence for life, and collect their sanity. We already have too little space!

Indeed, the park should be far larger than even the bill prescribes. And steps should be taken to protect Glacier Peak under park status, too. I've already written about my opposition to mining in that area.

Sincerely yours,

OLGA W. GULL.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My letter is to register my support for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. I would also like to see some of the primitive area not now included in the Pasayten Wilderness area placed back in, as well as adding the Suiattle and Whitechuck corridors to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Some action must be taken to prevent the despoilation of the area by the development of the proposed open pit mine. What part of the cost of one naval ship would it take to purchase the mineral claims of the company proposing this development? Once destroyed the beauty of the area will be lost forever.

All my adult life has been lived in this area and I'm now rapidly approaching those golden years. During this time I have watched beauty spot after beauty spot succumb to the ravages of man. We of the older generation have a moral obligation to perpetuate some of nature's original state for those that follow, whatever the cost may be.

I have followed your activities in behalf of the park with much appreciation, and wish you continued success.

Please incorporate this letter in the record of the hearing.

Sincerely,

H. W. HOLBERT.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to have this letter entered into the records of the Senate Hearings on Senate Bill S. 1321 as being in favor of establishing a North Cascades National Park. Coming from Pennsylvania seven years ago and having hiked, camped, and climbed in the North Cascades many times since then, I consider the preservation of this area from industrial use a vital necessity. I believe the establishment of a large National Park with wilderness areas as the best way to provide this protection. I am in favor of Senate Bill S. 1321 with the additions of the Mt. Baker area, the Cascade River Valley, the Granite Creek Drainage, and the Suiattle and White Chuck Corridors to the proposed park. Extensive wilderness area should be added on the north side of the present Glacier Peak Wilderness Area to include the upper Stehekin, Bridge, and Park Creek drainage areas.

Government action should be taken to prevent mining operations in the proposed park areas, especially the planned Kennecott Corp. operations at Miners Ridge.

It is urgent that action be taken to establish the park as soon as practical to prevent further deterioration of this area while conducting unnecessary and prolonged studies. We have had enough studies, let's have a new National Park!

Sincerely,

ROBERT A. MCFANN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Re North Cascades National Park Hearings on S. 1321

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter is to tell you that I am in favor of a North Cascades National Park in our state, Washington. I also wish to have this letter made a part of the hearings on S. 1321.

Many opponents of the park argue that conservationists and others in favor of the park are "selfish" in their motives and that they want to "lock up" the area involved. How ignorant and selfish of *them*! I do not consider it a selfish motive to preserve an area that is unmatched in its ruggedness and that would be used and enjoyed by a cross-section of the population of this country. To me it seems selfish of the opponents of the park to want to leave this area unprotected and to use the area for hunting, fishing, etc. There are far fewer people who would use the area in this manner than if it were a national park. It seems to me it is the opponents of the park who are guilty of "selfish motives".

In the past the people of this country have been guilty of caring too little about preserving the wilderness areas still left untouched. It is this apathy that is responsible for the wanton destruction of natural and scenic wonders of this country. It is time this apathy was shrugged off.

There is no way to adequately protect this area except by making it a national park. Any other method of management has loopholes in it so as to allow destruction of the area involved.

I want "America the Beautiful" to have meaning for our children, and in my opinion the only way to achieve this fully is to have more national parks so that they will have some idea of how their country looked before so much industrialization. I want them to know the value of both industrialization and wilderness areas.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

MRS. DALE R. JONES.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to strongly express my support of S. 1321 calling for the establishment of the North Cascades National Park, and request that my letter be made a part of the hearing record.

I feel that the National Park Service must have the jurisdiction over the acreage proposed in the bill, for in my opinion the Forest Service has not done a good job of preserving wilderness and scenic areas. I have hiked and camped throughout the Cascades . . . really the only places where one may get off by himself and seek out the secrets and solace of being close to nature. These experiences have been and are very dear to me . . . and I don't relish the idea that future generations will not have the opportunity of these experiences, if this land is not set aside. The Forest service will not protect these exquisite areas where commercial stands of timber are involved. The population projections we hear are of course fantastic and this land must be preserved in its natural state for there will be thousands and thousands more to tread the trails . . . I really shudder to think of there not being adequate areas for people to commune with the land as it has been for ages. We cannot manufacture areas such as this . . . and these precious jewels must be maintained.

I also feel that amendments to the bill are necessary as follows:

1. Add more wilderness to the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. Add the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park.
3. Create immediate Wilderness units within the Park.
4. Cut down the size of the Ross Lake Recreation Area.
5. Add the Mount Baker area to the Park.
6. Add the Cascade River Valley to the Park.
7. The Open Pit copper mine in the Glacier Peak Area threat must be stopped.
8. Add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. HUNT.

MAPLE VALLEY, WASH.,
June 4, 1967.

Hon. Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing to you regarding the North Cascades National Park, your Bill S1321, and wish to go on record that I am highly in favor of this bill. I would go even further and recommend that the Mt. Baker area be added, that more wilderness be added to the Glacier peak area, that Miner's Ridge be included in the park and that the proposed mine near Image Lake not be permitted, if necessary by buying out the company intending to establish a mine there. I would also add the Cascade river valley and the Granite Creek drainage to the park.

What would our glorious country be like if in the past some imaginative far seeing people had not set aside the acres which are now our priceless national parks? What better contributions can we make to the future of our people than to leave them some place to go where they can still commune with nature and view the grandeur of the mountains without being reminded at every corner of the crass commercialism that engulfs us everywhere and every minute of our lives. If we would let the advocates of all-out progress, commercialism and efficiency run our lives and make all decisions we would probably get very fast to some asphalt-jungle concrete bunker civilization, but it sure would be a hell of a place to live.

Sane people have an obligation to try and work for a better world to live in, to make an effort to save what we still can. I hope you get your bill through and perhaps some of the amendments too.

I request that this letter be made part of the record.

Very sincerely yours,

HANS W. SMITH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 31, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As an outdoor enthusiast, sportsman and resident of this great state of Washington, I would like to register my support of S. 1321 and the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council in order to preserve and save a part of our great outdoors for the future generations.

Plase enter this note of support into the official Committee record.

Yours truly,

ROD K. LION.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I fully support the establishment of the North Cascades National Park, and I would suggest the following amendments:

(1) Add the Mount Baker Area to the Park. I consider this the most important amendment, because of the Area's beauty and as a buffer zone, tourist attraction with existing facilities, and help to keep the rest of the Park in wilderness status.

(2) Stop the Glacier Peak Copper Mine. Although not part of the proposed Park, the Glacier Peak Wilderness equals in beauty many of the most beautiful National Parks, and everything should be done to stop mining operations. Equally important as item (1) above.

(3) Add 10,000 acres to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.
(4) Designate all roadless areas in the Park as Wilderness Areas.
(5) Add the 24,000 acre Horseshoe Basin Windy Peak area.
(6) Add the Granite Creek Drainage.
(7) Add the Cascade River Valley.
(8) Reduce the size of the Ross Lake Recreation Area.

Please make the above part of the official record.

Yours truly,

JAN BALUT.

WENATCHEE, WASH.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senator of the United States,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to place in the official hearing record on the proposed North Cascades National Park the following statement.

All scientific data concerning the future population pressures and the need for open space point to the imperative need for the proposed national park in the North Cascades of Washington State. The potential development of the area is only vaguely recognized to date and in fifty years we will be regretful the proposed area is as small as it is. Additions to the area should include the South and Middle forks of the Cascade River. The boundaries of the western portion are inadequate as far as low elevation river bottom forest areas are concerned. Biologically speaking, this ecotype needs additional representation in the park.

As to the objections of the mining and lumbering factions—they are very shortsighted and of course necessarily bias. Biochemists in a decade will have synthesized all cellulose chemical fractions and the basic structural framework of buildings will be synthetically contrived materials. The chief value of our natural landscape in federal ownership will be recreation and water. Natural resource economists have already stated this postulate repeatedly. The *national interest*, and that is what we are concerned with here, the *national interest* will best be served with the creation of as much protected land in national park status as possible. The future generations involved in a highly artificial, technologically complex, communal society will demand it.

Respectfully yours,

E. W. ARNOLD.

BOTHELL, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I followed the reports of the hearings held locally locally on the proposed North Cascades National Park with interest, and would like the following comments to be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

As someone who has lived in the Northwest for many years, and fished, hunted, traveled, and just plain looked at the Cascades, I have always supposed that they would be there forever for others to enjoy as I have. Yet, each year the roads grow longer, the trails shorter, and the crowds larger and the campgrounds more crowded. I won't dispute that timber has a commercial value for lumber, but this value must certainly be weighed against its value as a recreational and cultural asset. Nor am I without prejudice, for I have been in both logged and virgin forest, and my preference is unequivocally for as wild and unspoiled a region as possible.

I have been impressed with what has been done in Olympic National Park to provide access by road and trail, and park facilities without destroying the landscape. I am certainly confident that the Park Service could manage the North Cascades in such a manner as to preserve it, yet provide reasonable access for visitors, and that it possesses a mandate to avoid despoilation by logging or mining which the Forest Service has not possessed, nor shown any real desire to exercise should it possess such powers.

Accordingly, I strongly commend S. 1321, and would only ask that you consider strengthening it by including the Glacier Peak and proposed Pasayten Wilderness Areas within the Park boundaries.

I also feel that the Committee should strongly consider the possibility of extending the Park to include the Enchantment and Alpine Lakes area. This area, no near the rapidly urbanizing Puget Sound population centers, is certain to be inundated and destroyed by fragmentation and piecemeal development unless protected as part of an integrated program.

Sincerely,

W. BRUCE MCALISTER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 4, 1967.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Thank you for your recent letter about the North Cascades National Park proposal, S 1321, and for all you are doing to make this vitally needed park a necessity. I do hope we will have this national park and wilderness area, and also that it will be possible to add more wilderness to the Pasayten Wilderness, add the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park; create immediate Wilderness Units within the park, cut down the size of the Ross Lake Recreation area, add the Mt. Baker Area and the Cascade River Valley to the park, and add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Also I hope the Miner's Ridge area will be included in the Park.

Sincerely yours,

FLORENCE HORNIG.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.,
May 23, 1967.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have read with considerable interest the testimony of Mr. William F. Lenihan, General Counsel for Outdoors Unlimited before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee concerning S–1321.

This note is merely a matter of record to state that I am heartily in accord with the position set forth in Mr. Lenihan's report and hope that the Senate Interior Committee will look upon his suggestions in a favorable light.

Sincerely,

PETER H. REDPATH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to go on record as supporting S. 1321 for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park.

I would also like to urge you to do whatever possible to preserve the miner's ridge area of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area as it is and not allow the proposed

open pit mine to be dug. Once this mine, or pit, is dug it will ruin the area not only for us, but for all people for many years.

Do we really need this copper that badly?

Sincerely,

ALFRED KOURY, Jr.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Thank you for your part in introducing S. 1321 to Congress. The recreational value of the area will long outlast the timber and mineral resources. I am opposed to the mining planned in the Glacier Park area and additional legislation should be written to stop the proposed open pit copper mine. It is a beautiful area which I was able to visit last summer.

It is unfortunate that more river valleys are not included in your bill. The virgin stands of timber are one of the scenic attractions of our state. They also provide areas for camping and recreation. The Granite Creek Drainage, the Cascade River Valley, and the Suiattle and Whitechuck corridors with the entire valley of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek should be added to provide more recreational areas.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record for the bill, S. 1321.

Sincerely,

Mrs. WILMA N. PETERSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: I regret I was not able to attend the local North Cascades National Park hearings, and therefore I request that this letter be made part of the official Committee hearings.

As I am certain that all pertinent information has been presented, I would simply like to register my support for S. 1321, which I view as a necessary step to preserve this area for future recreation.

More complete and desirable protection for this magnificent area would be afforded if the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council can be included in this bill.

Sincerely,

RALPH KOUGH.

Subject: Proposal for North Cascades National Park.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

I am in favor of the creation of a North Cascades National Park. It is requested that the following factors be considered in the establishment of this park.

1. That the development of skiing areas with modern lift equipment (chair, lifts, etc.) be allowed within this park.

2. That provisions be included to allow closely supervised hunting when necessary to reduce the big game population. A situation like the infamous Yellowstone elk massacre can be avoided by proper hunting. S. 1321 does not at the present time specify the permission of hunting within the park, although it is permitted within the recreation area.

3. That S. 1321 be amended to protect the area near Image Lake where the proposed open pit copper mine is located.

4. That S. 1321 be amended to add more of the surrounding wilderness areas to the park, particularly some of the beautiful old growth timbered areas which, if left in the jurisdiction of U.S. Forest Service, are certain to be logged and thus these areas would be ruined as far as scenic enjoyment and recreation are concerned. I lived for 18 years in Southwest Washington and witnessed the disappearance of the scenic wilderness areas in the Mt. St. Helens region of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Therefore I strongly recommend the addition of some of the bordering wilderness areas to the park before it is too late.

The United States and Washington State are definitely not so hard up for timber or for jobs as to require the robbing of the old growth timber from our scenic National Forests.

Sincerely yours,

MICHAEL J. PILAT.

VANCOUVER, WASH., *June 4, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I request that this letter be entered in the hearing record.

I am pleased that legislation to protect the North Cascades has been submitted to Congress. At least the basic plan as proposed in S. 1321 should be passed. I am in favor of certain additions relating to the Glacier Peak Wilderness and Mt. Baker areas if they can be included without jeopardizing the basic legislation to create the National Park. These additional points are first, that the threat of an open pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge be removed, and second, that the Mt. Baker-Mt. Shuksan Area be included in the plans, either by inclusion in the Park or by other means. I am not opposed to the administration of these areas by the Forest Service if a classification providing adequate protection can be assured and the Forest Service is given the authority needed to prevent such things as the proposed open pit mine in a dedicated wilderness area.

While I do enjoy high country hunting very much, I cannot support those sportsmen and state officials who strongly oppose the creation of any new National Park on the basis of the loss in hunting area. I feel that this is a small price to pay for the assured protection of this spectacular area.

Sincerely,

JOHN J. MILLER, Jr.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 4, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to congratulate you and Senator Magnuson on your introduction of Bill S. 1321. I support it wholeheartedly. However, I would most definitely like to see some amendments to S. 1321 which the Mountaineers and other conservation groups have put forward. More especially I urge the following amendments:

1. That the 24,000 acre Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area be included in the Pasayten Wilderness. We must protect trees as well as mountains!
2. Add the Cascade river valley to the proposed National Park.
3. Protect the valleys of Buck, Downey and Sulphur creeks from logging by adding them to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Also add some 10,000 acres to the Suiattle and White Chuck Corridors, thus protecting more of these beautiful virgin forests.

There is also the question of the most vile intrusion by the Kennecott Copper Corporation in the Glacier Peak Wilderness. I urge that they be forstalled by whatever means is most effective. Having seen the disgusting mess on Railroad Creek at Holden left by the Howe Sound Mines I would hate to see the same crime committed in the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Once these beautiful areas are damaged or destroyed it may take centuries, if not eternity, for them to return to their pristine state. They must be protected.

I request that this letter be made part of the hearing report.

Yours truly,

MICHAEL D. CLARKE.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 4, 1967.*

Re S. 1321.
Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am definitely in favor of the North Cascades National Park and opposed to having it over run with loggers, tote-goat riders and especially of any copper mining such as has been mentioned.

It is so easy to cut down a tree 50 years old, but it takes just that time to get another that age, and they are too fast disappearing.

I would like this letter to be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Thank you for your efforts in this behalf.

Very sincerely,

Miss GARDA FOGG.

SUNNYSIDE, WASH., *June 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am in favor of establishing the North Cascades National Park in our state of Washington. I understand the Senate Bill for this park is S. 1321.

We would like my husband's name and my name entered in the Congressional Record as being *for* the establishment of the North Cascades National Park.

Yours truly,

ALLEN E. MILLER.
BARBARA A. MILLER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include in the record of the hearings on S. 1321, this statement of my support of the position taken by the North Cascades Conservation Council. I support the proposed legislation as amended in the following respects:

1. Horseshoe Basin should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. The Granite Creek drainage should be added to the Park.
3. All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
4. The Ross Lake National Recreation Area is too big.
5. The Mount Baker region should be added to the Park.
6. The Cascade River Valley should be added to the Park.
7. The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat must be solved by including the area in the Park, or by appropriation to purchase the property from Kennecott Copper Corporation, or both.
8. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Yours truly,

BENNETT FEIGENBAUM.

ORCHARDS, WASH.,
May 4, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am opposed to bill S. 1321. I am opposed to any additions to our National Parks or Wilderness areas in the State of Washington. I feel that the Forest Service management of this area under the multiple-use principle will serve more people recreationally than under any other status.

The need for more recreational areas is great. Outdoor enthusiasts have to have a place to go, but how many does a wilderness area serve? How many have the time or equipment to hike, pack, by back or horse into the Wilderness areas?

Lets' keep these areas open to multiple-use.

It's better to let our people use our forests for recreation than our city streets.

TRUMAN M. ABERNATHY.

CHENEY, WASH.,
April 52, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am emphatically in favor of the proposed North Cascades National Park and wish to include the Mt. Baker region as a multi-purpose recreation area. Please include this letter in the Congressional Record.

WILLIAM HERMAN.

SPOKANE, WASH.,
April 26, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please make this a matter of record.

As a lover of the outdoors and of our beautiful Northwest, I am in favor of a National Park in the Cascades. It should include the Mt. Baker-Granite Creek areas and the length of Washington Pass. This is some of the most beautiful scenery in the country.

I am also very much against mining in the Glacier Peak area.

Will appreciate your assistance in promoting this legislation.

HELEN STOWELL.

SPOKANE, WASH.,
April 26, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a teacher and youth leader I am writing you to ask that you do all you can to further the enactment of National Park status for the North Cascade area of Washington State. I favor a large park area including Mt. Bker and Granite Creek and the Washington Pass Watershed area. These are areas where I have hiked, climbed and taken scouts and youth groups into. I hope these areas can be preserved under National Park supervision for our future generations. With our cities growing and our population increasing we need more than ever areas where our youth can get away on camping trips and learn of the real values of life.

I would appreciate your making my request a part of the record of the National Park hearings.

Mr. MERVIN L. MANUEL.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am employed as a teacher of science in the Seattle public schools.

I am writing this to urge you to do everything possible to protect the North Cascades area from roads and tramways, as well as exploitation from loggers, miners, etc. I am in full support of S. 1321.

I feel the following amendments to S. 1321 are necessary:

1. Add Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region.
2. Add Granite Creek drainage.
3. S. 1321 should immediately designate all roadless areas in the new park as units of the National Wilderness Preservation system.
4. Ross Lake National Recreation Area is too big.
5. Mt. Baker area should be added to the park.
6. Cascade River Valley should be added to the park.
7. Buy out Kennecott Copper Corporation.
8. Add Buck Creek, Cowney Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainage areas in their entirety.

My wife and I and three children do extensive camping and backpacking into the wilderness. We have traveled and camped all over the West and the Northwest and a little in the East. Our background, experience, and my education have been such as to make me feel we have something to offer in the way of recommendations.

Please feel free to call upon me for any assistance in the above legislation, or further elaboration on this letter, as you deem worth while. Please make this letter part of the hearings on North Cascades legislation.

ROY O. MCMURTREY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to add my support to the establishment of a North Cascades Park, S. 1321. I support the views of the Seattle Mountaineers that there are eight needed amendments to S. 1321, as follows:

1. Add more wilderness to the Pasayten wilderness.
2. Add the Granite Creek Drainage to the park.
3. Create immediate wilderness units within the park.
4. Cut down the size of the Ros Lake Recreation Center.
5. Add the Mt. Baker area to the park.
6. Add the Cascade River Valley to the park.
7. Do not allow open pit copper mining.
8. Add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

I have been camping and hiking in this area, and would like to see it preserved for future generations. With the population expansion to the West Coast, it's getting more difficult to get away from civilization for vacations and rest. I was born and raised in the Pacific Northwest, and have seen first hand what thoughtless use of resources can do to destroy our entire area.

Please make my letter a part of the hearing record.

MRS. PHIL M. DAVIS.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a member of the Conservation Education and Action Council at the University of Washington I wish to express my desire to stop Kennecott's proposed copper mine, and to create a North Cascade National Park. The best park would include the eight amendments of the North Cascades Conservation Council, one of which is a just solution to Kennecott's threat to Miner's Ridge.

I urge you to continue your support for this National Park and wish this letter to be included in the hearing record on S. 1321.

MELINDA BROTTEM.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am a registered voter in Washington and want to make known my position on S. 1321 calling for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park.

I strongly urge that the eight amendments supported by the Mountaineers and other conservation groups be added to this legislation before passage. With the following amendments added I feel this bill would be one of the most important and beneficial pieces of legislation passed in many years:

(1) Add the 24,000 acre Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area to the Pasayten Wilderness.

(2) Add the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park.

(3) Immediately designate all presently roadless areas within the Park as wilderness.

(4) Cut down the size of the Ross Lake Recreation Area.

(5) Add the Mt. Baker Area to the Park.

(6) Add the Cascade River Valley to the Park.

(7) Provide means of preventing open pit mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

(8) Add, in their entireties, the valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek to the Wilderness.

It is my opinion that we will be doing future generations an immense and unredeemable disservice if we permit these beautiful natural wilderness areas to be lost or turned into mass recreation areas resulting in overdevelopment and again destruction. In a world rapidly being covered with concrete and steel, and pollution, we must fight to preserve what is left of natural beauty and majesty.

To sacrifice these areas for commercial gain (i.e. mining and logging) would be criminal. Substitutes can be found for lumber and minerals, but virgin land, once destroyed, can never be replaced.

I request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record of bill S. 1321.

CAROLYN B. LEWIS.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 17, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing in regard to the North Cascades National Park, and would like to see the Mt. Baker region included.

I also think that the open pit copper mine proposed by the Kennecott Company would ruin the area. This is one of the last beautiful places in the U.S.A., and it would be a crime to spoil it.

Please have this letter become part of the written record.

JACK W. LITTLE.

YAKIMA, WASH., *May 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to draw you attention to the North Cascades bill S. 1321. I urge you to support it along with adding adjacent supporting areas. I feel that now is the time to protect the areas for future generations. There has been sufficient time spent in surveys and hearings to know that now is the time to put the tightened protection on these areas. More years of time spent allows loggers and miners to continue their rape of this marvelous mountain country.

I have spent much time in many parts of the North Cascades and know that in the near future this will be in demand for expanded recreation areas. John Rutter, Western Director of the N.P.S. pointed this out when he said that people will be seeking more recreation as the population continues to expand. Where will this come from if we do not act immediately to preserve what we still have available.

I do not trust the administration of this so called multiple use concept. I am associated with Christian Camp efforts and have seen this multiple use idea in action. We were bitterly disappointed in our experience. It turned out to be a very convenient arrangement for the loggers. I am sure that this is true at present and will continue to be true in the future in the North Cascades. This entire area must be sealed off from people whose motivation is profit at the expense of our natural resources and the welfare of generations of our people.

This also holds true with the mining effort of Kennecott. This *must* be stopped. I have sat on Miner's Ridge and I try to picture such a monstrosity in such a beautiful place. It is impossible that this could ever come into being. I would urge you to use your considerable influence to halt this insane action.

There is so much more I could add and I would like the opportunity to tell the whole story as I see it. Thanks for your patient effort and please continue to push for the preservation of our heritage.

I would like this to become part of the official record on the North Cascade hearing.

WALDO F. GEDOSCH.

BREMERTON, WASH.,
May 25, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Returning from this past week end from climbing "The Brothers" in the Olympics, I passed two large groups of boy scouts working in the pouring rain to repair the shelters at Lower Lena Lake. I thought, how strange that some men live only for personal gain and thereby destroy much, while other men, like the boy scout leaders who were letting the boys repair the shelters, do work of lasting good.

I thought of another boy scout who walked the Cascade trails some years ago. This boy scout dreamed big dreams and his dreams came true. He now sits at

the big Council Fires. He could preserve the big timber of the North Cascades for future generations of boy scouts. In the book of Esther, Chapter 4, verse 14, Mordecai asked Esther to use her influence on the King for the benefit of the people: "Who knows whether you are come to the kingdom for such a time as this."

I think it no accident that a boy who was taught conservation and appreciation of the virgin forests should be raised to a position of power to save that beauty for future generations.

In our local paper recently I read that you desired to know how the people felt about the mining interests. I definitely would be in favor of an amendment to prohibit open pit mining in the beautiful areas of our state.

Please include by views in the record of hearings about the parks and about open pit mining in our state.

Mrs. William Devin.

Seattle, Wash., *June 17, 1967.*

Senator Henry M. Jackson,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: As a resident of Western Washington, I have spent many wonderful vacations and weekends in the Cascade mountain areas. Based on my interest in these areas, I have attempted to read and evaluate the many proposals for their future uses and development.

Two of the recent proposals for development of the North Cascades area are bills S. 1321, and H.R. 8970. I support this legislation for a North Cascades National Park, and certain other wilderness preservation features. The need for outdoor recreation and wilderness land has increased tremendously in recent years and can be expected to continue growing in the future. Today, the North Cascades area and the plans for its development in S. 1321 and H.R. 8970 present one of our country's greatest opportunities to provide for these needs.

Furthermore, I urge that this legislation be expanded to include the following additional features:

1. The addition of the following to the North Cascades National Park:
   (*a*) The Cascade River Valley,
   (*b*) The Mount Baker region,
   (*c*) The Granite Creek Drainage,
   (*d*) The addition of the 12,000 acre Horseshoe Basin to the Pasayten Wilderness, and
   (*e*) The addition of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages, each in its entirety, to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

It appears that the Kennecott Copper Company is proceeding with plans for an open pit mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness. I urge that legislation be introduced to also protect the wilderness wealth in this area.

Please make my letter a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Kingsley P. Joneson.

Stehekin, Wash.,
June 4, 1967.

Senator Henry M. Jackson,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: Please include this in the hearing records for the North Cascades National Park.

We, my husband and I, are property owners at Stehekin and definitely are for a National Park.

We have backpacked hundreds of miles, in the last twenty years, in this area, and we fully believe it merits Park protection. It is an extremely lovely area and surely worth preserving.

Until a few years ago, the Forest Service, up here, lived for the logging industry. Proof: Dr. Richard McArdle graduating from Chief of the Forest Service to consultant to a wood products group at a great increase in salary. Shortly after your North Cascades Park hearing, in Washington, D.C., in early May, 1967, the Wenatchee District Supervisor came to a meeting at Stehekin, showed colored slides, narrated and passed out colored pamphlets, all from Outdoors Unlimited whose organizer and president is Rev. Riley Johnson, and the main aim of the group (I was told at the organization meeting) is to oppose a Park.

All of the local opposition is based on what the Forest Service people have told them; always using the term, "Your land will be condemned", never "acquired".

The isolation of this area is also part of its charm so we are definitely opposed to a road down Bridge Creek, connecting the North Cross State Highway at Rainy Pass, to the Stehekin River road at its junction with Bridges Creek.

We attended a barbecue in Washington Pass in Sept. 1965 or 1964, put on by the North Cross State Road Association, and during the summer the jeeps had gone around and around in that lovely meadow at the base of Liberty Bell and Cutthroat peaks and it was a total mess. I have been there many times, and I know what it was before jeeps.

Naturally, we are opposed to the Kennecott open pit mine, proposed mill and road. I wonder if they didn't start this talk at this critical time to ask a big price for the land and get out from under.

We would prefer wilderness status up here, no more roads, and no big commercialized areas, but surely the next best is National Park.

We are building a cabin on our lot near Company Creek, which proves our faith in the National Park land policy.

We hope the proposed areas are added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

We liked the idea of a wilderness study of the Pickets and Eldorado Peaks area, after it becomes a national park. They really deserve it.

I appreciate all your efforts to save this area, and I was really very sorry I could not attend any of the hearings.

Thank you for the opportunity to add to the Hearings.

MRS. F. D. MACK.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I was unable to attend the hearings on the proposed North Cascades National Park, but wish to comment relative to the proposal and the North Cascades in general. Please include these comments in the record of the hearing if possible.

I strongly urge the creation of a North Cascades National Park, and simultaneously such action as necessary to protect the Glacier Peak area, from the potential scars of open pit mining and logging, and all of the region currently included in the North Cascades primitive area from logging.

I am personally familiar with much of the area under consideration, and feel that it is a national asset that should be set aside for the enjoyment of all. However, care must be taken to ensure that in any effort to allow its use by many we do not inadvertently destroy its natural beauty with an excessive number of prominent stretches, e.g. aerial tramways and other recreational facilities. There are many developments such as camp grounds, view points, and trails, which are completely compatible with the nature of the region.

I am very concerned with the Glacier Peak Wilderness area, and its somewhat cloudy future. It do not understand the current law with respect to Wilderness areas since it allows operations such as mining within the so designated areas. The word "wilderness" is not consistent at all with such an operation as an open pit mine. I feel that either a new "wilderness bill" should be enacted or areas such as Glacier Peak should be included in the park bill to protect it from such operations. There are certain financial interests on the part of those companies or individuals holding mining claims in the area that should be purchased by the Federal government. This could be an investment made in the interest of current and future generations of Americans. Thank you for your consideration.

HENRY SHOMBER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I request that this letter be published in the report of the Senate Interior Committee hearing on the proposed North Cascades National Park.

I fully support the position taken by the Mountaineers of Seattle, Washington. Before moving to Seattle, I lived in the Baltimore and Washington, D.C. area.

I never knew what magnificent country looked like. My first exposure to such country was in the Alps of Europe when I was stationed there with the U.S. forces. On returning to the U.S., I sought out natural beauty. However, there was not much to be found in the Middle Atlantic area.

The U.S. government is now trying to reclaim many areas on the East Coast that have been blighted by the destruction of the forest by logging. Those areas that have been minded by open pit mining are beyond reclaiming. In the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, the U.S. Park Service is now trying to replant the natural oak forests, but that takes centuries.

When I moved to Seattle, I was shocked to see acre after acre of logged off mountain sides in the country near Seattle. This was land that had been raped and left to erode.

In the coming generations, the U.S. will be seeking recreational facilities for its citizens. Where will they go? Most of our National Parks are now overcrowded and approaching the point where the traffic is destroying them. If more park land is not retained in its natural state, people will seek other countries for vacations. This will only worsen our balance of exchange problem.

When the U.S. government tells its citizens to see America, what will be left for the people to see? In my opinion, if one has the chance to see beautiful natural land in another country, or a logged off mountain with an open pit mine in the center of it in the U.S., there is not much of a question where the U.S. dollar will go.

We need a park as recommended by the Mountaineers of Seattle. This is an economic fact.

DAVID N. RUDD, D.D.S.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing you to give you my support to S. 1321 and would like my letter to become part of the record on this file.

I feel it is time, in our history, for all men, regardless of their interest, whether it be copper, lumber or whatever, to realize the true significance of S. 1321. For if we do not lay aside our own personal interests and overcome our greed to make just another buck off the superb North Cascades, then we will have lost it forever. For once it is lost to the bulldozer it will never be the same. It will never have the same significance or hold the magic charm that true virgin country has.

This is our last chance to save this area. An area that should have been made a National Park many, many years ago.

One has only to look at two things to really understand the real need for saving the area from the ax and bulldozer. One is the projected population figures for the year 2000. Someone says, "Why worry, I won't be around?" Can we be so selfish as not to worry about what we leave for our children, and in turn, their children. The second part one must not overlook is the utterly fantastic interest that camping, hiking and the great out of doors has gained in the last few years. At this rate, we will need every available acre we can save, as man will need it more than ever in the future. Especially with the crowding, dirt, smog, race problems, and everything else that goes with the dreadful projection of megalopolis after megalopolis in the years to come.

I don't think I need express my feelings on the plans of the Kennecott Copper Company and their open pit mine. This would be a disaster which all of mankind could never live down. The bill should either include the Miner's Ridge-Glacier Peak area or appropriations should be made available to buy the land from Kennecott. How any American corporations, interested in these United States, ever try to do what Kennecott is trying is completely beyond my comprehension.

Again, I am in favor of S. 1321, and feel if it is not passed it will be a very sad day for America, for we will have lost, to greed and a very self centered group, a true mountain alpine area that is the last of its kind in the USA.

PETE BERQUIST.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to add my name to those already supporting the creation of a park in the North Cascade area of Washington as proposed in Senate Bill 1321.

As our society more and more defaces and pollutes our environment, sometimes necessarily, I feel that it is becoming mandatory to preserve as much of our land as possible in an "unimproved" state.

Please include this letter in the hearing as supporting S. 1321.

MRS. CAROL ANN LEAVITT.

LONGVIEW, WASH.,
June 10, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

My family and I have been in the state of Washington for some years, and have done a good deal of hiking in the North Casades as well as other parts of Washington. We are indeed fortunate to have so much unspoiled territory available to us, and we want to urge that it remains that way by passing S. 1321. Don't let all that miraculous country be destroyed by commercial interests! There are other ways to handle it; as a tourist attraction, a park will be a source of revenue, and a source of employment for many. But it will also attract business of other kinds than logging. Tourism is the great coming business, let's save what we have so we can have the tourist business. Much better than having desecrated wilderness, devastated lands, and watersheds ruined!

Our opinion is that the planned park is not big enough, and not enough land will be protected. Please do all you can to save what you can for us, and for all other Americans!

HOWARD HANES.

RENTON, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to urge support for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park under the administration of the National Park Service. I would also like to see the following modifications:

1. Stop the Miner's Ridge copper mine.
2. Add 10,000 acres in the Suiattle and Whitechuck corridors.
3. Designate all roadless areas in the proposed park as wilderness areas.
4. Add the Granite Creek Drainage along the north cross state highway to the park.
5. Reduce the size of the Ross Lake Recreation area.
6. Add the Mt. Baker area to the park.

I would emphasize the necessity for Park Service administration since the history of the Forest Service in permitting logging along lowland trails near Seattle is not good.

GEOFFREY M. BAILEY.

SPOKANE, WASH., *April 27, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to request that Cascade park and Granite Creek area be made into a National Park, to include all of Washington pass also.

I want national park protection against mining by the Kennecott Company.

Please make this letter part of the records.

OPAL DALE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Although absent from the hearing this year (we are on a five month cruise in British Columbia waters to avoid the over-crowded conditions of the San Juan Islands of Washington State). I assure you my support of a North Cascades National Park has increased since I testified last year. Obviously, the people who oppose another national park in our exceptional state have never considered the needs of people in the many have-not states; nor have they, like myself, been out using the deplorably over-used now existing parks. At a time when we recognize our responsibility to release millions of our human fellow citizens from the ghettos of experience, the prejudiced view of these anti-park Washingtonians is certainly lamentable. They should, instead of fighting a park, look at our national condition, and join the citizens who are willing to do something about it. We haven't even finished our King George revolution! Evidence: Secretary Udall asked Congress for $250 million to rehabilitate the strip mined region of the Appalachian states. What will he ask of Washington tax payers to rehabilitate the stripmined North Cascades? Isn't it time the American people refused such slavery? What difference does it make; profits to a king or profits to an exploiting industry? In both, the interest is equally oppressive and misanthropic.

Secretary Udall's concern for changes we make too rapidly; so much so that we can't possibly comprehend the irrevocable consequences, should be more widely known and should be a paramount factor in our decision making. The North Cascades region is only one such change we are capable of making without adequate consideration of the long range effects.

What is the healthiest human habitat? What are our physical and psychological needs? They are only guessed at today; we believe, through our technology and observing scientists, we will understand ourselves tomorrow. In the meantime, I am certain we do right when we preserve our natural habitat. Somehow, it brought us to this stage of human development, over a four billion year adventure. I speak for myself, and this poem is my evidence: life is an unending search for meaning. Because we share this inherent need to search, to question and to discover for ourselves, I want us to listen to men of vision like Secretary Udall.

Mrs. FRANKLIN ISTAS.

SPONTANEITY

Meadow grass, a sunwarmed stone
clouds, mountains, sky and melting
snow singing a joyous continuity
gliding over valley rocks
leaping free of sunlight
catching the old lichen greys
clinging to the brown-stained granite stones
a dancing bursting bubble spray
foam treading switch striations of little waterfalls
and little pines
intruders in the meadow as all things
are intruders. Worn snow-bent forms
tense needle loads of flood debris
Oh how could I be unencumbered
this cloud
form passing freely into form
billow wisp trail of mist and not
this ocean floor cluttered continually
with ancestral leavings. I bring my longing
to a mountain meadow and leave my tears
to sparkle in the sun. This is the closest
I have ever come to being my own spontaneity.

SPOKANE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Since my testimony before your hearing in February 1966, page 454, the issues have been clarified and a bill has been introduced. I favor the new park and recreation area as outlined. Having frequented the area; up 28 separate valleys, over 20 years, I concur in its superb scenic and recreational values.

I was moderator of a panel on the North Cascades in April before 250 doctors and their wives, Spokane County Medical Society. Mr. Gale, Supervisor of Olympic National Park, Jud Longmoor of Okanogan National Forest, Mr. Zahn, Washington State Highway Commission, and the State Game Department presented complimentary views on the area. Mr. Joseph Collins showed his superb slides of the area; comparing the North Cascades with other Western Parks. General consensus was favorable to preservation of the area; by any means and probably best by a National Park.

In May I presented the case for a Park and against the Kennecott open pit mine proposal to the Legislative Action Committee of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. John Neff, attorney, spoke for the Mining Bureau, and Mr. Kirkgard spoke for the lumber industry in the debate of the issues.

Result: 3 to 2 vote of the Committee against restraining Kennecott, but 4 to 1 in favor of recommending the North Cascades National Park! The executive committee of the Spokane Chamber chose not to follow its Committee recommendation.

I reiterate my one suggestion that for recreation value and for easy identification of the new Park, include Mt. Baker and the Mt. Baker Lodge area in the park.

People unfamiliar with the area must have suggested the Price Lake viewpoint as a substitute for the potential of Austin Pass and environs for visitor receiving.

In closing, I would refer you to page 274 of the February 1966 hearing; a very revealing set of statistics by Bob Hartley, Chelan Chamber of Commerce for Chelan Valley.

(*a*) Holden Mine $200,000 per year when operating.
(*b*) Timber Harvest 1,500,000 per year.
(*c*) Recreation and tourists less than 5,000,000 per year.

This last is without a new National Park. Spokane would be the gateway for about 45 states to this park and I see local economic benefits for us.

WILLIAM C. FIX.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a member of the Mountaineers, and as a great admirer of the beauty of the outdoor Pacific Northwest, I am in favor of S. 1321, together with the proposed amendments. It is vital that the North Cascades be preserved; not only for us but for all future generations. People need to get away from their work a day world to enjoy, to have fun in, to relax, to learn to love and preserve natural beauty. Being out of doors in beautiful surroundings is the best tonic in the world; it revitalizes persons so that they are better able to cope with their everyday tasks. Both from an aesthetic point of view, and the health angle, it is imperative that we preserve the loveliest portions of the North Cascades in a National Park!

FLORENCE C. BENSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to express my support for S. 1321, establishing a North Cascades National Park.

As a member of the Mountaineers, I am especially concerned about preserving the natural rugged beauty of our state.

However, it seems to me that now would be a good time to extend the park area to include the Mt. Baker area, the Cascade River Valley, and also the large Glacier Peak area (including the Miner's Ridge area).

I should like this letter to be made a part of the hearing record.

JAMES E. KENNELL.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 15, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to express my views on the North Cascade National Park controversy.

Recently I have seen large advertisements in the newspaper by various groups condemning the concept of a National Park in the North Cascades. I feel these views are not valid for a number of reasons. One point they stress is that the park as currently proposed would be of benefit only to the technical mountaineer. I heartily disagree with this. Myself and many of my friends are not technical mountaineers, however we utilize this area a great deal. In these days of increased traffic and jet airplane noise (the benefits of which we all enjoy) it is very pleasant to be able to walk a few miles into the mountain back country with all of its tranquility for a weekend's relaxation. There is a very rapidly increasing number of people who do this type of thing and the existing areas for it are becoming more crowded all the time.

I fully respect the economic interest of the logging and mining companies and those of the hunters also. However, with the rapid growth of this area and the nation as a whole, the need is very great to preserve certain facets of our wilderness areas for the future; there is no replacing them.

Since I am not in the position to place large ads in the newspaper exaggerating claims about the "limited" usage of the area, I would simply like to speak for the average guy who likes to enjoy a little peace and quiet in the wilderness without people shooting guns, driving motorcycles or building roads all over.

I want my kids and their kids to be able to enjoy some areas that are not paved with concrete in the years to come.

If there is any way for this statement to become part of the permanent record in this case, please incorporate it.

Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD H. ROULLARD.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 14, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As I was not able to appear in person at the hearings concerning the proposed North Cascades National Park held in Seattle May 25, I would like to express my views now and have this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

S. 1321 as introduced in Congress establishes a North Cascades National Park in two units as well as providing for other commendable features. I approve of it as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. This legislation does not protect all the areas that should be protected. These areas are north of Stevens Pall, including the Glacier Peak Wilderness area, the Mt. Baker area and others I believe that its scenic and wilderness values far outweigh the logging and mining values that may be found in that area. The idea of an open pit mine one mile from beautiful Glacier Peak is especially repugnant to me. I have heard the argument that our country's need for copper is critical at this time and that this mine would supply some of that need. It possibly would supply some of this need, but in comparison to the total requirements of our country for copper it is an infinitesimal amount.

In my readings concerning the proposed mine, I have learned that it will only provide one half of one percent of the total copper needs of our country. Such a small amount can either assure our country's safety nor endanger it if this small amount of copper is not made available to it. An open pit mine there may make a few people a few million dollars richer, but at the same time it will make millions of Americans poorer because of the loss of even a small part of the scenic grandeur of the North Cascades. For two thousand years or more

the ugly scar of the open pit mine will stand in silent, mute protestation of the selfishness and rapaciousness of modern man who unfeelingly has destroyed some of the Creator's most beautiful handiwork. It is, indeed, an area about which, as someone so aptly put it, during the hearings here, God has said to people, "Hands off!" This area's value lies in its untouched beauty, in the vast silences of its mountains, its swift flowing, clear streams, its flowers and trees; a place of refuge and repose when the ways of the world push too strongly against the soul. This area must be saved and you, Senator Jackson, by virtue of your office, have become one of God's spokesmen to preserve this land.

Because this is the last nearly untouched wilderness left in our contiguous forty eight states, it is imperative that most of the North Cascades be protected from logging and mining, and excessive commercialization except in areas already so developed. I believe, therefore, that this protection can best be given by the following amendments to S1321.

1. Add more wilderness to the Pasayten Wilderness. The Horseshoe Basin and the Windy Peak area should be included.

2. Create immediate Wilderness Units within the park. No further studies are needed for this.

3. Add the Granite Creek Drainage area to the park. The addition of this area would provide space for automobile visitors and roadside camping along the North Cross state highway.

4. Reduce the size of Ross Lake Recreation Area. This area does not need to be as large as the bill provides and part of it should be put into the Pasayten Wilderness.

5. Add the Cascade River Valley to the park. This will allow space for people to experience roadside recreation taking pictures of the fragile high country wilderness and would also stop logging in this beautiful area.

6. Add the Mt. Baker area to the Park. This area offers an ideal opportunity for interpretation of the geological features of the area. In addition, as this area is already developed, it would serve as a buffer to take the pressure off the wilderness of the rest of the park.

7. The Glacier Peak open pit copper mine threat must be solved. Miner's Ridge must be included in the park or money appropriated to buy the company out.

8. Add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

The entire valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creeks should be added to the wilderness area.

With these amendments S. 1321 will be a piece of legislation that will truly protect the last remnant of America's virgin land, and will be one that grateful Americans for all future times will give thanks that there were legislators with the foresight and strength of purpose to overcome the resistence of powerful interests opposed to this, and to enact this bill into law.

NORA E. STRATE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 19, 1967.*

Sen. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My husband and I will be unable to attend the hearing on S. 1321 regarding the North Cascade area. We would like to be included in the hearing records as favoring the bill. We do not feel it includes enough Park and especially primitive area, but something is better than nothing.

Mr. and Mrs. L. N. ENGHRETSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 14, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like this letter to be included in the records of the Senate hearings on S. 1321, held in Seattle, Washington, May 25, 1967.

I feel that a national park should be established in the North Cascades and that S. 1321 is a commendable start toward establishment of such a park, but I feel that it does not go far enough. I strongly support the North Cascades Conservation Council's proposed eight amendments to the bill.

If we do not now preserve enough of our wilderness area, what we do set aside will be destroyed by its very inadequacy. There is no such thing as a crowded wilderness.

JACKQUELINE MCINTYRE.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *June 13, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am strongly in favor of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park that includes the Granite Creek area. I would appreciate it very much if this letter were included in your hearing record on bill S. 1321.

ROBERT W. WRIGHT.

ARLINGTON, WASH.
June 5, 1967.

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We wish to express our support of the North Cascades Bill 1321. Wilderness sites which are set aside have a purpose. They are not only necessary to keep a balance for wildlife and water, but recreation for someone that wants to rest a little from this everyday grind.

We rest with our eyes as well as our body. The open pit copper mine is a real threat and the bill should be amended for inclusion of the Miner's Ridge area in the Park. There are some things that money can't buy, and Image Lake is one.

My husband and I have hiked these wooded trails for quite a few years; we are now in our late fifties. As long as we can, we shall walk these trails to keep our health and enjoy what there is that is still free, the trails, the rivers, and mountains with their lakes.

Please keep this wilderness for use and our children. What is set aside is still there, that which is used is gone, and what is mined is never replaced.

We are in favor of the eight needed amendments.

Mr. and Mrs. HOHN E. LINQUIST.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to request your support of the North Cascades Conservation Council's stand on S. 1321.

It seems strange to me that people cannot see the obvious advantages in preserving natural beauty without defacing it by removing timber, mining, and etc. Logging and mining leave a more lasting mark by defacing natural beauty than they do by adding to the monetary gains of the individual or company. As the population continues to increase in the years to come, I believe that an increasing number of people are going to be increasingly sorry that more land was not set aside in parks to be preserved as wilderness in its natural state.

I have spent some time in the Swiss Alps and am convinced that the North Cascades are every bit as beautiful and as rugged as the Alps. What a shame to let ugly cutover areas detract from this beauty!

Please make this a part of the written record of the hearings on S. 1321. And support the North Cascade Council's stand on S. 1321.

Miss GAIL WISEMAN.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: In writing to you, Senator Jackson, I ask that this letter be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

It is with deep and sincere feeling for this natural thing of beauty, that I would urge you and your committee to move steadfastly toward the establish-

ment of a "North Cascade National Park" in order that the wilderness area contained therein be preserved for the present and future physical, mental, and spiritual benefits of mankind.

Mrs. E. F. PENRY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is just a brief note to express my personal support for the creation of a North Cascades National Park.

The preservation of the superb forest and mountain scenery in our North Cascades will be a blessing for our people now and for generations to come.

Rev. JOSEPH FULTON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: If a wish could be realized it would be now to have the gift of words on paper, words that would tell you how much the wilderness has meant to me from my childhood days. Not being physically able to be a mountaineer, I read others experience and dreamed dreams of my own. I can go on rivers in the Kayak Club; enough to breath the feel of the wild and the beauty. There you feel near the Creator. Let us have this wilderness to our children, and our children's children. One of the greatest thrills of my life was the stand of Douglas Fir in a tiny basin at Lake Cushman. It was breathtaking, and I felt like a tiny ant crawling around through those enormous trees which surrounded a tiny lake. I have never seen a stand of Douglas Fir such as that in my lifetime. It is now gone; cut to make a dam for power for Tacoma. I believe surely we can count on you to support the North Cascades Conservation Council's stand on S. 1321.

LAVONDA SIDES.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My wife and I urge you to support the creation of a North Cascades National Park, for all the reasons that any park is established. We wish this letter to be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

CONNER REED.

EDMONDS, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is to let you know that I am in favor of S. 1321 establishing a North Cascades National Park. However, I do not think it takes in enough of the area. I would like to see Mt. Baker included. In general I favor the position of the Mountaineers, and heartily support the eight amendments which they have proposed to the bill.

I am absolutely opposed to the Kennecott Copper mine in the wilderness area. Also, I would like to see something done to keep the status quo until the Park is established. There is a great rush to get logging started in every possible area which might be preserved otherwise. Once logging or any commercial enterprise is started in an area, it forever becomes unsuitable for Park or wilderness. In all my years of hiking and enjoying our great outdoors, I have not seen even one small area revert to its previous natural state.

Please include this letter and my statements as a part of the hearing held in Seattle on May 25th, 1967.

W.D. MCKENZIE.

EDMONDS, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am much interested in seeing the establishment of the North Cascades National Park. This area of natural beauty and splendor should be preserved for our future generations.

I am in favor of the bill S. 1321 and the eight amendments proposed by the Mountaineers.

I am opposed to the Kennecott Copper mine and also to logging in a Wilderness area. This area cannot stay beautiful if industry is permitted.

DOROTHY MCKENZIE.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.,
May 23, 1967.

Senator HENRY H. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to go on record in support of S. 1321, for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, a Ross Lake Recreational Area, a Pasayten Wilderness area and enlarging of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. I would further urge the addition of the eight amendments as listed in the *Mountaineer Bulletin*, page 7, 1967.

Four of these are especially important. Item three, calling for establishment of wilderness units within the Park, is an absolute must. The Picket Range, the Redoubt-Chilliwack area, the Triumph-Despair are and the El Dorado-Inspiration Glacier-Boston Glacier area should all be given wilderness classification.

Amendment five calling for the addition of the Mount Baker area to the park is essential for providing mass visitor access without spoiling the wilderness "core" of the park. In addition, Mount Baker would be in itself the single most imposing feature in the park and a prime attraction of itself.

Amendment six concerning the Cascade River Valley is of vital importance. The Cascade River Valley extends into the center of an area and certainly provides a major gateway. Omission of this area and exposure of it to logging would be a major blunder indeed.

Finally item seven, the Kennecott open pit mine, as I have stated in earlier letters, is an outrage of the first magnitude and must be stopped at all costs.

DAVID A. LASTER.

BREMERTON, WASH.,
May 23, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: You and Senator Warren G. Magnuson are to be commended for introducing S. 1321, concerning the North Cascades. This legislation is urgently needed to protect the remaining unspoiled areas of our North Cascades wilderness area from further encroachment of logging and mining.

In general, I urge you to include the recommendations of the North Cascades Conservation Council for the amendments to your bill. Action must be taken to stop the proposed open pit copper mine by Kennecott Copper Corporation on Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. This beautiful area must be saved. I have camped and hiked through the Miner's Ridge area during the past three summers, and speak from first hand knowledge of the area's beauty.

In addition, proper facilities for automobile visitors and roadside camping need to be provided on the yet to be completed cross mountain highway in keeping with National Park protection.

You are requested to include my letter in the record of the hearing on S. 1321.

FREDERICK H. SALMELA.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to state my whole hearted support for the creation of a North Cascades National Park. It must be acted upon immediately in order to avoid scarring of this beautiful country by mining and logging.

I also feel that:

1. The development of ski areas within the park should be developed.
2. Closely supervised hunting should be allowed to reduce animal populations when necessary. I think it is wasteful and ridiculous to allow mass slaughters of animals such as occured at Yellowstone.
3. I also support the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

This statement is to be included in the record of this hearing concerning the proposed North Cascade National Park.

MARGARET D. RANEY.

LONGVIEW, WASH., *May 30, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I request that the following statement be included in the record of the hearings on the North Cascades. This is my own personal statement, not made as a group representative.

I would like to go on record recommending:

1. The Glacer Peak open pit copper mine must be somehow excluded from operation. Pollution as well as disastrous damage to a beautiful scenic area would result from this mine.
2. Horseshoe Basin should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness. Why remove something heretofore protected?
3. Granite Creek drainage must be added to the Park. It is needed as a recreation area because of proximity to the new North Cross State Highway.
4. All presently roadless areas within the proposed Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation system.
5. Mt. Baker area and Cascade River Valley should be included in the Park as study teams report recommend.

HELEN M. LEONARD.

SEDRO WOOLLEY, WASH.,
June 5, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to go on record as strongly urging the creation of a National Park in the North Cascades. As a hiker and wilderness lover, I have been increasingly destraught with the obvious desecration of the wilderness that has been occurring under the multiple use concept. I strongly suspect that many of the groups opposing the parks are hunters who, granted even limited but definite hunting privileges in a new national park, would favor creation of a national park. It seems obvious that the proponents of a park, like myself, have only one goal: the permanent protection of our natural scenic and recreational resources for all future generations to enjoy, forever. The opponents, although united in opposition, clearly align themselves behind several narrow, specific motives, differing from each other widely except that all involve disruption of nature in some manner or another.

RICHARD FREDERICKS, M.D.

EDMONDS, WASH.,
June 2, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Regarding S. 1321 and H.B. 8970, concerning the North Cascades Park. Every day, week and month that Congress delays action on this legislation allows one more acre and one more square mile of potential heritage park area to be desecrated.

I have personally hiked and camped in the Buck Creek, Mt. Baker and Glacier Peak areas. From this experience and my fourth years residence in this state, I know that the legislation is inadequate but at least a start.

The cries of the lumber interests are false. Let them have their way and we will have nothing left in our parks and eventually nothing in our lumbering towns.

Let this legislation serve two purposes:

1. Provide a minimum of park, recreational and wilderness area for the future.
2. Provide an incentive for the lumber interests to really start a conservation and reforesting program for their lands.

Let us do this now, while we, the people and the lumber interests, both have something to work with and for. If not, then we will all end up losers.

I am in favor of the eight amendments as recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

JOHN LORETTE.

PUYALLUP, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am quite surprised and discouraged to have found out that you are pulling for a National Park in the North Cascades area or any other area in the state of Washington. I have talked to a lot of people, and have had a lot of petitions filled out against this. You probably are not a hunter or a hiker or a recreational outdoorsman or you would not sponsor a deal of this kind. Please put this on the record that I and hundreds of others protest this action to the utmost. You have been a very good Senator. You have taken up several things for me and you are a good Democrat. But, Mr. Jackson, you are going to cost yourself a lot of votes in the coming election which would make me very dejected.

We have two national parks in Washington now, and do not need another. They are very nice, but I believe we hunters and fishermen and trail hikers and picknickers, and many other recreational people, should have some freedom, which a national park takes from us.

I sure hope you change your mind on this.

GILBERT BANKS.

SNOHOMISH, WASH.,
June 12, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: In a few days you will be deciding whether the Cascade National Park and related wilderness areas will be established, S. 1321. I wish to go on record in favor of preserving all wilderness possible, intact.

While I recognize that many persons in the Pacific Northwest are presently dependent on the logging industry for their livelihood, these persons could transfer at any time to available jobs in the area in construction and aero-space industries. If logging and open pit mining continue unrestricted at their present pace and according to present wishes and plans of the logging and mining industries, there will soon be no virgin timber left. Who, among my second grade pupils, will ever have the privilege of taking their children to see trees?

Besides the beauty and recreational values of preserved wilderness, untouched forests may be essential to our economy. Many countries, such as Spain and Italy, which have permitted the removal of forests, are now faced with serious food production problems due to erosion of soil. I have noticed within the last year that even now, logging is being carried in our Eastern Washington; in areas which have such thin topsoil and slight rainfall, that reforestation is doubtful, but erosion likely. In these areas the watershed, or shade for slow melting of snow is of crucial importance to all of the irrigated areas of the lower valleys.

I was born in Washington, and have watched with mounting anger the unnecessary exploitation of our state's natural resources. Last year, for the first time in my life, the upper small reaches of the Skykomish River were muddy with silt instead of clear and clean. This must be due to logging in high mountain areas

never before logged. This soil washed away, can never be replaced. This not only prevents re-growth of vegetation, but also interferes seriously with salmon spawning.

As a teacher, I am required to teach conservation and patriotism to my pupils, besides the usual reading, writing and arithmetic. The teaching of conservation becomes a farce unless Congress will provide the laws necessary to enforce real conservation.

In closing, I would like to quote from page 94 of the booklet, "Quest for Quality", published by the Dept. of the Interior, 1965. It states:

In the words of President Johnson, "A few years ago we were greatly concerned about the Ugly American. Today we must act to prevent an Ugly America.

For once the battle is lost, once our national splendor is destroyed, it can never be recaptured. And once man can no longer walk with beauty or wonder at nature, his spirit will wither and his sustenance be wasted.

The challenge is a worthy one. We cannot afford to give it less than our best effort. Sustained vigilance is the price of quality as well as freedom."

I trust that you and your committee will make an effort to protect our wilderness areas intact, and to prevent any more of our state from becoming a wasteland, with silt-filled streams.

Mrs. BERNICE GREENE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing in support of S. 1321 plus the following amendments:

1. Add the Granite Creek drainage to the park.
2. Create immediate wilderness units within the park.
3. Add more wilderness to the Pasayten wilderness.
4. Cut down the size of the Ross Lake Recreation Area.
5. Add the Mt. Baker area to the park.
6. Add the Cascade River Valley to the park.
7. The Glacier Peak open pit copper mine threat must be solved.
8. Add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

I request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

WILLIAM N. POPE, M.D.

MOUNT VERNON, WASH.,
May 9, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter is written in support of the North Cascades bill (S. 1321) as qualified by the suggestions and changes presented by Dr. Goldsworthy of the North Cascades Conservation Council. Every positive measure we can take now to preserve wilderness values will pay untold dividends in future years. As more and more people, young and old, discover the health and life giving joys of wilderness trips, we who have kept the mountains unspoiled will be glad. Wilderness preservation is more important to our well being as a nation than timber production or copper mining, and more people are realizing this every day.

Therefore, I urge that you—

1. Provide park protection for the Whitechuck, Suiattle, and Cascade River drainage areas, where the stands of virgin timber will be logged off unless this is done. May I remind you that proposed logging here was what started the whole question of a park?
2. Confine tramways to recreation areas.
3. Include the Granite Creek Drainage in the park.
4. Widen the Ross Lake boundaries.
5. Above all, discourage by every legal and moral means, the development of Kennecott's open pit mine near Image Lake!

MARY C. ANDERSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a Mountaineer of long standing, I wish to go on record as favoring full protection for the largest possible part of the North Cascades National Park. However, S. 1321 must be amended: (1) Add more wilderness to the Pasayten wilderness, (2) Add Granite Creek Drainage to the Park, (3) Develop immediately wilderness units within the park, (4) Cut down the size of the Ross Lake Recreation area, (5) By all means add the Mt. Baker area, also Mt. Shuksan, (6) Add the Cascade River Valley for it is one of the scenic low-elevation areas, (7) Include the Miner's Ridge area in the park, (8) Add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak wilderness.

GRACE E. HOWARD.

MERCER ISLAND, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are unable to attend the May hearings held in Washington State on the North Cascades National Park problem. However, we wish to express support for the creation of this Park. Please include this statement in the record. We support your bill, S. 1321, but would like to see several amendments to correct some important omissions.

For eighteen years we have visited the areas around Glacier Peak for hiking vacations, and we visit the Mt. Baker area regularly. From experience we see several places which need park protection, and some that should be included in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

We have been on Miner's Ridge, and strongly oppose the opening of a mine there by Kennecott or anyone else. Some method must be found of protecting that area, even if it means extending the Park far south to include it. This, or purchase from Kennecott, should be included in S. 1321.

The Park also should be extended west to include Mt. Baker and its approaches where logging already is destroying much of the recreational potential. The Upper Nooksack Valley, and the road to Austin Pass should be definitely in the Park.

The proposed recreational area along Ross Lake is much too large, and appears to have been drawn with timber access in mind. The Park boundary should close to the lake to provide maximum protection to the values which we are attempting to preserve. Boat access should be continued and expanded if necessary, but there should be no allowance for a highway and commercial development up the east side of Ross Lake along the proposed Wilderness Area.

The deep indentations obviously cutting into the Park and Wilderness areas to allow logging of the scenic approach valleys are intolerable. The east boundary of the Park should extend at least as far as Washington Pass and should include the Granite Creek Drainage. On the west side either the park or the Glacier Peak Wilderness area should include the Cascade River drainage. This deep cut, if logged, will be a serious scar for both the Park and Wilderness area. Logging already has damaged much of this corridor.

Finally, the indentations on the west side of Glacier Peak where the Forest Service is now allowing logging of the Suiattle and Whitechuch Valleys should be removed. These approach valleys should be part of the Wilderness area. Last year we vacationed in this region. The pressure to log right to the present Wilderness area boundaries is obvious. New roads, and new flat trails which can easily be motorized are fast being constructed. Without Wilderness area protection these valleys will be worthless for recreational use by people unable to utilize the high mountain country now within the boundaries.

There are other amendments endorsed by the North Cascades Conservation Council and other groups regarding places in the North Cascades where we have not been, and cannot judge from personal experience. We believe their recommendations are valid, however, and would like to see them included in S. 1321. We think the bill is a good one, considering all the conflicting interests involved, but as now written it does not go far enough to protect the best areas.

LOIS G. IRVIN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The urgency of speaking out now in support of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park has finally taken precedence over personal matters that constantly demand our attention. Please make our letter a part of the record on the hearings on S. 1321. We believe that the long term advantages of establishment now of a North Cascades National Park far outweight the temporary tains that may accrue to a very limited number of individuals or groups of individuals. Some long term advantages that recognize are:

1. The enjoyment of beauty is not a transitory thing limited to any group of people. Save this area from the ugly scars of selfishness and shortsightedness that greet all who look at mined areas and logged over areas.
2. Creation of this park would take the pressure off other National parks, thereby permitting greater enjoyment by visitors in all national parks.
3. This park could be a permanent attraction (to our State) of individuals who, in general, are attributes to our economy and social growth.
4. Creation of this park now would encourage those who might depend on temporary employment in mines, timber, etc. to seek employment elsewhere in our state at a time when jobs are plentiful and labor so urgently needed. This could be an easy transition at this time compared with a time of "slack employment".
5. Better health habits of the total population for now and the future are encouraged by unsuring that all who seek solitude and no civilization can find it preserved.

We are employed in the Seattle area, registered voters, and citizens who urge you to support the establishment of a North Cascades National Park for the benefit of all.

Mr. and Mrs. ALEX FERKOVICH, Jr.

JUNE 2, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like it to be known that I am in support of S. 1321 which provides for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, Recreation area, and Pasayten Wilderness. I support the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. I am also in opposition to Kennecott's plans for an open pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge; at least for the present time. I request that my letter be included in the hearing records, and if possible I would appreciate a copy of the same.

LINDA LAWSETH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Yes, the tote-goat riders should have a place to ride, but it doesn't have to be in the park caliber areas. There are better locations.

Yes, the lumber industry needs trees, but why can't they grow their own, just the same as any farmer grows his crops?

If we still have a government for the people and by the people then why can't you lawmakers make parks where they should be to serve the generations yet to come instead of serving only a few profiteers now. Morally, the park caliber areas belong to all the people not just to the miners and loggers.

S. 1321 includes only part of the park caliber area that must be protected. Please amend and add the necessary areas as requested by the North Cascades Conservation Council. This group, seemingly, should be listened to, because they are informed and are obviously crusaders and not fast-buck artists.

And in the name of God keep the damn Kennecott Copper Company out!

JOHNELLIS JONES.

JUNE 1, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Concerning the Park Recreation area and wilderness area controversy in the North Cascades, I would like to see the following:

1. The addition of Mt. Baker–Mt. Shuksan area to the park,
2. The addition of the Cascade river, both North and middle forks, to the park,
3. The prevention of the copper mine on Miner's Ridge as this would destroy the wilderness character of much of the present wilderness area,
4. Addition of Sulfur, Downey Creeks to the Glacier Peak wilderness area.

All winter long I plan my precious two week excursions into these areas I love so well. I hope to be able to introduce by children to them at a later date, with them still as beautiful and unique as they are presently.

MIKE KENNEDY.

RICHLAND, WASH., *June 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Senators Jackson and Magnuson, together with Congressman Meeds, of the State of Washington, are to be thanked by individuals living in their state and, indeed, those living anywhere within the United States. The greatest majority of these people have no financial interest in despoiling the lands of the North Cascades. Their interest is in the preservation of this small part of the original North American wilderness for the use of future generations as well as our own.

President Johnson, Secretaries Udall and Freeman, and our elected representatives named above have grown tired of the game which has been played in political circles for much too long a time. The moment of history has now arrived to let the "people's choice" be made. Their choice is abundantly clear from "letters to the editor", editorials, in newspapers across the United States, and by individuals testifying in public hearings. Their choice is to save the North Cascades.

First of all, please assure that S. 1321 and H.B. 8970 are at last made law. This will bring an end to the largest part of this grave game.

Secondly, consider the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. There are, logically, few people who have had the time or resource material to study the questions. My recommendation is to incorporate the areas the NCCC proposes now and to allow the release of these areas to logging or multiple use later if arguments strong enough to do so are put forth. Destructive use of these primitive areas is, obviously, irreversible.

The most urgent of the above, from my point of view, is the inclusion of the Granite Creek, Buck Creek, Downey Creek, Sulphur Creek, and Cascade River Drainage basins to the park, or Glacier Peak Wilderness area, as appropriate.

The most obviously logical amendment, from my point of view, is the addition of the Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan area to the National Park.

Let future generations argue about which areas, or how many square miles of prime forest land, should be released for multiple use. They will know better than we today the value of the wilderness we have left for them. For if there is little left today, there is to be much less tomorrow.

Substitute materials have been, and will continue to be found, for the improvement of our expanding technological society. Wilderness must be saved for substitutes can never be created by man.

Economics should govern the disposition of all natural resources—except for those which there is no substitute. Let economics govern whether trees from tree farms or from a remote valley or primeval forest shall be cut. But let us not allow economics to decide whether it shall be wilderness or no wilderness. Let us now decide the fate of the North Cascades by asking whether more dollars will be added to the economy today by logging or tourism today.

History always praises acts of conservation. It is true because those who follow prefer to have a choice.

ROBERT E. HEINEMAN.

RICHLAND, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

DEAR SIR: Please add my name to the record as being very much in favor of the North Cascades National Park. I would like to see the following amendments made however:

(1) Horseshoe Basin should be put back into the Pasay Wilderness.
(2) The Granite Creek drainage must be added to the Park.
(3) Statutory wilderness in the Park.
(4) Ross Lake National Recreation Area is too big. Lightning Creek should be placed in a wilderness.
(5) The Mt. Baker region should be added to the Park.
(6) The Cascade River valley must be added to the Park.
(7) The Glacier Peak open pit copper mine threat must be solved.
(8) More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. The following should be added: Buck Creek, Downey Creek, Sulpher Creek, and their drainages each in its entirety.

Thank you for your fine support—Please keep it up. Keep it vigorous. We need, our nation needs, the Cascades National Park.

MRS. POLLY B. CADD.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing you about the bill S. 1321, which would establish the North Cascades National Park. I am unequivocally in favor of the Park. The only thing that is wrong with it is that it does not go far enough in protecting this unequaled scenery.

Please try to add the Cascade River Valley, the Mt. Baker-Mt. Shuksun area and the Grabite Creek drainage to the park proposal. If you have ever sat on Mt. Skuksun and watched dawn painting Mt. Baker you would know this especially needs protection.

Lastly, Stop Kennecott Copper. The Miner's Ridge area must be included in the park. If necessary, buy the company's holdings there. (Try taking a little of that foreign aid to countries that don't like us anyway).

I am requesting that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

Mr. and Mrs. DENNIS CHRISTENSEN.

SEATTLE, WASH.
May 20, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The North Cascades Wilderness area extending from Stevens Pass to the southern border of Canada, is one of the few areas left in the United States with National Park potential.

As such, it should be preserved and enshrined through legal enactment, against the greed of the moment which becomes the despair of the centuries.

I am supporting the proposals of the Mountaineers and other conservation groups in this area as amendments to S. 1321.

Yours Sincerely,

ROBERT O. RODBURG.

SEATTLE, WASH.
June 10, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I respectfully request that my letter be made a part of the record in support of Senate Bill #1321 to establish a North Cascades National Park.

It is hoped that a larger area, particularly the Glacier Peak area, could be incorporated into the park boundary before the bill reaches disposition. This beautiful country which has come to us as a heritage for all to enjoy should be passed on to the future generations, and it must not be desecrated by the mining and logging interests.

The arguments relating to the economic benefits to adjacent communities have been shouted back and forth for years. One has only to visit the abandoned mining and logging towns to see the great scars of slashings and tailings on the landscape to realize that those benefits are short-lived to a community. And

the loggers and miners, having left their festering sores on the land, move on to other virgin territories to maim and destroy.

But we cannot measure this magnificent country by dollars and cents. The fact that it is *there*—that it is unique—that it cannot be duplicated ever again if destroyed—is reason enough to preserve it. And preserve it we must.

We are beginning to realize that the American people are vagabonds at heart and that they are being drawn to the grandeur of our mountains and rain forests in ever increasing numbers. Yes, the international travelers are coming to see, too.

Your support of this bill to keep this magnificent land under the protection of the National Park System is gratifying to your many constituents in the State of Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

HELEN F. GRIGGS.

MARYVILLE, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: As a trail machine rider, I wish to enter this letter of protest to S. 1321 because it prohibits this modern mode of trail travel. The Forest Service has proven that it can manage this area much better than the Archaic Park Service.

Under multiple-use management by the Forest Service these areas would serve many millions more visitations than S. 1321.

Please make this a part of the hearing record.

Yours truly,

M. GROVENOR.

SNOHOMISH, WASH.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I wish to enter this letter of protest to S. 1321 as it discriminates against the many thousands of trail machine owners and riders.

The Forest Service can do a better job under multiple-use and have taken good care of this land for over 60 years.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

SANDIA J. MILLISS.

EVERETT, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I wish to enter this letter of protest to S. 1321 as it discriminates against the Trail Machine and would lock up additional vast areas for the use of a very few.

The Forest Service has managed this area for sixty years and has done a fine job so let them continue to do so.

Under the multiple-use concept, these areas would provide recreation for many millions more people than the Archaic regulation of the National Park Service would allow.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record.

Yours truly,

ROBERT D. JORGANSEN.

EVERETT, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I wish to enter this letter of protest to S. 1321 as it eliminates trail machine riding and hunting in the area chosen for the park.

As an experienced trail machine rider I know what it feels like to get away from the city and take the load off your feet by taking a ride on a trail machine and going up an old logging road or a trail of some sort. Why do you want to set all of this country aside for a National Park when out of all the trail rid-

ing I have done in the past years I have never seen a single hiker, but I have seen many trail machine riders out riding on the trails.

In the state of Washington there are over fifty-thousand trail riders. Every year trail riders have work parties that go out and clear trails and make them fit to ride on. Last year trail riders cleared hundreds of miles of trails. This goes to show you that trail riders don't go around wrecking trails, especially just after they did all that hard work to clear the trails.

Will you please make this letter part of the hearing records.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

JOE OAS.

EVERETT, WASH.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to enter this letter of protest to S. 1321. I am one of the many thousands enjoying the high country with the aid of the Trail Machine. These machines have fast become the most popular method of trail travel for the majority of recreational visitors. Yet, this bill would prohibit this modern mode of trail travel and set aside a million acres for a few and few acres for the millions.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record.

Yours truly,

ROBERT W. KLELT.

EVERETT, WASH.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DEAR SENATOR: I am one of the many thousands of trail machine riders enjoying the remote back country. These machines have given many thousands the chance to visit areas that would otherwise be denied them due to the remoteness.

This boon to the working man has enabled him to stretch a two day weekend into the equivalent of four or more days if he had to walk the same distance and still relax and enjoy it.

S. 1321 would deny us this privilege so please make this letter of protest against S. 1321 a part of the hearing record.

Yours truly,

CHARLES ROLAND.

EVERETT, WASH.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: As a trail machine rider, I wish to enter this letter of protest to S. 1321 as it prohibits this modern method of trail travel.

The Forest Service has managed this area for sixty years and should continue to do so—under the multiple-use concept and give everyone equal opportunity to visit this beautiful country.

The Archaic policies of the National Park Service removes it from the recreation business and Multiple-use under the Forest Service will serve many more—millions more.

Please make this letter part of the hearing record.

Yours truly,

STAN BAILEY.

EVERETT, WASH.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I wish to enter this letter of protest to S. 1321 as it discriminates against the many thousands of trail machine owners and riders.

All of the areas in S. 1321 should be under multiple-use and everyone free to choose their own method of travel.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record.

Yours truly,

BILLIE L. OAS.

EDMONDS WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I wish to protest passage of S. 1321 as it discriminates against the many thousands of trail machine owners and riders. This modern mode of trail travel has fast become the predominant user of our forest lands and should not be restricted.

All of the areas in S. 1321 should be under multiple-use and everyone free to choose their own method of travel.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

ELMER MICKELSON.

EVERETT, WASH., *May 2, 1967.*

Senator JACKSON,
Chairman, Comittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

SENATOR JACKSON: I am opposed to S. 1321. We have enough of this single use land already. The Forest Service can do a better job under multiple use and have taken good care of this land for over 60 years. Make this a part of the hearing record.

Yours truly,

ALBERT LANSING.

EVERETT, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am opposed to a National Park in the North Cascades as I feel that more people may be served recreationally under the present management. With the proposal of the Forest Service to create many and varied recreational facilities throughout the area and along the new cross State H Highway, many more people of all walks of life will enjoy all forms of recreation. Furthermore these facilities and the management thereof shall cost considerably less than limited facilities by the Park Service and a change of management.

For the above reasons I am firmly convinced that S–1321 should not become law.

Please make my opposition to S–1321 a part of your record on this Bill. Thank You.

Sincerely,

L. S. MORGAN.

EVERETT, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am opposed to any changes of management of any of our federal lands in the North Cascades or in Washington.

Please record this opposition to S–1321 and to H.R. 4865 in your record on these bills. Thank You.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM J. LEONARD.

EVERETT, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am not in favor of any change of management of the lands in our North Cascades. The Forest Service has done very well in managing these lands for all the people. They have recognized the value of the scenic areas and have managed them accordingly. Why all the fuss to lock-up these lands being enjoyed by so many people? Just because a few hiking clubs do not care to share it.

What has the Park Service to offer that has not been proposed by the Forest Service in their management of the area and along the new cross-State highway?

The Park Service claims to be in the recreation business but is in fact in the MUSEUM business. Museums are for preservation not conservation. To preserve something that is of a great useable value is wasteful. To conserve for a useable purpose is wise.

I think we are wise to let the Forest Service manage this area as they have proposed that it will be enjoyed by the millions rather than by thousands.

For the above reasons I am opposed to S–1321, I would ask that you so state in your record on this bill. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

BERT B. IBSEN.

EVERETT, WASH.

Senator JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I know you have been convinced that S–1321 is what the people of your state want. I do not understand how you came about your decision when the Official Crafts Study on the North Cascades pointed out that 208 organizations representing business, sportsmen, power and utilities, schools, civic groups and many others seemingly representing the majority of the people were in favor of the present status and management when only 49 conservation (preservation) groups (many of whom are from outside Wash. State) favor wilderness and park management.

I doubt if you have heard from any majority personally on this issue as they feel that they have made their feelings known through their organizations but I am quite sure proponents of this park and wilderness will hear from their constituents come next election.

Please make my opposition to S–1321 and H.R. 4865 a part of your record. Thank You.

Sincerely,

LARRY CARLSON.

LYNNWOOD, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am opposed to a National Park or added Wilderness in the North Cascades. I think that far more people enjoy this vast area under its present management and status.

With such a small percentage of our Forest users frequenting our present Wilderness areas, I would think that there would be some thoughts of releasing some of these vast areas for the enjoyment of all of our people seeking forest recreation.

Please record my opposition to S–1321 in your record. Thank you.

Truly yours,

JAN J. HARTMANN.

LYNNWOOD, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I do not think a change to National Park status would be a wise change for such a vast area of our North Cascades.

This change would cost the tax payer many millions to create a third National Park and added Wilderness that would in many ways restrict this large area from his own use.

Since the modern version of recreation includes such varied sports as skiing, hunting, trail riding, and many others partially or totally restricted by Park and Wilderness management, I feel that this area will be more wisely used under its present management.

Please include my comment in your record on S–1321. Thank you.

Sincerely,

KENNETH E. PAIGE.

LYNNWOOD, WASH., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator JACKSON,
Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am opposed to any increase in Wilderness, Primitive areas in our North Cascades, as well as opposing the creation of a third National Park.

The North Cascade Study report tells us that 54% of the Study area is now receiving recreational attention. They also state that 21% of the study area is in Wilderness or Primitive area. WELL, what do these ultra-preservationists want? Would you give them all of our forest lands?

Mr. Greely states to Mr. Crafts in a letter of Oct. 27, 1965 that "In 1964, less than *six-tenths of one percent of National Forest recreation visits* were in the present primitive or wilderness areas."

In a report of Recreation Use of the Pacific Northwest Region for 1964, this report states that Wilderness recreation visits were on the decline by —1.7%.

Why should we deprive other recreation users, skiiers for example (increase of +55.1%) for those who rarely use our forests?

Please record my opposition to S–1321 in your record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

MARY ANN PAIGE.

LYNNWOOD, WASH.

Mr. HENRY JACKSON,
Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a hunter and fisherman, I am not in favor of giving up any of our forest lands to be managed by the Park Service.

A very fine hunting area would be sacrificed for this Park and many excellent fishing lakes would loose their management by our State Game Department who have kept these lakes producing many fine fish.

Where hunting and fishing are concerned I think this area would be in better hands under its present management.

Let your record show that I am opposed to S–1321. Thank you.

Truly yours,

ROBERT M. WILLS, Jr.

LYNNWOOD, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am not in favor of transferring any of our North Cascades to a National Park. This change would, under the museum-like management policies of the Park Service, restrict many varied recreational uses now being enjoyed on these lands. Please record my comment on S–1321, opposed, in your record on this Bill. Thank you.

Truly yours,

Mrs. VAL R. DURHAM.

LYNNWOOD, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am strongly opposed to the creation of a third National Park in Washington. I think more people enjoy these lands under the more flexible recreational program of the Forest Service.

More elaborate ski facilities are allowed in the National Forest as well the use of modern trail travel equipment on Forest Trails that are excluded in Park or Wilderness management.

This change would be far too costly to accommodate fewer people, it seems to me. Please make my opposition to S–1321 a part of your record on this Bill. Thank you.

Yours truly,

Mrs. AGNES E. ADAMS.

LYNNWOOD, WASH.

Senator H. M. JACKSON,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I want to make my opposition to S–1321 known to you as I am not in favor of denying recreational opportunity to millions to satisfy a few thousand. I think that more people will enjoy this area as it is now being managed. Please make my opposition to this Bill a part of your record. Thank you.

Yours truly,

LINDA M. MOONEY.

LYNNWOOD, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am strongly opposed to any changes of management of any of our North Cascades. The Forest Service is doing a fine job.

Please record my opposition to S–1321 in your record on this Bill. Thank you.

Yours truly,

BRUCE M. MEYER.

EVERETT, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am not in favor of a National Park within our North Cascades nor am I in favor of increasing the size of any of our Wilderness areas.

The varied recreational uses available under the present management will definitely serve more people in more varied recreational pursuit.

The Park Management Policies seem to cater to the viewer and the hiker, I am sure we have many other recreationalists who qualify for some consideration where the management of our federal lands are concerned.

Please make my opposition to S–1321 a part of your record.

Sincerely,

DON ARNETT.

EVERETT, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Please let your record on S–1321 show that I am opposed to this Bill. I feel that the recreational and natural resource value of these lands will serve more people now and in the future under the present management.

With Wilderness use showing little use it seems it would be more practical to dedicate part of the Glacier Peak Wilderness to a status more flexible that it may be enjoyed by more of our people.

Please make my opposition to S–1321 a part of your record. Thank you.

Truly yours,

Mrs. DOROTHEA PARKER.

EDMONDS, WASH.

Mr. JACKSON,
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am not in accord with your Bill on changing lands to Park Service management in the North Cascades of Washington. I hope you will record my opposition to S–1321 and to H.R. 4865 in your records. Thank you.

Sincerely,

JAMES D. BUTCHBER.

EVERETT, WASH.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I do not think depriving thousands of hunters and fishermen of the joy of using the North Cascades would serve any useful purpose by creating a National Park in Northern Washington. I believe many more thousands will continue to use and enjoy this area under the present management policies of the Forest Service. I would therefore be opposed to S–1321.

Will you please make my comment a part of your record on this Bill.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. KATSEL.

FREELAND, WASH.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I do not think it necessary to change management to the Park Service when the Forest Service is doing such a fine job in administering the North Cascades of Washington. This would seem to be quite a costly change with few, if any, advantages for the average recreation user of our forest lands.

Please record my dislike for this change in your record of S–1321. Thank you.

Yours truly,

RICHARD D. MUZZY.

EVERETT, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Commitee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I do not favor the changes of management as proposed in S–1321 for the North Cascades. I believe that more people may enjoy the use of this area under its present management.

Please make my opposition to his Bill a part of your record.

I would also like to express my opposition to H.R. 4865 if it should reach your committee.

Sincerely,

BASIL W. CROWLEY.

ALDERWOOD MANOR, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Commitee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I do not feel that the people interested in the recreational use of our North Cascades have been given their full share of consideration where the present and future needs for many varied recreational uses are concerned.

The use of his vast and beautiful area for hunting and motorized trail riding has been completely ignored and many other forms of recreation have had litle consideration such as skiing, fishing, gathering forest products, rock-hounding, camping and others.

I do not believe this bill to be in the best interest of our people so I would ask that your record show my opposition to S–1321. Thank you.

Sincerely,

CLAUDE GILMORE.

LYNNWOOD, WASH.

Mr. HENRY JACKSON,
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Since the creation of a North Cascades Park would eliminate the High Cascade Hunting area and would also subject many good fishing lakes to inadequate stocking facilities of the Park service. I would not like to see the Park come in this area. A smaller park could have some merit but setting

aside such a vast area now being used by thousands, if not millions, of forest recreation seekers would not seem to be wise.

The proposals for facilities by the Park Service would build few roads or increase facilities beyond those proposed by the Forest Service.

Wih the more flexible management of the present administrators I would favor their continued management and policies.

Please record my opposiion to S–1321 within your record. Thank you. I would also be opposed to H.R. 4865 if it should reach your committee.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. JURGENS.

SNOHOMISH, WASH.

Senator JACKSON,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: Please make my opposition to S–1321 a part of your record on this Bill. I think that the present management of this area is fine, why change? All of our people have a right to be able to enjoy this vast and beautiful area. It is not necessary to change the status or management of this area to favor the ultra-conservationists. According to the present and projected use figures the ultra-conservationist has about FIFTY times as much area at his disposal as does the average forest user. These people have lead many to believe they are in the majority but I doubt it!

I am in favor of all people using our lands not just a few. Thank you.

Sincerely,

EDWARD F. RENTHO.

EVERETT, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am opposed to changing the management of our Federal Forest Lands from Forest Service management to Park Service. I believe the Forest Service to be better qualified to manage these lands to satisfy the needs of our people where recreation is concerned.

Please record my opposition to S–1321 to H.R. 4865 in your record on these Bills. Thank you.

Yours truly,

ERV M. WALKER.

EVERETT, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am opposed to any further Wilderness or Parks in Washington. I believe that the strong and energetic hiking clubs have deceived many of our people concerned with this matter. They tell you that this is what the people want. The Study Report made by the Crafts Committee tells us that only a few conservation clubs and individuals were in favor of this change and the lock-up vast areas of our lands. Have we considered thoroughly that many, many thousands of people represented by the sports clubs, the P.T.A., the Chambers of Commerce, business firms, Granges, Irrigation and Soil Conservation Districts, Public Utilities, County and other Official, National Rifle Ass'n, Four-wheel-drive Ass'n, Dept. of Fisheries, Game Dept. and many others.

Is it fair to forsake all of these people in favor of a few high and mighty hikers and bird watchers?

Please make my opposition to S–1321 a part of your record.

Sincerely,

WALTER M. SMITH.

EVERETT, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: Do you and your committee realize that these and other lands being sought for Wilderness and Parks and Hiking Trails etc. are

going to be needed far more by the milions of average forest users than by the hundreds of people using these restricted areas. If these influential minority groups continue to influence your and other committees in responsible positions, there will soon be none of our federal lands available for the legitimate recreational use of the masses.

Please record my opposition to S-1321 and H.R. 4865 and to any similar proposed legislation. Thank you.

Truly yours,

FRANK PEGRUM.

EVERETT, WASH.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: Please make my opposition to S-1321 a part of your record on this Bill. I feel that no change in management of lands in this area is necessary.

Sincerely,

ERWIN L. KLEPPER.

MARYSVILLE, WASH.

HENRY M. JACKSON,
Committee Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As I see it, to change management of this vast and beautiful area to the Park Service would not be wise at this time.

The Forest Service with its proposed plans for all phases of recreation is keeping well abreast of the needs in the North Cascades. Their plans for recreational facilities in this area would be impossible under other management.

Please make this comment a part of your record on S-1321. Thank you.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM D. WOODS.

EVERETT, WASH.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am opposed to S. 1321 as it discriminates against the use of trail machines. This modern mode of travel has enabled the working man to enjoy the remote and hard to get to places otherwise reserved for the ones who own planes or can afford to hire pack horses to reach these remote places. The working man with only weekends to enjoy these remote places of beauty, highly protest any more parks in this state. I would like my letter made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Mrs. JAMES N. OAS.

BREMERTON, WASH., *May 22, 1967.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The enclosed petition represents 90 minutes of neighborhood door knocking. If everyone in the block didn't like to chit-chat I'd have gotten more names.

Even though it is not a big list it does, I think, represent a majority opinion. At no door was a signature refused. People do care—it is just that the public has become lethargic on "small" issues and the professional protestor has let the war in Viet-Nam overshadow everything else.

I sincerely hope that Miners Ridge can be protected and that for once a lot of little voices make a big enough noise.

Yours truly,

NANCY M. REED.

Enclosure.

We the undersigned feel that open-pit mining activities are not compatible with the preservation of wilderness areas. We therefore request:

1. that an amendment to protect Miner's Ridge be attached to the North Cascade Park Bill
2. that this petition be included in the testimony of the Seattle hearing on May 25.

(The above petition carried 20 signatures:)

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Approve S. 1321 and H.R. 8970 plus eight amendments as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. Please make this a part of the hearing record.

Mrs. Margaret Bullock; Marie Husby; Eva Snell; Ethel Pierce; Thelma Christensen; Lucinda M. Hartman; Mrs. E. Edwards; Matilda Gilbreath; Mrs Ruth Seddon; Mr. and Mrs. William Semple; Mildred C. Calvin; Juanita Dudley; Maxine Whitesel; Berdie C. Aller; Dorothy McCardle; Emily Anderson Mrs. Joel Bates; Gladys Lenning; Mancel Feucht; Irene Whittlesey; Helen Daly; Mr. and Mrs. Foisie; Mrs. Diane E. Spencer; Mrs. Marie Hill; Annalee Seeley; Katherine Deutsch; Charles and Clare Harris; Florence Miller; Lois Olson; Mr. and Mrs. Paris; Marcella Harling; Muriel Sperry; Mrs. Priscilla Foster; Marilou Smith; Mrs. Edna Moran; Mrs. Ruth Chance; Doris Benckert; Rena Bidwell; Mabel Foisie; Florence Schenk; Theresa Willeunna; Mary Louis Richardson; Mr. and Mrs. John Gormley; Betty Beere; Alma Cronquist; Gertrude Smith; Lucille Elsner; Barbara and James Johnson; Mrs. Vivien Mead.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 14, 1967.*

Re S. 1321.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to express my support for S. 1321 with certain amendments as hereinafter outlined.

I am personally familiar with much of the area included in the proposed North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation area, Pasayten Wilderness and Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. During the past few years I have introduced many people to these areas and have witnessed the areas' increased use by people from all walks of life. It is only by preserving and protecting these areas that they can remain such as they are today for our present enjoyment and the enjoyment of generations to come. S. 1321 is a step in the right direction, but I personally feel that this Bill should be amended in the following respects.

The Mt. Baker area including Mt. Shuksan should be added to the Park as it is a superb scenic area already developed and would thus not require further commercial development within the Park. Wilderness units should be created within the Park at the time that the Park is established. I note in examining the language of the Bill that the Park will be studied to determine which part shall receive Wilderness Act protection. It seems to me that the area has already been studied and restudied and Wilderness Act protection should be given immediately to Wilderness areas within the Park. I think that the Granite Creek Drainage area and the Cascade River Valley should be added to the Park as these areas would allow roadside recreation within the Park.

Finally, I believe that more Wilderness should be added to the Glacier Park Wilderness Area by addition of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek Drainages. I have personally witnessed logging around the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and hope that these additions to the area will prevent such further logging.

I wish to compliment you and the other sponsors of this Bill for its introduction and hope that you will be able to effect its early passage with the amendments above suggested so that the unsurpassed area of the North Cascades may receive the best protection necessary to preserve it in its natural state for enjoyment by all of the people today and tomorrow.

I would request that this letter be made a part of the official record of hearings before your Committee on this bill.

Yours very truly,

JAMES F. HENRIOT.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is to state that I am in favor of a North Cascades National Park, and I ask that this letter be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

MRS. CHARLES W. SEEFIELD.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I request that my letter be part of the hearings record on S. 1321.

I strongly urge the formation of a National Park in the North Cascades. In addition to the area proposed, I feel the Mt. Baker-Shuksan area should be included and the Stehekin-Glacier Peak area. No area of the Olympic National Park should be sacrificed.

The ridiculousness of the U.S. Forest Service, and the wilderness concept is aptly demonstrated by Kennecott Copper, which must be halted.

Tourism is already and will be an ever increasing industry in Washington State; more so than timber, for example.

The people of the United States, to whom this land belongs, should have priority over greedy self interest of commercial Washingtonians; including Hondas, gun manufacturers, ski manufacturers, and the like. Our next generation should have the privilege of seeing nature uncommercialized.

ROBERT SHERRY, M.D.

SPOKANE, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to express my support for the formation of a North Cascades Park.

In my opinion, this is the only sure way we can preserve this prime area in its pristine condition for generations to come.

True wilderness is irreversible and any exploitation of the area must not be tolerated.

I wish this letter to be made a part of the record on the hearings on S. 1321.

E. R. VAN GELDER.

MOUNT VERNON, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am opposed to S. 1321 as I do not think that people seeking many varied phases of recreation have been fully considered in changing the management of this vast and beautiful area.

I believe that many more people will be served recreationally if the administration of this area continues under its present status.

With skiing, hunting, motorized trail riding, rockhounding and many other sports uses increasing at a faster rate than those permitted under National Park Management, I believe a National Park would not answer the needs of these people now nor in the future.

Please let your records show my opposition to S. 1321 and to H.R. 4865.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

LIEF L. BURKLAND.
LEONARD HORNBECK.
THOMAS D. COOK.
A. W. NYBLOD.
CLARENCE WOOD.
SUZANNE F. MOODY.
PAUL E. MILLER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 30, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I think it would be a short sighted crime to tear up the beauty of the Glacier Peak area with an open pit mine and I hope it will be stopped. I favor a North Cascades National Park as large as possible with provision for use by skiers in winter.

FRED TURNER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Since I was unable to attend the recent hearing I would like to express my views by mail for the record of testimony regarding the proposed North Cascades National Park in Washington.

I am very much in favor of the area becoming a National Park as outlined in the bill before Congress with amendments as recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council. I believe their suggestions are necessary if we are to accomplish the preservation of this spectacular and unique area.

I am strongly opposed to an open pit copper mine.

Mrs. F. G. STAPPS.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My husband and I strongly favor the North Cascades Conservation Council's stand on S. 1321.

Please see that this letter be made part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Mr. and Mrs. PAUL T. SOMM.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I want to be put on record as being strongly in favor of the North Cascades National Park. I urge you to do all you can to have the necessary legislation passed.

GARY GAWAIN.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We strongly favor conservation of the natural beauty of the North west, for all to enjoy as a North Cascades National Park. Please make this card a part of the hearing record.

Dr. and Mrs. FRANCES L. WERY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 20, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As owners of a track of land in the Olympic National Park, I wish to put my name as of record with the residents of the North Shore who, as you know, are opposed to the establishment of a Cascades National Park.

Mrs. A. H. FORDER.

EUGENE, OREG., *May 29, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I vigorously oppose Kennecott's short sighted plans for an open pit mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area of the North Cascades National Park.

Please include this statement in the record of the hearings.

ARVID T. LONSETH.

MAY 24, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Horseshoe Basin must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness. Granite Creek drainage must be added to the Park. All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of National Preservation System.

Ross Lake National Recreation Area is too big. The Mt. Baker region should be added to the Park, and the Cascades River Valley must be added to the Park, plus more wilderness to Glacier Peak Wilderness area, and also settle the open pit copper mine threat.

Mrs. BILL H. JOHNSON.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *May 24, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to thank you for your leadership and vision in connection with S. 1321 to establish a North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake Recreation area. I also appreciate your thoughtful reply to my previous correspondence on this subject.

At this point I wish to urge you to expand that bill to more adequately preserve this fine area for the enjoyment of our expanding population. Specifically, I support the eight vital amendments outlined in the June 1967 issue of the Mountaineer, p. 7. Since I am unable to attend the public hearings, I request that you make this letter a part of the hearing record.

ROY L. OSTERGREIN.

HOQUIAM, WASH., *May 31, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am a property owner, but a non resident of the North Shore community on Lake Quinanet.

It is the opinion of the residents and property owners that the present is a suitable time to eliminate the North Shore lands from the Olympic National Park and be under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

Mrs. EMIL ERICKSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My husband and I like the mountains but when we have jeep riders riding around, loggers cutting the trees, and hunters that shoot each other, it is nice to have few places that can be used.

We were in Arizona and saw the copper hole, it gets bigger and bigger each year, and of course everything around it makes it worse. So please place this letter with the records of the hearing on S. 1321.

Mr. and Mrs. PAYNE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing in regards to the North Cascades issue. I know that almost everything has already been said by others. Nevertheless, I use and have used these areas in question since a boy of 16, and feel I am well qualified by my experiences. I was raised near Arlington and worked in the sawmills and logging camps at Darrington and Verlot. I have hunted deer and bear in those mountains, fished in many of the high lakes. I have killed 9 deer so far in the Darrington and Okanogan areas and also High Cascades near Trinity. I have gone on geological expeditions for the Washington State Bureau of Mines and for Climax Mines in the Darrington area with my brother, a geologist. I am an avid climber and skier and high camp hiker, and take my family with me; four girls in all. Now I am a civil engineer living in Seattle, working for the Army Corps of Engineers, an organization not particularly loved by the conservation minded people.

My views on the North Cascades are based on 21 years of observations of the status quo, meaning "multiple-use" logging and Forest Service type recreational facilities. I don't begrudge the trailor camper his place, but I do think he is being short changed both by the Forest Service, and by what he is missing. To me "multiple-use" means low-valley access roads, conjested camps, gated or usually impassable side roads, old trails through beautiful trees leading to the high meadows, and lakes being reduced to slash and road cuts. Some prime examples are Meadow Mt., Mt. Rugh, and Green Mt. trails in the past several years. Now somebody wants to mine with an open pit right across the valley from Glacier Peak. To me this is the last straw. I have climbed all the volcanoes in Washington—to me Glacier Peak is by far the most beautiful and it was my most memorable climb. We saw 32 goats, one bald eagle, many small animals and birds, and streams, and we could see the clear cuts and end of the road coming up the Whitechuck Valley. Looking north across Miner's Ridge (and the proposed mining pit) the wilderness to the north makes me think of the challenge of climbing to the Dome Peak glaciers, a place I've dreamed of for ten years. I expect to get there one of these days, hopefully before the Forest Service allows the approach valleys through Buck, Sulphur and Downey Creeks to be logged. Then again, with any luck we may be able to preserve these few valleys for those who may never know what one looked like if we don't.

As I see it, there is no question as to the course of action to be taken, we just have to stop someplace, and use the land we've already got under cultivation and make it do. These wilderness and parks are absolutely essential to have if we are to grow and keep the kind of people and civilization that made us an honest hard-working people through the past years. I need these areas to teach my kids and myself how to live. I am sure they will need them even more than I. These areas will get more use as time goes by. Skiing is just getting started around here, and we will see more use of the land during the summer as the people become aware of what they have got.

I hope you will do everything you can to help pass the North Cascades bill S. 1321, and also add some protection for those valleys into the Glacier Peak Wilderness by adding it to the Park. This is the best way to stop the mine and the designs other commercial interests have on our land. Also, the Mt. Baker area should be made a park also to prevent getting another blight like the carnival on Snoqualmie pass in that beautiful area.

I speak for the hunters, skiiers, mountain climbers and fishermen amongst others as I ask for immediate protection for all roadless areas in the park to prevent further damage while the bill is being considered. I ask you to consider adding Buck, Sulphur and Downey Creeks in their entirety to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area; also, the addition of Granite Creek to the North Cascades Park for use as an access road and as a recreation type road camp area and visitor facility with park type protection. For the same reason, the Cascade River Valley should be added to the park on the west side upstream from Marble Creek since there is too little space for the campers otherwise. Just look at Yellowstone and Yosemite.

Mr. and Mrs. PETER THORSEN.

78-760—67——61

OLYMPIA, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We wish to go on record, urging you to give full protection for the largest possible part of the North Cascades as a National Park. Please save every inch possible of this area before it is too late. Please support the eight amendments to your S. 1321, as expressed by the Mountaineers.

"Happiness is all outdoors", only if we an save natural outdoor spaces for people to enjoy.

This is the most beautiful state in the union, as you well know. Let's keep it that way.

MARY RAMSEY.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Time is of the essence in obtaining an adequate national park in the North Cascades. I strongly urge passage of S. 1321 this summer session, if at all possible with the eight recommendations as amendments by the North Cascade Conservation Council.

Studying all proposals as research on my own, these amendments will preserve the ecology of this region for posterity. Wars and threats of wars make increased demands for mining.

I request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

SYDNEY SHAFER.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am in favor of S. 1321, to protect our peaks against exploitation by mining interests, lumbering, etc. You support of this measure would be appreciated.

May this letter be made a part of the record at the hearing to be held June 15th.

Mrs. WYNKOOP.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My primary reason for accepting an engineering position in Washington was to be able to enjoy the outdoor recreational advantages of the state. Although I have found beautiful areas in which to hike and camp, I have also seen ravaged areas which will be unusable for recreation for many years. More and more often the only spots left to enjoy the complete solitude of nature without logged off areas, trail scooters, neon signs, and summer housing developments are in Olympic National Park, Mr. Rainier National Park, and the North Cascades. Therefore, to keep the latter protected, I urge you to give full support to S. 1321 with the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council, the Mountaineers and other groups. In regard to amendment seven, I favor both the inclusion of the Miner's Ridge area in the park, and the purchase of privately held mining claims.

I request that this letter be included as part of the hearing record.

WALTER E. SNELLMAN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: In our State of Washington we have some of the most beautiful and cherished scenery to be had in the world. As a native of this state I have not only looked at the many mountains but have traversed miles of the unspoiled regions of the Northwest, taken many photographs and painted the pictures in oil.

Recently, great controversy, as you well know, has been brought up about the Glacier Peak-Image Lake area. Indeed, it is well worth controversy; as in my estimation no area is more beautiful and inspiring than in the entire Cascade Mountain range. Thirteen years ago I picked out Miners' Ridge for a three day hike with a group and the memories of that georgeous spot will always be with me. The picture I took of Image Lake with Glacier Peak as a reflection, was so beautiful that I painted it in oil and now my wife and I have it hanging above our bed. As I look at it every night I say, "They must, just must, not ever destroy by industry of any type an alpine wilderness that was created by God to see, feel and touch by foot from a hiker.

I hereby, as a lover of the great outdoors, wish to express my sincere belief that this area around Glacier Peak be left a Wilderness Park. I also ask that this letter be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Thank you very much for your untiring effort for saving the last foothold of a land unspoiled and untouched by man.

BOYD H. SONLIA.

JUNE 9, 1967.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I strongly urge that every measure be taken to preserve the North Cascades from any mining operations. I fully endorse the creation of a North Cascades Wilderness and would like my letter to be a part of the record on hearing regarding S. 1321. It is imperative that this part of Washington be preserved.

MARION KLING.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am very much concerned with the fate of the North Cascades. I feel very strongly that this beautiful area should definitely be made into a National Park so that it may be enjoyed forever by all and not used as a commodity by a few. I am also in favor of the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascade Conservation Council.

This may be our last chance to preserve this glorious natural area so please, Mr. Jackson, do what you can to save it. Thank you very much, and please include my letter as part of the hearing record.

Mrs. WILLIAM B. BRYER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It is my earnest hope that all possible steps will be taken to eliminate logging in wilderness and scenic areas.

In my opinion it is very regrettable to deprive present and future generations of the pleasure of hiking through beautiful forest. I know of many areas logged thirty years and more ago that are still ugly and useless.

JAMES L. PROFITT.

KIRKLAND, WASH.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I hope my voice for a North Cascades National Park will be included in the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

I very much believe that the park concept is best for future generations of Americans.

Thank you.

O. C. GOODNER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a former resident of the State of Hawaii and a present resident of Washington, I would like to submit my views that the North Cascades form one of the finest alpine regions in the United States and perhaps the world, and as such eminently deserve consecration as a permanently unspoiled national park.

I personally feel that any such area as the Cascades cannot be wasted in any degree on what is for the most part still a short-range economic exploitation: logging. And even more emphatically, I submit that mining is at best of very short-run interest to the people of Washington and the entire world (The Kennecott mine must not be permitted now or in the future. Nor must such land be held for ransom by private interests aiming to exploit the public interest.)

I further feel, as a study of biology, that the areas of wilderness are a trust for future generations as well as playgrounds for present ones, and efforts to please the large majority of present users, whoever they may be, must not interfere with the biological (or aesthetic) balance that the National Park and Wilderness Systems set out to preserve.

I thus am drawn to the support of the amendments to the park bill proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. I do not have the knowledge to comment on the individual amendments, but the NCCC seems to support the same general goals that I do, and I certainly do not doubt their integrity or intelligence.

I respectfully request, since I was unable to appear at the Seattle hearing personally, that the above remarks be included in the hearing records. Thank you.

W. GEORGE GOSLINE.

SPOKANE, WASH., *July 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please save the North Cascades! An extensive North Cascades National Park should definitely be preserved for the enjoyment of us and our posterity.

As mountaineers and canoe enthusiasts, our family has come to love the peace of mind and enjoyment received from the beauty, tranquility and challenge of the alpine wilderness. Especially in this hectic era, we'd like for others to be able to know and share these pleasures received from unlumbered and unmined woods and mountain areas.

We hope you have seriously considered the inclusion of the Horseshoe Basin, Granite Creek drainage area, Mt. Baker area, and the Cascade River Valley in the proposed National Park area.

Such a Park would definitely benefit U.S. citizens recreationally and economically.

Dr. and Mrs. JERRY L. COLES.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I was unable to attend the hearing held in Seattle on S. 1321, and would like to have this letter made a part of the hearing record.

I feel that S. 1321 is of vital importance to every person in the United States. It will stand as one of our generation's "wills" to all future generations—how can we resist leaving this beautiful part of the State of Washington intact for those generations coming after us.

S.1321 must pass.

Mrs. R. G. BEERS.

EVERETT, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I want to thank you for the lead you have taken in the attempt to preserve the natural beauty of the North Cascades, both for our generation and still more for generations to come, for when it is obvious there will be less and less territory untouched by civilization.

It was impossible for me to attend one of the hearings on the North Cascades held recently in this area, and for that reason I ask that this letter expressing my views on the subject be made a part of the hearing record.

I feel that a national park will be the best protection for the North Cascades and would like to see the Mt. Baker area added to the park. I would also like to see the wilderness areas created immediately, without waiting for several years of further study. Studies have been going on for what appears should be sufficient time, and the delay would give an opportunity for undesirable development of what we are hoping will be designated as wilderness.

NOELLE CORBIN.

RICHLAND, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please add my name to the record as being very much in favor of the North Cascades National Park. I would like to see the following amendments made however:

1. Horseshoe Basin should be put back into the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. The Granite Creek drainage must be added to the Park.
3. Statutory wilderness in the Park.
4. Ross Lake National Recreation area is too big. Lightning Creek should be placed in a wilderness.
5. The Mt. Baker region should be added to the Park.
6. The Cascade River valley must be added to the Park.
7. The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat must be solved.
8. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. The following should be added: Buck Creek, Downey Creek, Sulphur Creek, and their drainages, each in its entirety.

Thank you for your fine support. Please keep it up. Keep it vigorous! We need, our entire nation needs, the Cascades National Park.

Mrs. POLLY B. CADD.

CLALLAM BAY, WASH., *April 29, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing about the North Cascades National Park, and I wish this letter to be made part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Now that a Park is in the offing, and protection is coming, please do not let the legislation do just half a job. We need more area than is now designated. The

future will remember you more for the work you have done, and we hope will continue to do, for this Park than for anything else you may do.

However, we need the whole 12 acres of the Horseshoe Basin added to the Pasayten Wilderness area. Even the logging interests say they are not interested in this area.

We need the Granite Creek Drain area added to the Park.

The Ross Lake area could be cut down. However, add the Mt. Baker area to the Park, and the Cascade River Valley should be added.

The very worst threat, that of the Kennecott open pit mine, must be stopped. It would ruin forever this beautiful part, and destroy wilderness that we are going to need to much more in the future than we need it.

This area can be saved now, but in a short time with logging and other interests working frantically to ruin approaches, before Park status and Wilderness area is reached, are doing much to despoil the entire country's heritage.

When you see how crowded the camping and wilderness areas are now; it doesn't take much imagination to forsee how much more we will need when more and more people have to get away from the crowds and back for a breathing spell in the Wilderness.

Thank you for past help and more in the future.

ELIZABETH B. WHITE, M.D.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We would like to add our voices in support of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. Please make our letter part of the records of hearings on S. 1321.

We are not, personally, rugged hikers or climbers. Nevertheless, we recognize that the preservation of a wilderness area is of great value as a living museum of our roots. We will feel refreshed just because of its existence. We are willing to camp and picnic in more crowded places (and ski) for the sake of the preservation of this area in something resembling its original state.

Prof. and Mrs. J. S. BLAIR.

SPOKANE, WASH., *April 24, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Our local newspaper is carrying accounts of the hearings being held in connection with the North Cascades National Park, S. 1321.

I would like to voice my support for this park. I think it is too small and should be extended to include the Mt. Baker area and also Glacier Peak. I believe it is also most imperative that present plans to establish an open pit mine in this area be curtailed. Mr. Walt Woodward of the Seattle *Times* has voiced this view very adequately in the April 23 edition of the *Times*.

I have been in the area many times. It is outstandingly beautiful, but it is also very fragile and cannot long tolerate commercial exploitation. As a hunting area it is marginal at best. Your efforts to preserve the area as a park will be long remembered. Please include this letter in the records of the hearings.

GEORGE K. BROATCH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am requesting that this card be made part of a hearing record that I am in favor of the North Cascades National Park, and very much against any open mining in the area.

Mrs. KARINE GETTING.

CORPEVILLE, WASH.,
June 12, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I strongly favor establishment of a North Cascades National Park.

More and more we need it as a place to refresh ourselves; our increasingly more numerous selves, and as a barrier against our natural tendency to exploit everything within sight, unless restrained by law. If the earth were double its size I imagine there would still be clamors to exploit all of its surface for what ever money it could bring, and for shooting at all its wild animals. But I am sure that even the greatest exploiters among us must secretly wish to be kept within reasonable bounds. Let us establish some of these bounds for the good of all of us by creating a park in some of the most park-worthy area that any country was ever blessed with.

I wish, please, that my letter be made a part of the record on the hearings on S. 1321.

ALBERT H. HEATH.

EUGENE, ORE., *May 29, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I oppose Kennecott's mining plan in the Glacier Peak Wilderness of Washington.

DAVID GILBERT.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are strongly in favor of a North Cascades National Park. A wilderness park has intrinsic value above commercial exploitation. Let this be made a part of the record of the hearings of S. 1321. Keep Washington green and beautiful.

BOB and KAREN SCHMIDT.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I support the North Cascades Conservation Council's stand on S. 1321.

CARL F. GOULD.

MERCER ISLAND, WASH.,
June 7, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish it entered into your hearing record that I support your bill S. 1321 and the following eight amendments:

1. Add more wilderness to the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. Add the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park.
3. Create immediate Wilderness Units within the Park.
4. Cut down the size of the Ross Lake Recreation Area.
5. Add the Mt. Baker Area to the Park.
6. Add the Cascade River Valley to the Park.
7. The Glacier Peak open pit copper mine threat must be solved.
8. Add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Very truly yours,

JERRY C. WALKER.

BELLEVUE, WASH.,
June 6, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: In the interest of retaining the natural beauty of our North Cascades area, we would like to go on record as favoring the eight amendments to S. 1321 and HB 8970 as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. We feel that amendment number 7 is *mandatory* if this area is to be spared the desecration of an open-pit mine.

We hope that our views may be included as part of the record of the hearings held recently in this area.

Sincerely yours,

CARL G. BELSON.
ROBERTA M. BELSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 20, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: John A. Biggs, using Washington state hunters in an empire building attempt, says he does not want a North Cascades National Park because it "would lock up the wilderness" and practically ruin hunting in the Washington Cascades.

I ask for a North Cascades National Park, as outlined in the North Cascades Conservation Council's plan A or B, minus heliports and other circus-type "recreation", for reasons outlined in enclosed articles.

Note especially the official maps of areas open to hunters in Washington State. Then answer one question. Do you think Mr. Biggs needs a larger empire in Washington State? I do not.

Sincerely,

ELLIS OGILVIE.

[Enclosures]

SEATTLE, WASH., *January 23, 1967.*

FIELD & STREAM,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

SIRS: This is a reply to your article in November 1966 Field & Stream headlined, "Washington Hunting Doomed in the North Cascades." And "The Great Cascades Debate" by Steve Raymond. I am asking it be directed to your conservation editor, Mr. Harold Titus, for the answers, as he seems the logical one of Field & Stream to write an unbiased report on the proposed North Cascades National Park.

I am requesting a personal reply on two subjects.

First—Who is Steve Raymond?

Second—Other than the Washington State Game Department and the U.S. Forest Service, what available sources of information did he check?

We recommend a thorough reading of the North Cascades Study Report, available from your congressman or the U.S. Government Printing Office.

This will point out the many errors Mr. Raymond's article contained, which were caused not by lack of complete knowledge of his subject, but rather by complete lack of knowledge of his subject.

Special attention should be given to the overlay map on Page 104 which shows the hunting areas affected by the proposed park.

You will note near the southeast Park boundary northeast of Stehekin is a small strip containing a little over five square miles. Then, up on the northeast boundary, on east side of Ross Lake is a strip containing some twenty-one square miles.

That is all.

Note on this page (104), the much larger hunting areas remaining.

Now see page 62 which shows a very small part of the hunting areas in North Central and Western Washington.

Note here that the proposed Park contains *none* of the hunting areas which Mr. Raymond stated would "cut off all the income from hunters and fishermen in the counties of the North Cascades."

We say this map on page 62 shows only a small part of the areas open to hunters in Washington State.

For really complete coverage you should also refer to Washington State Game Department's "Deer Hunting Areas 1966." In this deer hunting area map the only land closed to hunting is four Indian Reservations, (of which two are not hunting country), Quinault, and Makah, National Parks containing approximately 1500 square miles, and the Hanford Atomic Energy Area.

Note.—The combined area of these is about 4500 square miles of which more than half is low valley farm land. This is the land area closed to hunting in Washington State with an area of approximately 60,000 square miles.

All the rest of the State is blocked out in this Washington State Game Department's deer hunting area map. Seattle is in area 7–C, Tacoma in 8–A, Spokane in 1–S!

Next there are the Washington State Game Department's mountain goat hunting areas, they are blocked out to cover all areas from North Central Washington's Okanogan County to and including the Yakima Valley orchard country on the south, then westward over all the Cascade Range, down to and including the valley cow pastures and small towns on the coastal plains.

This is mountain goat country?

I am personally acquainted with some "old goats" in Issaquah and Naches who frown on this practice of including their cow pastures in "mountain goat" hunting areas by our Director, John A. Biggs.

Incidentally Mr. Biggs has said (and I quote from an article in the Seattle P.I.) ". . . No hunting or fishing is allowed in National Parks."

Now whether this sort of statement is made with malicious intent is of no concern, for it may well be, that a man of John Biggs knowledge and stature (never having seen a National Parks Fishing License), would naturally conclude no fishing is allowed in National Parks. Someone (perhaps it could be Field & Stream) should point out to Mr. Biggs—in a national park no license is required: it is free even to hunters!

Next the statement Page 12 Field & Stream, concerning the Park Report, "The report was eagerly endorsed by conservation clubs including the North Cascades Council" will be answered by reading the enclosed N.C.C.C. Bulletin page 1, "Reactions to Study Report."

Next at top of page 12 F & S, "The State of Washington already has two National Parks containing 1,130,129 acres where hunting is prohibited and fishing is poor because of minimal management."

These people are apparently not familiar with the Duckabush, Hammahamma, Elwah, Greywolf, Cameron, Hayes, and many other excellent streams and mountain lakes in both Olympic and Mt. Rainier National Parks.

As for the "1,130,129 acres," OUR figures show 960,000 acres, but we won't quibble over a few thousand acres, instead we want to point out that our neighbor to the north (British Columbia), has, in 13 National and Provincial Parks 5,799,040 acres, contained in a land area approximately 350 miles square, and the finest hunting and fishing on the North American Continent.

We liked it so well we made two extended trips through their parks this last summer.

We found the tourist economy based on outdoor recreation was so big, we were forced to stop near midday if we were to find an unoccupied camp spot in any park.

They are currently constructing a 6-lane super-highway north from the upper end of Kootenai Lake around the head of upper Arrow Lake as an added access route to carry the tremendous traffic load to and from park recreation areas.

May we suggest another excellent source of *factual* information? It is the official "North Cascades Olympic National Park Hearings" held in the Olympic Hotel in Seattle, February 11 and 12, 1966. It reports exactly who said what (even hunters); it will set your figures straight.

After you have made this suggested thorough study we will appreciate hearing the re-grouping of your thoughts on it. Also after we of the Northwest have succeeded in adding another paltry 20 by 25 mile strip of the North Cascades to our National Parks where you and we and even the hunters and John Biggs may enjoy fishing like that in Glacier National Park's Flathead River, come out to visit us; you'll like it.

In closing I want to point out another much overused gimmick of the U.S. Forest Service, Hunters, Washington State Game Department, and other would-be Empire Builders. They are always opposed to "millions of acres" being set aside

for parks and recreation, whereas their land grabs always amount to only "a few hundred thousand SQUARE MILES!"

I really think the opposition is missing a bet when they say Washington State already has two National Parks containing 1,130,129 acres! Think how much larger it would sound if they put it in square feet! By their figure it is 49,229,419,240 square feet! There now, doesn't this look more impressive?

One last suggestion, on good books—see "The North Cascades." Text—Harvey Manning. Photos—Tom Miller. Also "The Wild Cascades" with Text—Weldon F. Heald. Photos—Various.

You may not agree with the texts but you will like the superb photography

Yours truly,

With reservations, for less childish, biggsishless reporting,

ELLIS OGILVIE.

(The hunting seasons booklets are available from the State or may be seen in the files of the committee.)

DEAR MR. RAYMOND: I will appreciate receiving carbon of your reply to Mr. Ogilvie.

C. CONLEY.

FEBRUARY 6, 1967.

Mr. ELLIS OGILVIE,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR MR. OGILVIE: This will acknowledge your long letter of January 23 regarding Steve Raymond's article, "Washington Hunting Doomed in the North Cascades."

I know Mr. Raymond will be interested in reading your letter as well and I am today forwarding it to him for reply.

Sincerely,

CLARE CONLEY,
Managing Editor.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am in favor of a North Cascades National Park for Washington State.

I would appreciate this statement being placed in the record.

DOROTHY F. CONRADT-EBERLIN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am strongly in favor of a North Cascades National Park for the State of Washington, and I request that this statement be placed in the Congressional record.

VIGGO CONRADT-EBERLIN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 26, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is an appeal for you to approve S. 1321 and H.R. 8970, plus the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascade Conservation Council. Please make this a part of the hearing record.

JOAN FULTON.

MAY 23, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I hope that the North Cascades may be developed on a non-commercial basis as a primitive park much as Olympic Park has been managed by the National Park Service. It would allow plenty of opportunity for

camping, hiking, had horseback riding through appropriate access roads without the jangle of highways or the vocal minority of skiers.

Your support for this proposal will be appreciated.

H. H. UTES.

SPOKANE MOUNTAINEERS, INC.,
Spokane, Wash., April 25, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The Spokane Mountaineers Inc., wish the following statement to be made as part of the record of hearing on North Cascade National Park. The Spokane Mountaineers heartily endorse proposed park. We most strenuously object to proposed open pit mining in Glacier Peak Wilderness area. We recommend proposed park be increased in size to include present Glacial Peak Wilderness area. This entire area surpasses in grandeur and beauty any section of the continental U.S. Prompt action is imperative to save the area from permanent destruction by logging and mining operations. We recommend immediate moratorium on all commercial exploitation pending Congressional action. Present Forest Service administration not adequate to preserve contemplated Park area. Each day of delay results in futher destruction. We earnestly urge prompt action.

GEORGE K. BROATCH, *President.*

MAY 2, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The area surrounding and including the North Cascades must be preserved for the enjoyment of future generations. I adhere to the following amendments which will help in the fight to maintain this beautiful area:

1. More wilderness must be added to the Pasayten wilderness.
2. The Granite Creek Drainage must be added to the park.
3. The Mt. Baker area should be added to the Park.
4. The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park.
5. The Glacier Peak open pit copper mine threat must be eliminated.

PATRICIA CARLSON.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: For the Hearing Record we hereby declare ourselves completely in favor of the establishment of the North Cascades National Park, and wilderness areas.

Mr. and Mrs. O. VON MICHALOFSKI.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I fully support the measure calling for the establishment of the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake Recreation Area, the Pasayten Wilderness area, and the enlargement of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

I sincerely hope that these areas will be set aside and preserved for future generations to enjoy, and I strongly recommend that immediate action be taken as follows:

1. Stop all roadway and tramway construction within the wilderness lands of the proposed National Park.

2. Reduce the size of the recreation area on both sides of Ross Lake and Diablo Lake Reservoirs for expansion of the Pasayten Wilderness area on the east, and inclusion within its boundaries of the Desolation Peak area, and the extension of the boundaries of the Picket Range Wilderness Area and the National Park boundaries on the west shore of the lake.

3. Extend the boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area to include portions of the Suiattle River Corridor and the White Chuck River Corridor. By all possible measures the Glacier Peak open pit copper mine operation should be stopped.

I support the provisions of the measure calling for the placement of the Pasayten Wilderness area in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and under the 1964 Wilderness Protective Law.

It is important, I feel, that the wild land of the North Cascades of Washington State be preserved, intact, for future generations to enjoy. This vast wilderness area can only remain beautiful in its natural state.

I wish my letter to be inserted in the official hearing record.

MICHAEL J. QUINN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I most seriously entreat you to help the cause of preservation of the natural beauties of our State. I have been hiking in the North Cascades for 35 years, and there are few places as soul-satisfying. Let us keep it this way! I want this note to be part of the hearing record; so few of the people, even when seriously concerned, take time to put their feelings in writing, but the matter has come up for a decision, and I do want to support this cause.

GUDRUN BRASK.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I greatly appreciate your efforts to preserve the North Cascades as a National Park. I would like to request that this letter be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321 in vigorous support of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park.

I have had several mountaineering and hiking experiences in areas enclosed by the proposed national park boundaries and I can only echo the sentiments expressed by yourself, Secretary Udall, Secretary Freeman and others that the North Cascades is a magnificent territory, more than deserving of national park status. I strongly support the proposed wilderness-recreation divisional concept and would like to encourage emphasis on the preservation of the wilderness sections of the proposed park as wilderness.

I feel that the proposal as it stands lacks only in the amount of area included and, I would like to encourage inclusion of the following to the national park proper:

1. Mount Baker and its immediate vicinity including Heather Meadows and Twin Lakes. The inclusion of another volcano in the national parks system is sorely needed, and Mt. Baker is unique in its extensive snow and glacier cover (even beyond that of Mt. Rainier), and as a compliment to Mt. Shuksan.

2. The Granite Creek Drainage as far east as the Cutthroat Peaks and the Liberty Bell Massif.

Only the National Park system is capable of protecting the North Cascades and enhancing its beauty by controlled development for the maximum enjoyment of the maximum number of people.

DAVID S. HALEY.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am opposed to any change of management of any of our North Cascades lands, particularly as set forth in S. 1321. Many people who now enjoy the varied recreational opportunities in this area shall be deprived of its use.

I believe that many more people will be served recreationally if the management of this area continues under the administration of the Forest Service and game management by the Washington Game Department.

With skiing, hunting, motorized trail riding, rockhounding and several other outdoor sports uses increasing at a faster rate than those permitted under National Park management, I believe a National Park would not answer the needs of these people now nor in the future.

Please make my opposition to S. 1321 a part of your record of the hearings on this Bill. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Arthur C. Griffiths, Jr.; Gary A. White; Lee McEwen; Steve McEwen; Melvin McEwen; Jimmy Parker; Roy Gagnon; Charles Plomski; Bobby Roberts; LeRoy Weber; Andrew LaMar; Thomas Pease; Rod Taylor; Timothy Lynch; Russell Young; Eric Hammer; Robert Mooney; Robert Anderson; Mrs. Robert Anderson; Delmar Smith; Kay Hartman; R. L. Sperry; H. T. Careness; Steve Luinor; Arthur Snider; W. O. Lubber; Alex Campbell; Frederick Batsch; Rosalie Strong; Larry Cressell; Wallace Stevens; Bard Hanson; James Thompson; Jerry Perry; Al Kalinoski; Clifford O'Leary; John Hamilton; Carol Ronholt; Earl Steck; William Ross; Harold Dickerson; Fern Dickerson; Ruth Dickerson; Sheila Parker; Kenneth Barnes; Lawrence Hofey; Jerry Stone.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am opposed to S. 1321 as I do not think that people seeking many varied phases of recreation have been fully considered in changing the management of this vast and beautiful area.

I believe that many more people will be served recreationally if the administration of this area continues under its present status.

With skiing, hunting, motorized trail riding, rockhounding and many other sports uses increasing at a faster rate than those permitted under National Park Management, I believe a National Park would not answer the needs of these people now nor in the future.

Please let your records show my opposition to S. 1321 and to H.R. 4865.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

C. W. Carlson; Nancy E. Murray; Wanda Parker; Philip Murray; Melvin Bond; Vic Gustafson Jr.; Anna Klett; Dave Toorea; Alma Graetz; Martha Nikodem; Tom Stroh; Charles Davenport; Millard Whitson; William Klett; Steve Simmons; Frieda Klett; Doug Else; Robert E. Isler Jr.; Clyde Pease; Hal Luepke; Karen Oas; Gerald Gerstberger; Robert Carlson; Keith Parker; Loretta B. Burnett.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am opposed to any change of management of any of our North Cascades lands, particularly as set forth in S–1321. Many people who now enjoy the varied recreational opportunities in this area shall be deprived of its use.

I believe that many more people will be served recreationally if the management of this area continues under the administration of the Forest Service and game management by the Washington Game Department.

With skiing, hunting, motorized trail riding, rockhounding and several other outdoor sports uses increasing at a faster rate than those permitted under National Park management, I believe a National Park would not answer the needs of these people now nor in the future.

Please make my opposition to S–1321 a part of your record of the hearings on this Bill. Thank you.

Sincerely,

B. H. Hill; Elila Oas; Ray Yorkson; Paul Whisman; E. G. Peterson; Carol Oas; Steve Mautooth; Mrs. Stillwell; Ann Blair; Ruth Fellows; William Thompson; J. Wesley Puller; John Martinis; Neil Dudek; Virginia Martinis; William Nelsen; James Marts; S. E. Stillwell; Kathryn Espling; Armand Hegge; Pat Kasch; M. E. Strickling; S. C. Knightall; Pette Hegge; Bob Parrish;

Rob Brannon; Alvin Christman; Edward Oas; Richard Whitaker; Dwight Sexton; Don Peterson; R. C. Raymond; Jerry Lewis; Bruce Perrin; Robert Kitchner; Arthur Circo; Charley Kuder; Ira Grandy; Charles Fellows; Roger Hockman; Enard K. Emberg; Fred Cook; Silvio Faiso; E. S. Lindfors; Arvin Avera; Wisely Wood; Ben Palmer; Ernest Roesler; Loren Mork; M. C. Grambo; Alvin Hesse; Kenneth Schwartz; Woodrow Datson; E. L. Fellows; Duane E. Bodine; M. C. Schable; Edmund T. Oas; J. Schabler; R. P. Osborn; Steve Blacksten; Larry DeLick; Charles Ball; Jim Thomas; Michael Blair; W. D. Wilkerson; William Johnson; Leona Beversall; D. A. Nelson; Vickie Epling; Ed Thomas; Gary Harris; Don Wheeler; Robert Leitzell; D. E. Finch; Mrs. Stillwell.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to express my personal views on legislation which may be passed regarding the North Cascades. It is my hope that you will be able to include this statement as part of the record of the current Senate Committee hearings.

With regard to the boundaries of the North Cascades National Park, Paysaten Wilderness Area, and surrounding National Recreation areas; I am in complete accord with the recommendations made by The Mountaineers in the recent hearings at Washington D.C. and again in Seattle. The inclusion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness in the North Cascades National Park will be a very farsighted move. It is my belief that a small additional entrance fee for such a North Cascades National Park could provide the funds required to buy out the present mining holdings.

A large North Cascades National Park may not represent the best balance based on 1967 conditions but it is almost certain to be the best solution if the requirements of the near and far future are considered. It is clear that the Park can not be properly defined by considering the needs of the Northwest United States. The Park should be thought of with the following almost sure developments in mind:

(a) It will be within an easy two to three day drive for all the citizens of the U.S.

(b) It will soon be quickly accessible to all U.S. citizens for $200.00 or less air fare (round trip); and for $350.00 or less for the majority of Europeans.

(c) Television plus satellite viewing systems will result in it being a well known area to all.

With developments such as these almost assured, it is clear that the best course which can now be followed is the establishment of a truly great and extensive National Park.

Sincerely,

FRANK C. FICKEISEN.

ELLENSBURG, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am requesting that this letter be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321. I am definitely in favor of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. Many reasons determine my vote of which the following are a few.

1. I am well aware that the amount of hunting area and forest area for logging in the North Cascades are so fractional as to be almost negligible.

2. I also have seen many times the vast amount of cans and bottles that one tote-goat rider can carry to a remote area and leave behind to mar the beauty.

3. And I have seen cattle that can be grazed cheaply by the cattlemen in National Forests crop the grass so close that natural wildlife are forced to die of starvation.

4. But above all these reasons is the fact that, as a youth, I had the opportunity to enjoy many "back-packing" trips in the forests. Some of these trips are my most treasured memories. I am now a mother of three small children, and each year as their ages increase, we spend more time "back-packing" as a family. With the present tremendous increase in population in the Pudget Sound area (and no end in sight), the wooded areas are becoming increasingly scarce. I want my future heirs to be able to view beauty in her original state, and develop values in conservation and life that nature helps promote deeply. These values are so much more worthwhile to humanity than the constant clamor for money and animal trophies.

Sincerely,

GLORIA E. BALDI.

ENUMCLAW, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

HON. SENATOR JACKSON: I am in strong favor for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. The North Cascades Area is one of the most beautiful areas in the United States. It needs protection that if the National Park service would give to it if it were made into National Park status.

I commend the National Forest Service for the work they have done and are doing now for the recreation of the public in establishing campgrounds, improving facilities and many other services for John Q. Public. But I believe now as I have before that basicly the National Forest Service main purpose of being or at least the people who head the Forest Service up, think this way, that harvesting timber is the most important, and that preserving the existing prestine wilderness is not near as important. It is very evident in all proposals for wilderness boundaries that the valleys with the other areas with the marketable timber are left out.

We need to preserve areas such as the North Cascades for future generations. Our expanding population will need all that is available now for recreation and much more, Mt. Rainier is a good case in point. On every good weather weekend during the summer months, Mt. Rainier National Park is crawling with people and automobiles. I don't expect to see the day during my lifetime but someday the pressure on Mt. Rainer Park and many others will result in a situation whereas the National Park service will tell You and I what day this year we can visit the Park in order to control the masses that will be converging on the Park. The point I am trying to make here is that we will need more than ever some day, areas like the North Cascades for National Park status for the masses of people.

One more comment on this proposal for the North Cascades National Park is that the proposed boundaries are not enclosing enough area. It needs to be larger, much larger.

I ask that this letter be made part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Thanking you,

JAMES EVANS.

MERCER ISLAND, WASH., *June 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON.

DEAR SIR: I hereby request that this letter be made part of the hearing record on the North Cascades Bill now pending in Congress. In my opinion the most serious threat to the beauty of the North Cascades is the proposed Kennecot open pit copper mine. This problem must be solved by including the Miners Ridge area in the park and not allow mining thereof.

In general my view is that this scenic area would be safer from miners and loggers in the hands of the park service rather than the forest service. A park which will satisfy the needs of the majority of the population, who wish to avail themselves of the recreational opportunities such as hiking, fishing, hunting, and climbing would be more desirable than acceding to the demands of the vested interest groups of mining and lumbering.

Sincerely,

MARVIN ZAK.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please make the following remarks part of the hearing record regarding the North Cascades National Park.

I appreciate the efforts of the committee on behalf of this inspiring project, but regretfully must register a negative opinion toward some of the ideas expressed in Seattle. Specifically, I would prefer keeping the National Parks (including this one) as free as possible from mass recreational activities. Opening the North Cascades Park to skiing now would encourage pressures to allow other forms of mass use within the park; with each concession the available space for peace, quiet, and solitude would decrease. These are the values conservationists seek to preserve in requesting creation of this National Park.

Clearly mass recreation areas are genuinely needed. Regarding this, I would favor the original North Cascades Conservation Council proposal. They suggested a Recreation Area surrounding Glacier Peak Wilderness on the West, South, and East, as you may recall. If the scenic quality of this area were preserved by eliminating logging, mining, and grazing, large numbers of non-hiking tourists could find their needs satisfied. Here, and in the Ross Lake Recreation Area, are where ski resorts, tramways, etc. belong in my view.

Within the primeval timelessness preserved in a Park, however, shouldn't we walk a bit more quietly?

Sincerely yours,

RODNEY B. THORN.

RICHLAND, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: I have hiked and climbed in the North Cascades for several years. I believe this spectacular area can best serve the American public without destruction of its unique beauty as a combination of wilderness areas and National Park. Senate Bill 1321 would accomplish these purposes.

Please enter this letter in the record of hearings on S–1321 as favoring the creation of a National Park and adjoining wilderness areas.

Very truly yours,

MALIN R. WEILER.

EVERETT, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to take this opportunity to go on record in support of Senate Bill 1321, to establish a North Cascades National Park.

Having spent many days during the past forty years hiking, climbing and photographing in the area of the proposed National Park has convinced me that this area is worthy, and should be afforded the protection of National Park status. There seems to be no other way to protect this beautiful area. I would hope that our grandchildren could see as it is now.

Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings on Senate Bill 1321.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

LAURENCE M. SEBRING.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Re: North Cascades bill S. 1321.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to express *my support* of the North Cascades National Park bill, and, further, to urge that the area covered in the bill be enlarged to include the Mt. Baker area.

Having hiked and camped in much of these areas, I know at first-hand the superb beauty there which must "be preserved unimparied for future generations."

Secondly, *I urge that the bill be amended* in some manner to prevent the proposed open pit copper mine of Kennecott Copper Corporation. The Company's claim that the area would restore itself to its original condition after mining is completed is sheer wishful thinking. I spent nine days on a hiking trip in the area in August, 1966, and observed the dusty lava soil. If excavated, this would create a new dustbowl in America, completely ruining the beauty of the area. Already Image Lake is in need of more protection; its meadows are much too delicate to support the heavy horse traffic it gets.

I ask that this letter be made a part of the hearings on S. 1321.

Sincerely,

FRANK V. SINCOCK.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

I favor full protection for the largest possible part of the North Cascades, believing that its scenic and wilderness values far transcend the value of what few commodity resources are there. I furthermore like to state that I support the Mountaineers' position on S. 1321 and the additional eight amendments: 1. Add more wilderness to the Pasayten Wilderness. 2. Add the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park. 3. Create immediate Wilderness Unites within the Peak. 4. Cut down the size of the Ross Lake Recreation Area. 5. Add the Mt. Baker Area to the Park. 6. Add the Cascade River Valley to the Park. 7. The Glacier Peak open pit copper mine threat must be solved. 8. Add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

HARRIET P. OSWALD.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to enter a testimony to be made part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321, supporting the development of a park in the Northern Cascades.

As I see the populations increasing in this, as well as all areas, and people's leisure time and demand for recreational area becoming greater, I strongly feel that there is no use of that area that could possibly be as valuable, either economically or socially, and as completely irreplaceable if lost, as a National Park.

I urgently encourage you to support the National Park.

Most sincerely,

HELEN BAKER ST. JOHN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON: Please include my letter with the hearings on S. 1321. It will be to your eternal credit if you save our wilderness by making the North Cascades area a National Park. Some of the things modern man needs most are quiet surroundings, fresh air, and exercise. Here in our native forests all these things are available with the added bounty of unlimited beauty and splendor. (By exercise, I don't mean the kind you get on a motor scooter or tote-goat.)

Please do whatever possible to save one of the most scenic spots in our nation from misuse.

Sincerely,

BRYAN DAWSON.

EDMONDS, WASH., *June 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I deplore the damage Kennecott Copper may do in developing its holdings on Miners' Ridge and therefore urge immediate Congressional purchase of the Kennecott investment. The open-pit mine near Brigham, Utah reminded me of an immense canker sore. To duplicate it on the shoulder of Glacier Peak is unthinkable.

I would also like to go on record in support of full National Park protection for the greatest possible part of the North Cascades. The valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness; and the Mt. Baker area, Granite Creek drainage, and Cascade River Valley should be added to the Park.

As a member of the League of Women Voters I have enjoyed your statements in support of the proposed national park. As a member of The Mountaineers, however, I cannot help asking for extensions of the park and wilderness boundaries proposed in S. 1321. More of this magnificent land must be preserved as it is today for the generations to come.

Sincerely,

JOAN BURTON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HENRY: I didn't try to testify at the Seattle hearing on the North Cascades Park Proposal, because I have expressed my views before. But as long as we are still playing this silly numbers game, I want to be on record in favor of S.B. 1321. I think you know that I believe we should have more park, and I make my view specific, but at least I would like to make it clear that I would rather have your present bill than no bill.

So far as the opponents are concerned, I don't worry much about such extremists as are represented in Outdoors Unlimited, but I do want to say something about the skiers. They are, for the most part, a rational group, and I know that most of them believe themselves to be conservationists. But very few of them have any understanding of the importance of wilderness, or of how little wilderness is left in the United States. On the other hand, most of the people I know who supported National Park establishment of preservation have a decent respect for the interest of skiers. For instance, I think I had something to do with helping get some forest road money for the Crystal Mountain access road, because I believe the skiers had found a wonderful place, and I thought they should have it, although I don't ski myself.

I think we all realize that the terrain which is ideal for the skier is not ideal for anybody who wants to enjoy wilderness or even neo-wilderness. Have you ever taken a look at the Crystal Mountain area—or Snoqualmie Pass—in the summer?

So with all due respect to Graham Anderson and Jim Whittaker and a lot of other able people who oppose the North Cascades Park, I have to say that I don't think they really are focused on the fundamental and long range issues involved. I wish you every success with your steering this bill through the Senate.

As always,

IRVING CLARK, JR.

LYNNWOOD PROFESSIONAL CENTER,
Lynnwood, Wash., May 31, 1967.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am opposed to any change of management of any of our North Cascades lands, particularly as set forth in S–1321. Many people who now enjoy the varied recreational opportunities in this area shall be deprived of its use.

I believe that many more people will be served recreationally if the management of this area continues under the administration of the Forest Service and game management by the Washington Game Department.

With skiing, hunting, motorized trail riding, rockhounding and several other outdoor sports uses increasing at a faster rate than those permitted under National Park management, I believe a National Park would not answer the needs of these people now nor in the future.

Please make my opposition to S–1321 a part of your record of the hearings on this Bill. Thank you.

Sincerely,

E. DOUGLAS JONES.

P.S.—I spend a good deal of time hunting, fishing & trail cycling, much of which is in the proposed area. A National Park would service a very small minority interest in this case. Please give careful consideration.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As an interested citizen, I must compliment you on the thoroughness with which your Interior Committee has explored the question of the North Cascades National Park-Wilderness Areas in the recent hearings in Washington State. Your stand against the proposed open pit mine by Kennecott Copper Corp. on Miners Ridge is especially appreciated.

I spent two weeks camping and hiking in the Glacier Peak Wildnerness Area last summer and have had a number of other "wilderness vacations" in recent years in parts of the area under study—Cascade Pass, Stehekin Valley, Park Creek Pass, Buck Creek Pass, and Image Lake to name a few. Such experiences are wonderfully rewarding. To my family, friends, and myself it is of utmost importance that as much of the North Cascades as possible be preserved, preferably under the type of protection afforded by national park status.

I wish to go on record as fully supporting the position taken on the North Cascades National Park and related wilderness areas by The Mountaineers of Seattle.

Wish that I could as fully support your position relative to merger of the National Guard and the Army Reserves. I cannot. In this connection I wish that the Armed Forces Committee would investigate somewhat more thoroughly than has been done in the past, the cost of the reserve programs to the taxpayers, who opposes the merger and why, and the actual contribution to the country's defenses in the current situation. An impartial appraisal might be very revealing and might even show that the "defense dollar" could be spent better on other programs in the best interests of all of us.

Respectfully yours,

THELMA F. GOULD.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 1, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We have appreciated the leadership you have shown in the effort to preserve the North Cascades.

Unfortunately, neither of us was able to attend the hearing conducted in Seattle and ask that this letter become a part of your record of those hearings.

We believe Senate Bill 1321 should be passed after amended to incorporate the changes requested by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

We also ask that the proposed Kennecott Copper open-pit mine be prohibited.

The plea of "jobs" for both the mine and the logging of timber in the North Cascades is shortsighted. It is unfortunately a plea used frequently to justify the defacement of our country, from billboard interests to junkyard operators.

The kind of environment we pass on to future generations deserves far greater consideration than the not critical job opportunities of a small segment of the population.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD P. DONNELLY, Jr.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 28, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I would like to go on record as being in favor of the North Cascades Conservation Council program whereby we might preserve our National parks and as much of the wilderness area as possible in the state of Washington and thereby sustain the wild life in our state.

Also the additions to the National Park and Wilderness areas suggested in the amendments should be included in the North Cascades Conservation program. It will be too late to preserve our natural heritage of wild life after it has once been destroyed and ask, therefore, that you do all that you can to preserve this area for the state of Washington.

Also I am against the open pit mining in the Glacier Peak area.

We have a beautiful and wonderful state and hope that we can keep our resources for future generations to come.

Yours very truly,

FLORENCE GUNDERSON.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 27, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I should like to go on record as favoring the preservation of the North Cascades in Washington as a National Park. I would like to see the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area protected from proposed mining operations which would destroy the scenic beauty of the region.

Sincerely yours,

HELEN ODEGARD.

REDMOND, WASH.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee On Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am opposed to any change of management of any of our North Cascades lands particularly as set forth in S–1321. I think that many people who now enjoy these lands shall be deprived of its use.

The North Cascades Study Team, those holding hearings on the study, and those formulating this Bill have chose to ignore the 200 or more organizations opposing the Park in favor of some 49 organizations in favor of the museum type management of the National Park Service.

Since I feel that this is discriminating against the larger number of people in favor of the minority, I would ask that your record show my strong objection to this Bill. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. GUS L. ISACKSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 28, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please record me as favoring the North Cascades National Park. I support the stand taken by the North Cascades Conservation Council. They are an organization looking toward the future. I am reminded of a trip through Northern Minnesota many years ago.

Nearly all of Northern Minnesota had been logged off before 1930. It was a horrible sight of waste and devastation. We saw it again two years ago. It will be about fifty years more before the trees are large enough for the second logging. Some still approve these wasteful methods.

Various persons and organizations oppose the establishment of this park for one reason or another. They all seem to have an "axe to grind", or want something for themselves. All we ask is that future generations will be able to enjoy these God-given natural wonders.

Some years ago we took a group of Boy Scouts into the Kennedy Hot Springs area. It is located on the White Chuck River, near the base of majestic Glacier

Peak. This is in the proposed park. We shall never forget the beautiful natural scenery. We believe this should be preserved.

There is a truth found in the "American West" magazine, worthy of note. "A wilderness once destroyed can never be replaced."

Sincerely yours,

CLIFFORD IMSLAND.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, would like to go on record as advocating the establishment of a North Cascades National Park and we fully support the North Cascades Conservation Council's stand on S. 1321.

Having climbed and hiked in this area we have come to know the tremendous beauty of this area. It equals, if not surpasses, that of Mt. Ranier or Olympic National Parks and is unquestionably of national park caliber. This is probably the last area of such size in the conterminous United States which still remains in essentially a wilderness state.

The real beauty of the North Cascades lies in its ruggedness and isolation. If a national park is not established immediately, this isolation will be lost forever and we will no longer have such a magnificent wilderness so close to a heavily populated area. Future generations will never forgive us, for once desecrated it could never be fully recovered in its pristine state. Such areas will be desperately needed in the future as machines and computers give us more and more spare time.

Kennecott Copper Corporation's plans for an open pit copper mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area are completely incompatible with the concept of a wilderness area. Alpine country is very delicate and it would take hundreds of years to completely recover, if at all. It is inconceivable that such a large price should be paid for such a small amount of copper.

One of Washington's greatest natural resources is its natural beauty and three national parks are not at all unreasonable. A park in the North Cascades should be established and managed with the same philosophy as the Olympic National Park. We have a moral obligation to future generations to preserve regions of exceptional beauty so they can enjoy them as we can.

Please make this letter part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Sincerely yours,

STEVEN M. HODGE.
DAVID F. RHOADES.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 20, 1967.*

Re S. 1321—North Cascades National Park, Wenatchee hearing.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: You deserve much praise and commendation for your strong leadership in recognizing the need for better protection and public appreciation of the unparallelled NORTH CASCADES. I strongly urge the support and the amendment of *S. 1321*, to establish the North Cascades National Park and related areas in the State of Washington.

In the past fifteen years my family and I have spent a part of every summer either hiking, bagpacking or horseback-packing in these tremendous mountains. I write with first-hand knowledge of much of the property under consideration. My interest is not that of someone who has seen only pictures, read books or talked with friends about the area. It is this first-hand experience that prompts me to commend you for your careful study of the area and now your evident concern for its proper preservation and management for the greatest good for the most people for the longest time. Yet it is this same experience that compels me to ask your consideration of some amendments that will greatly enhance the legislation in terms of its long range goals.

There must be reasons why deletions were made, but I urge a careful re-evaluation of these proposals:

a. Horseshoe Basin; this is the eastern gateway and trailhead to Pasayten Wilderness and should be put back into the wilderness area.

b. Granite Creek drainage is a logical part of the proposed park and has previously been recognized as needing protection. This area should be considered as a part of the park, and would provide excellent automobile visitor and roadside camping accommodations.

c. Statutory wilderness boundaries should be immediately designated within the park as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

d. The Mt. Baker region should be added to the park on the west side, as proposed by the National Park Service in the North Cascades Study Report. The proper management of this great area would thereby be enhanced.

e. The Cascade River Valley should be added to the park to provide adequate space for people to experience roadside recreation. This is a major scenic west side valley and should be reserved exclusively for its recreational and scenic values.

Your presentation of *S. 1321* is commended and your consideration of the above suggested amendments is solicited in the interest of a better North Cascades National Park. Now is the time to take definitive action to provide the best protection of this area with the proper management of its recreational opportunities and at the same time not unnecessarily alter its ecologic communities, nor mar its unique geologic features. Our children's children desperately need to know our land. We have an obligation to preserve some of our natural area for their enjoyment and inspiration.

Please make this letter with its appeal for support and amendment of *S. 1321* a part of the Wenatchee hearing record. I sincerely regret that I cannot attend this hearing in person.

Sincerely yours,

HARVEY L. YOUNG, M.D.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., *June 14, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Will you please include this letter in the record of the hearings on S. 1321 which provides for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, a Ross Lake Recreation Area, a Pasayten Wilderness, and additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

It has been in just the past year that I have become interested and concerned about this area of the North Cascades. As a lifetime resident of Washington, I have seen this state grow and prosper on both sides of the Cascades. The strides toward progress that Washington has made in the past thirty years is a tribute to the men and women that populate this state.

I am not against progress or production or moneymaking. One can merely glance at the Grand Coulee Dam to see the extensive good that this manmade construction has brought to the farm lands of Eastern Washington. But the philosophy behind the dam was to create something out of nothing—a rich, productive farmland out of a barren wasteland.

If this was the philosophy behind the mining and logging interests in the North Cascades, then I would support the people who wish to mine and log. But to deface a beautiful area such as the Stehekin Valley with open pit mines and logging operations is an insult to the wonder of Mother Nature. This land within the boundaries of the North Cascades National Park must be left, unviolated, for man to enjoy in his leisure time when the trials and pressures of the everyday world seem too much a strain.

I am also in support of the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Yours respectfully,

LINDA BAKKEN.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: As an active mountain climber, I spend many weekends in the mountain areas of Washington State. I have particularly noticed that under the Forest Service policy of 'Multiple Use' an ever increasing number of our climbing areas have been stripped of their trees, with the old forest trails destroyed and the former beautiful forests replaced by desolate, 'moth-eaten'

patches. Although the peaks still remain there to climb, much of the spiritual value of the experience has been removed along with the forest giants. That the Forest Service has a higher regard for the fast-buck than it does for the spiritual benefits of the forest resource is quite apparent in the case of Mount Rainier National Park, where Forest Service policies have permitted the forests to be obliterated up to the very park boundary, thus effectively precluding the possible enlargement of the Park at a time in the future when population pressure might have made this desirable.

Thus it is clear that a decision must be made now to effectively preserve for this and future generations some of the superb area still remaining in the North Cascades. I feel certain that any land so preserved will pay far greater dividends in the improvement of health, happiness, and well-being of our ever increasing millions, than the short-sighted, toothpicks and paper bags approach of the so-called 'multiple use'.

The foregoing views are my own and not necessarily those of the Mountaineers. I do however, wish to go on record as favoring the Mountaineer position on the North Cascades National Park—Wilderness Areas including the Mountaineer amendments to S. 1321 which are felt to be vital.

Sincerely,

ROBERT W. KLOSTER.

CHESTER L. POWELL, GENERAL CONTRACTOR,
Renton, Wash., June 11, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I urge the formation of an adequate National Park in the Northern Cascades. The threat of the open pit mine and the continuing encroachment of the cutting circle make imperative a type of protection obtainable only by adequate legislation.

As a General Contractor I am familiar with our needs for lumber and metals. I know also of our need to preserve our wilderness heritage. Therefore, as a constituent I urge that every support be given S. 1321 and that this letter be made a part of the record.

Sincerely,

CHESTER L. POWELL.

ANACORTES, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We respectfully urge you and the members of the Senate Interior Committee to give favorable consideration to the North Cascades National Park as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. We wish to be on record to this effect.

It seems to us that an open-pit mine would be completely contrary to the wilderness and recreational area concept and we hope some equitable settlement may be worked out with the Kennecott Copper Corporation to avoid this despoilment of a beautiful and scenic section of our State.

It seems to us also that the time has come for us all to work for the preservation and protection of as much as possible of what is left of our heritage of natural beauty—wherever situated in this country.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. HOBERT R. GARLAND.

[From the Seattle Times, June 1967]

MINE-CLAIM PROCESS SHOULD BE REVIEWED

In connection with the proposal to establish a North Cascades National Park and wilderness and recreational areas, the federal government is in a quandary stemming from its long-time policy of encouraging exploration for mineral resources.

The government now finds that under the new land-use-concept policies that are evolving it doubtless will have to pay out large sums to regain clear titles to mining claims originally staked out by prospectors and other entrepreneurs.

The most notable of these is the Kennecott Mining Co.'s 350-acre tract in the North Cascades Glacier Peak wilderness area which the company contemplates operating as an open-pit copper mine—a venture which has touched off strong protests locally and nationally.

The government's dilemma stems from changing times and conditions. When mineral discovery and utilization were encouraged willy-nilly as an essential part of the settlement and industrialization era, there was no reason to give thought to a future when conservation and recreation would become factors to be reckoned with. Hence, the government's open-door policy on the establishment of mining claims.

Many of these claims still are dormant from active development. Others are in different stages, such as the Kennecott property which is on the threshold of large-scale utilization. The company reportedly has about $2 million invested in the property.

Obviously, the government cannot simply order Kennecott off the property. It can and must settle with the company on an equitable basis—which seems to be the direction is government is heading.

Certainly, the government laws pertaining to the filing of such claims should be reviewed to take into account new land-use concepts which are evolving in the Cascades and elsewhere. In fact, until such time as Congress may formally designate a new concept in the Cascades, further mining claims can be filed—with further "monetary" claims against the government—although no rush to do so is apparent.

Fortunately, the government is moving to take care of the situation. The United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are invalidating some claims in which the legally required development process is not being carried out. The Forest Service has indicated it hopes to purchase the Kennecott property.

These are steps that should be taken. But a general review should be made by Congress of the mining-claim process to insure that there is as little repetition as possible of the government's "giving away property and then having to buy it back" as appears to be the case in the North Cascades. We trust this can be done without hamstringing the nation's requirements for essential metals.

YAKIMA, WASH., *June 8, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is Request for the Record on the North Cascades for a National Park or Parks, Wilderness, and Primitive Area, so please consider the Amendments as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council on passing this bill.

We have the different terrain what all states would like for their own National Parks, but room for more National Parks in Washington State, the type that should be set aside for future generations to come.

I have been over part of the land in question and can't see the timber as of great value as to water sheds only as compared to rest of the land and the high country timber as watershed only, and time, elements of mother nature would harvest and reproduce.

I have had Mine interest in Horseshoe Basin Area, claims in Bridge Creek area for mill and building timber site, the mineral is there and can stay as far as I concerned.

I attended the hearing at Wenatchee, Wash., for the first 5 hours and had to leave so I turned in a statement I was going to present.

The hearing was getting very interesting, and I liked the way you were handling the Hearing.

For the best of our National Parks and Wilderness Area in Washington, State.

Best regards.

E. JOHN ADAMS.

BREMERTON, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As I was unable to present oral testimony concerning the establishment of a North Cascades National Park while the Interior Committee was having its hearings May 25–29, I would be grateful if you would make my letter part of the record of the hearing on S.B. 1321.

It is most unfortunate that there are people and organizations who say "We just do not need another National Park in the State of Washington", as if such a park would be primarily for the people of this state. For their own selfish interests they would jeopardize this magnificent area which would be a place for "re-creation" for generations yet unborn. Many of our states do not possess areas of a quality to be considered for a National Park, therefore the need must be met by acquiring areas where it is of such calibre.

Many hunters oppose another park in Washington because of the game which would not be available to them. We well know that the game population is not going to increase in proportion to the human population and in years to come the game will become depleted as in Europe. In generations to come the would-be-hunter may have to turn to other forms of outdoor recreation. This is one of the many reasons an area of this kind should be preserved. In the future the number of people using this area for other recreational uses will be overwhelming in comparison to the number of people who now hunt in the area.

It is difficult to measure the actual outdoor recreational and scenic value of this area today, but in future generations from an economic standpoint alone, this area as a National Park (of international interest) can be expected to bring more dollars from recreational uses than would ever be realized by mining, grazing, and hunting. And the beauty of it is that there need be no end to this income as the scenic beauty and natural resources will not be consumed in the process.

I sincerely hope that you will urge your colleagues to support the passage of the Cascades Bill S.B. 1321 and H.R. 8970 and also any measure which would prevent an open-pit copper mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

Yours truly,

S. P. "PAT" CAREY.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am in favor of the North Cascade National Park. The pro's and con's have been stated so I will not repeat. But as a citizen of the U.S.A. and Washington, as a hiker and outdoorsman, as a wage earner in an economic orientated society, as a parent of two boys and as perhaps a grandparent some day of tomorrow's young men, I am convinced that this area must be set aside and preserved for man's escape to the wilderness from the pressures of today's living.

If we do not, this tremendous irreplaceable mountain wilderness will slowly erode from man's creeping economic destruction. the sound economic arguments, reasons for this today, will be forgotten in the dismay of tomorrow.

Please include this letter as part of the record of hearings on S. 1321.

Yours truly,

ROGER AMSTUTZ.

AUBURN, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I take this opportunity to write to you regarding the proposed Washington North Cascades National Park. If the State of Washington had three or four parks, the North Cascades would be equally worthy. Because it is not a state park for Washington, but a national park for all Americans. The area should thus most accordingly be weighted on its own merits in comparison to any other area existing in the United States. In such a comparative view, the only things that could keep this area from becoming a national park are the provincial and commercial interests who would exploit it for their own gains—notably lumber and mining.

The Forest Service *may* theoretically be able to keep such an incomparable area as proposed in the North Cascade Park intact for future generations to enjoy as it is now. But to any even casual hiker or even car driver, the record of the Forest Service unfortunately speaks definitely otherwise.

I consequently wish to voice my support of the North Cascades Conservation Council, and ask that this letter be made part of the official record.

Respectfully,

Dr. B. C. RICHARDSON.

RENTON, WASH., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a fifth grade teacher in Bellevue, Washington, I feel that the most important subject I teach is Conservation. I read widely on all phases of the subject, in order to give the children an informed and balanced outlook on a matter important to their own future.

Passage of S. 1321 is vital, although it does not go far enough in protecting the North Cascades and needs several amendments. The Miner's Ridge area should be protected immediately to prevent the development of the copper mine there. I understand that the amount of copper to be obtained is comparatively small for the large damage that would be done.

The Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area should be included in the Pasayten Wilderness. The Granite Creek drainage should be kept within the park for its recreational value. Certainly the Mt. Baker area, with its superb scenery should be protected within a National Park. The size of the Ross Lake recreation area should be cut to a minimum. The virgin forests of the Suiattle and Whitechuck corridors should be completely protected from harvesting under Forest management. Wilderness areas within the area should be protected immediately. I should not like to see a road to Bridge Creek. Nor should there be ski lifts and tramways within the presently unspoiled areas.

I cannot believe that it is vital to the state or nation to continue cutting timber in this beautiful section of Washington. Timber companies are presently growing trees faster than they are cutting them. Also, recent studies show that it is possible, by the use of fertilizers, to bring trees to maturity at an even faster rate. The North Cascades should be maintained as a haven for people who look for quiet and peace in surroundings unspoiled by the hideous scars that man creates. We appreciate the position of leadership you take in protecting what natural beauty remains in our increasingly urban, concrete, unbeautiful country.

Yours,

HAZEL BLAKE.

OLYMPIA, WASH.

Hon. Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am in favor of the North Cascades Park. That area is beautiful and certainly deserves to be protected in its natural state. Since the Park Service has done such a magnificent job in the past of preserving our country's natural assets, I am sure it would be in our state's and our nation's best interests to have this area completely protected.

Good luck and thank you for hearing my views on this matter.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. RUBY E. BRISSING.

OLYMPIA, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Hon. Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to let you know that I am in favor of the Proposed North Cascades National Park. The Cascades are undoubtably one of Washington's greatest attributes and well worth preserving for our posterity.

I wish you every success in your efforts. Thank you.

Most respectfully yours,

RICHARD KRUSINSKI.

LITTLE ROCK, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Hon. Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am in favor of the new Cascades Park. We need more National Parks and this looks like about the last chance to establish one. There just aren't any more places like these left! For heaven's sake, protect it.

Good luck and thank you.

Yours truly.

MARY L. RUTLEDGE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Count us as two more who are in favor of a National Park in the Cascades. It is hard to imagine that in the entire world there is a more beautiful or deserving area. Certainly, in the Seattle area, growing as fast as it is, there is going to be an increasing need for such places to get away from the highkey, city living. The entire country, in fact, is bound to look more and more to Washington and the Pacific Northwest generally for much of its real wilderness recreation. So let's keep as much of it as possible for the welfare of the entire country.

As for the final legislation to create a park, we hope it can include the amendments recommended by the Seattle Mountaineers. Add more wilderness to the Paysayten Wilderness. Add the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park. Add the valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek, in their entireties, to the Park area, etc.

Please make these comments a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Thank you,

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. BAYNE.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I do favor the establishment of a National Park in the North Cascades. I hope that this letter may become a part of hearing record on S. 1321.

I hope that when the Senate Interior Committee does act on the bill, that it acts favorably, and also includes the several amendments recommended by the Seattle Mountaineers, including the addition of the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park.

Sincerely,

Mrs. MARVIN KRUGER.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It is imperative that a North Cascade National Park be formed. The greatest values of the North Cascades are recreational, requiring uncompromising maintenance of the area's present scenic qualities. The logging industry has already badly scarred previously scenic corridors into the North Cascades. A proposed open-pit copper mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area threatens to become a monument to the excesses of short-sighted economic interests. Fortunately, we are beginning to recognize that recreation can also be translated into economic values—but for a "sustained yield" the North Cascades must suffer a minimum of tramping. The National Park Service can best control this use.

I support Senate Bill S. 1321 in establishing a North Cascades National Park, but I wish to see it strengthened by the amendments recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council in its April–May 1967 issue of *The Wild Cascades.*

Please incorporate this letter into the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Sincerely yours,

PETER B. TAYLOR.

ISSAQUAH, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like the following letter made part of the record of the hearing on S. 1321.

I most strenuously support S.B. 1321 which calls for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park.

This is an excellent bill which gives protection to an area of unparalleled beauty. I think, however, that some amendments are necessary to make this a truly superb park and to offer full protection to many areas that require and deserve protection. The proposed amendments are as follows:

(1) All presently roadless areas within the park boundaries should be immediately included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This area has been thoroughly studied by Federal and private groups for ten years and is of wilderness caliber.

(2) The Cascade River Valley should be added to the park for it is a scenic valley that offers river bottom recreation opportunities in Spring and Fall when the High Country is snowed in. It also contains many potential roadside campsites.

(3) The Mount Baker region should be added to the park on the west side as proposed by the National Park Service in the North Cascade Study Report.

(4) The Granite Creek drainage must be added to the park. It has been described as "unique" in the Federal Study Team Report, and offers a logical route for major visitor access road.

(5) The Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages, each in it's entirety, should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, for river valleys are an inseparable part of the High Country beauty. They also provide unexcelled Spring, Fall, and Winter wilderness experience opportunities while the High Country is inaccessable, due to snow.

(6) Protection of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area from open pit mining by the Kennecott Copper Corp. should be provided by this bill. Open pit mining in a Wilderness Area is intolerable and makes a mockery of the "Wilderness Act."

(7) Helicopter service must be prohibited in areas covered by this bill except for administrative or humane reasons. Tramways limited to the Ross Lake Recreation Area and held to an absolute minimum. In all cases they should not approach to within 200 feet of the summit.

Respectfully yours,

L. V. DARMIENTO.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include this statement in the North Cascades Hearing record on Senate Bill 1321.

I have been interested for many years in the preservation of this area having backpacked into various sections on a number of occasions. I have always felt that it outranked in beauty any other region which I have ever visited.

As fine as the proposed bill is, I feel that it leaves several prime areas completely unprotected. I believe it should be amended to include the revisions and additions recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council and the Mountaineers.

Particularly vulnerable to exploitation are the valleys of Granite Creek and the Cascade River both of which should be added to the Park. Granite Creek with its fine stand of timber can be enjoyed by every passing motorist. Multiple use could forever scar this beautiful valley.

The corridors of the Suiattle and the Whitechuck with their included valleys of Buck, Downey and Sulphur Creeks should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. These valley floors are *essential* to the overall Wilderness Area.

I will not review the other points in the N.C.C. and Mountaineers proposal but I do feel that they are all worthy of your most careful consideration.

I urge you to support these amendments which I feel are essential and wish to thank you for your continued efforts to preserve this wonderful recreational area for us and for generations to come.

Sincerely,

TED W. CARLSON.

EVERETT, WASH., *June 9, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The establishment of a North Cascade National Park is absolutely necessary to promote the best interests of not only this but also future generations. We must not allow our present day greed to deprive posterity of the esthetic quality of this magnifient area.

Certain areas such as the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Mt. Baker, the Cascade River Valley, and the Granite Creek Drainage should also be included in S. 1321.

Sincerely,

ROWLAND STRANDELL.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I would like to express my support for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park under the administration of the National Park Service. I would also request the following modifications, imperative to the effective realization of the goal of protecting this unique wilderness concurrent with adequate development of its recreational potential:

(1) Stop the Miner's Ridge copper mine! The Glacier Peak Wilderness equals in beauty any such area in the country. To allow this area to be marred forever to satisfy a supposed need of the moment is a tragically shortsighted view of our responsibility to the future.

(2) Add 10,000 acres in the Suiattle and Whitechuck corridors to prevent the scarring by logging of what should logically be a part of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

(3) Designate all roadless areas in the proposed park as Wilderness areas now, not after years of further study have allowed them to be destroyed by road building. Adequate study has already been accomplished.

(4) Add the unique Granite Creek drainage, along the north cross state highway, and the Cascade River valley to the park. These areas will provide excellent roadside camping and recreation if protected.

(5) Put the 24,000 acres of the Paysatin Wilderness around Windy Peak back in the wilderness area.

(6) Add the Mount Baker area to the park. This will provide protection for this scenic area and incorporate extensive tourist facilities to relieve the pressure on wilderness areas.

I would like again to emphasize my desire for National Park Service administration. The previous history of the Forest Service in gerrymandering logging along lowland trails badly needed for recreation close to Seattle, speaks poorly for their impartiality in protecting the wilderness heritage that is ours in the North Cascades. Let us not scar our "alps" as the Europeans have theirs.

Please make this a part of the Official record.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES W. BILHARD.

VANCOUVER, WASH., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This has reference to hearings held in the State of Washington in May of this year on S. 1321 concerning the establishment of a North Cascades National Park and the setting aside of certain lands for our wilderness system.

This is a commendable piece of legislation though it is inadequate in certain respects. I am very much concerned about the need for adding additional area to the Glacier Peak Wilderness in the Suittle and Whitechuck River corridors. Personal acquaintance with this area has made me feel that omissions here would be a most regrettable loss. I would also support proposals for adding Horseshoe Basin to the Pasayten Wilderness as well as the Granite Creek

drainage, Cascade River valley and the Mt. Baker region to the proposed national park. Above all else, any legislation that is passed with regard to the North Cascades region must provide a means of handling the problem created by the proposed open pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge in the Image Lake area of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

The concern of conservationists, when proposals for a national park were originally made, was to obtain the most adequate protection possible for the scenic and recreational resources of the North Cascades. The establishment of a national park appeared to be the best instrument for accomplishing this purpose. It was regarded as a tool rather than as an end in itself. It does not seem to me that the establishment of a national park will accomplish very much if the original concern of the conservationists is frustrated in the process. There will be no anodyne to soothe the soul in the mere name "National Park" if the goal of adequate overall protection is not achieved.

It is respectfully requested that this letter be made a part of the record of the hearings referred to above.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD A. OSBORNE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would appreciate very much your including this statement as part of the public hearing records for Senate Bill 1321.

Your committee and the administration are to be commended on proposing the North Cascades National Park, an area which will be one of the finest in the National Park system. The Eldorado Peaks area which should be the wilderness core of such a park certainly deserves national park recognition for its unique alpine terrain. In addition to preserving the peaks, glaciers, and high alpine meadows, our nation should also reserve the entry corridors leading to these magnificent peaks as scenic and recreation areas, especially the Cascade River, Skagit River, and Lake Chelan gateways.

As our nation grows in numbers it becomes more essential to use foresight to assure future generations of a nature experience, and for the more adventuresome, a wilderness experience.

With this in mind, the following are some recommendations which would improve the bill:

1. The Ross Lake National Recreation Area should have its northern boundary at the present southern limit of the North Cascades Primitive Area. The west shore of the lake from there to Canada should be part of the national park while the east shore should be part of the proposed Pasayten Wilderness Area. The national recreation area should include all of the Granite Creek drainage basin with provisions for interpretative services and campgrounds.

2. The bill should include specification as to which portions of the national park will be designated as wilderness areas. The Eldorado Peaks area and Picket Range should be the minimum, and preferable would be all the national park except where roads and campgrounds already exist.

3. The borders of the national park should include a more extensive western corridor to the Eldorado Peaks area to preserve a stand of virgin douglas fir. This could be accomplished by including in the park the Marble Creek basin and all of the Cascade River watershed upstream from the meeting of these streams, except the portion of the Cascade basin already in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

4. The scenic Lake Chelan gateway to the national park should be designated as a Lake Chelan National Recreation Area which could encompass presently owned national forest land from the lakeshore to the drainage divides.

5. The threat of Kennecott Copper Corporation mining Miner's Ridge should be precluded by either:

a. Extending the national park southward to include an area bounded by the present west edge of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area to the Buck Creek Basin, including all this basin to the Suiattle River, then follow the bed of the Suiattle River to Miners Creek, follow the bed of Miners Creek to Cloudy Pass, and along the north drainage divide of Railroad Creek to Lake Chelan.

b. Leaving Miner's Ridge under Forest Service management, and purchase Kennecott Copper's claims at a reasonable price.

6. The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be extended westward to include the Suiattle Basin and Whitechuck Basin to the points where the roads end in order to preserve the corridors of douglas fir leading to the alpine interior.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

FREDERICK A. HIRSCH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: A North Cascades National Park and the adjacent Wilderness Areas should be created. They are absolutely essential to the preservation of at least that much of what little wilderness we have left.

The value of these areas to the people now and into the future as parks and wilderness areas will far outweigh any commercial value.

Yours very truly,

VINCENT L. MILLSPAUGH.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to go on record *in support of the establishment of a NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK as set forth in bill S. 1321,* with amendments to include other adjacent areas.

Little by little our God-given natural heritage is being whittled away in favor of sometimes doubtful commercial advantages. There are values which transcend the mundane.

Preserving natural beauty is difficult; recovering it, once destroyed, is impossible. Man cannot create what God can. Please save all of the North Cascades wilderness area intact.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD W. REID.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 31, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Internal and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I was among those attending your hearing on the North Cascades Park and Wilderness Proposals at the Olympic Hotel here in Seattle last Thursday, May 25th, and I would like to add my urgent support of these proposals for the official hearing record.

I feel strongly that the superb natural beauty of these areas, including their flora and fauna, and the peace and quiet for their enjoyment by this and succeeding generations, should be given all the protection possible for their permanent preservation.

The money for National Parks and Wilderness Areas is among the best-spent of all our taxes, and I earnestly hope no narrow self-interest groups will be allowed to defraud the great majority of our people of this state and country of still more of their magnificent heritage. If it is not protected now, no later action can undo or repair the ruin of open-pit mining, logging, hunting, and other depredations.

I would further like to express my appreciation of your conduct of the hearing, and of your interest and efforts in this extremely important matter.

Yours very truly,

MARION L. FIELD.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 28, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am a student at the University of Washington. I would like to voice my approval of B. S1321, calling for the establishment of a Northern

Cascades National Park. I also feel, however that certain amendments are necessary to the complete protection of the Northern Cascades:

1. Horseshoe Basin must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. The Granite Creek drainage must be added to the Park.
3. Statutory wilderness in the Park (all presently roadless areas in the Park should be ruled as National wilderness.)
4. The Ross Lake National Recreation Area is too big.
5. The Mt. Baker region should be added to the Park.
6. The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park.
7. Something must be done to FIGHT KENNECOTT!!!!
8. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

I have hiked quite a few times in the Cascades. The Stehekin area is especially beautiful. The country must be preserved. There are far more important things than money in this world. I would like this letter submitted to the hearing record. Thank you very much. Both you and Congressman Meeds are doing a fine job.

Sincerely yours,

SUSAN REDDINGTON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 30, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am heartily in favor of the proposed North Cascades National Park, and hope that Senate Bill 1321 will finally include those areas urged by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Surely the plans of Kennecott Copper for strip mining must not be allowed to materialize.

The Washington State Senate in recent session passed a Memorial to Congress on the Park proposal. It should be given no consideration. Let me quote from a letter from my State Senator received in reply to my protest over passage of the Memorial:

"The measure passed during the first order of business in the Senate with no attention and no debate. * * * It was explained briefly by the prime sponsor. * * * In fact the bill had not even been printed. It was read for the first time on the floor, the rules were suspended, and it was passed the same day it was introduced."

"I was happy to see the House catch the measure and hold it for true and proper consideration."

I would appreciate having this letter made a part of the record.

Kindest regards,

PETER J. MALONEY.

SENATOR JACKSON: I'm in favor of S. 1321 and HB. 8970 establishing a North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake Recreational Area and Pasayten Wilderness in Washington State.

I also feel that there are certain amendments that should be made—

a. The Granite Creek drainage must be added to the park. The North-Cross State Highway will travel this route and would be the only place where park visitors by car could camp within the park.

b. Create immediate wilderness units within the park.

c. Cut down the size of the Ross Lake recreation area. The size could be cut considerable and could still serve the same purpose. One area that doesn't need to be as big as it is to do the job is the Lighting Creek drainage. This area could be put back into the Pasayten Wilderness.

d. Add the Mt. Baker area to the park. Mt. Baker is a beautiful part of the North Cascades and close enough to the proposed park to be included.

e. Add the Cascade River valley to the park.

f. Stop the Glacier Peak open pit Copper mine threat. S. 1321 should be amended to provide for inclusion of the Miner's Ridge area in the park, or for appropriations to buy the company out, or both.

After having lived within the proposed park in Newhalem for several years I don't feel the creation of the park will deprive the State of any vital hunting areas. To my knowledge there were only a few dozen people that came thru Newhalem to take advantage of the high cascade buck hunt each year. I attribute so few hunters to the extreme ruggedness to the terrain.

Since I was unable to attend the hearings in Seattle May 25–29, I would like this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

Thank you.

RALPH E. OUSTORFF, Jr.

CHENEY, WASH., *May 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include the following letter in the transcript of hearings on S. 1321, providing for the creation of a North Cascades National Park.

I strongly support the creation of such a park. I also support the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council which provide for protection of certain additional areas in the Park.

I support the creation of the North Cascades Park because I feel that the long range interests of the country will be better served by preserving this area for the enjoyment and appreciation of a broad cross section of the citizenry, "forever", rather than by utilizing the timber and mineral resources for the short range benefit of a small segment of the population.

In a conflict between human values and the value of the Dollar, let us be broad minded and humanitarian and preserve this magnificent region.

I support, especially the following amendments to increase the area of the Park.

1. Add the Granite Creek drainage as a roadside camping area.
2. Bring the Park boundaries to the shore of Ross Lake so that the shoreline vicinity will not be spoiled by road construction.
3. Add the Mount Baker area to the Park. This is a logical part of the Park, and its present state of development makes it another place that will serve the car-camper admirably.
4. Include the presently roadless area of the Cascade River drainage.
5. Increase the area of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I am concerned about the fate of the Suiattle and Whitechuck drainages which may well be logged if not given wilderness protection.
6. Very importantly, the proposed Kennecott copper mine must be stopped, preferably by including this area in the Park.

I have personally seen only fragments of the proposed Park. I have long wished to see more. I hope it is there when I am able to explore it—and when my children are able to explore it—and when their children . . .

Sincerely,

JOHN E. DOUGLAS.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 1, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Interior Committee,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SIR: Although I as a student at the University of Washington, I am a resident of Illinois. I don't have much of a voice in local politics; but I can tell you why I came to Washington, why I prefer this state to Illinois, and why my parents vacation in Washington.

I did not come to Washington *just* because UW is a good school—there are good schools in Illinois. I came because Washington still has in quantity the kind of natural beauty that is rapidly disappearing from our nation. There are still parts of Washington that have not been destroyed by blind commercialism and short-sighted industrial development. It is this kind of beauty that people like myself, who have seen its opposite in places like Cicero and Gary, can really appreciate.

I have seen what industry for industry's sake can do; I have seen (and this may have special relevance) what surface mining can do to life and good land. Anyone who wants to see this sort of thing can go to Illinois, Utah, West Virginia, etc. Should one be able to see this kind of devastation in Washington? Would anyone want to (anyone, that is, who doesn't think Pittsburg is the most beautiful city in the world)? Would anyone pay his good money to see it? No, No, and No.

I commend you and Senator Magnuson for having introduced S. 1321. However, I hope that this bill can be amended to provide for the inclusion of Horseshoe

Basin in the Pasayten Wilderness; the addition of the Mt. Baker region, the Cascade River valley, and the Granite Creek watershed to the proposed park; and the exclusion of open-pit copper mining from the Glacier Peak area.

If still possible, I would like this letter to be included in the record of whatever congressional hearings it may be relevant to.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL H. LINSTROMBERG.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 28, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: The purpose in my writing to you is to add my support to Senate Bill S–1321 which if passed would establish the North Cascades National Park. I commend you and the others in this effort including Senator Magnuson and Congressman Meeds for your leadership in recognizing the need for better protection and recognition for this area which is truly "God's Country".

However, as good as the bill is, it has some shortcomings which I believe should be rectified to give better protection to this unique area.

I have traveled the Granite Creek area valley and was surprised to find it not included in the park boundaries as proposed. I believe it certainly should be. The Glacier Peak Wilderness area, now threatened by, of all things, an OPEN PIT MINE, should be added to block this shocking invasion of that beautiful area and to facilitate purchase of the property in question. The Mount Baker region and the Cascade Pass river valley should both be added to the proposed park for their protection.

Horshoe Basin on the East Side and Lightning Creek on the West should both be added to the Pasayton Wilderness Area. And Sulfer, Downey and Buck Creek Valleys each should be added in entirety to the Suiattle portion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

As an appreciative traveler of this superlative area I would strongly recommend that these amendments be seriously considered for to S–1321 before it is presented to Congress.

I again applaud your efforts in conservation and request that this statement be added and made a part of the official record of the hearings.

Sincerely,

Mr. P. C. MATSON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 24, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: As a wife and mother of a growing family that uses and appreciates the wilderness we have been blessed with here in the Pacific Northwest I commend you and others in Congress for your leadership and foresight in preparing Senate Bill S–1321 to establish the North Cascades National Park.

As a supporter of the North Cascades Conservation Council which has been instrumental in calling attention to the need for protection of this area, I have studied their analysis of the proposed bill.

I agree with the NCCC that as good as the bill is toward givng protection to the area, it is not enough. It could be made much better by adopting the changes which they propose. I therefore urge that you give careful consideration to their proposals to modify S–1321.

I also request that this letter be made a part of the official record of the hearings. Thank you.

Sincerely,

R. M. MATSON.

TACOMA, WASH., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are most fortunate to have such a beautiful, wild, unspoiled area in our State as the North Cascades. I believe that as much wilderness area as possible should be preserved for future generations.

We well know it can always be commercialized, but to keep it a park is a job for all of us. Anything you can do to have this made a National Park will be greatly appreciated, and this letter may be made part of the records of the hearings on S. 1321.

Thank you for your many past considerations.

Sincerely,

Mrs. E. H. Ziemer.

Marysville, Wash., *June 12, 1967.*

Hon. Henry M. Jackson,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: I want to urge you to support a North Cascades National Park in Washington State.

I do not spend as much time hiking as I would like; but if the area is not protected now, no one will be able to enjoy it later.

The projected growth for our area is fantastic. As our society becomes more complex and demanding, people must have some corners into which to retreat. Roads are fine if you want to go somewhere. But how "away from it all" can you feel if cars, trailers, motorcycles and the like are everywhere, bringing noise and exhaust fumes into your consciousness? Wilderness areas are needed—large ones, and composed not just of mountain tops and ridges, but complete, with forests and meadows, as they are and have always been.

We in America are running out of space. Washington State is generously endowed by nature with the beauties of wilderness. Please work and vote in the Senate to preserve these areas.

Some people climb mountains ". . . because they are there." I do not think every tree in sight should be cut down because it is there.

Please include my letter in the Hearing Record.

Sincerely yours,

Mae L. Schoenrock.

Seattle, Wash., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator Henry M. Jackson,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: I wish the following statement to be part of the official hearing record for the North Cascades National Park.

The formation of the North Cascades National Park is of deep concern to me and I wish to thank you for the fine hearings you have conducted towards this goal.

As a convinced conservationist and active member of the Seattle Mountaineers I found myself in a peculiar situation with regards to the proposed park through my interest in skiing. As a "Professional Ski Instructor of America", certified PNSIA and vice president of one of the largest ski school corporations in the Northwest, I am obviously committed to do all I can to protect the skiers' interest. I have therefore taken it upon myself to personally investigate proposed ski areas within the park by means of ski-touring into the areas, keeping my eyes open for potential developments not yet mentioned or proposed. Many such trips have thus enabled me to see the country while actually skiing and touring in it, as well as observing the weather and snow conditions on a day to day basis during my stays. In this manner I became increasingly aware of the relatively long driving distances from the larger cities to the proposed ski areas, which could only offer limited skiing with short runs in a region of extremely poor weather conditions. No area that I have seen or hiked into during the past several years, within the proposed park, would be suited for more than a practice area, and I very much doubt that anybody could be found to finance a project with such obvious handicaps. The Snoqualmie Pass, Stevens Pass or Mt. Pilchuck areas, just to name three, offer practically unlimited possibilities right now which would be far superior to anything I have come across in the Washington Pass area or elsewhere in the proposed park. Nothing that I have seen, in my opinion, would be suited for a large scale ski resort development. However, I know of places such as the Chiwaukum Mountains in Wenatchee National Forest which offer more than 5000 vertical feet of fine skiing outside the proposed park, and on the eastern slopes of the Cascades where better weather prevails.

I would therefore consider it most shortsighted and unwise to compromise with the lumber industry which succeeded to stir up some misinformed skiers with those "great ski area potentials" which I have failed to find even on the clearest days!

The Swiss have created something unique with their Alps and we now have a wonderful opportunity to create something unique within our North Cascades: a national park without compromise to preserve the natural beauty and habitat of this still wild and awe-inspiring mountain region.

Through my own unbiased observations I can, therefore, without any feeling of guilt through my dual affiliation, wholeheartedly support the park proposal as submitted by the Seattle Mountaineers. It is my sincere conviction that a North Cascades National Park thus outlined would be the most beneficial to everybody concerned when considered in terms of generations rather than dollars.

Sincerely,

HANS A. ZOGG.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 13, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I regret that I was unable to attend the hearings on S.B. 1321 and hope that this letter may be added to the hearing record.

As the widow of W. A. Degenhardt, in whose memory Mt. Degenhardt in the Southern Picketts was named, I am especially pleased that consideration is being given to establishing a national park in the North Cascades. My husband was one of the first climbers to visit the Southern Picketts in the 1930's and considered that they provided some of the finest climbing he had encountered anywhere. I know he would be glad that the wilderness mountaineering experiences he enjoyed will continue to be available to climbers in the future.

For the past 17 years I have resided in Seattle, Washington. I have made many trips, winter and summer, on foot and on skis, into the mountains of Western U.S. and Canada. Nowhere have I seen alpine areas more deserving of the kind of protection afforded by Park status than the North Cascades. I hope that S.B. 1321 will be passed in the near future.

Areas not included in the present proposals which are certainly worthy of consideration are:

Granite Creek drainage—this would provide space for roadside camping.

Cascade River Valley—the high country around Cascade Pass is already crowded on any summer weekend and the number of hikers wishing to use the area is bound to increase.

The Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area presently included in the North Cascades Primitive Area but excluded from S.B. 1321.

More land in the Suiattle and Whitechuck corridors on the west side of the Glacier Peak Wilderness to be administered by the Forest Service. Camps near roads beside streams are already overcrowded and the number of fishermen and hikers wishing this type of facility is bound to increase greatly.

It is to be hoped that amendments to provide protection for the above areas may be offered.

Sincerely,

STELLA M. DEGENHARDT.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 14, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Will you please include this letter in the record of the hearings on S. 1321 which provides for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, a Ross Lake Recreation Area, a Pasayten Wilderness, and additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

I have spent vacation time in the North Cascades every year for the last eight years, base camping in the Stehekin Valley and back-packing into the high country. I have been to other parts of the United States and know, as the North Cascades Study Team stated, that the North Cascades is this nation's most rugged and spectacular mountain country.

The North Cascades is America's finest mountain scenery, and must be protected to remain so. I feel that for the American people, through their govern-

ment, to make the decision to set aside this area to preserve its scenic and recreational value in spite of the economic costs—to place the value of natural beauty above economic interests—would be an uplifting experience. This decision should be made; and not to make it would be criminal.

The North Cascades has been and is now being marred by economic interests. Two years ago on the road from Marblemount to the trail to Cascade Pass we were saddened (outraged) by the huge patch-cut, visible from the road, in the high country—a scar justified by the Forest Service by the policy of "Multiple Use." This is only one example of logging which is destroying the scenic and recreational value of this area—logging being carried out by the Forest Service. Also under the present classification of land use, Kennecott Copper could activate its mining claim and destroy Miners Ridge, from which is one of the most popular views of Glacier Peak. It is absolutely obvious that this area needs protection in order to maintain its value. And the protection must come now. We owe it to ourselves and our posterity to protect this area so it can be enjoyed to its fullest.

For these reasons also, I think S. 1321 should be strengthened, that more area should be protected, and more area should be protected as wilderness. Therefore, I support S. 1321 with the following amendments:

1. Horseshoe Basin should be made part of the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. The bill should eliminate the threat of an open-pit copper mine at Miners Ridge.
3. The Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.
4. The Mt. Baker area should be added to the National Park.
5. The Cascade River valley must be added to the Park.
6. All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. There is *no* reason to wait for two years to make wilderness classification. To wait for two years would be to invite an increase in economic exploitation which took place in the Redwoods.

My strong personal attachment for the North Cascades and my objective knowledge that this area is superlative country which is not being properly protected under its present management and classification lead me to support the immediate enactment of S. 1321 with the addition of the stated amendments.

Sincerely,

JANE MCKINLEY.

PETITION

The undersigned owners of property in the affected area hereby petition that the Stehekin Valley be excluded from any proposed National Park.

We believe continued management by the United States Forest Service to be in the best interests of both the undersigned and the general public, and the only workable means of preserving the North Cascades as a whole and the Stehekin watershed specifically.

We would also point out that while the Stehekin Valley is in itself a very small part of the proposed National Park, and therefore relatively unimportant, it is of inestimable value and importance to those living and owning property there, and to their heirs.

If any change from the present status is deemed mandatory, we would endorse establishment of a recreation area under Forest Service management.

(The above petition was signed by 55 residents of the valley.)

ISSAQUAH, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We have long been interested in the North Cascades (my Mother and a friend of hers rode horseback thru the Skagit and over the mountains to Winthrop in the early 1900's)—and we have been hearing about hikers nearly knocked off the trails by Tote-Goats and the like—and we have seen the gorgeous movie, "Wilderness Alps of Stehekin" (as well as visited

the town) . . . We dread the day which may come when the peace and quiet of the hills are invaded by motor boats of all kinds and decibels.

Many far-sighted people who care more about future generations than about a quick buck have urged us to save some wilderness. Please listen to them!

Sincerely,

MRS. ARTHUR L. MCCLISH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We strongly urge the support of Senate Bill 1321, for the creation of a North Cascade National Park. We also urge that the area threatened by open-pit mining be included.

We request that this letter be made part of the record of the hearings to be held.

Sincerely,

RALPH G. VICTOR, M.D.
MARY S. VICTOR.

BELLINGHAM, WASH., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter is being written with a two-fold purpose and I hereby request that it be made a part of the written records pertaining to the designation of Wilderness Areas, National Recreation Areas, and National Parks now under study in the State of Washington.

Based on extensive knowledge and study of the Mount Baker Area, I sincerely believe that this mountain and surrounding area *should be included in the North Cascade National Park* along with Mount Shuksan and the Picket Range. It has all the prerequisites for such status.

For some time this beautiful and unique area around Heather Meadows and above has been monopolized by a corporation which either is unwilling or unable to develop it to the best interests of the public. The once popular family camp sites have been taken over for chair-lifts, ski tows, etc. Lodging facilities and sanitation are entirely inadequate and hazardous.

There have been and likely will continue to be abuses on the timbered valleys and steep slopes under the present management of this unique area, which has resulted in considerable erosion, water-shed damage and the destruction of fish and wild life habitat. The opening of logging roads to the high ridges leading directly to the meadows and snow fields coupled with the Washington State Game Department policy of allowing guided hunting parties in this now easily accessible area, is rapidly depleting a once unique and picturesque herd of mountain goats.

Add to this the constant pressure of mining interests for surface operations and the resultant stream pollution, and it becomes apparent that remedial measures should be taken as soon as possible if we would restore and preserve what is left of this area. I have long been associated with U. S. Forest Service personnel and have the highest regard for their ability and integrity, but I do not believe that they are in a position to do an adequate job in regard to recreation or conservation because of political pressure and lack of adequate funds.

I therefore urge that legislation now before the Congress be amended to include this and other such areas now under consideration. Adequate protection has not and cannot be assured under present circumstances.

Sincerely,

ROD W. O'CONNOR,
Charter Member USFS Advisory Council,
Member North Cascades Conservation Council.

KIRKLAND, WASH., *June 12, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: I believe the establishment of a North Cascades Wilderness Park as specified by the North Cascades Conservation Council to be essential in preserv-

ing our natural resources for future generations. Failure to make some attempt at preserving the North Cascades would indicate to me the precedence of immediate commercial interests over the preservation of natural scenic beauty and the welfare of future generations.

Please make this letter part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD L. DUDLEY, M.D.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have grown up in an area ten miles south of Everett Washington. I knew that someday the woods where I played would one day be cleared but always I thought of this happening in maybe twenty years. I like most thought that there were plenty of areas which were yet untouched by man and would remain such for the future.

In the last five years I have seen the amount of build up that our progress has brought us. I have seen large wooded areas completely cleared for gas stations and drive-ins where I thought they wouldn't come for some time. It is now that I realize how fast this country is really disappearing. If any of this country is to remain untouched it needs to be set aside and preserved now.

This is why I would like to support the Senate Bill 1321. Though I am not a member of the N three C's, or any other outdoor organization I would like to support the amendments to the bill as recommended by the N three C's.

I would also like to see wilderness status given to all roadless areas within the park at the time it is established instead of waiting for two years as the bill calls for. I feel that if this area is to be kept a wilderness it has to be set aside now. I have seen what time can do to an area.

I would also like to see the Kennecott Copper Corp. bought out at a reasonable price. Open-pit mining and wilderness are at opposite ends of the continuium. Along with this I would like to see mining or logging be kept out of the National Recreation Area.

Please include this letter in the record of these hearings. Thank you very much.

Sincerely Yours,

MRS. VIRGINIA MORRISON.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to ask that this letter be made a part of the record of the hearings on Senate Bill 1321. I am a climber and a hiker and a member of the North Cascades Conservation Council, an organization which has worked for ten years toward the establishment of a North Cascades National Park.

I am of course absolutely in favor of creating such a park and I think that such a park should include the Mt. Baker region and the Cascade River Valley without question. Also if possible the Glacier Peak Miners Ridge region should be included; or if not, certainly whatever steps are necessary should be taken to stop the Kennecott Corporation from carrying out their plans for an open pit copper mine there. Anyone who has visited the Holden Mine on Railroad Creek and looked at the concentrator residues, the polluted water, the dead vegetation and the poisoned fish can understand the need for this.

Recently I have been shocked and horrified by the proposals of some who, if given the chance, would turn the Cascades into some sort of Coney Island. Businessmen in Goldendale, Washington, now want to promote their tourist industry by "lighting up Mt. Adams at night" with no less than 20,000 floodlights. [*Seattle Times*, May 30th, 1967]. No doubt their new idea, assuming they get away with the first, will be some sort of Summit Honky-Tonk. Then of course an aerial tramway will be needed so that the tourists can ride up to the summit, flinging candy wrappers and coke bottles, to buy postcards and cupey dolls. Such proposals are particularly frightening when we realize that every chamber of commerce in the state which testified at the 1966 hearings was opposed to the creation of a North Cascades National Park. These are the people with the power (and apparently the mentality) to carry out such plans—in the name of progress of course.

I happen to think that regions of great natural beauty, especially Alpine regions, should be left alone. Unfortunately the record shows that this will not

be the case if these regions are left to continue under Forest Service management. Multiple-use means everybody—even scooter riders. Park status is the only means we have for *permanently* protecting such fragile regions and their inhabitants from the sort of "progress" which will gradually destroy them. And protecting the indigenous inhabitants means no hunting, which is as it should be. There is no reason why *every* square mile of forest and mountain meadow must be left open to the state's "Sportsmen" to pursue their "sport" of hunting down and killing the fear-stricken inhabitants. Conservationists are not asking that the entire Cascades be put under park status but only a tiny fraction. The rest is still available for their annual autumn wars.

JAMES P. JONES.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 7, 1967.*

Re part of record of hearings S. 1321 (park bill).

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: With this letter I wish to go on record for the Park Area as stipulated under Senate Bill S–1321.

At the same time I would also like to register my disgust over the proposed copper pit in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. If you keep records on this, please show one against the copper pit.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

FRIEDERIKE BRINK.

MANSON, WASH., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would like this letter included in the hearing records for Senate Bill 1321.

I attended the Wenatchee hearing concerning the proposed North Cascades National Park and although I came away with a greater feeling of hope than I previously had, I would still like to enter my personal opposition to the inclusion of the Stehekin valley within the park boundary.

My greatest concern, admittedly, is for selfish reasons—We own property in the valley and have done much hiking, camping, hunting and fishing in the area. I have, however, given this a great deal of thought and fail to see the necessity of including the Stehekin valley in the park. It seems to me it would present many problems, in fact. I would think that the land inter-mingled with the private holdings both along the lake and in the valley would be more feasibly managed by the Forest Service as a unit with the rest of the Lake Chelan water shed.

If, for reasons I do not understand, the Stehekin valley must be included within the park, I would like to strongly urge that the Land Acquisition Proposal which was presented at the local hearings be written into the bill. This at least gives some promise of security to the property owners. I understand that this, however, reserves the right to prohibit sub-division of existing holdings. Our plan has always been to give to our children—not collectively, but to each of them when he or she reaches the age to appreciate it fully—a portion of our Stehekin land. We would not be allowed to do this? We would be expected to deed the entire four acre lot to all six children as a unit?

I feel that we who have lived in the valley and owned property there for generations should be allowed to continue managing our own affairs with a minimum of interference.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. KENNETH MOREHEAD.

[Telegram]

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 15, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Favor establishment North Cascades National Park urge passage of S. 1321 with 8 ammendments recommended by the mountaineers commercial gain entirely irrevelant to decision now to be made on future use of this magnificent irreplaceable area please make this wire part of the hearing record.

BENJAMIN S. TROOP.

[Telegram]

EVERETT, WASH., *June 15, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

We support S. 1321. However, recommend amendments to prohibit mining and logging within recreation area, addition of Glacier Peak wilderness to park in addition to the amendments recommended by the North Cascade Conservation Council. *Please include in hearing record.*

Yours Truly,

HENRY J. KRAL, *Chairman,*
Everett Citizen's Committee for North Cascade National Park.

[Telegram]

WENATCHEE, WASH., *June 15, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Please make the following statement part of the record of hearings on S. 1321 "imperative that the wilderness of the North Cascades be preserved stop no road. Along Ross Lake keep it for water travel add Buck Creek Downey Creek Sulphur Creek drainages to Glacier Peak wilderness area. Stop Kennecott Copper Mine at Miners Ridge save Cascade River for roadside recreation. Granite Creek drainage should be added to national park.

ALICE C. BOND.

[Telegram]

SPOKANE, WASH., *April 25, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Re North Cascade hearing I urge you to do whatever is in your power to prevent the operation of an open pit copper mine within the Glacier Park Wilderness area I feel strongly that the proposed North Cascade Park should be enlarged to incude the following areas: Mount Baker, Granite Creek, Washington Pass and Glacier Peak. I request my views be made a part of the North Cascade hearing record.

WILFORD D. MURRAY.

[Telegram]

VANCOUVER, WASH.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Request you record leagues unalterable opposition North Cascade National Park; basis 2-12-66 testimony.

ADAH WERKEMA,
Corresponding Secretary, Vancouver Wildlife League.

[Telegram]

EVERETT, WASH., *April 19, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Washington, D.C.:

Marysville Chamber of Commerce is opposed to any further national parks in the State of Washington and recommend the Cascade Wilderness Area be under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service for multiple use.

IVAR BOE,
President, Marysville Chamber of Commerce.

[Telegram]

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 29, 1967.*

PAT GOLDSWORTHY,
Care Clerk, Senate Park Hearing, the Cascade Inn Hotel, Wenatchee, Wash.:

Regret unable to attend. I support S. 1321 only if amended in accordance with the proposal of the North N3C. Without the additions of the amendments, the park area which serves only as a false security for wilderness and as a political vantage point for vested interests.

DONALD CHARLES MCKINLEY.

[Telegram]

LAKE OSWEGO, OREG., *May 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Washington, D.C.:

Add to hearing record our strong plea for large North Cascade's National Park. Scenery and recreation draw more business than multiple use. Remaining wilderness offers ample hunting.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. OBERTEUFFER.

WENATCHEE, WASH., *May 13, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: More than sixty years of management of the North Cascades by the Forest Service have passed without a shadow that they are capable of managing this land to preserve its best qualifications.

The purpose of this area should be to supply wilderness experience, and to achieve this one has to get it at ground level. To hike or to horseback is best, and this requires only trails. Done only by those truly interested and with respect for this land should cause no undue damage. However, the policy of the Park Service is to attract visitors in large numbers, in other words, opening it to all. Such an influx could not leave this area a true wilderness for long. This is a fragile county, and once injured will not come back quickly.

The Forest Service type of management supervision is more suitable to this area than that of the National Parks. Multiple use will not create the wildlife problems now facing Yellowstone. Herds must be kept within the limits of the area's food production capacity. As I understand it, the Forest Service plans to make no commercial harvest of trees.

I ask that you inform the public why mining in the North Cascades is an issue. Tell them that mining laws and the wilderness act were created by Congress. That new acts and laws can also be created by Congress. Tell them that the Bureau of Mines is in the Department of Interior and both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior are bound to administer laws and acts created by Congress. Many think the Forest Service is by their own decision allowing mining operations in this area. I feel in fairness to the public and this agency this impression should be corrected.

The introduction of another agency only makes additional and unnecessary expense to the tax payer. I urge that you withdraw your proposal for a National Park and National Recreation area as proposed in S. 1321. I further request as your constituent that you make public the information about a National Recreation Area which would be administered by the Forest Service.

Please make this a matter of record at the hearing to be held in Wenatchee, Washington May 29, 1967.

AILEEN F. MILLS.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I support S. 1321, a bill providing for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. I support the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council and I oppose Kennecott's plans for an open pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge.

I request that this letter be included in the hearing records.

BRUCE STREAM.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: To celebrate my 21st birthday I have determined to inform you of my intention to support him who supports 1) S. 1321; 2) the eight amendments of the North Cascades Conservation; 3) opposes Kennecott's plans for the open pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge.

Please include my letter in the hearing records.

MARY BYME.

MERCER ISLAND, WASH., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to express my support for the Senate Bill 1321, providing for a North Cascades National Park and the Pasayten Wilderness area and the Ross Lake National Recreation area, and an addition to the Glacier Park Wilderness area. I feel that it is essential that this beautiful mountain and forest area be preserved in its natural state for the enjoyment of all.

Although I feel that Bill S. 1321 is a very good bill, I feel that it could be made much better with the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. These changes and additions would "round off" many of the boundaries set in the Senate bill, and would add important wilderness areas to the ones already proposed.

I would also like to express my opposition to the proposed Kennecott open pit copper mine. I hope that you will do everything within your power to prevent Kennecott from invading the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

ANN HANSEN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am in favor of S. 1321, which proposes addition to the North Cascades National Park, and also support the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

As a former Southerner, I truly appreciate the Northwest wilderness areas and feel that the open pit mine proposed by the Kennecott Mining Co., or any similar threats to the North Cascade area, could lead to further damage and desecration of our natural resources.

I request that this letter be included in the Congressional hearing record.

DENNIS MCGUIRE.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is to register my support of S. 1321, for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park as proposed therein, and of the proposed amendments.

I request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

I also wish to thank you for your work for the preservation of our natural resources.

EFFUS TALBOT.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It is now "finals" week at your alma mater. Preparation for finals week, as usual, directs our activities almost exclusively to paper writing, book reading, and note analysis. As such, I have only a few short minutes to write to you, and then only in pencil, on notebook paper, between classes. I do feel it necessary, though, that you consider this communication, if only for its weight and bulk added to those others from this campus.

In spite of the spectre of final examinations, supporters of this "North Cascades-Glacier peak area Preservation" issue continue to facilitate the mailing of letters to you, and they are reaching an interested audience. Tables for materials and information distribution in the HUB are surrounded by interested students. Being involved in ASUW activities, I feel I can say with some assurance that the unanimity of favor in the area of Glacier Peak conservation effort is rarely found in other campus movements.

As for myself, I am active camper, hiker, fisherman, and my three trips into the Glacier Peak wilderness rivaled those into the Olympic National Park. Open pit mining in this area would constitute desecration of a magnificent mountain area one I feel to be among the world's most spectacular.

RICHARD H. RAVENSCROFT.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 25, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include this letter in the hearing on the North Cascades. I am eight years old and my family and I are Mountaineers. We are try to help make a National Park in the North Cascades. We also hope that there will be mountains and trails for our children to see. I hope there will be just as much wildlife then as there is now. The Mountaineers are going hiking and camping as much as possible. They think that maybe by the year 2,000 the mountains will no longer almost be deserted, but instead will be full of people. We want to keep them as they are.

DEBORAH WRIGHT.

MARYSVILLE, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We wish to commend you on your leadership in recognizing the need for better protection and recognition of the unparalleled North Cascades. We wish to go on record as being in favor of your bill S. 1321 with the amendments recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

We would also like to state our opposition to the proposed open pit mine in the Glacier Peak, Miner's Ridge area.

Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings on your bill.

Mr. and Mrs. STEVE PHILIPP.

SEATTLE, WASH., *May 31, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to go on record as favoring a North Cascades National Park as provided in S. 1321. This bill should, however, include the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council, particularly those amendments pertaining to: statutory wilderness, inclusion of Mt. Baker, and the copper mine threat to Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Kindly make this statement a part of the hearings on S. 1321.

DAN BROOKS.

BELLEVUE, WASH., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We support S. 1321 but urge that you also do all you can to include the eight amendments proposed by the Mountaineers, Seattle, Washington.

We will appreciate it if this letter is made a part of the record of hearings held on this bill.

WILLIAM G. KELHN.
SHERIL N. KELHN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I support S.1321, a bill providing for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. I also support the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. However, I *do not* support Kennecott's plans for an open pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge. I also request that this letter be included in the hearing records.

SALLY LEVIN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to testify in favor of S.1321 with the amendments suggested by the North Cascades Conservation Council. Private interests such as the Kennecott Copper Corporation should not be allowed to destroy the irreplacable beauty of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area which by rights belongs to all American citizens.

BETH PHILLIPS.

SEATTLE, WASH., *June 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please support S.1321 and the eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council, and oppose Kennecott's plans for an open pit copper mine on Miner's Ridge.

Also, please include my letter in the hearing records.

I am a college student very much interested and concerned about the future of natural beauty in our state.

ROBERT POOR.

SAN CARLOS, CALIF., *May 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The North Cascades area is an exceedingly beautiful area, and I feel everything possible must be done to preserve it. We must maintain as much wilderness area as possible so that I feel that the expansion of the Pasayten Wilderness, the Mt. Baker area, the Cascades River Valley should be added to the Park. I also feel that Ross Lake should be drawn closer to the reservoir, and the Desolation Park area should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness to the East.

Would you please put my name on the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

MARILYN R. NINZEL.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB,
Boston, Mass., April 28, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

On behalf of the 11,000 members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, most of whom are residents of the Eastern Seaboard, I wish to submit the following unanimous vote of the Officers of our organization recorded at their meeting in Boston, Massachusetts on Tuesday, April 25, 1967:

> Voted: That the Appalachian Mountain Club supports Senate Bill 1321 to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes and also advocates the adoption of the eight amendments submitted by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE M. RICHARDSON, Jr.,
President.

THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA,
New York, N.Y., April 20, 1967.

CHAIRMAN OF PARKS AND RECREATION COMMITTEE,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
New Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

The Conservation Committee of the Garden Club of America, herewith records its whole hearted endorsement of S.B. 1321 and requests that this letter be made a part of the record.

As a national organization, we feel that the establishment of North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area and the Pasayten Wilderness Area will provide additional recreational opportunities for our exploding population.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. DANIEL M. MCKEON,
Chairman.

PORTLAND LUMBER CORP.,
Portland Maine, April 13, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Having visited in the Pacific Northwest last summer we became acquainted with the North Cascades Region, especially the areas near Mt. Shuksan and up the Skagit River to Diablo and Ross Lakes. We were struck by the wild beauty of this region and disturbed by the thought that much of the natural beauty of the East has been desecrated by commercialism.

So that this can never happen in the Cascades, we urge the passage of Senate Bill 1321 which would create a North Cascades National Park, a Ross Lake National Recreation Area, the Pasayten Wilderness, and expansion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Please enter this letter in the records of proceedings of the hearings to be held on April 24 and 25 in Washington, D.C.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR T. FORRESTALL,
BEVERLY W. FORRESTALL.

UNITED STATES SKI ASSOCIATION,
Colorado Springs, Colo., June 1, 1967.

Re Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee hearing on S.B. 1321, The North Cascades bill.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SENATOR JACKSON: At the Senate hearings held in Seattle May 25, 1967 your staff indicated that written comments could be included in the record up to 29, June, 1967.

The United States Ski Association is dedicated to the furtherance of skiing as an outdoor recreational sport. Its membership at the present time exceeds 120,000 active dues paying skiing members. Were a poll to be taken of the membership of the USSA asking, "Do you consider yourself to be a conservationist?" I would venture to say that 99% of the membership of the ski association would answer in the affirmative. To this extent the assertion by ardent conservation groups that skiers in general support a national park in the North Cascades is true.

However, were the question to be phrased, "Do you consider yourself to be a conservationist—i.e. one who is in favor of preserving mountain regions for ultimate maximum recreation use, (including winter and summer developments for recreation)?" The answer would also be close to 99% in the affirmative. This is where the confusion from the standpoint of the skier as to the ultimate disposition of the lands in question exists. Much of the public is of the opinion that these lands should be formed into a national park on the assumption that this is the best way to preserve the lands for ultimate development as recreational lands. The record, however, shows that despite the fact that the park service has the latitude in some cases to develop these lands for winter recreational purposes they have not done so. The Forest Service, on the other hand, has developed personnel and trained administrators who are geared to the development of lands under their jurisdiction for winter recreational purposes.

For this reason the Ski Association in general over the past few years has consistently supported the Forest Service multiple use concept for administration of federal lands. In the instant case we are talking of approximately 1,800,000 acres. Quite obviously for one group or another to claim all of these lands for one specific use is unrealistic. We feel that it is equally unrealistic to expect that the park service will change its long standing administrative policy which in effect prohibits proper development of lands of this nature for winter recreational use. For this reason we oppose the S.B. 1321 as presently written.

We, however, recognize that pressures exist from all over the country to preserve lands in a natural state and for this reason we support Governor Evans plan for a 1,800,000 acre recreational area including a 320,000 acre national park in the Picket Range district. Governor Evans' plan seems to us to provide flexabilitiy in administration which will ultimately enable lands to be put to recreational use as the need arises. His plan has the duel advantage of flexability and preventing duplication of management skills which have presently been developed by the Forest Service, in that the Forest Service would administer the recreation and wilderness areas included under those designations.

It would seem to us that the message is loud and clear to all federal agencies in administration of these lands that the subject areas should under no circumstances be exploited for mining or timber interests. It seems to us that Governor Evans has proposed a positive, well reasoned alternative which takes into consideration the needs and hopes of the people of the State of Washington and protects their interests over the long pull.

Recently a Technical Assistance study entitled "Skiing Trends and Opportunities in the Western States" was accomplished by professional consultants under contract with the Economic Development Administration. The report is concerned with describing the ski industry and skiers in the Western States including Arizona, Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. The criteria used in any such study will probably always be subject to challenge. This study is no exception, however, the results of this study, startling as they are, must in my opinion be considered conservative. Certain information contained in the study is useful when weighing the potential uses of Federal Lands in the Western United States. Ski area attendance data assembled for this study confirms what many have sur-

mised: participation in skiing has grown rapidly since 1955. Annual attendance has grown at an average annual compound rate of 15.4%—from 1.4 million visits in 1956 to 4.3 million visits in 1964. Moreover, the growth rate, which averaged 12.8% between 1955 and 1960 accelerated to 19.9% after 1960. Using the 12.8% growth rate it can be seen that by 1967 20.4 million skier visits to winter recreational lands might be anticipated. If the higher 19.9% rate is used 45.1 million visits might be expected. This broad range in estimated future visits (20 to 45 million) emphasizes that a simple extension of past trends is hazardous. Such extensions of numbers alone do not take into account underlying factors responsible for past growth. The study concludes that the rate of growth will decline and that a realistic estimate of skier visits by 1976 would be 12.1 million. While this conclusion is subject to some challenge (I believe it is overly conservative), nevertheless it is obvious that the impact of winter recreation on the population of the Western States will be fantastic. For this reason it seems to use unwise to commit the amount of land contemplated in S.B. 1321 to National Park Administration. If one accepts the conclusion of the study that 17% of the skiers in the West reside in the state of Washington and applied that percentage factor to the number of skier visits reported, the impact on the State of Washington becomes all the more obvious. There simply are not enough uphill facilities presently in operation to handle the increase and to provide the desirable outdoor recreation oportunity required by the people of the State of Washington.

Senator, your efforts to preserve lands for use of future generations are commendable, however, I would earnestly ask that full consideration be given these remarks and ultimately that the plan put forth by Governor Evans, or a similarly positive alternative which will provide for flexibility in the future, be adopted.

Respectfully,

GRAHAM S. ANDERSON,
Vice President.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *May 16, 1967.*

Re Senate Bill 1321—Proposed Withdrawal of some 1850 square miles as National Park, Wilderness Areas, and National Recreation Area in Northern Cascades of Washington. If withdrawn, no prospecting and mining would be permitted in the proposed National Park Areas, and restrictions imposed by the Department of Interior, would debar effective prospecting, development and production of known mineral resources in the proposed Wilderness and Recreation area.

Hon. FRANK E. MOSS,
U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to the conflict between active mining interests and definite proposals to establish a new national park, a large Wilderness and Recreation area, and to increase the size of an established Wilderness in the Cascades of northern Washington. As indicated on the accompanying map, proposed are:

1. A North Cascades National Park of 570,000 acres.
2. A Ross Lake National Recreation area of 100,000 acres.
3. A Pasayten Wilderness Area incorporating much of the now existing North Cascades Primitive Area and comprised of 500,000 acres.
4. A westward extension of the present Glacier Peak Wilderness of 10,000 acres.

The combined area of these withdrawals, 1850 square miles, is a substantial fraction of the area of the State of Washington. Other withdrawals farther south appear to be under consideration.

Senator Henry M. Jackson has submitted a North Cascade Wilderness Bill, S. 1321. A hearing was scheduled in Washington, D. C. for April 24 and 25, and a hearing in Washington State for late spring.

The region of the proposed park, wilderness areas and national recreation area, has been examined by the "North Cascades Study Team" comprised of persons from the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. This joint study team was instructed to "consider the nature and long-range management needs of all federal lands in the North Cascade mountains of Washington." The quotation is a euphemism masking a firm intention to convert the 1850 square miles described and other areas of the Public Domain into national parks, wilderness and na-

tional recreation areas. Mr. Edward C. Crafts is chairman of this study team. He is Director of the Bureau of *Outdoor Recreation*. These federal lands at present are largely under the able management of the U. S. Forest Service. A voluminous report by a "Minerals and Geology Subcommittee" of the North Cascades Study Team chairmaned by Mr. George A. Selke reviews the history and mineral production of the region. It emphasizes the potential of the region in respect of metals and non-metallics. This report is available in open file in various regional offices of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture as well as in Washington, D. C. Mr. Selke is consultant to the Secretary of Agriculture.

It appears that the proposal to withdraw these 1850 square miles (and other areas) as national park, wilderness and national recreation areas is made despite information in this report definitely encouraging in respect of the mineral and mining possibilities of the region which are definitely of interest to prospectors and mining companies. A copper property under active development by a major mining company is centrally located in the "Glacier Peak Wilderness Area." I quote from page 5 of Chapter XI of this report which sets forth the report's conclusions:

"Most of the North Cascade Mountains area has been explored only by the old-time prospectors. No matter how competent these people may have been, they only scratched the surface of this vast area. Search now requires the services of geologists, geophysicists, and geochemists, to be followed with drilling or underground workings.

"* * * scientific studies have been made by various experts in the field, including members of the U.S. Geological Survey and Dr. Peter Misch of the University of Washington. *These studies show that there are large deposits of valuable minerals in the North Cascade Mountains that under favorable conditions should be productive.*"

"At the present time (1964), *the Bear Creek Mining Company (Kennecott) and Phelps Dodge Corporation are making detailed studies of three separate areas.* They have already invested several million dollars in exploration and must needs invest much more before any actual production is possible. Their findings are confidential, but there seems to be evidence that valuable copper and molybdenum deposits have been located." It should be interjected here that last summer (1966) the Ridge Mining Company (Kennecott's development vehicle in the Cascades) was drilling its copper property in the Glacier Peak district. In January of this year officials of Kennecott are creditably reported ("Management Digest" of Utah Mining Association, Jan. 11, 1967) to have announced that "Kennecott is giving serious consideration to spending 15 million in further development of this property as an open pit copper mine." Such development would be prohibited under present wilderness area regulations.

In view of the hue and cry over Kennecott's new copper property in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area raised by various energetic lobbies of the Sierra Club and its friends, it should be noted that Kennecott's property may be only one and that the reigon's mining potential is important.

The awareness of the Department of Interior of the mineral potential of the proposed Glacier Peak wilderness area is further emphasized by the fact that its boundary narrowly (and possibly knowingly) excludes several mining properties. Most notable is a large indentation in its easterly boundary made to avoid the inclusion of the Holden mine which has a reported production grossing $133,000,000 in gold, silver, copper and zinc. The area's easterly line is hardly more than 1,500 feet west of the westmost underground workings of the Holden mine. And the Holden ore zone, though not developed to the west, nevertheless strikes westerly directly into the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness area. And no more than eight miles to the west and included within the Glacier Peak Wilderness area is Kennecott's promising copper property. See the accompanying map.

On February 11-12, 1966, a public hearing was held by the "Subcommittee on Public Lands, Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate," in Seattle, Washington. Mr. Douglas R. Cook, representing the Kennecott Copper Corporation, testified that since 1953 the Kennecott Copper Corporation, through its subsidiary the Bear Creek Mining Company, "has been actively exploring in the Cascades and has spent millions of dollars in this work. A result of this activity has been the formation of the Ridge Mining Company for the purpose of developing copper ore reserves situated in the very heart of the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness area."

In the Northern Cascades of Washington, the Pasayten Wilderness has been proposed, as well as an extension of the established Glacier Peak Wilderness.

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Between the proposed Pasayten Wilderness and the established Glacier Peak Wilderness areas part of a new national park and a new national recreation area are proposed. Joining them on the northwest is a detached segment of the proposed national park.

Within the proposed national park and wilderness and national recreation areas are a number of mineral districts, among them: Slate Creek, Thunder Creek-Stehekin, Cascade, Miner's Ridge, Holden (Railroad Cr.), Mt. Stuart, Gilbert, Troublesome, Mt. Baker, Chiwawa Creek. The proposed North Cascades national park would include something in excess of 890 square miles. No exploration or mining activities of any kind are permitted in our national parks nor any effective exploration by automotive conveyances and equipment in wilderness areas.

The withdrawal of these nearly 1850 square miles of public lands from any or at least effective exploration practically removes the Northern Cascades from future consideration by our mining companies.

Those responsible for the selection and withdrawal of large areas to make them exclusively wilderness tracts under the recent acts of Congress, "The Wilderness Act PL88–577," and "The Multiple Use and Land Classification Act, PL88–607," are riding a wave of public interest promoted and financed by non-mining, non-industrial organizations and persons ignorant of actual conditions in our Western states. They have played upon the sentiments and fears of idealistically but well-intentioned minds, convincing them that mining, power developments and other exploitational activities are about to destroy utterly the still vast, wild mountain areas in the West. They do not admit the simple fact that even large mines, significantly, for instance, the Holden mine referred to, actually occupy very small areas. And in well-watered regions such as the Cascades any break, as for roads, in the mantel of vegetation quickly heals. Under proper surveillance utilization of mineral deposits and power sites would actually make many of these beautiful mountain regions accessible to hundreds of thousands who otherwise could not possibly enjoy them. In the glow of public interest so skillfully aroused by the relatively few practicing wilderness enthusiasts, an eager-beaver attitude evident in government agencies is taking full advantage of the authority bestowed by the above Wilderness Act and is likely to go much too far in opposing proper and beneficial exploitation of domestic mineral potentials which in the not distant future our economy will desperately need. Mines are hard to find. It takes years to find and develop them. There should be encouragement and not increasing limitation of efforts to find them. For our basic minerals we are increasingly competing with the rapidly growing consumption of the rest of the world. We must have greater domestic reserves.

In the enjoyment of the public domain the solution rests in the principle of *varied* use invoked in recent years and successfully applied in other regions. With reasonable regulation preferably by the Forest Service or other governmental personnel interested both in our country's growing need for recreational areas and its increasing economic needs, the few can have their wilderness areas and our country the necessary advantage of their mineral potential.

It is pertinent to emphasize that the mining industry in the past several decades has consistently been confronted and frustrated by disinterest, prejudice, even apparent hostility in certain government departments, expressed in quasi-legal department rulings seriously hampering the industry's efforts even to further develop existing mining districts, to say nothing of further exploration of the public domain. Pertinent here is a decision of August 8, 1966, in the U.S. Circuit District Court, District of Nevada (Coleman vs McClennan 363F2d 190, June 21, 1966) which set aside a Department of the Interior decision which voided 36 unpatented mining claims and evicted their owner. Ten years' of hearings and appeals finally led to the U.S. Court of Appeals which upheld the traditional "prudent man" concept of supporting the locator and refused to honor the Department of Interior's insistence upon *marketable* mineral in a claim's "discovery." Anent this and other instances in which the mining industry has not had the sympathetic support of the Department which formerly it enjoyed is a statement by the Senate Interior Committee appropos the Senate Bill S. 3485:

"The committee disagrees emphatically with any ideas or concepts leading to still further abrogation and erosion of the mining laws, and will oppose, with vigor, any further action or attempted action designed to accomplish that purpose either by indirect, piecemeal legislation or by administrative interpretation and determinations."

Emphasizing that all departments of the Federal government must during the next decade encourage in every way possible the search for new domestic reserves of metals rather than restricting and interposing difficulties in the industry's efforts is recent comment by Dr. Walter R. Hibbard, director of the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines and president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, in which he predicted that by 1980 the United States will require *twice* the amount of minerals and mineral fuels to provide for its national security and the burgeoning growth of its economy. He said:

"that this fantastic need comes at a time when domestic ores are leaner in values and graduates in the fields of mineral engineering are in short supply. One of the most serious challenges underlying these situations is that in general our country is not aware of the threats we are facing if our minerals sufficiency is not maintained. Our standards of living depend on an adequate minerals base—in terms of the new Keynesian economics—values at the mine have a very large multiplier effect on our economy. All depends upon minerals . . . and fuels. There must be a national minerals awareness. There must be a vital awakening to the importance of our mineral resources. We are just as close to running out of key minerals as we are to running out of clean air." (The Wallace Miner, March 9, 1967.)

To repeat and by way of summary, the resolution of the conflict of interest here brought to your attention is not exclusion of the prospector and the miner, and the average vacationist, fisherman or naturalist or others who have neither the time, money, or, indeed, the experience to equip themselves for a trek into an absolutely roadless wilderness. Rather, it is to permit normal and varied activities under proper surveillance by proper government agencies. *And the Congress itself should indicate affirmatively what such activities shall be and the extent and nature of such surveillance.*

Yours very truly,

R. N. HUNT.[1]

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am opposed to any change of management of any of our North Cascades lands, particularly as set forth in S–1321. Many people who now enjoy the varied recreational opportunities in this area shall be deprived of its use.

I believe that many more people will be served recreationally if the management of this area continues under the administration of the Forest Service and game management by the Washington Game Department.

With skiing, hunting, motorized trail riding, rockhounding and several other outdoor sports uses increasing at a faster rate than those permitted under National Park management, I believe a National Park would not answer the needs of these people now nor in the future.

Please make my *opposition to S–1312* a part of your record of the hearings on this Bill. Thank you.

(Letters identical to the above were received from—)

Jim T. Edwins	R. E. Patric	Farlin L. Jolley
Wesley O. Grieg	Carl Balke	Jeannette Moore
Steve Grieg	Lloyd Knowles	Robert A. Moore
Joyce L. Grieg	Leander Amundson	Barry L. Jalensen
Ellis I. Grieg	Veda Balke	Richard R. Simons
Donna M. Grieg	Thomas R. Booth	Carol Jolley
Nell Whitaker	Bruce E. Flesher	Stephen D. Slinde
Bruce Sydow	Charlene Flesher	Dorothy F. Slinde
Larry Knowles		

[1] As former Vice President and Director of the United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company and presently Vice President and Director of the Hecla Mining Company, the writer is not unfamiliar with mining and prospecting matters. He has been a resident in the West for nearly fifty years.

[Telegram]

LOS ALTOS HILLS, CALIF., *June 15, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Washington, D.C.:

Please include in record our endorsement of S. 1321, a wilderness park in North Cascades.

Dr. and Mrs. DEXTER HAKE.

[Telegram]

PALO ALTO, CALIF., *June 14, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Washington, D.C.:

I favor North Cascades Park. Please include statement in record.

KENDRIC C. SMITH, Ph. D.

[Telegram]

PALO ALTO CALIF., *June 15, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Washington, D.C.:

Please record in the hearings for S. 1321 my desire for a comprehensive North Cascades National Park. Those who love the Cascades span the country.

GEORGE T. GEERING.

Mr. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am opposed to S–1321 as I do not think that people seeking many varied phases of recreation have been fully considered in changing the management of this vast and beautiful area.

I believe that many more people will be served recreationally if the administration of this area continues under its present status.

With skiing, hunting, motorized trail riding, rockhounding and many other sports uses increasing at a faster rate than those permitted under National Park Management, I believe a National Park would not answer the needs of these people now nor in the future.

Please let your records show my opposition to S–1321 and to H.R. 4865.

Thank you.

(The above letter was received in identical form from the following:)

Doris Garner
William G. Thompson
Robert P. Sweeney
Kenneth G. Robertson
Ron Johnson
Steve Brown
Del E. Johnson
Alan G. Badgley
C. D. Bouse
Ollie A. Aveldson
Delmar D. Jackson
Gene K. Hall
Mr. Pete McVey
L. N. Quisy
Robert T. Morehouse
Maurice M. Whitney
Curtis M. Thomas
Leslie R. Damish
Louise W. Kugel
Mamie E. Moena
Lloyd Moena
J. D. Morgan
Elmer J. Roose
Fred G. Schuler
R. A. Myers
Robert A. Peterson
William L. Stuth
James J. Edgar
Lawrence G. Garner
N. S. Walters
Gene F. Jackson
Ben F. Miller Jr.
Makel L. Carlsen
Dorothy A. Wineinger
Barbara R. Gregory
Dean R. Gregory
R. E. Wineinger
Eugene F. Yoves
J. N. Sadler
Oliver Davis
Russell L. Spurting
R. D. Hooker
Cecil E. Gill
Walter A. Gray
Robert Whitney
Ray Parker
E. E. Dennis
Raymond D. Henderson
Robert W. Barr
Ruth E. Shoemaker
R.W. Rasmussen
H.E. Mahood
Richard D. Welling
Vernon M. Jackson
B.A. Ryan
Shirley P. Davis
Lloyd J. Mosher
Frank E. Spady
Willis W. Bowen, Jr.
George Frahm
Roy C. Miller
John J. Stranz
Robert J. Frahm
Gordon H. Frahm
Robert B. Blakely
Treasure Hyland
Herbert M. Carlsen
Nellie N. Davis
Owen L. Ellison
G. Michael Sanders
Burton Graham
Walter Karkainen

Dan Neely
Mae Ruat
James S. Walb
Jay Poe
William L. Larson
Fred G. Simays
N.R. Purcell
Hugh LaFleur
Mrs. Hilbert Heffele
Jack Rannila
Norton H. Attinly
Dean W. Messner
Kathryn Henderson
Mrs. Laura M. Barr
Donald Meyer
Carleen Meyer

WESTERN WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION,
Portland, Oreg., May 2, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Chairman, Senate Interior Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Thank you for your reply to our wire in which you announce that the record of the Hearings in Washington, D.C., concerning the proposed North Cascades National Park, will be held open for written testimony.

As promised in the wire, the Washington Forest Practice Committee of Western Wood Products Association considered S1321 at its meeting April 27 and 28 and passed a resolution which is enclosed. I am submitting it for your information and for the Hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID T. KAUFFMAN,
Wagner Lumber Products Co.,
Chairman, Washington Forest Practice Committee.

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 1, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Senator, U.S. Senate,
Senate Interior Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a foot traveler who has glimpsed part of that vast area in your neighboring State of Washington, most of the area called for in S. 1321 for inclusion in the North Cascades National Park would be complete if amended to include:

1. All 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin country in the northwest corner in the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. The Granite Creek drainage must be added to the Park because this valley is along the route of North Cross-State Highway, and without protection as a recreation area, there would be no other place where automobile visitors and roadside camping can be adequately accommodated within the park.
3. Present roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
4. The Ross Lake area is too big. The purpose of the Recreation Area in the bill was to permit high density recreation and minimal interference with commercial developments along the North Cross-State Highway and Ross and Diablo Lake reservations.
5. Mt. Baker area should be added to the Park. This area directly faced by Mt. Shuksan, would serve as a buffer to the wilderness of the rest of the park.
6. The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat must be solved. This place is one of the most beautiful in the park and the bill should be amended to provide either for inclusion of the Glacier Peak-Miner's ridge area in the Park, or for appropriations to buy the company out, or both.
7. Further logging should be avoided and roadside recreation on the Cascade River Valley would be possible if this area is added to the Park.
8. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Plans should be made to urge the addition of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages each in its entirety to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Because of the most important values of the Wilderness can be preserved in their natural state only when logging and mining ceases, these operations should be stopped now before any further damage is done.

The Forest Service multiple-use concept does not consider the esthetic value of wilderness and the National Park Service would tend to keep these values up-

permost for the use of posterity. Can you please make this letter a part of the official record of April 24 and 25 hearings on the legislation.

Sincerely yours,

DON MARSTERS.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 2, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Senator for the State of Washington,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: As one of the professional people in the Northwest most vitally interested in the preservation of the many areas of our Northwest that we were fortunate to receive from our Creator as the scenic wonders of our continent, I write to express a very fervent hope that you, your committee, and your voting colleagues, will see fit to establish a Northern Cascade Park Area, and keep intact the beauty, the scenic wonders, that our families, and our succeeding families so richly deserve an opportunity to see.

I would hope that this letter would be included in the committee hearings as a vote cast in favor of the Northern Cascade Park Bill.

Respectfully yours,

HERMAN A. DICKEL, M.D.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON,
Eugene, Oreg., June 4, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to add my name to those requesting a National Park in the Washington Cascades as proposed in Bill S1321 but with modifications as suggested by the North Cascades Conservation Council and several other outdoor organizations. These modifications include addition of Granite Creek and Mt. Baker to the Park, addition of Horseshoe Basin to Pasayten Wilderness, and prevention of open pit copper mining near Glacier Peak.

I have hiked and camped in the area under consideration and could document in detail my reasons for supporting this legislation as modified. However, so many people have presented the reasons well that I do not believe that it is necessary to develop the argument in this letter.

I regret that I was unable to attend any of the hearings that were recently held on this bill, but I request that this letter be made a part of the record of those hearings.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD M. NOYES,
Head, Department of Chemistry.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INC.,
Portland, Oreg., May 25, 1967.

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL,
Seattle, Wash.

GENTLEMEN: I would like to add my voice to those who favor passage of S1321 as amended relating to the establishment of the North Cascade National Park and other primitive and wilderness recreation areas. It seems to me that the most strenuous efforts should be made to reserve to the people of today and future generations the great heritage that we still possess.

I regret not being able to appear at any of the hearings on the Bill S1321, but I ask that you make this letter a matter of record.

Very truly yours,

G. H. PAGENSTECHER.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON,
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,
Eugene, Oreg., June 9, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The recent Senate hearings concerning the proposed North Cascades National Park provide evidence that public support for its establishment is in the majority. It is conceivable that an even greater percentage of

the people, having no economic interests in that area, would support the Park if they were aware of the situation which threatens to rob them of one of their national heritages. They could hardly be expected to remain silent about such operations as mines which would provide less than one percent of the nation's supply of copper in return for the desecration of one of the most beautiful spots in the country.

It seems unlikely that the preservation of a few hundred thousand acres of wilderness will seriously affect the nation's economy. On the other hand, by removing the mining and logging activities from this area, we would protect an invaluable and irreplaceable part of America. Therefore, I emphatically support the North Cascades Conservation Council's stand on S. 1321, and request that this letter be made part of the record of the hearings.

Sincerely,

MAX DEINZER.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I strongly favor the establishment of a North Cascades National Park.

In order to protect this area from the destructive forces who seek to exploit it, and particularly to establish it as a national resource for the future of the entire nation, we need immediate legislation. Without National Park Status, this area cannot survive.

Will you please include this letter as part of the written testimony of the hearings on bill S. 1321.

ELIZABETH M. HANDLER.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST SKI AREAS ASSOCIATION,
Cornwallis, Oreg., April 23, 1967.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We appreciate having your letter of April 12 regarding S. 1321 proposing a North Cascades National Park.

Unfortunately we cannot appear, on such short notice, at the Senate hearing on S. 1321 on April 24–25. We wish, however, to have the enclosed statement entered into the record at that hearing.

Furthermore we will wish to be represented at hearings to be held in May or June, as you mentioned, in Washington State. We will appreciate knowing the places, and dates for these hearings.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM N. PARKE,
Executive Secretary.

Enclosure.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST SKI AREAS ASSOCIATION

The Pacific Northwest Ski Areas Association is an association of major ski areas in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, Canada. Our membership totals 36 ski areas, of which 11 are in Washington, 9 in Oregon, 2 in Idaho, 10 in British Columbia, and 4 in Alberta.

Nearly all of our member areas in the United States are either all, or partially on National Forest lands. Several of our members have at one time or another tried to operate on National Park lands, and are familiar with the poor record that the National Park Service is doing in providing ski opportunities in the National Parks.

The Pacific Northwest Ski Areas Association opposes the creation of a National Park in the North Cascades. We favor the creation of certain wilderness areas and a National Recreation Area in the North Cascades under the administration of the United States Forest Service.

Our Association sees many weaknesses in S.B. 1321 and wishes to point these out at hearings to be held on this proposed legislation in Washington State.

ROSEBURG, OREG., *April 28, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senator Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: Would you please be kind enough to include this letter in the official record of the April 24th and 25th meetings on the North Cascades legislation. Thank you.

New York City was my home until retirement brought me to the West Coast a few years ago. I was a member of the Green Mountain Club, N.Y. Chapter, for many years, and as such did a lot of work on the Appalachian Trail.

Since coming out here I have joined the Sierra Club and Natl. Wildlife Assn. But, my interest in wilderness areas stems from spending long vacations in North Ontario, Canada. Logging there was continued in a Provincial Park, and after lots of work we finally had the area set aside "in perpetuity", thus at least preserving some small part as wilderness, 1925 to 1940.

In talking with some Canadians recently, from Ontario, I learned that now, 40 years later, the Canadian Government has clamped air-tight restrictions on cutting even ONE tree, unless it's dead. Where no attention was paid, now it is a harshly enforced regulation, but the wilderness is gone.

The same thing has happened out here, and unless we look ahead for quite a while, we will have many regrets. We need areas without gasoline, either in power saws, motorbikes, outboards and the like. We need them without roads. We do not need the tin can tourist, the litterbug throwing stuff out car windows. We need desperately to preserve the wilderness, as a matter of even mental health in some cases.

If we do not need ample wilderness areas, then we do not need art galleries, statues, symphony orchestras, Central Park in N.Y., or the lagoon leading to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, which my father had a lot to do with, believe me. Man can build all those, and only man can have the others. When they go, well, how permanent is death?

May I therefore offer my complete support to S. 1321, with the amendments? I would have done so before, but am slowly recovering from an operation that brought me closer to death than I care to contemplate. During the final days in Hawaii I visited the crater on the Island of Maui, and was tremendously impressed with another instance of the outstanding service the National Park Service is doing. I'm with 'em all the way!

The names of T. Roosevelt, G. Pinchot and John Muir are receding into time, but just think of how much we would have lost, forever, without their efforts in behalf of those who live today, and will tomorrow. Let's match the population explosion with one of the wilderness and its influence on our lives.

Sincerely,

HARRIS WHITAKER.

EUGENE, OREG., *May 3, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Let me first commend and encourage you in your efforts to preserve the valuable North Cascades in your proposed national park. As a newcomer to the Northwest, I am completely taken by the beauty of this region, and have had a chance to see some of the North Cascade region involved in the current legislation. Your own bill will do a beautiful job of linking, geographically, the existing wilderness areas and primitive areas in the North Cascades.

There are a number of difficulties, however, and the one which saddens me most is the prospect of open-pit copper mining in the Glacier Peak area. This action, under way now by the Kennecott Copper Corporation, seems to me to be a rather hasty and impulsive—and immensely damaging—move for very short term gains. Miner's Ridge and Plummer Mountain should be protected in an amendment.

Secondly, the 7,000 acres of timberland in Horseshoe Basin is a conspicuous omission in wilderness lands to be annexed. An amendment should provide for its inclusion. Other omissions are the Mt. Baker Area, the Cascade River Valley, and the Granite Creek Drainage.

I should like very much to see the present bill passed, particularly if the shortcomings can be solved. We have a golden opportunity at hand; we should not

pass it up. Let me therefore register my support to you and Senator Magnuson for your efforts to save this unique mountain region.

Finally, I should like to request that this letter be made a part of the official record of the April 24th–25th hearings on the North Cascades legislation. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

MICHAEL H. MALLON.

EUGENE, OREG., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include this letter, if possible, in the printed record of the hearings on Senate bill 1321, which were held in Washington in April.

The Obsidians, Inc., of Eugene, Oregon, are a hiking and mountain climbing organization; we have held summer outings in the Cascade mountains of Washington, and our members go on individual trips into that area. We are strongly in favor of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, and urge the passage of the present bill, S. 1321. The sponsors of the bill, Senators Jackson and Magnuson, have made a fine proposal for keeping the outstanding regions, unspoiled, in national park or wilderness areas, while setting up a recreation area along the highway to take care of heavier visitor use.

Speaking for the Obsidians Conservation Committee, however, I recommend the following additions, to give further protection where it is still needed.

The lower, timbered valleys are the approaches to the high country, and the frame in which it is seen; they are the right place for campgrounds and family-type recreation. Alpine meadows are too small and too fragile for this. Unfortunately, including these valleys in a park brings opposition, because the trees are wanted for cutting. In the long view, however, the valleys which have left out in the present bill—Horseshoe Basin from the Pasayten Wilderness, Cascade River valley and Granite Creek from the Park, and the White Chuck river from additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness—will be of far more value, even in economic terms, preserved than logged. It is a step in the right direction to add land along Suiattle Creek, though more might be included there. Glacier Peak seen across the solidly forested Suiattle drainage from Miners Ridge, and the wild panorama from the top of Cascade Pass, are sights that must not be lost.

The greatest threat, right now, to any place in the Cascades, is the proposed open pit copper mine on Miners Ridge. This is at the most sensitive spot in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, the high point of the trip for most people who go in. It would be a catastrophe. The land involved should be bought and put into the wilderness, now, and without question.

There is also, surely, no need to wait for further study before declaring the roadless parts of the new park a wilderness. As the Governor of Washington said at the hearings last year in Seattle, a national park should be a real park, keeping wild what it was set up to keep wild. Let us do just that.

Sincerely,

ROBIN LODEWICK,
Conservation Committee, Obsidians, Inc.

EUGENE OREG., *May 7, 1967.*

Hon. JOHN R. DELLENBACK,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DELLENBACK: The earnest with which you made reply to my correspondence, initially addressed to Mr. Wyatt, and your sincerity in trying to enhance my understanding concerning the Colorado Basin Project is most heartening. However I again find matters very pressing. Undoubtedly you are aware of the North Cascades Park Bill; I wish to inform you as to how I feel concerning this bill.

The bill to which I am referring is S. 1321 introduced by Senators Jackson and Magnuson of Washington. This is an excellent package but not a perfect one! When one reads the study report on the North Cascades and then compares it with the bill, one comes almost to a point where it is impossible to think that

this legislation was accomplished as a result of the report. Let me site specifics: the Granite Creek Drainage Area, a valley along the route of the North Cascades Cross-State Highway, and was called by this 1966 Federal Study Team Report as "unique" and was mentioned for inclusion into the park, yet S. 1321 affords it no protection whatsoever. It is a logical part of the park and was probably left out as part of a compromise with the Forest Service. The list goes on. The Pasayten Wilderness, as proposed in the bill, actually protects less wilderness than is presently protected in that area by the existing North Cascades Primitive Area. To rectify this, the 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin country should be put back in the Pasayten Wilderness. Continuing, a more adequate protection for the Suiattle Drainage Basin should be provided for. I also feel that all de facto wilderness within the boundaries established by the bill should be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System in the legislation that establishes the park.

One last item which I feel strongly about is the Miner's Ridge area and the open pin mining threat which it presently faces. The mining operations are planned to extract copper in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. The mining firm states that they are attempting to alleviate the national copper shortage, however their operations as represented by the figures which they released, would increase the total national out put per year by 1%. Is this any price to pay for one of the most beautiful and wild spots in the North Cascade Range? The bill should be amended to provide either for the inclusion of the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area in the park, or for appropriations to buy the company out, or both.

Again I want to thank you for your sincere consideration of my correspondence. I also urge your support of this bill with the amendments which I have suggested, and would like to request that this letter be made part of the official hearing record of April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation (this may be done until May 10 as I understand the procedure).

Sincerely yours,

ROGER A. LUCKENBACH.

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 10, 1967.*

Representative WENDELL WYATT,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WYATT: I respectfully request that this letter be made a part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades National Park legislation.

To a conservation-minded Oregonian, the history of the abortive obstructions to the creation of the Oregon Dunes National Park is all too familiar. I can only hope that the past, present and future hearings on the establishment of the North Cascades National Park will be more productive.

It would seem to me that at the current attrition rate of our natural wilderness resources, the time to act is NOW! We cannot afford to wait for future sessions of the Congress to save piecemeal the bits of natural grandeur still extant. Our generation will carry the blame and the shame of being the first generation to fully realize the vast importance of saving such areas for the enjoyment of peoples to come, but doing actually very little to carry this realization to fruition.

In my opinion S. 1321, significant as it is, does not go far enough. The Kennecott Corporation must be stopped from opening an open-pit copper mining operation in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area regardless of present statutes which would legally prevent governmental intervention. Horseshoe Basin-Windy Park region must be reincluded in the Pasayten Wilderness. Compromises notwithstanding, the Granite Creek Drainage must be added to the proposed park. Boadless areas within the park should be designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. No wilderness areas should be further invaded, whether by a road up the valley of Bridge Creek or a tramway up Arctic Creek.

And while on the subject, what about the Mt. Baker area? This is a natural addition to the proposed park; Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan double in character, and since the Mt. Baker area is already somewhat developed, this would serve as a wilderness buffer. The Ross Lake National Recreation Area is already sufficiently large—perhaps too large. Why not preserve as much as possible as wilderness, and add the Desolation Peak Area to the Pasayten Wilderness. And the Cascade River Valley should be included in the proposed Park; why must

the logging interests be permitted to strip this area of major scenic values? In this age of plastics (horrible as the indestructable container packaging litter may be) surely this timber as an heritage is far more valuable than tomorrow's cardboard, or equivalent, debris.

At the moment, this issue, the proposed North Cascades National Park, is to me of more importance than any other west coast park project.

It is difficult to make such an unequivocable statement, since the Redwoods National Park, I feel, is also of paramount concern. It is my hope that you, as my representative, will assert all possible pressure to insure the preservation of an incomparable scenic area.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. GAMWELL.

EUGENE, OREG., *May 28, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like this letter to be included in the hearings for the establishment of a national park in the North Cascades.

This is to urge the passage of Senate Bill 1321 including the eight proposed amendments. I have hiked and camped several times with my husband and four sons in this magnificiently beautiful country and can truthfully say that I think it is the most beautiful country I have ever seen and it deserves the utmost protection, which I think could be attained as a national park.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

BERTHA F. TEPFER.

SALEM, OREG., *May 6, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please accept my sincere thanks for the work you have done on Cascades Wilderness legislation. I hope you will continue your efforts in the direction of expanding the protected areas.

Several regions are not included in the proposed Cascades Wilderness and should be. Certainly Mount Baker, the Cascade River, Horseshoe Basin, and the Granite Creek areas should be included, and perhaps others as well.

I also feel strongly that the proposed Kennecott mining operation in the Glacier Peak region should be prohibited. Present and future public interest demands that grand areas such as these be forever protected regardless of any threat of short term economic loss to either private interests or to the public in general.

There is nothing in this country and probably in the entire world to compare with our North Cascades. This is our one chance to preserve them properly. Virgin forests cannot be regrown nor can strip mines be covered. Commercial destruction of wilderness areas and lacing them with roads has been one of the great tragedies of our time, and we cannot afford further such irresponsibility.

Would you kindly include this letter in the official record of the Cascade Wilderness hearings? If I were able I would testify personally, but this must suffice.

Thank you very much for this courtesy.

Cordially yours,

CAMERON J. WILEY, M.D.

CORVALLIS, OREG., *May 6, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are writing to voice our support of bill S. 1321, now before Congress, to establish a North Cascades National Park. The Pacific Northwest has many scenic areas to offer the people of this country and this is truly one of the superb ones. It is imperative that the area be set aside as a National Park before logging operations permanently impair its scenic value. We also urge strongly that the bill be amended to include the portion of the Glacier Peak wilderness area where the Kennecott Copper Corp. contemplates establishing an open-pit mine or, at least, include appropriations to buy the company out. A mining operation such as this leaves nothing but devastation in its wake.

The existing bill is certainly a giant step. However, we would go on record in support of inclusion of the following additional areas in the park: (1) the Granite Creek drainage; (2) the Mt. Baker area; (3) the Cascade River Valley. The Mt. Baker area, especially, since it is already developed, can serve as a suitable transition to the wilderness in the rest of the park.

With Yellowstone and Yosemite trampled under every summer, to mention only the worst examples, we certainly need more, not fewer, national parks. The senator and his committee colleagues are to be commended for their continual support of national park legislation, and understanding of the need for conserving our natural resources, including scenic resources.

We would like to request that these remarks be made part of the official record of the hearings on the North Cascades legislation. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

AUSTIN PRITCHARD, DOLORES PRITCHARD.
Mr. and Mrs. AUSTIN PRITCHARD.

BEND, OREG., *May 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: You should be commended for your efforts concerning the North Cascades and your introduction of S. 1321. However, there are many loopholes in the bill. The park should be primarily a wilderness area, since it is the mountainous scenery which makes it unique to begin wth. All the roadless areas and wilderness areas within the proposed boundaries should be automatically included in the Wilderness System, without further study. More wilderness area should be added to the Glacier Peak and Pasayten Wilderness Areas. The Mt. Baker and Cascade River Valley should be used for "mass" type recreation for the auto vacationers; thus, the Ross Lake National Recreational Area (proposed) could be reduced in area and "developments" such as tramways within the proposed park could be eliminated.

The original proposals for the park were to preserve a fine wilderness experience. If it is to be in turn developed for mass recreationists, it will loose its primary values. The best developments would be minimal developments, and these should be removed as far as possible from the wilderness areas, so that a good buffer zone can be maintained. America needs breathing space which is not mass produced. The North Cascades offer an opportunity for this type of breathing space—we should not bypass this opportunity.

Please enter my statements as part of the April 24 and 25th hearings. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

MISS BETH MUELLER.

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to back you in support of S. 1321 proposing a North Cascades National Park. However, it does not go quite far enough. It should be amended to include a few sections that would protect this magnificent wilderness area in a much more effective manner.

1. The Horseshoe Basin country has been left out of the Pasayten Wilderness. It should be included. The amount of timber there is not comparable to its value as a wilderness sanctuary—for human or animal.

2. Sulphur Creek, Buck Creek, and Downey Creek drainages should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The Suiattle and Whitechuck River corridors are all very well, but they would shortly be logged right up to the very edge, which would ruin their scenic and wilderness value. The additional buffer zone would securely protect them, and it is doubtful that the timber value to the local economy is sufficient to demand this sacrifice.

3. All roadless areas in the Park should be classified under the National Wilderness. Preservation System. Let's not make this Park into another commercialized Yellowstone by additional roads and development.

4. At all costs, stop the Kennecott Copper Corporation from further mining in the area. The idea of their Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine is about the worst thing that could happen to the area. There would be no wilderness left

anywhere near such an operation. It is in the very heart of the most magnificent part of this country. The Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area must be included in the Park. Only if you have walked or ridden through this country can you realize the losses.

I greatly discount the value of further "study" of the area. It merely allows time for the "developer" and the timberman to rush in with a fait accompli. This is what's happening in the redwoods. You are a westerner in possession of what little is left of the great natural wilderness. Let's not sell out.

Sincerely,

HELEN A. RENFREW.

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 5, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is a crisis. Please read the enclosed letter and act in its favor. I give you my thanks for your help in saving an irreplaceable American treasure.

Very truly yours,

FRED BARRETT.

Enclosure.

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 5, 1967.*

Mr. FRANK R. MILLIKEN,
President, Kennecott Copper Corp.,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. MILLIKEN: I would like to relate an experience which I had on my vacation last September. Leaving Portland after work on a Thursday evening, I drove to Chelan, Washington. Friday morning I boarded the Lake Chelan boat and rode north to Lucerne. From this likeside resort I hiked to Holden Village and on into the Cascade Mountains to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I camped the second night on the shore of Lyman Lake at an elevation of 5600 feet.

Next morning I continued climbing to Cloudy Pass and on to Suiattle Pass. Shortly thereafter I came upon a sign on the trail marking the presence of a group known as "The Ridge Prospectors". I passed through their camp pausing briefly to observe a helicopter take off with a load of yellow stakes. The men I talked to were not anxious to discuss their plans. My goal was Image Lake and the classic view of Glacier Peak. I never saw it. It was cloudy and the limits of my four day vacation forced me to turn back to catch the boat. Naturally, I resolved to return this year.

It is my understanding that I will not be accorded the opportunity of seeing Glacier Peak in its natural setting, nor will anyone else, ever. Your company, it seems, is planning an open pit copper mine on the very spot where I ate my lunch and gazed through the mist over one of the most beautiful valleys I have ever beheld. I must protest your actions.

You must by now be aware of the scenic wonder of this area and the tremendous value which those who know it place upon it. You have probably also been informed that this value is almost more dependent on the total "wilderness environment" than any particular feature, no matter how spectacular. Because of this I will try to explain what the North Cascades mean to me personally and let others deal with the broader issues.

I was born and grew up in New York State. I now live in the Pacific Northwest by choice. Why did I move? Opportunities for family, friends and business advancement are about the same here as in other areas of the country. My primary reason was accessibility to what I consider the most unique and ruggedly beautiful area in the United States, the North Cascades.

I have hiked and climbed these mountains every summer for the last five years. They are a balance wheel for my life. I enjoy business and city life, yet when I return from this area I feel rejuvenated far beyond what the physical exhilaration, the scenery and the pure air and water provide. Contact with an area completely untouched by what passes for civilization, even briefly, restores me in a way which is very difficult to put in words. Strangely, there is even a value in just knowing it is there. I do not claim moving my residence or packing 35 pounds for 45 miles as accomplishments. I reluctantly mention them to show that whatever this value is to me it led to action and effort and what can only be described as an inner or spiritual reward.

If this area were not so absolutely unique I would not be writing you this letter. Also, I appreciate the fact that your company and its products are vital to this country. The site of the proposed mine is in the very heart of the wilderness area. It is within sound or sight of the Cascade Crest Trail and both the main east-west and north-south trails. Its presence would be felt far beyond the physical boundaries of its operations. To me, and many others who will not be heard from, it is a national treasure. I urge your company to refrain from making the initial scars on the land until it can be purchased for its highest and best use, the North Cascades National Park.

Very truly yours,

F. G. BARRETT.

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 23, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: You and Senator Magnuson are to be congratulated on introducing Senate Bill 1321 calling for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. I strongly support the basic intent of this legislation and urge that you do everything in your power to procure passage of the measure during this session of Congress.

I believe the bill, as presently drafted, is deficient in certain respects, a correction of which will be of everlasting benefit to the citizens of the State of Washington as well as the nation. I believe strongly that the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region should be included in the Pasayten Wilderness. I think also that the bill's handling of the statutory wilderness status of the park is altogether too timid. There is no need, in my opinion, to withhold wilderness status from the park should it be established. I do not need to tell you that this whole question of the North Cascades Park has been studied, restudied, and still studied again and further delay with regard to wilderness status for the park area will only serve to permit the invasion of roads and perhaps tramways where they should be excluded.

I believe, too, that the Ross Lake National Recreation Area has been made far larger than necessary to serve its purpose as a high-density recreation area. I believe the Desolation Peak Area should be removed from the Recreation Area and added to the Pasayten Wilderness.

Finally, may I say that the bill is extremely deficient in that it does not address itself to the monstrous threat of the proposed Kennecott Copper Corporation open-pit copper mine at Glacier Peak. Senate Bill 1321 must protect the North Cascades from this danger. There is no justification for the proposed mining operation which outranks the positive good to be achieved by preserving the unmatched beauty of the North Cascades for current and future generations of Americans to enjoy in its essentially wilderness state.

I hope this letter reaches you in time to be included as part of the official records of the April hearings on this bill. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

SEWARD WEBER.

EUGENE, OREG., *June 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter is written in favor of eight amendments currently proposed to two bills: S. 1321 and H.B. 8970 concerning the North Cascades Wilderness Area. All of the North Cascades can be protected only through addition of eight amendments to the two incomplete bills.

1. Horseshoe basin must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. Granite Creek drainage must be added to the Park.
3. All areas at present roadless should be made units of National Wilderness Preservation system.
4. The Ross Lake Recreation area must be reduced in size; it can still do the job of providing high density recreation.
5. The Mt. Baker region should be added to the Park as proposed by the National Park Service in the North Cascades Study Report.
6. The Cascades River Valley must be added to the Park.
7. The bill should be amended to provide either for inclusion of the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area in the Park, or for appropriations to buy the open-pit mining operation out, or both.

8. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area: specifically, Buck Creek, Downey Creek, Sulphur Creek drainages.

Please include this letter in the record of the Hearings Proceedings taking place in Washington State.

Sincerely yours,

MARVIN D. GIRARDEAU JR.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 3, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Perhaps, being now a permanent invalid, I should not care what happens to the natural beauty of our magnificent western mountains, for I shall not visit them again. But I have spent many a soul-satisfying time in their untouched wilderness, and I desperately want others, now living or in coming generations, to know these same delights.

And so I urge passage of S. 1321, which you and Senator Magnuson have sponsored, but with the eight amendments proposed by conservationists organizations and individuals.

Most particularly I would stress the need to put the proposed North Cascades National Park under jurisdiction of the Park, rather than Forest, service, for its better protection; and above all, the need to defend the heart of Glacier Peak wilderness area from desecration by copper-mining interests.

Cutting trees, digging minerals, will provide jobs and raw materials for a brief time only, but at the cost of destroying natural beauty forever. Please do what you can to prevent this happening.

I ask that this letter be included in the hearing record in Washington state this month.

Yours respectfully,

HELEN R. HOOVER.

EUGENE, OREG., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I strongly support Senate Bill 1321 to create a 57,000 acre North Cascades National Park. However, I would like to see amendments to this bill which would guarantee protection for the Miner's Ridge area and the Granite Creek and Suiattle drainage areas. Also, the Pasayten Wilderness area should be enlarged. Finally, all de facto wilderness within the boundaries of the park should be added to the Natonal Wilderness Preservation System when the park becomes established.

Our wilderness areas are fast becoming crowded. From my own experience I know that even a 3-day journey from a road head does not guarantee solitude. Our children may never know the grandeur of such a wilderness area and such a wilderness experience unless parks such as this one are established.

Please see that the contents of this letter are included in the record. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

MARJORIE J. KOBLAS.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to give strong support for S. 1321, on establishment of a North Cascades National Park and Recreation Area. This is a fair bill which attempts to balance the strong conflicting interests involved. The only necessary amendment to ask for would be to include the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area in the Park. This would eliminate the Kennecott threat, and the area obviously should be in the Park anyway.

Some major reasons for enacting this bill include:

1. Pressing need to preserve the area for all to enjoy for all time rather than the profit of a few private interests. The Forest Service is obviously unable to meet this requirement as shown by the Kennecott threat.

2. Pressing need for more park space, as shown by the enormous population pressure on our existing parks, threatening some already with physical ruin.

3. Preservation and development of a major economic resource of our Northwest region.

4. Transfer of fishing control to the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife. This understaffed and under-financed agency has done an outstanding job in contrast to the State Game Department which has developed into a mouthpiece of one "sportsmen" clique, unfortunately financed by all of us who enjoy fishing.

I would very much appreciate your including these remaks in the hearing records if this is possible.

Sincerely yours,

C. E. ROBERTS Jr., M.D.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to give you my views on S. 1321, which I understand is currently in front of your Committee, and I am requesting that my letter be made part of the hearing record.

I recognize this is a very complex issue, and that your Committee has many interests and opinions to consider. However, my own feeling is that primitive areas are fast disappearing, that they are a legitimate part of our heritage, and what legitimate primitive areas are left should be protected as much as possible. Simply stated, it is my feeling that the North Cascades primitive area now up for discussion by your group should be made as large as practically possible, and that positive consideration should be given to include Mt. Baker, Glacier Peak, Granite Creek Drainage Area, and the Upper Bridge Creek Drainage Area.

Once we have removed an area from true "primitive" status and converted it to any other usage we have lost forever its original status. It is always possible at a later date to take an area like this and reduce the size. It is never possible to restore it to its original state, and it is for practical purposes impossible to increase its size, even if we might wish to.

The loss of a primitive area is a step, once taken, which cannot be reversed, and I therefore strongly urge your Committee to consider the thoughts expressed above in making your final recommendation.

Sincerely,

W. T. WASTE.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to inform you of my support for the establishment of a national park in the North Cascades of Washington State. I favor a park similar to that proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

Please include my letter as part of the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

LAIRD C. BRODIE.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON.
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I do hope that every effort is made to pass S 1321. Please, please save this part of Washington for future generations.

Will you make this letter part of the record.

Sincerely,

NEIL BALDWIN.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am strongly in favor of a North Cascades National Park, please help us preserve some of our fast vanishing wilderness areas. I understand that Senate bill 1321 will do this. Please vote for this bill or any other bill which will save some of the wilderness from destruction.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record.

Yours truly,

GLENN R. DAY

EUGENE, OREG., *June 11, 1967.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am greatly interested in the establishment of a North Cascades National Park and favor one with boundaries as suggested by the North Cascades Conservation Council.

I think it is imperative that this unique wilderness area be set aside so it will be adequately protected and forever available for people of all nations to enjoy.

Please make this letter part of the record of the hearing on S. 1321. Thank you.

Yours very truly,

(MRS.) FRANCES S. NEWSOM.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 5, 1967.*

SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SIR: I should like to express my interest in and urge the passage of S. 1321 creating a North Cascades National Park. I should like this letter to be included in the hearing record.

Respectfully,

CALVIN G. BOYD.

EUGENE, OREG., *June 10, 1967.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please register my support for S. 1321 establishing a North Cascades National Park in northern Washington. I feel that this bill, plus some amendments, can provide for all people a truly great national park. This would indeed be a monument to foresightedness in this generation—a reversal of wanton exploitation which will long be attributed to this age.

The North Cascades Conservation Council has for many years supported the preservation of the North Cascades. I have carefully studied the amendments that they suggest and feel that each is essential for an adequate park. The amendments are as follows:

1. More wilderness must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. The Granite Creek Drainage must be added to the Park.
3. Statutory wilderness in the Park, should be immediately designated.
4. The Ross Lake National Recreation Area is too big.
5. The Mt. Baker Area should be added to the Park.
6. The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park.
7. The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat must be solved.
8. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

All those individuals who have worked so relentlessly for many years to insure that a representative portion of our American Alps be preserved for all people should be commended. S. 1321, with the proposed amendments, can create the kind of a park we really should have.

Please include this letter in the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) MARIA TROY.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
U.S. Senate Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I approve the passage of the bill S. 1321, establishing the North Cascades National Park. Will you please include this letter as part of the record of the hearings?

Sincerely yours,

GEORGIA H. PAULSEN.

EUGENE, OREG., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
U.S. Senate Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: With regard to conservation in the year 2050, you and we could care less. By that time the fallers and buckers will have felled the timber, the motorbike riders will have turned the national forests into racecourses, and the hunters will have ridden down the last ground squirrel. What countryside left for the urban dweller of 2050 not to trespass on will be what we leave. A few more statistics:

Year	National parks (acreage)	Population
1900	3,285,872	76,094,000
1930	7,797,161	123,188,000
1960	12,222,000	178,464,236
1990	[1] 22,000,000	[1] 300,000,000

[1] Estimate by EGH.

Sources: Historical Statistics of the United States; Statistical Abstract of the United States; and Clawson, Marion, Statistics on Outdoor Recreation, 1958.

Frankly, our grandchildren will not note, and not remember what we do now, but their enjoyment of these new park areas will be no less keen. My estimate is high; will there be enough scenic acreage left for any new parks by 1990? That's why we need the North Cascades National Park established now. We hope you agree. At any rae, would you be so kind as to insert our letter in the record of the Hearing on Senate Bill 1321.

Yours truly,

EDWARD G. HOLLMAN.
MARGARET L. HOLLMAN.

THE THORACIC CLINIC,
Portland, Oreg., June 8, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am in favor of creation of a North Cascades National Park and Wilderness and Recreation Area. I would also be in favor of including Mount Baker area. I would like to have my opinion included in the hearing record.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

R. L. CRISLIP, M.D.

EUGENE, OREG., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to urge your committee's favorable action on the creation of a National Park in the North Cascades. The pressure of the expanding population of our nation on our remaining wilderness, both for recreation and commercial use, is increasing. The North Cascades is an area of great natural beauty and immense Park potential. It's Park potential far outweights its potential for other uses.

Would you please make this letter part of the hearing record?

Sincerely yours,

R. M. MAZO.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The recent statements of Dr. George Selke here in Portland, calling for a "broad use development of the North Cascades" in the area of the proposed park, are one of the prime reasons why I am in favor of a North Cascades National Park. It seems to me that the optimal "development" of this particular area consists simply of leaving its unmatched scenic splendor untouched. That's why people started urging the creation of the park in the first place. *Preservation* is the key word, not exploitation. Consequently, I feel that it is the Park Service, rather than the Forest Service which should have the responsibility for the future of the area.

Sincerely yours,

MICHAEL R. WATERMAN.

EUGENE, OREG., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish strongly to support the bill for a North Cascades National Park, S. 1321. An even stronger park giving better protection for the area could be had by adding the amendments recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council. From personal observation and from seeing pictures taken by and talking to people who have been in the area, I am convinced it is one of the most beautiful areas anywhere. It warrants the best.

Would you please include this statement in the hearing record of S. 1321.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) WINNINETTE A. NOYES.

SCAPPOSE, OREG., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to go on record as being strongly in favor of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, as provided in your bill, S. 1321. Our family has camped and hiked in this region and we know from our own experience how magnificent this area is. However, I am concerned that the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area are not more comprehensive; I would favor the inclusion of the entire drainages of Downey Creek, Buck Creek and Sulphur Creek in the Wilderness Area. Also, I am horrified with the idea of an open-pit copper mine on Plummer Mountain. I hope your bill can be amended so as to give this area adequate protection from this serious threat.

I regret that I was not able to attend one of the recent hearings in the Seattle area. I would like to have this letter made a part of the record of the hearings.

Respectfully yours,

KATHERINE N. ADAM
Mrs. STANLEY F. ADAM.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to urge that all possible steps be taken to establish the North Cascade National Park. It is essential that this area be preserved as part of the heritage of the American people and for it to be protected from the destruction of commercialism and development.

Please include this letter as part of the hearings on S. 1321.

As an Englishwoman, but one who has lived in Oregon for fifteen years, I know only too well the value and need for conservation of such areas to the health and good spirits of a nation.

MARGARET MASON.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Since I was involved in Scouts I have learned to love our natural resources and especially our forests. I feel that our forests should not be devastated to the extent that all there is left is a big scarred hill. I am directly relating this to the North Cascades which I feel that if it is not made into a National Park that this will eventually happen.

I would like you to include this letter in the records of the hearing on Senate Bill 1321.

JERRY HANDLER.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: In regard to the hearing record on S. 1321 please record my voice as being strongly in favor of the North Cascades National Park, but with much expanded boundaries than those initially proposed. I know from personal experience that the general area is of superb caliber for a National Park. The chief effect of the proposal of the original bill is that it leaves too many jewels of scenery excluded, especially the Glacier Peak and Miner's Ridge area. In general, I favor the adoption of the amendments to enlarge the proposed park.

WILLIAM B. VOSS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *April 25, 1967.*

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am writing for the record to strongly *support* the excellent bill which you have introduced to establish the North Cascades National Park and to provide for a national recreation area, a new Forest Service Wilderness Area, and an addition to the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

I have been in the areas proposed for both the National Park and the new Pasayten Wilderness Area. Both are magnificent, and should be protected as proposed.

I have for years carefully followed the various proposals for long range protection of all of this magnificent area. Your bill provides a practical and honest adjustment of the very important interests that are involved.

I support the bill and ask that this letter be made a part of the record of the hearing to be held today in Washington, D.C.

Thanks for your fine work in conservation.

Yours very truly,

RICHARD M. LEONARD.

DESOMOUNT CLUB,
Los Angeles, Calif., May 9, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Desomount Club members *endorse S 1321 to establish a North Cascades National Park, the Ross Recreation Area, Pasayten and Glacier Peak Wilderness.*

Such virgin country is being rapidly exploited while the need for it is increasing. Its wilderness and scenic values supersede any other values it might have.

We strongly recommend that all the *roadless areas* within the proposed national park *be immediately classified as part of the wilderness system* before construction of any kind rule out any part due to such development. (More than ample studies have already been made.)

Because under national park and/or wilderness status superb areas not included in S 1321 shoudl be protected from lumbering, mining and dam construc-

tion we would recommend the addition of the following areas to the North Cascades National Park:

Granite Creek Basin (a good camping area),
Mt. Baker Area (exceptional geological features),
Cascades River Valley (camping),
Glacier Peak Miners Ridge (especially important to prevent Kennicott Copper Co. from devastating uniquely scenic Image Lake area,
Upper Beaver Creek,

and to Pasayten Wilderness Area

Desolation Peak Area,
Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak,

and to Glacier Peak Wilderness

Suiattle—Whitechuck Valleys,
Drainages of Buck, Downey and Sulphur Creeks.

The Forest Service partiality to lumbering interests make the above moves necessary to real preservation of these superb areas. Removing 20,000 acres out of 20 million acres of commercial timber can work no hardship on the lumber industry.

Since practically every acre of the proposed Cascades National Park is federally owned conversion of the area from the Forest Service to the National Park Service, if for the greatest public benefit which it is, should not be a matter of concern. *Both departments are established to serve the public and should do so in the best possible manner.*

Please enter this letter in the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings.

Respectfully yours,

EVELYN GAYMAN, *Conservation Chairman.*

GOLDEN GATE AUDUBON SOCIETY INC.,
Oakland, Calif., May 4, 1967.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The Board of Directors of the Golden Gate Audubon Society, representing over 1100 members on both sides of San Francisco Bay, have passed a resolution in support of your measure, S. 1321, to create a North Cascades National Park and National Recreation and Wilderness areas. They also favored amendments which would add to the Park: The Granite Creek Drainage, the Mt. Baker Area and the Cascade River Valley. They would like to see more acreage added to the Pasayten Wilderness and the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

When and if this bill reaches the floors of Senate and House we can no longer express ourselves officially, but trust that many of our members will watch its progress and express their individual opinions.

Please make this letter a part of the official record of the April 24–25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL F. COVEL,
Conservation Chairman.

STANFORD CONSERVATION GROUP,
Stanford, Calif.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed is a copy of the resolution passed by the Stanford Conservation Group on S. 1231 (North Cascades). Please have this statement included in the record of the hearing on the bill.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

NEIL BOSTICK, *Secretary.*

Enclosure.

STATEMENT ON THE NORTH CASCADES BILLS S. 1321 AND H.B. 8970

The North Cascades of Washington have unique scenic values in their forests, alpine meadows, and glacial high country. This area has immense value as a wilderness parkland and recreational area, and would be destroyed for this purpose if exploited for lumber and minerals. Therefore the Stanford Conservation Group supports the bills S. 1321, introduced by Senators Henry M. Jackson and Warren G. Magnuson, and H.B. 8970, introduced by Congressman Lloyd Meads. We also support the following amendments to strengthen these bills:

1. The following areas should be added to the National Park:
   a. A considerable portion of the Cascade River valley.
   b. The major part of the Mount Baker Recreation Area, not including the skiing facilities northeast of Mount Baker.
   c. The portion of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area immediately west of Ross Lake that is not needed for lake-oriented recreation.
2. The Granite Creek area should be added either to the National Park or to the National Recreation Area.
3. The following areas should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness:
   a. Horseshoe Basin.
   b. The portion of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area on the east shore of Ross Lake which is not needed for lake-oriented recreation.
4. The following areas should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness:
   a. The Buck Creek area.
   b. The Cascade Crest area from Kodak Peak south to Lake Valhalla, a de facto wilderness with many beautiful glacial lakes and meadows.
5. The great roadless areas of the National Park should be designated at this time as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
6. Congress should exercise eminent domain and purchase the mining claims and other private holdings in the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

The Stanford Conservation Group requests that this statement be included in the hearing record for S. 1321 and H.B. 8970.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
Berkeley, Calif., June 6, 1967.

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE: I regret that I was unable to attend the public hearings on S. 1321 in Wenatchee, Washington. I wish, therefore, that this letter be included in the written record of that hearing.

I would like to commend the committee for its recognition, in rapidly advancing this bill, of the need for a change in management direction in the North Cascades. The Forest Service has gone quite far in moving away from a strictly logging, mining, and grazing approach to forest resources but as long as Multiple Use is its congressional mandate it cannot do the job that must be done in the North Cascades.

In general terms I give whole-hearted support to S. 1321. In particular I would like to recommend a few minor changes that I feel it would be advantageous to make:

1) The western boundary of the proposed park should be restored to the location agreed on by the North Cascades Study Team. There is no logical reason why the Granite Creek drainage should be left out of the park. The desire on the part of some people to develop ski resorts in this area cannot stand the test of economic feasibility.

2) All the National Forest land in the Cascade River drainage lying between the Glacier Peak Wilderness and the Park should be added to the Park. This land would be ideal for the intensive development that is being more and more demanded in our national parks, decreasing the pressure on the Eldorado Peaks region.

3) Statutory wilderness should be included in the bill. I would advocate that wilderness boundaries be drawn coincident with the boundaries of the northern unit and coincident with the proposed boundaries of the southern unit, excluding the Cascade River road and the Stehekin River bottoms below Agnes Creek. Above Agnes Creek the existing road should be converted into a foot trail. In line with this I would like to advocate the name of the Park be changed to "North Cascades Wilderness" National Park.

4) I would request the committee to suggest to congress that it should declare it to be the "sense of Congress" that all National Forest land between the Sauk River and the Glacier Peak Wilderness south to and including the Big Four, Monte Christo area be declared a Forest Service recreation area under Forest Service regulations.

5) Lastly, I would remind the committee that it is necessary to act in this session of Congress to give the Forest Service discretionary power to deal with the proposed mining operation in Glacier Peak Wilderness. The Forest Service must have the authority to declare that certain mining operations are totally incompatible with wilderness.

Thank you.

MIKE RUBY.

DAVIS, CALIF., *May 23, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I believe the North Cascades should be given the protective status of a National Park. The area's highest use would be as a perpetual wilderness. It grieves me that the vested interests of a handful of rapacious lumber companies and of the Kennecott Copper Corporation could be given more weight than the honest pleas of sensitive people seeking a wilderness experience. Not only is the area exquisitely beautiful, the Cascade harbor a delicate ecological balance that is already being callously disrupted.

I support your bill S. 1321, but feel it should be enlarged to protect the Mt. Baker area.

Please include this letter in the official hearing records of May 25.

TYLOR CHILDRESS.

PLEASANT HILL, CALIF., *April 6, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As former residents of Anacortes, Skagit County, we wish to go on record as being in fullest accord with the provisions of Senate Bill 1321 for establishment of a North Cascades National Park in the State of Washington, and for the creation of Ross Lake National Recreation Area, Pasayten Wilderness and expansion of Glacier Park Wilderness area.

While living in Anacortes our family recreation frequently consisted of camping trips in the North Cascades, and we appreciated the beauty and quite of the mountains. Now that we are residents of California, in the Bay Area, we recognize clearly the need for additional amounts of Congressionally protected park and wilderness areas for present and future generations.

We urge the passage of Senate Bill 1321 at the earliest possible moment.

Please enter this letter in the record of proceedings of the hearings to be held by the Senate Interior Committee in Washington, D.C. on April 24–25.

Respectfully,

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. JACOBSEN.

CONCORD, CALIF., *April 25, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senator Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We wish to go on record as approving S. 1321, covering the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, with the following suggested amendments:

1. *More wilderness must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.*—All 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin country should be put back in the Pasayten Wilderness.

2. *The Granite Creek Drainage must be added to the Park.*—This area has no protection whatsoever; its fine stands of timber are open to logging, and its sides could be scarred by "multiple-use" development.

3. *Statutory wilderness in the Park.*—There is no need for further study of this area, which has been thoroughly examined by federal and private groups

for over a decade. All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Further delay will only open the way for a road up the valley of Bridge Creek and a Tramway up Arctic Creek, both of which would invade remote wilderness areas.

4. *The Ross Lake National Recreation Area is too big.*—It does not need to be as big as it is to do this job. Particularly around Ross Lake, its boundaries are drawn so as to remove several thousand acres from wilderness protection, and open the way for a scarring road up the East side of Ross Lake. The Ross Lake Recreation Area-Park boundary west of Ross Lake, should be drawn closer to the reservoir, and the Desolation Peak Area should be removed from the Recreation Area and added to the Pasayten Wilderness to the East.

5. *The Mt. Baker Area should be added to the Park.*—This superb scenic area of some 100,000 acres offers an ideal opportunity for interpretation of the outstanding geological features of the area. It is already developed and can serve as a buffer to the wilderness of the rest of the park.

6. *The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park.*—A major defect of the proposed park is inadequate space for people to experience roadside recreation. This is a major scenic west-side valley that should be reserved from further logging.

7. *The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat must be solved.*—The most serious threat to the North Cascades today is the threat of an open-pit copper mining operation, which the Kennecott Copper Corporation states it intends to open up in the very heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. There can be no greater disaster, nor could it occur in a more beautiful spot. S. 1321 makes no attempt to protect this area, but it should. The bill should be amended to provide either for inclusion of the Glacier Peak-Miner's ridge area in the Park, or for appropriations to buy the company out, or both.

8. *More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.*—S. 1321 would add 10,000 acres to the so-called Suiattle and Whitechuck River "corridors", on the west side of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. The corridors will still remain, however, and the Forest Service plans to log all the superb wilderness virgin forests left outside. These plans should be forestalled by urging the addition of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages each in its entirety to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. They are wilderness today but are scheduled to be logged tomorrow. The foregone timber values here will not materially affect the local economy, but a loss of the forest will severely damage the wilderness and scenic resources.

We ask that this letter be made a part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM SATTLER.
GENEVIEVE SATTLER.

Washington, D.C.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *April 27, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The North Cascades Conservation Council and the Sierra Club have circulated a paper urging amendments to your S–1321, which provides for various North Cascades National Park, Wilderness, and Recreation Areas. The amendments would add greatly to the size of the areas, with no convincing reasons why the use of the added areas for recreation purposes is more important than any other possible uses.

In particular, the pamphlet urges that the opening up of the Glacier Peak copper deposit for open pit mining should be prevented.

The Glacier Peak mineral claims were located many decades ago, in compliance with Federal and State laws. Several companies that have successively developed the deposit have spent millions of dollars on the chance that they might develop a profitable copper-molybdenum mine in this remote and difficult location. Their action was in accordance with all existing laws. Now that successful operation is in sight, the advocates of unlimited conservation want, by retroactive processes, to deprive the owners of profits from their costly venture, and the people of the United States and of the world of the added supply of metals that are greatly needed.

In a time of catastrophic population density in two-thirds of the world, and of equally catastrophic population growth everywhere, the only hope of avoid-

ing wholesale starvation or diseases of malnutrition lies in the production of more food and of materials that permit the transportation of the food and the construction of facilities required for healthy, sanitor living. All of these requirements involve rapidly growing use of raw materials. Increasing consumption of copper is absolutely necessary for electrical equipment used in the production and transportation of essential fertilizers, and for all other operations involved in healthy living.

In the past two years production of copper has not been able to meet desired consumption. This is shown by the rise in the world price of copper to a maximum of over $1.00 per pound last year. The shortage will continue. Molybdenum is in a condition that is only a little less critical.

The Glacier Peak deposit could, in a small way, help to relieve the shortage. The production of copper and molybdenum that will contribute to the welfare of millions of people should certainly take precedence over the enjoyment of the handful of nature lovers who might come within sight of this remote deposit every year.

I am writing this as a 30 year member of the Sierra Club. My study of the need of mineral raw materials for increased food production has made me resign from the Club because I disagree with the demand of some of its officers for unlimited conservation, regardless of the small number who benefit and the far greater number who would be harmed by the limitation of possible production.

To clarify my position, I have no connection of any sort with Kennecott Copper Corporation, which proposes to bring Glacier Peak to production.

I request that this letter be made part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Yours respectfully,

IRA B. JORALEMON,
Consulting Mining Engineer and Geologist.

FREMONT, CALIF., *April 24, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am a 25-year resident of California and the West, a former national park ranger, a member of the Sierra Club, and the father of five children. In my 25 years in this state I have seen the tremendous increase in population and the resultant spoilation of California—its rich orchards, agricultural, and scenic resources marred by pavement and TV antennas. As a park ranger, I have enjoyed the quiet beauty of the Sierra back country. As a member of the Sierra Club, I have at last found an organization willing, through its members, to fight for the preservation of these incomparable resources. As a parent, I want my children and their children's children to enjoy them.

I strongly support the proposed legislation of the 90th Congress to protect the glacier-meadow-forest scenery of the North Cascades mountains of the Washington State. The legislative does not, however, provide sufficient protection to this area. I strongly urge you recommend passage of the following amendments to the legislation:

1. Add to the Pasayten Wilderness the 7,000 acres of timberland of the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region.
2. Granite Creek Valley.
3. Add the 100,000 acres of the Mt. Baker area to the existing national park.
4. Add Cascade River Valley to the park.
5. Prevent the Kennecott Copper Corporation from scarring the area with an open-pit mining operation.
6. Add the entire drainage area of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

These scenic areas (wilderness now, but logged, pitted, and scarred for generations to come if this legislation does not pass) must be protected.

To paraphrase David Brower in *Gentle Wilderness*, "places with things-as-they-were man requires before he succumbs to the illusion that civilization is more than a micron-deep veneer over the evolutionary flow of things that made him. We need to be reminded that America is not rich enough to lose any more wilderness, nor poor enough to need to."

Very truly yours,

LOUIS J. MURPHY.

SAN PABLO, CALIF., *May 1, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please accept my comments on S. 1321, proposing a North Cascades National Park. I request also that this letter be made a part of the official record of the hearings on April 24 and 25 on North Cascades legislation.

I am completely in favor of this North Cascades National Park. This area contains probably the most magnificent alpine country in the United States and it deserves the maximum of protection. I would urge, in fact, that the proposed Park should include additional areas such as the Mount Baker region and the Cascade River and Granite Creek drainages, and that a maximum amount of the terrain both within and adjacent to the Park be included under the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Regarding the intention of Kennecott Copper to commence open-pit mining operations within the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, I cannot object too strongly. Copper is available elsewhere undoubtedly; this magnificent area need not become a hideous scar for all time to come. I sincerely hope that legislative action will be initiated immediately to prevent such a catastrophe.

May I commend Senator Magnuson and yourself for proposing S. 1321, and I hope that this bill will provide our nation with one of our finest national parks.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD M. TEETER.

BERKELEY, CALIF., *May 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a citizen interested in problems of conservation I have been following with concern with discussion of the proposed North Cascades National Park. This area is one of the few remaining areas of both great scenic beauty and unspoiled wilderness character in the United States. It is highly deserving of national park protection. Mere forest service protection, with its encouragement to mining and lumbering activity, is insufficient to preserve such an important mountain wilderness.

I should like therefore to urge the enactment of S. 1321, introduced by yourself, and further to urge its extension to cover as much wilderness area as can possibly be included in the bill. In particular the Pasayten Wilderness and Glacier Peak Wilderness areas should be expanded to the maximum size needed for adequate protection of the unspoiled character of the area. In addition Mt. Baker, as a unique high mountain peak should be included; and above all the talked-of *open copper mine must be prohibited.* It is farcical to talk of copper mining in the middle of a national park wilderness. Either the company's rights or the land itself should be purchased.

Please make this letter part of the official record of the hearings on the National Park held on April 24 and 25.

Yours truly,

T. R. METCALF.

OAKLAND, CALIF., *May 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to support S. 1321, regarding establishment of the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, Pasayten Wilderness, etc. I believe that this legislation should be passed without further delay so that the area will not be ruined by logging, roads, and other developments before something is done to protect it.

I further believe that the Mt. Baker area with its magnificent scenery and outstanding geological features should be added to the park.

The Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area with its beautiful scenery should also be added to the Park and steps should be taken to remove the threat of open-pit copper mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

I feel it would be wise and logical to add the Granite Creek Drainage on the east and the Cascade River Valley on the west to the park. They would provide needed recreation and camping areas for automobile travellers to the park, and these scenic highway areas should be preserved from further logging.

Please make my letter part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascade legislation.

Yours very truly,

ELAINE GAY ROSS.

EL CERRITO, CALIF., *May 2, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

SIR: We write regarding your bill S. 1321, proposing a North Cascades National Park, and ask that this letter be made a part of the official record of the hearings of April 24 and 25.

We are in favor of this proposed National Park. We commend Senator Magnuson and yourself for initiating legislation to place this area—probably the finest alpine region in the United States—in National Park status. And we sincerely request that this legislation be considered as a high priority matter.

We respectfully ask, moreover, that the Park boundaries be extended to include the Mt. Baker area, the Cascade River Valley, and the valley drained by Granite Creek; that all roadless areas now within the proposed Park be designated *now* as part of the National Wilderness System since they have already been studied for such protection; that the Pasayten Wilderness Area be enlarged to include the Horseshoe Basin—Windy Peak and Desolation Peak areas; and that all of the Sulphur, Buck and Downey Creek drainages be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. Future Americans deserve all this; only Park and Wilderness Area Status can assure it for them.

One more matter concerns these North Cascades—the proposed open-pit mine of Kennecott Copper. It is almost inconceivable to consider trading off a significant portion of this area for an ultimate hole in the ground—dead and sterile for centuries to come.

It is not as though the North Cascades contained the last available source of copper. We ask, therefore, that S. 1321 be expanded or supplemented as necessary to absolutely prevent this mining operation and insure that our generation does not, in the name of myopic economics, bequeath so hideous a monument to the Ages.

Sincerely,

ELLIOT SAWYER.
HELEN SAWYER.

SAN BRUNO, CALIF.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

The purpose of this letter is to express my complete support for the proposed North Cascades National Park, with boundaries expanded to provide a true wilderness area for centuries to come.

Two years ago I drove down the Oregon Coast and then along the Redwood Highway: after stopping in the small island of trees called the "Avenue of the Giants" I drove out into a typical logged-over area labeled a model tree farm, and the desolation of that sight was deeply saddening.

I know that to many whom fortune has favored with a certain amount of ready cash and leisure, the deep woods and mountains of the Cascades spell the thrills of speeding or chugging up a steep trail, and/or shooting at whatever wild creature, winged or four-footed, can be found. Others see the alpine meadows as cheap (from the federal government) grazing resources, while to others the forests are merely fodder to the lumber industry. Admittedly there are different kinds of people wanting the use of these high acres. But it seems to me that the lumber interests have already had six or seven decades to figure out how to sustain an adequate yield from their own private holdings and the vast national forests, the price of mutton does not have to be subsidized by the ravaging of the last remote meadows, and the jeepsters and hunters, like other motorists and gun-carriers, must at some point face restraints. It is as if commercial hunters and a group of artists, poets, bird watchers, ecologists, and naturalists both came upon the last pair of Great Awks at the same time—if the law could control their actions, would the greatest good, of the public welfare, or this generation's

debt to the next, or whatever the basis for statesmanship, prevail? Likewise, if this last remaining site for a national park, to benefit all the people now and for generations to come, is despoiled and desecrated, it will indeed be a victory for the selfish and shortsighted view that says "I want it now—for me—regardless" rather than of the longer and unselfish view which says, "I want this magnificence preserved—unscarred—for everyone—always—regardless."

Thank you for your support of an enlarged national park and wilderness for the North Cascades—for the dwellers on this earth.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) ELIZABETH S. LAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *May 22, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a former resident of the State of Washington I am anxious to see the North Cascades proposed National Park become a reality. I ask that all watersheds in their entirety be included so that all values will be preserved and adequate land in its natural state will be saved for the preservation of our existing but fast diminishing wildlife.

Please do all in your power to create this park with as much wilderness included as is possible so that "My Wilderness" may be our wilderness, our children's and their children's children. They will have need of a true wilderness area in which to commune with Nature and a retreat from the ever increasing life of strife in the crowded cities. This should certainly be accomplished now while the area is still Government land.

I request this letter be included in the record of the hearings to be held on May 25–May 29th.

Respectfully,

(Mrs.) EVELYN ENGEL.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It is becoming apparent to many of my college friends and me that the United States Government, in accordance with its ever increasing socialistic trends, is both directly and indirectly discouraging the ownership of private property. Rarely does a day go by but this is brought to our attention through the various news media. Of course the most obvious example of this anti-private property trend is seen in the constantly increasing state and federal legislation for higher taxation of private property for the support of the socialistic welfare programs. Sad.

But what I want to bring to your attention now is the needless, blatant disrespect for private property and its owners shown in the North Cascades National Park proposal. First of all, I know the Stehekin valley well from having spent every summer of my life there, and I see no reason for extending the proposed National Park over its lower end where the private property is located. Should the proposed National Park be established as including the whole Stehekin valley, it is my understanding that the owners of private property would be asked to "donate" to, exchange with, or sell to the Interior Department, but that the government's "generosity" would "allow" owners to keep their property during their lifetime. Knowing personally the families living in the Stehekin valley and the locations of the scattered pieces of private property, I do not see the necessity of confiscation, only the crime of it should confiscation be the government's action. The people living in the Stehekin valley have loved the area and their homes for a long time, and to many there is only a little difference between the evils of losing their property now and not being able to pass it on to their children who in many cases have grown up in the valley. If the private property is included in the National Park boundaries, no restrictions should be placed on it.

Because I am a senior graduating from Mills College in a few weeks, I will be unable to testify at the hearings held in Washington later this month. I would therefore appreciate it if you would include this letter in the Seattle hearing on May 25, 1967. Thank you.

Sincerely,

DINA JANE PETERSON.

PACIFIC PALISADES, CALIF., *May 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

Under the present multiple use act practiced by the U.S. Forest Service the North Cascades can not be properly protected for coming generations. The North Cascades must be transferred to the National Parks System which has complete control over the whole and not a part. The Cascades must be protected in its vast wildness. We, as Americans, must protect God's Country for all to see as He does.

This country is neither rich enough to lose this natural beauty nor poor enough to need to. It has never been man's gift to make wilderness. But man can make deserts and has. What wilderness this generation gives away will be lost forever to all. We are progressing too fast, we must look closer to what we are doing, saying and razing. Washington State is known as God's Country for a reason. Let the whole country learn to know why, in its vast, open wild wilderness.

Let it not be said that the North Cascades is a forgotten parkland. We must protect, not in our memories, but for our eyes to see and our feet to walk in, a place to play in and pray in.

In support of the Sierra Club and the North Cascade Conservation Council please enclose this letter as part of the official record of the April 24, 25 hearings on the North Cascade legislation.

Sincerely,

GREGORY J. ANSCHELL.

OAKLAND, CALIF., *April 25, 1967.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have two matters to mention as to pending legislation that I feel you should know my views upon, and act quickly. The first of these is the proposed Calif. redwood national park. I believe that this must be accomplished very soon, since, as I am sure you must be aware, the so-called "moratorium" has done very little to stop the logging in the areas proposed for the parks. I endorse strongly the proposed park area in Redwood Creek and surrounding area, in Humboldt county, and suggest that this area should be your first concern. If it is necessary to cut the proposed area down from 90,000 acres, which I do *not* believe it is provided you really push hard enough, then even a smaller park should be based there, and not elsewhere. I support Sen. Kuchel's system of payments over a short period to inhabitants of areas affected, but not his park area in Del Norte county.

The second matter I feel you should act on concerns your bill S. 1321 for the North Cascades National Park, Recreation Area, etc. I ask that you amend this bill to include certain other obvious problems in the others, the most important probably being the Cascade River Valley, the Horseshoe Basin country, and the Granite Creek Drainage which must be given much more adequate protection. Also the Glacier Peak proposed open-pit copper mine must certainly be stopped before it puts an awful scar upon the whole area that can never again be removed. I support the recommendations of the North Cascades Conservation Council, and would ask that this portion of this letter be entered as official testimony at the hearings on this legislation. Also, I would like to note that there is certainly no need for a long study of this area by the Forest or Park Service after the bill is passed, during which time more logging will be done, and probably some roads pushed through proposed wilderness areas. I have a quite lengthy report put out by the Dept. of Interior showing study at great depth already, and therefore immediate action should be taken.

Sincerely,

JAMES DANIEL FINLEY III.

BERKELEY, CALIF., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I commend you and Senator Magnuson for your efforts in behalf of S. 1321, proposing the establishment of the *North Cascades National Park.* I urge the Committee consider several amendments to the bill, expanding the total area of the park, limiting commercial development and greatly expanding wilderness areas.

When it comes to a contest between the profits of a few lumber or mining companies (and even the jobs they provide) and the best interests of all the Ameri-

cans who will restore their vital energies both now and in the future, can there be any question whatsoever on which side the elected representatives of the people should be staunchly arrayed?

I request that this letter be made a part of the record.

Sincerely yours,

HERSCHEL B. CHIPP.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *May 20, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: "There is no need for further study * * *" of the North Cascades as the site for a prospective National Park, nor of the wilderness from which it will be carved. The two years in S. 1321 that are requested for the Secretary of Agriculture to consume in this study would be a waste of time. Opponents of a North Cascades National Park have used "for further study" as a stall to defeat establishment of a National Park here as far back as 1905 that I know of. I am sure that The Chelan Leader, Chelan, Washington, would corroborate this for the period 1904–06 at least. Then, it was the mining interests that were making the most of "further study": now, it is the combined mining and lumbering interests that are doing this. Congress knows now all that it needs to know for creation of a North Cascades National Park.

As stated by the North Cascades Conservation Council and the Sierra Club in their communication of April 12, 1967, "All presently roadless areas within the (proposed) park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System". This would forestall, for instance, a road up Bridge Creek and tramway in Arctic Creek, thus saving the wilderness areas in these two regions.

The Forest Service is among the most faithful and capable guardians of public interest in forest management and care, but its application of the "multiple use" principle is not always in the present nor future public interest. However, it usually benefits private interests, which is evident in the roads that the Forest Service has built into remote places of the proposed park, so that priceless wilderness could be tapped. Stands of trees that can never be replaced have, and will be sacrificed, by these less than far-sighted methods.

In 1905, which was about when conservationists were awakened first for preservation of the North Cascades, admiringly referred to then as the "Alps of America", until today the main corridor for a North Cascades National Park is the Lake Chelan-Stehekin River-Horseshoe Basin-Cascade Pass-Cascade River line, which is at once a natural partition as well as entry between and to the north and south sectors of the proposed National Park. The entire corridor should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System immediately, if this has not already been done.

The Mt. Baker area of some 100,000 acres should be included in the proposed National Park. Presumably Mt. Shukshan would be part of this area. These two great peaks and the areas contiguous to them would create a northern balance in the park to southern Glacier Peak and Mt. Cristo. The result would be symmetry of great exactitude with the main corridor (see above) between the north and south points of equilibrium thus established.

In creating a unified whole of the North Cascades National Park and contiguous regions, surrounding Wilderness Areas are extremely important. Beginning at the northwest parameter of the proposed park and proceeding east and south would be (1) the North Cascades Wilderness Area, now part of the Mt. Baker Wilderness Area, (2) the Ross Lake Wilderness Area, (3) the Pasayten Wilderness Area and (4) the Lake Chelan-Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. The latter is, I believe, essentially the Lake Chelan-Glacier Peak National Mountain Recreation Area in the Report of the North Cascades Study Team. Thus, the park would be nearly surrounded by a buffer zone of Wilderness Areas, which would take the pressure off of the park per se, due to increased use of the park by the public, which is certain to increase with time. The encircling Wilderness Areas might be expanded to include the Whitechuck River Wilderness Area and the Suiattle River Wilderness Area.

If available, I should like to have the name of the place, and the date, in the State of Washington for the hearings on the North Cascades National Park that are slated for late May, or in June, 1967.

Please include this letter in the official record of the April 24–25, 1967, hearings on the North Cascades National Park; or, in the official record of the May or June hearings, if this letter is too late for the former.

With thanks, I am,

Cordially,

PAUL A. HARVEY, Ph. D.,
Professor of Biological Science Emeritus,
San Francisco State College.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT,
Stanford Calif., May 27, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Northern Cascades require protection from exploitation and preservation in its wild state. Therefore, I support S. 1321 with the following amendments:

1. Granite Creek drainage should be protected as a Recreation Area or within the North Cascades National Park.
2. All roadless areas within the Park should be immediately placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System.
3. Mount Baker (except for the ski area) should be in the Park.
4. The Cascade River valley should be in the Park.
5. The size of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area should be decreased in favor of the Park.
6. Horseshoe Basin should be included in the Pasayten Wilderness.
7. In addition to the area already added by this bill, Buck Creek, Sulphur Creek, and Downey Creek drainages should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.
8. An equitable means of preventing the open-pit mine of the Kennecott Copper Corporation at Miner's Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness should be included in this bill.

Please include this statement in the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT MARK.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *May 9, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building:

It is indeed satisfying to see the legislation that is being submitted to the 90th Congress regarding the Northern Cascades Area. The creation and protection of a Northern Cascades National Park is an absolute *must* for this fine alpine land located right here in our own country.

I am in favor of S1321 and its supporting amendments.

As the pace of everyday living continues on the increase, all the more reason to preserve what we can of our remaining wilderness areas.

Please include my comments in the hearing records.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Miss ELAINE A. GAETJEN.

MARTINEZ, CALIF., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building., Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: The North Cascades in the State of Washington should become a National Park because the U.S. Forest Service which now owns and controls it, conducts logging in the most beautiful part of the area, has built roads farther and farther into the wilderness; has refused to give wilderness protection where needed, putting the harvesting of timber first. The Park Service can prohibit mining, will include all areas under wilderness protection and will preserve the scenic beauty of the area.

Please be certain S. 1321 has the necessary amendnments:

1. Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness. The 1200 acres have been omitted because the Forest Service want to keep 7000 for timberland, even though the local logging company has said it is not particularly interested in the area and there is a strong local support for its protection. Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region is now protected in the existing North Cascades Primitive area and should not be denied protection under the proposed park.

2. The Granite Creek Drainage must be added to the Park. The 1966 Federal Study Report listed the Valley as unique. Even the Forest Service has asked it be protected as a recreation area, as it is the only place where cars and roadside camping can be accommodated within the park in an adequate way.

3. All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. For ten years the area has been studied. No further study is needed. Unless roads are prohibited, Bridge Creek and Arctic Creek areas will no longer be wilderness, as a road and a tramway will invade them.

4. Ross Lake National Recreation Area is too big. Desolation Peak Area should be part of the Pasayten Wilderness. There is no need to have these several thousand acres under commercial development.

5. Mt. Baker area should be added for the geological features. It is already developed and can serve as a buffer to the wilderness of the rest of the park.

6. Cascade Peak Valley must be added to provide roadside recreation for people. No further logging should take place in this important westside valley.

7. Glacier Park open-pit copper mine operation must be prohibited. The Kennecott Copper Corporation intends to open in the very heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. S. 1321 does not protect Glacier Peak, yet the mine would occur in the most beautiful spot and be disastrous. Appropriations should be made to Corporation; and for the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area to be included in the Park.

8. Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages, each in its entirety, shuid be added to Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Now, today, these virgin forests are true wilderness, The Forest Service plan to log these superb trees. The timber will not materially affect the local economy, but the loss of the forest will severely damage the wilderness and scenic resources.

For the reasons stated briefly above, please will you support S. 1321 *as amended*—the amendments are of serious concern. The omissions cannot be added later—roads and logging destroy forever. Please make this letter part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Florence Klinger.

San Diego, Calif., *May 27, 1967.*

Hon. Henry M. Jackson.,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: This family wishes to endorse S. 1321. Although we live far from the North Cascades, backpacking trips have given us an enduring interest and concern for them. Our daughter, at age nine, had her first real wilderness experience in hiking up to, and camping at, Lyman Lake. In the decade since that experience, our desires that the whole great wilderness complex of these mountains be given complete and lasting protection have increased every year.

While we heartily approve the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake Recreation Area, Pasayten Wilderness Area, and an enlarged Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, we also request that the amendments and changes suggested by the Wilderness Society be incorporated into the bill. The Society's recommendations are the result of many years study and exhaustive research by the Society and cooperating groups in the State of Washington. The extension of boundaries and other adjustments these people suggest will give eternal protection to what can be America's very most inspiring re-creation area. (We say re-creation because a psychiatrist friend has stated he has never had a patient who was a regular visitor to forests, shores, and mountains.)

Please make this statement part of the record.

Most sincerely,

Roscoe, Wilma, and Stephanie Poland.

WALNUT CREEK, CALIF., *May 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Will you please include this letter as part of the April 24–25th hearing records on S. 1321, pertaining to the establishment of a North Cascades National Park.

Certainly this splendid area should rate the protection afforded by National Park status. And for proposing appropriate legislation, much credit reflects upon the Administration.

It is my opinion, however, that the proposal as submitted does not go far enough in its aim for protection. Certain areas should be added, either to the National Park or to Wildernesses. Other modifications should be undertaken, looking to more effective protection.

I urge that the Administration's proposal be amended along the lines supported by conservation interests such as the North Cascades Conservation Council:

1. The Park should be expanded to include the Mt. Baker Area, the Cascade River Valley and the Granite Creek Drainage.
2. The Glacier Creek Wilderness Area should be expanded to include the superb virgin forests of Sulphur, Buck and Downey Creeks' drainages.
3. The Pasayten Wilderness Area should be expanded to include the Horseshoe Basin area.
4. Steps must be taken to prevent Kennecott Copper from operating an open-pit mine in the heart of the Glacier Peak country—by outright purchase if necessary, by including this area in the Park, or by both these methods.
5. The Ross Lake Recreation Area should be shrunk to enhance wilderness protection and to prevent the maximum road building and high density recreation and commercial development, possible under the proposal.

Whatever we can protect for posterity's enjoyment of this outstandingly beautiful country, we should protect now. We can provide the maximum protection, for the best interests of *all* our citizens, by amending the proposal as outlined herein.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours very truly,

R. W. SOLBERG.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., *May 21, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We have camped and hiked in the North Cascades. We are therefore pleased that you have introduced a bill providing for a North Cascades National Park, a Pasayten Wilderness, and an enlarged Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

We urge passage of S. 1321 with the five amendments given below. Very briefly, our reasons for recommending the added areas are: usefulness to a well-rounded park (or wilderness) plan, inclusion of quality areas (some of which were recommended in Federal Study Team Report), and protection of scenery. Our reasons for the suggested legislative additions are self-explanatory.

1. To the proposed Pasayten Wilderness of 500,000 acres, *add* 12,000 acres of Horseshoe Basin and the area east of Ross Lake including Lightening Creek.
2. To the present Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the proposed 10,000 acre addition of Suiattle and Whitechuck River corridors, *add* Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek in their entirety.
3. To the 2-unit North Cascades National Park of 570,000 acres, *add* Mt. Baker region of 100,000 acres, Cascade River Valley (except portion in Glacier Peak Wilderness), and Granite Creek drainage.
4. Add legislative provisions to stop open pit mining in Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.
5. Add legislative provision that no evidence of Man is to be allowed in North Cascades National Park prior to Congress' determination as to what portions of the park are to be in the national wilderness system.

Please include our views in the official record of your May 25 hearing.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR MORLEY.

RIO DELL, CALIF., *May 29, 1967.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please include this statement in the record of the hearings. Although not a resident of the State of Washington, I have been in the area under review several times and am familiar with it.

I am writing to endorse the overall objective to protect this highly scenic area for the benefit of the many now and in ages to come.

Within the overall objective I realize that a graduated approach for different portions of the total area may be needed, since the essential characteristics are not alike everywhere. At the same time this approach of different classification for different parts contains some real dangers, namely: In treating certain sections separately from others the pieces of this jigsaw-puzzle may be cut without closely adapting them to each other, i.e. leaving important transitional zones between the main areas out, and in jeopardizing certain features in areas of lesser protection, which in a uniform classification (as national park) would be safeguarded.

In my further comments I shall refer to these.

The North Cascades National Park

This bids fair to become our most spectacular national park. Its establishment is long overdue. But some parts of the area that it should contain have been omitted from the present bill. I urge their inclusion by amendment.

Among these there is foremost, the Mt. Baker area. Not only does this area because of exquisite scenery really qualify, but it is already developed and so provides possibilities for immediate use by car visitors.

The same twin reason applies to two watersheds left out of the southern half of the park, namely the Cascade River Valley and Granite Creek Valley. If viewed within the overall area (rather than the park only) it is quite self evident that they are integral parts of the area to be protected. Their exclusion would create destructive wedges between the national park and the two adjoining wilderness areas.

The inclusion of already developed portions will reduce the pressure for development of bona fide wilderness within the park. This wilderness is fully studied and well defined. Its classification under the terms of the Wilderness Act should coincide with the establishment of the park.

Glacier Peak Wilderness Area

This area needs some small but important additions that were denied it at the time of its establishment. The valleys of the Suiattle River, including the drainage of its tributaries, Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek, and of the Whitechuck River should not be withheld from the wilderness. The rationale that only the high ranges with their rock and ice are true wilderness is patently wrong. The forested valleys have great recreational potential. Only together do the high country and the verdant valleys make up a living whole. This is what we must keep for the full-rounded enjoyment of wilderness.

The wilderness protective status of this area may prove a shortlived illusion. Steps must be taken to eliminate the threat of a pit-mine in the wilderness. If the wilderness status does not lend itself to averting this calamity (by purchase or other means), then the concept of a separate classification as wilderness for this area is useless, and the whole Glacier Peak area must be included in the National Park. I am greatly concerned that the present bill does not cover this contingency.

Pasayten Wilderness Area

The delimitation of this area from Ross Lake, namely at a distance from the high water line, would invite the construction of a road on the east shore. This would be a grave impairment of the wilderness and should therefore be avoided by extension of the wilderness to the highwater line on the east side of Ross Lake.

At the eastern end of the Pasayten Wilderness the Horseshoe Basin and the vicinity of Windy Peak, which are now part of the primitive Area, ought to remain within the wilderness area.

With every good wish for this highly important task of your Committee, I remain,

Very truly yours,

KURT H. MUNCHHEIMER, M.D.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *May 1, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to state that I support the bill, S. 1321, which you and Warren G. Magnuson introduced calling for the establishment of a 570,000 acre North Cascades National Park of two units, divided by Ross Lake National Recreation Area and other provisions.

I hope that the amendments recommended by various conservationist organizations will be included.

Would you please make my letter a part of the record of the hearing. I am sorry I cannot be in Washington D.C. for the hearing.

Whatever you can do to create this area will certainly be appreciated not only by this generation but future ones.

Sincerely,

NANCY ELSNER.

BERKELEY, CALIF., *May 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a voter of Berkeley, California, I wish to urge you to support the bill that would establish a North Cascades National Park (S. 1321). My fiance and I are avid campers, hikers and backpackers. Last summer we had the opportunity to visit the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I have hiked and camped in many areas of this country, such as the Sierra Nevada, the Rocky Mountains, the Adirondacks, White Mountains, etc. Nowhere have I seen a more beautiful and spectacular place! It must be the unique ecology and greenness of the virgin forest that makes it such a wonderful wilderness. In our opinion, it certainly is worthy of national park protection and must be adequately protected before it is destroyed.

The most serious immediate threat is the proposed copper mining operation of the Kennecott Copper Corporation which would irrevocably destroy a part of the present wilderness area. I hope that you will do all that is possible to prevent this from occurring, as it is in the heart of the wilderness. Not only would the scenic values be harmed and the delicate balance of nature be upset, but the area would never be the same. A hundred years later the traces would be still there and then wilderness will be much more valuable. Perhaps the area could be included in the park or the government could buy the claim. Something must be done to prevent mining at this time. It is always there if a national emergency required it.

The other matter which I wish to discuss is the protection *now* of all wilderness areas and virgin timber stands in and adjacent to the proposed boundaries. Such areas include the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region of the present Pasayten Wilderness, the Granite Creek Drainage (which might be an excellent place to develop for "car camping"), the Cascade River Valley, and the unprotected parts of the Suiattle and Whitechuck River corridors. I can see no reason to have another study of the Bill, which would only delay establishment of a Park for another two years, in which time irreplacable inroads could be made by logging and mining operations into the remaining virgin land. Finally, you might consider including the Mt. Baker region in the Park, especially since much of it has already been developed.

I hope that you will consider carefully my suggestions. Please make this letter part of the official record of April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Sincerely,

JAMES HART SMITH.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF., *May 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to go on record as strongly favoring the proposed legislation to establish the North Cascades National Park. It is distressing how fast our natural beauty spots and forests are falling to commercial

interests (lumbering, mining, and resort development which does *not* have consideration for conservation of natural resources, but only the making of as much money as possible). If coming generations are to have any opportunity to know the natural beauty of the great outdoors with which our country was originally blest, strong measures for protection must be taken now.

The amendments which have been suggested to the original measures are also most important. I hope this letter of mine may become part of the record of the hearings on April 24 and 25.

Your support and effort in this matter is very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) LOUISE MCKELVEY.

PORTERVILLE, CALIF., *May 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please enter this letter as part of the hearing on the Cascades National Park, which was held in Washington, D.C. on April 24–25, 1967.

My name is James W. Clark. I live in Porterville, California. I am an Accountant by profession and a hiker and mountaineer by choice of recreation. Wilderness values mean much to me.

The United States has long been respected in other countries for the degree of protection given to our natural wonders, scenic areas, and wilderness values. If we are to continue to be worthy of this respect, we must work even more diligently to preserve that which remains to be preserved. Already it is later than we like.

A Cascade National Park is one such area, which must be created and set aside to protect it from ever encroaching commercial enterprises that invade every nook and cranny in pursuit of selfish interests. Each year more and more of our precious wilderness falls before the onslaughts of chain saws, bulldozer, drag line, and mechanization. The people who promote these things have huge sums at their disposal to advance their cause. The conservationist has no profit motive, only his belief that man needs wilderness and its natural values. This coupled with his faith that his government will provide this need to the best of its ability are his only motivation and strength.

The park proposal as outlined in S. 1321, introduced by Senators Jackson and Magnuson, is a wonderful opportunity to create such a park. There are several amendments which need to be added, which will round out the park and give better protection to the whole area. These are enumerated below.

1. Granite Creek Drainage should be added. This area has previously been proposed (1963 & 1966) for inclusion. It still deserves that protection. Not only is it a beautiful forested area, but it provides the most suitable car camping in the park. Likewise, the Cascade River Valley should be added to give much needed auto-roadside recreation.

2. The Mt. Baker-Mt. Shukson area of approximately 100,000 acres needs protection. This is an ideal representation of the geographical features and is of inestimable value for scientific study.

3. The recommended study of wilderness boundaries within the proposed park need not be undertaken. Previous studies have already indicated that all roadless areas should be included. Further delay would only open up possibilities for commercial development or other inroads to valuable wilderness areas.

4. The threat of open-pit copper mining must be eliminated. Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge must not become another Ely, Nevada, Butte, Montana, or Mesabi Range. The present S. 1321 does not provide protection.

5. Finally, boundaries of two wilderness areas, namely, Pasayten and Glacier Peak should be extended. In the first instance, the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak Region needs to be included, as it was previously under the North Cascades Primitive Area. The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should encompass the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages. The latter areas would not only be additional beauty spots, but would add immeasurably to the protection from erosion.

In conclusion, the park as proposed under S. 1321 is a commendable start and every effort should be made to effect its passage with the recommended amendments. The entire region will then become a National Park and Wilderness Area

that can be left to posterity with pride and with the knowledge it can be maintained as such.

Thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES W. CLARK.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *May 6, 1967.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have seen the Sierra Club's North Cascades Conservation Council's arguments for a larger and better protected North Cascades National Park. I was impressed by all of them, especially of the need to stop the possibility of an open-pit mine at Glacier Peak, and of the need to add more virgin forest to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

This country has virtually run out of first-quality National Park areas; and the way our population is expanding, what is not made a national Park today will be free of virgin forests and full of roads and cheap advertising by tomorrow. Whatever you leave out of this Park will be left out for good.

Also, the Everglades Park and Aleutian Islands and Grand Canyon stories show that too many precautions cannot be taken to have National Parks remain inviolate and undefiled. I hope S. 1321 will be amended to meet all such present and future threats, and assure the nation the largest and best North Cascades National Park.

Please make this letter part of the official record of the April hearings on the subject, if it is still possible.

Cordially,

PATRICK GARABEDIAN.

CRANNELL, CALIF., *May 8, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SIR: It is my wish that my support of S. 1321, with amendments, be made a part of the official hearing record.

Though it has not yet been my privilege to personally become acquainted with the North Cascades area, I feel I can speak with some knowledge of mountain wilderness, having spent much time in the Sierra Nevada, the Colorado Rockies, the Canadian Rockies, and various ranges in Alaska over a period of 25 years. I have a deep desire to know the North Cascades area as well and have followed closely the proposed legislation for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park and all it has to offer. However, this is not to be construed as a selfish desire only. It is my hope that countless others in the future will have the opportunity to know a wilderness park and large wilderness areas such as I have known and enjoyed.

After studying this issue I am in full accord with the following amendments:

1. *More wilderness must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.*—All 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin country should be put back in the Pasayten Wilderness.

2. *The Granite Creek Drainage must be added to the Park.*—This area deserves protection.

3. *Statutory wilderness in the Park.*—All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

4. *The Ross Lake National Recreation Area is too big.*—The Ross Lake Recreation Area-Park boundary west of Ross Lake should be drawn closer to the reservoir, and the Desolation Peak Area should be removed from the Recreation Area and added to the Pasayten Wilderness to the East.

5. *The Mt. Baker Area should be added to the Park.*—From photographs studied, there can be no doubt that this is a superb scenic area worthy of addition.

6. *The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park.*—This valley should be protected from further logging in order to allow for recreational elbowroom.

7. *The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat must be solved.*—To scar the park area with such a disturbance should not be allowed.

8. *More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.*—Plans to log the corridors will be most damaging to the wilderness and scenic resources.

With our scenic resources dwindling at a frightening rate, I urge immediate action for the preservation of the outstanding values offered in the North Cascades.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lucille Vinyard.

Tahoe City, Calif., *June 11, 1967.*

Dear Senator: As population pressure increases, so does the individual's need for true recreation. As life in the large urban areas becomes more hectic and demanding, people need more places where they can find themselves, in unspoiled natural surroundings. There are only a few such places left in our country outside of the existing parks. One, perhaps the most inspiring one is the Northern Cascades. To protect them from exploitation and keep them in their natural grandeur they must be given National Park status. It is my fervent hope that the 90th Congress create this Park.

Please, include this letter in the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Sincerely yours,

Gerda Godon.

Berkeley, Calif., *May 29, 1967.*

Senator Henry M. Jackson,
Old Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: I am very interested in the effort to establish a national park in the North Cascades and heartily support creation of this park, if possible with the additional areas as urged by Northwestern conservation groups.

This appears to be our last chance to set aside a new national park of the same size and magnificent quality as the earlier parks such as Yosemite, Yellowstone, or Zion. We are fortunate that northwest Washington has these great mountain ranges still in a primitive condition and fit for preservation as park and wilderness.

The present hearings in the State of Washington are too far away for a personal attendance so please accept my letter as part of your record of the hearings.

Sincerely,

Cicely M. Christy.

Mountain View, Calif., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator Henry M. Jackson,
Senate Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator: I wish to comment on the proposed SB 1321 for a Cascades National Park and if possible, I would appreciate having this letter incorporated into the record on this bill.

This is not the first letter I have written for I have followed the development of the park proposal for several years now. I first vacationed in the Cascades in 1946 and have returned many times since. I am particularly familiar with the Area north of Lake Chelan.

In general I would urge your support of the bill, together with your consideration of the suggestions made by the North Cascades Conservation Council. Also, I am concerned that adequate protection be given to Lake Chelan itself since it will probably remain one of the major access routes to the proposed park.

A long letter is not feasible; however, I do wish to say that I know this area of the country well, from repeated visits to it over a period of 20 years. Recent changes have not been for the betterment of this land and the sooner it gets under park protection, the better. Also, as a general plea I would ask that areas of prime scenic quality be included, even though they may not fit into a neatly contained circle on the map. This is magnificent country and there is much in it to be protected.

I hope that you will have success with this measure to preserve a unique section of the American land.

Sincerely,

Charlotte Gale.

MILL VALLEY, CALIF., *June 7, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Ever since the summer of 1961 when I did extensive hiking in the North Cascades, my hopes had been that this spectacular area should become one of our National Parks.

I have visited in many of our National Parks, hiked in the back country of many of these and the Cascades have a quality that is certain to make it one of our most popular parks.

There is too little wilderness left and what remains would be exploited until there would be nothing at all for the future. You can prevent this.

I hope your Committee will see that this region becomes a North Cascades National Park. Please include this in the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Sincerely,

LUELLA K. SAWYER.

LAWRENCE RADIATION LABORATORY,
LIVERMORE, CALIF., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Although it falls short of providing all the protection needed for the North Cascades, I wish to support S. 1321.

Please include this statement in the hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

MARY ANNE MARK.

ALTADENA, CALIF., *June 6, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We are quite aware of the gravity of your many problems and duties, particularly at this time.

We shall be brief in our statement (and if possible, will you please make this a part of the record of hearings on S. 1321):

We and many of our friends have traveled our magnificent country over a period of many years. There is nothing to surpass the alpine wilderness of the North Cascades. Can we do less than afford as much of it as possible the protection of a National Park? More than ever before, Americans NEED Parks and places where there is Peace, Inspiration, and Natural Communion with our Maker.

Surely with all our advanced technology there are ways to preserve this unique paradise.

Speaking for ourselves, we spend most of our recreation and entertainment money each year in our Parks and monuments. Multiply this times millions of Americans and, surely, in the long run, the profit margin will be equally as great as if we allow mainly commercial interests to impair magnificent landscape.

Thank you for your time.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. BUSHLEY.
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. JACKSON.
Mr. and Mrs. R. D. THORPE.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
DIVISION OF NEUROLOGY,
Palo Alto, Calif., June 8, 1967.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am strongly in favor of creating a North Cascades National Park, as embodied in S-1321. Please include my letter as part of the hearings on that bill.

Respectfully yours.

LEON COHEN, M.D.

DIVISION OF NEUROLOGY,
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
Palo Alto, Calif., June 8, 1967.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am very much in favor of the proposed North Cascades National Park. Please include this letter as part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Sincerely yours,

NEIL FLAHERTY, M.D.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I should like to make my opinion concerning Senate Bill No. 1321 known to you: I am definitely in favor of it.

As you are aware, this bill calls for the establishment of 570,000 acres for a national park, namely the North Cascades National Park. I feel that this country should continue its policy of obtaining and maintaining lands for the public good.

Please include my letter, and thus my opinion on the matter, in the written record of the hearings held at the end of May in the State of Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. LOUIS P. SOLOMON.

MILL VALLEY, CALIF., *June 12, 1967.*

Re North Cascades National Park proposal.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: May I speak out on a positive note in favor of the creation of a North Cascades National Park. Having lived most of my life in the northwest and returning often to enjoy the great wealth of scenery which is prevalent in the Cascades I can appreciate how badly we really need the full protection which a park would give.

I sincerely urge that you may be counted among those who likewise favor park status for this beautiful area. Please include this simple request as a part of the record on the hearing S. 1321.

Respectfully submitted.

LAWRENCE DOUGLAS.

DALY CITY, CALIF, *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to express my support of S-1321, the North Cascades National Park authorization bill.

Our nation is growing very fast and all choice areas that are worthy of national park status should be protected; the North Cascades is such an area.

The park, as projected about ten years ago, has been shifted northward to exclude the Glacier Peak Wilderness. I feel that this is a mistake and that the entire Glacier Peak area should be included in the park to preserve and give this wild rugged area full protection. The exclusion of hunting, lumbering, and mine development that now faces this section is a must and park status will start to accomplish this goal.

I request this letter be made a part of the record of the hearings on S-1321.

Yours for a complete national park system,

F. WARREN MATSCHEK.

STANFORD, CALIF, *June 8, 1967.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I request that the following statement be inserted in the record of the Senate Interior Committee's hearings on S. 1321, the North Cascades Park bill:

Because of its superb alpine scenery and the outstanding opportunities for recreation which it provides, the North Cascades area needs preservation in legislative wilderness, national recreational area, or national park status. Therefore, I support S. 1321, with the following recommendations:

1. The Granite Creek drainage should be given either national park or national recreation area status.

2. As much of the North Cascades National Park as is not required to be developed for visitor use should be made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System by this bill. All buffer areas should be within the wilderness.

3. The following areas should be added to the proposed national park:

(*a*) The Mt. Baker region, with the exclusion of the ski development.

(*b*) The Cascades River valley.

(*c*) Most of the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area east and west of Ross Lake.

4. The 12,000 acre Horseshoe Basin area should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.

5. The following areas should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness: the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN M. KARON.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
DIVISION OF NEUROLOGY,
June 8, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to go on record as favoring the creation of a North Cascades National Park. Please include this letter as part of the hearings on S. 1321.

Respectfully yours,

ANTHONY M. JARMAN.

PASADENA, CALIF., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing about the proposed North Cascades National Park. I would appreciate it if this letter were made part of the record of the hearing on Senate Bill S 1321.

Our family has spent several vacations in the North Cascade. We have visited the proposed park area by boat up Lake Stehekin. You may be surprised to know that the area can be reached in a two days drive from Los Angeles now. My point in mentioning this is to call attention to wide area of population that can be served by this proposed park with new improved transportation means. The proposed park should be considered with the national interest in mind. In a few decades people from all over the nation will be able to fly to the area in a few hours at a moderate cost. Please consider this fact in making sound long range plans for National Parks for the benefit of future generations.

Sincerely,

NORTON W. BELL.
ANN C. BELL.

PALO ALTO, CALIF.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I favor Senate Bill 1321 proposing a North Cascade National Park. Please include my letter in the record.

Yours truly,

W. M. PEARSON.

CARMEL VALLEY, CALIF., *June 11, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to express support for S. 1321, the bill introduced by you and Senator Magnuson to establish a North Cascades National Park.

As a former resident of the State of Washington, I have made many hiking trips into the North Cascades and have long been convinced that this superlative area would be one of our most outstanding National Parks. I have visited most of the other mountain areas in the United States, and in my opinion, there is nothing to compare with the North Cascades!

Friends in the Seattle area have told me that local interests—primarily commercial—are mounting a militant campaign against the proposed park. I urge you and your committee to place these pressures in the proper perspective, for this magnificient area is not merely a local commodity, but a priceless national treasure that should be preserved for the benefit of all the American people.

In order to give the North Cascades National Park the protection it deserves, I hope that you will consider an amendment to S. 1321 to include all undeveloped areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System *immediately* upon passage.

I should appreciate having this letter included in the record of the field hearings recently held in the State.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. W. V. GRAHAM MATTHEWS.

PLEASANT HILL, CALIF., *June 13, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It is requested respectfully that this letter statement be included in the record of the 1967 hearings on S. 1321. This constitutes the official position of the American Hiking Clubs and the Diablo Hiking Club of Pleasant Hill, California.

Before you is Senate Bill 1321 which provides for establishment of the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake Recreation Area, the Pasayten Wilderness, and the enlargement of Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

We feel that this Pacific Northwest area contains some of America's most magnificient alpine scenery—with superb forests, lakes and placiated peaks—and that each of us and those that follow us will be benefitted by preservation of these lands through passage of this most worthwhile legislation.

Certain amendments will greatly strengthen this land use zoning legislation, and we urge you to give favorable consideration to the following items:

A. North Cascades National Park needs:

1. Statutory wilderness designation now for roadless area units as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
2. Mt. Baker region addition.
3. Granite Creek drainage addition.
4. Cascade River valley addition.

B. Ross Lake Recreation Area size reduction, with surrounding east and west boundaries drawn in to exclude uniquely desirable forest lands that do need wilderness area protection.

C. Pasayten Wilderness needs Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area addition.

D. Glacier Peak Wilderness Area needs:

1. The elimination of Kennecott Copper Corporation's proposed open-pit copper mine near Image Lake.

2. Buck Creek drainage addition.
3. Downey Creek drainage addition.
4. Sulphur Creek drainage addition.

As legislators you are to be highly commended individually for your part in helping to preserve permanently this exceptionally beautiful portion of America.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD L. BOWER,
Executive Director, American Hiking Clubs, Conservation Chairman, Diablo Hiking Club.

LA CANADA, CALIF., *June 11, 1697.*

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I urge your favorable action on S. 1321, which would create the North Cascades National Park. It was my good fortune several years ago to spend a camping vacation in that area, in the vicinity of Glacier Peak. It was a thrilling experience, and one that I hope my children and grandchildren will be able to enjoy in future years. They will if the area is made a national park.

Here in California we have many National and State parks, and they are splendid. But with the rapid growth of population there are not enough. In time the same will be true everywhere. I urge you to act to preserve this superb area as a National Park for the full enjoyment of future generations.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES W. MOSS.

PORTOLA VALLEY, CALIF., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing in support of the proposed North Cascades National Park. The area of the proposed Park and proposed and existing Wilderness Areas is a uniquely beautiful one in our country, certainly worthy of and also in need of preservation. Let's have a Park!

Please include this letter in the hearings on S. 1321.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

LESLEY N. S. TABOR.

MOUNT VIEW, CALIF., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Being unable to attend the recent Senate hearings on S. 1321, to establish a North Cascades National Park, I wish to have this letter made part of the record for those hearings. I wish to be recorded as enthusiastically for the North Cascades National Park, *as proposed*. There are proposals to add areas, such as Glacier Peak, to the present proposal. The need to establish this park as soon as possible and the scope and quality of the present proposal make such additions undesirable, for they could very seriously impair the chances for establishment of the North Cascades National Park.

The Cascade Mountains are often called America's Alps. You may agree that this is a too easy, too shallow description of these mountains. The deep canyons, rugged snow-capped peaks, streams, lush fields of flowers, and weather give them a unique and wonderful identity of their own. It is clear that the area under consideration must be added to Yosemite, the Tetons, the Olympics and other areas of great American natural beauty which have been protected and made available to the American public by National Park status.

Each year the patronage of our National Parks, Monuments, Forests, and Recreation Areas increases. As our population and as the ugliness, sterility, overcrowding and frustrations of the urban-technological society continue to increase, more and more people will seek the pleasure and refreshment obtained at our parks. However, if you have visited our parks and stayed at the campgrounds,

you will know that our efforts are already inadequate. Usually these areas are as much of a jungle as the city from which the people came. The campgrounds, trails, roadways and other facilities of our parks are seriously overloaded. Clearly, we must make every effort to expand our parklands, open spaces, and facilities.

In closing, I urge that your Senate committee give S. 1321 unqualified passage, and that you push for Congressional establishment, with greatest possible speed, of the North Cascades National Park.

Yours sincerely,

DR. GLEN H. SMERAGE.

PORTOLA VALLEY, CALIF., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearing on S. 1321, the North Cascades National Park Bill.

I endorse the creation of a North Cascade National Park and accompanying Wilderness and Recreation area. This area deserves the best protection men anywhere have devised for preserving for future generations a irreplacable natural environment—the National Park System of the United States.

Though I endorse the creation of the Park as proposed in the bill I believe the entire upper portion of the south Cascade River should be included and the Mt. Baker Recreation area. The former is needed as a major portion of the wilderness parts of the Park and I believe the Park Service can give better lasting protection to the Mt. Baker Area than can the Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

DWIGHT F. CROWDER.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
Stanford, Calif., June 10, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am sure that you are as interested as I am in protecting and preserving some of America's most beautiful forests and recreation areas. The North Cascades certainly qualify as both beautiful and recreational. I hope that you do your utmost to establish a North Cascades National Park. Our Federal Government must do for its citizens what we alone could not; namely, stop the destruction of our country's virgin territory. Please enter my letter as a part of the record on the hearings on S. 1321.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD S. K. YOUNG.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
Stanford, Calif., June 10, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to express my personal support for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. Being some of the youngest mountains, geologically speaking, on the continental United States, they hold a particular beauty that must be preserved. Only the establishment of a North Cascades National Park can insure this.

Therefore, I wish that my letter be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES BELA.

PORTOLA VALLEY, CALIF., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to register support for the proposed North Cascades National Park. The combination of Park and Wilderness areas now under consideration seems to be a very good solution to the problem of how to

preserve the beauty of the North Cascades so that it can be seen by all who want to look and at the same time provide a way for all to enjoy it.

Please include this letter in the hearings on S. 1321. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

ROWLAND W. TABOR.

CARMEL, CALIF., *June 12, 1967.*

Re Senate bill 1321 North Cascades National Park.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We wish to be recorded as favoring passage, as soon as possible, of this bill.

During several years when we lived in Seattle, we often visited the areas proposed for inclusion in the Park and loved the wild, unspoiled mountain grandeur. It would be a shame, unforgiven by future generations, should these wilderness areas not be preserved.

In addition to the areas included in S1321 we also favor inclusion of the portions suggested as additions by the Sierra Club, particularly the area surrounding Image Lake where Kennecott Copper threatens open pit mining.

If possible please include this letter in official record of the hearing. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

EARL L. MOSER.
LOIS L. MOSER.

PASADENA, CALIF., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would like this letter to be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

I am very much in favor of establishment of a North Cascades National Park. I have hiked in this beautiful wilderness area and have been able to forget the pressures of modern times by being in this unspoiled area. I sincerely hope that my son will be able to enjoy it when he is older. There are too few areas available for recreation which are not so commercialized as to take all of the pleasure out of it. We need to preserve more areas in their original state with a minimum of man made changes.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. DOROTHY R. BIEGBAUER.

PALO ALTO, CALIF., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I favor a Wilderness Park in the N. Cascades and consider your proposal, *Senate Bill 1321,* as a step in the right direction. Glacier Peak Wilderness should be added to the park to forestall Kennecott open-pit mine and facilitate purchase of the property. Please include my endorsement of S. 1321 in the record of the hearings.

Sincerely,

FRANCIS W. STEVENSON.

SARATOGA, CALIF., *June 11, 1967.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As population pressure increases, so does the individual's need for true recreation. As life in the large urban areas becomes more hectic and demanding, people need more places where they can find themselves, in unspoiled natural surroundings.

There are only a few such places left in our country outside of the existing parks. One, perhaps the most inspiring one is the *Northern Cascades.*

To protect them from exploitation and keep them in their natural grandeur they must be given National Park status!

It is my fervent hope that the 90th Congress create the Northern Cascade National Park. Please include this letter in the record of the hearing on S. 1321. Thank you.

Sincerely,

ELEANOR MARTIN.

ASPEN, COLO., *May 4, 1967.*

Re North Cascades legislation: Bill No. S. 1321.

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter is to state my approval and offer my encouragement to you and your committee respecting current efforts to improve and enlarge wilderness protection in the North Cascades area.

Further, I would strongly urge you to consider seriously the added features sought by the North Cascades Conservation Council and the Sierra Club with regard to the Kennecott threat, the Mt. Baker addition and the various other additions and qualifications suggested by these groups. I am completely in support of their viewpoints.

Would you please make this letter a part of the official records of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

FITZHUGH SCOTT III.

THE OZARK SOCIETY TO SAVE THE BUFFALO,
Fayetteville, Ark., May 7, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The Ozark Society favors the establishment of a North Cascades National Park and the designation of the maximum possible wilderness areas.

Please make our statement a part of the official record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. L. ARCHER, *Secretary.*

UNION COLLEGE,
Barbourville, Ky., May 8, 1967.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: For the past two summers—during the months of July and August to be exact—we have spent some of the most pleasant weeks in our hurried and hectic lives motoring and hiking through as much of the Northern Cascades as time would permit us in your very lovely state. The thoughts and ideas we have carried back from each of these two trips have sustained us well into the following fall and winter months as we returned to our teaching posts here in southeastern Kentucky. Never have we lost an opportunity to tell others of the fantastic splendor of this remarkable glacier, forest and charming green alpine meadow country in the Northern Cascades of Washington.

We also carry the message of the various plans for the Cascade country to our friends. It would perhaps surprise you to witness how many questions we manage to raise from these people, and they fall into two distinct categories: 1) "I wonder if we shouldn't begin thinking about a meaningful and healthy vacation in really choice country of the North Cascades type—(or) I guess it really *is* possible to get out and use our feet and witness the real beauty of this land (of course, only words to this effect)"; 2) "What could we do (especially after seeing our color slides of areas like Mt. Baker, the Miner's Ridge country, Lake Chelan, and the beautiful timber regions in the far northeastern part of the North Cascades) to help see to it that some of the intrusions you are pointing out to us will not be allowed into this stunning country (roughly)?"

Such leading questions of course never receive a short answer when they are asked of us. It is for this reason—the real choicest country of the type found in the Northern Cascades—that I ask you to make this plea for a meaningful, large North Cascades National Park and stronger, and for larger wilderness area proposals a part of the official hearing record of April 24 and 25, 1967, on the North Cascades Legislation.

It is not possible to evaluate what this kind of country can mean to all generations of scientists, children, "recreationists", and other enlightened elements of society if it is protected as an unspoiled heritage. I know that you may grow weary of so many pleas of this sort. I am sorry if you ever are made uncomfortable by the pressures of those of us who ask to preserve—I know that you often figure in the very heart of many such matters. I would add that I have always admired and respected your straightforward answers to my other letters, and we both are thankful to you for your many fine efforts in this area. We are thankful that you and the Hon. Warren G. Magnuson have gotten the ball rolling on this issue by introducing S. 1321. We would like to encourage you both.

Specifically, we strongly urge that the copper mining threat to the Miner's Ridge-Glacier Peak area be settled; we urge that the proposals to amend S. 1321 so as to afford strong and full protection to this striking area be adopted as part of this legislation—even to the extent of buying the conflicting interest out if necessary.

Additionally, we urge other changes to S. 1321 so as to include the Cascade River Valley in the proposed park, to include Mt. Baker and its surrounding area in the proposed parkland, to designate all roadless areas within this park as units within the National Wilderness Preservation System, to add an additional area to the Pasayten Wilderness area—such as the 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin Country and to include all of it—to reduce the mass recreation area's size planned for Ross Lake, to add the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages to the 10,000 acres of corridors on the west side of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, and to see that the National Park Service then make an exemplory attempt to keep its original purpose of preservation for the enjoyment of all generations in its administration of these areas and of such a national park.

May I close by assuring you that the future could only thank you enough for the foresight you will have shown by assuring the preservation of this magnificant land. I am aware of the conflicts of interest in the use of the area outside of those instituted by industry. I too enjoy the informality of the administration there under the Forest Service. However, I know that a National Park is the most foresighted and best answer, despite some regional sportsmen's objections. May we encourage you that a new "reverse pragmatism" is slowly but surely being effected by our society, in which the values of preservation of areas in their natural state for those who follow are slowly beginning to make real sense. Meanwhile the real but short-sighted threats to our "American Alps" continues to scare the living daylights out of all of us.

I urge that you use all of the influence that your distinguished career has made possible to insure these additions to S. 1321 and their ultimate acceptance are what we will see: A North Cascades National Park.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES E. KOWALSKY,
Instructors, Union College School of Music.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 9, 1967.

HON. HENRY JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to have these remarks made a part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

It is good news to hear that a bill has been submitted to establish a North Cascades National Park (S. 1321). I am most interested in seeing such a park established. I would, however, encourage the consideration of the Sierra Clubs proposed amendments which would provide more protection for the values of

such a park. In particular, I would urge you not to allow open-pit copper mining in this area by Kennecott Copper Corporation.

Thank you for your interest in this area. It is, in my opinion, the most beautiful place in the Continental United States and should be protected for posterity.

Sincerely,

ARNOLD W. REITZE, Jr.,
Assistant Professor of Law.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE,
Providence, R.I., May 10, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: The Intercollegiate Outing Club Association, representing hundreds of students in some seventy colleges in the eastern U.S., wishes to thank you and Senator Magnuson for introducing S. 1321 calling for the creation of a North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, the Pasayten Wilderness, and for increasing the size of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

As citizens who enjoy and are concerned with wilderness, however, we are upset by the lack of protection for wilderness values under this bill, as well as in areas which are now either legal or defacto wilderness, which would be excluded. Therefore we urge that the following measures be included in the bill to protect the wilderness character of this great region:

1. That all the roadless areas in the proposed park and in the proposed Pasayten Wilderness be afforded the statutory protection of the Wilderness Act as a part of S. 1321.

2. That the one exception to 1. (above) be that the Granite Creek drainage be added to the park, so that the Cross State Highway would run through the park.

3. That no road be allowed up Ross Lake, and that the size of the Ross Lake Recreational Area be reduced on both sides of the lake.

4. That the Mt. Baker region and the Cascade River Valley be added to the park so that these already developed areas can absorb demands for roadside recreation.

5. That land around Horseshoe Basin which is now in the North Cascades Primitive Area and which is omitted from the proposed Pasayten Wilderness by S. 1321 be included in the Pasayten Wilderness Area.

6. That the Glacier Peak Wilderness be increased by the addition of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages and those creek drainages flowing into the Stehekin River and Lake Chelan between Lucerne and Agnes Creek.

7. That the federal government buy out the claims of the Kennecott Copper Company to the ore on Miner's Ridge, or in some way stop the creation of an open pit mine, or any mine, in the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

With some friends from the Intercollegiate Outing Club Association, I backpacked into the North Cascades last summer. The variety and extent of the wilderness beauty there were greater than most of us had ever seen before. The climate of our trip, and the most inspiring memory I have of it, was climbing up a knoll above Cloudy Pass and seeing the magnificent Glacier Peak and wilderness stretching out of sight in all directions.

It is appalling to think of that view ever existing only in the memories of a few people lucky enough to have already seen it. The Kennecott Copper Company must be persuaded to refrain from mining the area on Miner's Ridge or elsewhere in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Please include this statement in the record of the April 23–24 hearings on S. 1321. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

CHARLOTTE CLARK,
Conservation Chairman,
Intercollegiate Outing Club Association.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Wis., May 9, 1967.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are very much in favor of the proposed North Cascades National Park and hope that it will be approved. There are very few areas in this country equal to the Cascades in beauty and if something is not done now to save them, we fear their beauty will very soon be irrevocably destroyed to the loss of future generations.

However we feel that certain amendments need to be made in the bill.

First of all, as the Sierra Club and North Cascades Conservation Council have pointed out, there is not enough land included in the proposed park. A number of the adjoining areas which have been left out are extremely lovely and merit protection too. Several of these (such as the Cascade River Valley) not only lie along the present boundary, but extend well into the suggested park, making their exclusion even more illogical. The Granite Creek drainage, the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region, the Mt. Baker area and the Suiattle River and Whitechuck River corridors should likewise be taken into the park. With so very little wilderness remaining, particularly wilderness as splendid as that in the Cascades, we need to save as much as we can while the chance is left us. It will probably not be long before there is no unprotected wilderness. If we decide later that we need more park, we will be able to do nothing about it.

Another change that should be made in the proposed bill is that less of the interior of the area be developed for recreation or opened up by roads. Recreational areas should be kept as far as possible to the outer edge of the park, leaving as much of the interior untouched wilderness as can be. Recreational areas are a good thing and we need them, but the primary purpose of a park is not to be a playground, but to be more in the nature of a living museum. If the main part of the park is cut into and divided up too much by recreational areas and roadmaking, the resulting disturbance to the whole park will greatly decrease its informative value, going against one of the main reasons for having a park. If these activities are kept to the outside, this will leave a large area in the center relatively undisturbed. Several of the areas which are not presently included in the park, but which have been suggested, could accommodate camping areas, helping make it possible to do this.

One thing that ought *definitely to be prevented is the threatened copper mine* in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Everything possible should be done to include this area in the park and place it out of reach of the mining interests. An operation of the sort proposed, in addition to destroying the immediate spot, would create an eyesore that would lessen the beauty of all the surrounding area.

We hope that these changes will be made in the bill; however, regardless of these changes, there must be a North Cascades National Park set up and we hope you will do everything you can to help bring it into existance.

Yours sincerely,

HUGH H. ILTIS,
(And 12 others).

KENT, CONN., *May 10, 1967.*

Hon. Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: For many years my family and I have made trips into the North Cascades. We feel that this area is by far the most beautiful wilderness area in this country—making the long trip from the East well worth the effort.

In different years we have been at Ross Lake, Image Lake, Chelan, Cascade Pass. This year, we plan to take a trip on the Cascade Crest Trail from British Columbia to Stehekin.

Thus, we feel strongly that everything possible should be done to create a North Cascades National Pass and a Paysaten Wilderness Area. We hope, too, that Horseshoe Basin can be added to the Paysaten Wilderness. Most of all, we hope that something can be done to prevent open-pit mining on Miners Ridge in the Glacier Wilderness area. Even when we were there last, rusty bedsteads

and abandoned miners' camps marred the beauty of the approach to Image Lake. Further destruction of this area would be a tragedy.

I hope that this letter can be made part of the official record.

Sincerely,

RUDOLF MODLEY.

THE COMMUNITY REFORMED CHURCH,
DENVER, COLO., *May 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: This letter is written with the request that it be included in the record of *support* for the establishment of a *North Cascades National Park*, with *amendments* to add the following units. If the amendments should not pass, I still support the idea of a North Cascades National Park, and urge that the way be left open for enlargement of it, or surrounding wilderness areas.

I would urge the addition of the following to the Park proposal:

1. Enlargement of the Pasayten Wilderness, including Horseshoe Basin—Windy Peak area, with its 7000 acres of timberland.
2. The Granite Peak Drainage area, which was previously proposed for inclusion in the Park, to provide adequate camping facilities for visitors.
3. All roadless areas within the Park to be included under the provisions of National Wilderness Preservation System.
4. Adjust the Ross Lake National Recreation area to preserve as much as possible of "de facto" wilderness, and bar road development where it is not needed.
5. Add the Mt. Baker area to the Park, because it is already developed, and can provide a buffer to the wilderness of the rest of the Park.
6. Add the Cascade River Valley to the Park, again to provide the people with opportunity for roadside recreation, and end damaging logging practices.
7. Remove the threat of an open-pit copper mine, proposed by the Kennecott Copper Corporation. Such a mine-pit would terribly scar and spoil a vast area.
8. Enlarge the Glacier Peak Wilderness area, to protect virgin forests from logging.

Please register my hearty support for the maximum size of a North Cascades National Park, to protect a large and great scenic and recreational resource for this and future generations of Ameircans.

Most sincerely yours,

Rev. ARVIN W. ROOS.

RENO, NEV., *May 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I support your Bill S. 1321.

I also support the following proposals made by the North Cascades Conservation Council as well as the Sierra Club: adding over 100,000 acres in the Mt. Baker area to your park proposal, adding the Cascade River Valley to your park proposal, and adding the Granite Creek Drainage to your park proposal. It is important that these lands are preserved.

I also think the entire Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (plus yours and the N.C.C.C. proposed enlargements to the Glacier Peak Wilderness) should be added to the proposed park but also remain a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. This would prevent a proposed open-pit copper mine in the heart of the Wilderness Area. Your Pasayten Wilderness Area Proposal and Horseshoe Basin should also be added to the park and the National Wilderness Preservation System. This would protect the area from miners and ranchers.

If possible, a narrow corridor should connect the areas of the proposed North Cascades National Park. The reservoirs should be left out of the corridor.

The entire 256,000 acre Alpine Lakes Limited Area should be reclassified to an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area.

I feel it is important that as much as possible of this superbly scenic area of magnificent peaks, spectacular glaciers, primeval forest, and alpine meadows is protected.

Sincerely yours,

REED SECORD.

SPRINGFIELD, PA., *May 6, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include the following paragraphs in the hearings on S. 1321, the North Cascades National Park bill. I understand the records will remain open until May 10. As you may recall, I have communicated with you before, on several occasions, concerning the North Cascades.

Having vacationed twice (so far) in the Cascade Mountains of Washington, I am much interested in the North Cascades National Park proposals.

First, let me say that I am in support of a national park in the Cascades. Despite Forest Service preservation of many wilderness areas, and their commendable provision, under the multiple-use principle, for recreational use of National Forest land, I have become increasingly convinced that the surest protection for scenic resources is National Park status. The mining threat to the Glacier Peak Wilderness is example of this.

However, I am wondering why the boundaries of the proposed park were designated as they are. One of the most areas we visited—and one accessible for higher density use—is Cascades Pass. Yet, if I read the maps correctly, it has been omitted from both the Park and the Ross Lake National Recreation Area. Why couldn't the western boundary of the Park's southern unit drop south from its junction with the Ross Lake Recreation Area and follow the Skagit County boundary, then join the northern boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness?

I am also wondering why the Mount Baker environs are not included in the northern unit of the park.

And I cannot but feel that the Image Lake country of the Glacier Peak Wilderness should be included in the park, and the Kennecott Copper Company's holdings there purchased.

The Forest Service stated recently that the Image Lake-Miner's Ridge region is the "most popular hiking area" in the Glacier Peak Wilderness, and "one of the most photographed spots." Agricultural Secretary Freeman has said that neither our present war effort nor civilian standard of living will suffer if the copper claims there are not developed. Certainly, though, we will suffer the loss of an unrenewable scenic resource. My own experiences at Image Lake have been unequaled anywhere else in conterminous United States, Alaska, and the Canadian Rockies.

I commend the idea expressed in the present park proposal to maintain the Picket Range as a wilderness core for the northern unit of the park, and to preserve the Eldorado Peaks country in a roadless state in the southern unit. Such wilderness areas should be well-defined immediately, before any development can infringe upon them.

Finally, may I say that I once opposed the suggestion of installing aerial tramways and funicular railways in the park, but having witnessed the increasing traffic jams on park roads in recent years, I now favor what has been called "more imaginative" methods of visitor transport and access within the parks—with three exceptions: I continue to oppose helicopter service because of the noise; I oppose motorbikes, motorscooters, and motorcycles, again because of the noise and because they are a menace on trails; and I oppose Diesel or gasoline-power buses because of the noxious fumes.

Very truly yours,

JANE GALLOWAY.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *May 7, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior, and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We are writing this letter for inclusion in the official record of the April 24–25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Although not experts on all the issues involved, we have attempted to inform ourselves as to the merits of the various proposals affecting the area.

To begin with, we should like to commend you and Senator Magnuson for introducing S. 1321. We would, however, like to see it amended along the lines proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council; namely, to include Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak in the Pasayten Wilderness, to include the Granite Creek Valley in the Park, to set aside the roadless areas within the Park as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to reduce the size of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area by including the Desolation Peak area in the Pasayten Wilderness and by drawing the boundary west of the lake closer to the reservoir, to include the Mount Baker area and the Cascade River Valley in the Park, and to add the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

In addition, provided that Secretary Freeman is able to fend off the proposed Kennecott Copper Corp. operation at Glacier Peak, we would hope to see this area included in the Park. At any rate, whatever can be done to prevent this development, or to mitigate the damage it would do, has our most sincere endorsement.

Sincerely yours,

EULALIA NYCE WALKER.
JULIE NYCE WALKER.

PRINCETON, N.J., *May 7, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Interior Committee,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please make this letter a part of the official hearing record on the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

The sponsors of S. 1321 are to be commended for proposing the protection of the North Cascades and Glacier Peak Wilderness. However, I do believe that the bill is inadequate in some respects, and I am writing in the hope that the bill can be amended at this time so as to make the proposed park and wilderness area as complete and as fully protected as is possible.

We were distressed to learn of Kennecott Copper Corporation's plan to develop a mine within the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. Please amend the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness area so as to include the Glacier Peak-Miner's ridge area under the full protection of the National Park Service. If necessary, I hope that you will appropriate funds to buy the land from Kennecott. Also, I urge the inclusion of the entire Buck, Downey and Sulfur Creek drainages within the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

I believe that S. 1321 gives too much consideration, leeway and land to logging interests. Please include the 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region in the Pasayten Wilderness. The Granite Creek drainage is another logical area to add to the Park or Wilderness, as is the Cascade River Valley, a valuable recreation area.

Access roads are, of course, necessary, but I believe that all areas that are presently free from roads must be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System and thus be protected from road development.

The need for large, high density, regionally planned, national recreation areas is necessary to meet the needs of the people and also in order to preserve the Parks and wilderness areas from the destruction of overcrowding. The buffer zone concept for this type recreation outside of national park and wilderness area boundaries is more desirable than having one compact heavy-use unit such as the Mt. Baker area or the proposed Ross Lake Recreation Area. The original recommendation of the North Cascades Conservation Council would meet this need. However, if the Ross Lake area is to be made into a mass recreation area, I hope that the proposed boundaries east and west of the lake will be moved closer to the lake so as to protect more wilderness. Also, the proposed road east of the lake should be deleted. In this way, the Desolation Peak Area could be added to the Pasayten Wilderness. Since the Ross Lake Recreation Area should be smaller than proposed, additional mass recreation areas could be developed outside the park and wilderness boundaries.

The Mt. Baker area should be added to the national park. Since it is already developed to a degree, it could serve as an entrance and facility area, preserving the wilderness from such use.

In the above connection, I also want to respectfully recommend that only essential facilities be developed within the Park. I believe that experience must serve as a warning to be heeded—that overdevelopment can ultimately be-

little the true nature and value of our Parks. Resort-type facilities, such as tramways, helicopters, super-campgrounds, trailer hook-ups, restaurants, lodges, non-essential roads, marinas, etc. should be developed within a buffer zone *outside* the Park and wilderness boundaries. The National Park Service must not be in the resort business.

I have also been concerned by reports that because of the North Cascades National Park and Glacier Peak Wilderness proposals, some land will, perhaps, be deleted from Olympic National Park. If this is the case, I want to express my opposition to any such exchange.

You do the American people a valuable service by seeing to the protection of as much of the remaining unmolested lands as possible. Your efforts are appreciated now and will be valued by future generations far more than any of us can know.

Thank you very much for your attention and consideration of these matters.

Sincerely yours,

DIANE T. GRAVES
Mrs. James F. Graves.

HYDES, MD., *May 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I want to go on record as a plain citizen and former school teacher who appreciates the very valuable contribution that your bill, S. 1321, will make to our national wealth and well-being, especially if it is amended so as to include somewhat more wilderness, to protect a few additional areas of outstanding forest, to reduce the areas set aside for high density recreational development, and to at all costs prevent the mining operations that are threatening the Glacier Peak area.

Most importantly, the prospective copper mining in the Glacier Peak wilderness area must be blocked. Perhaps it would be best to buy out the copper interests, so that the Glacier Peak and Miner's Ridge area can be added to the National Park. To consolidate the Glacier Peak area, the scenic drainage basins of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek should also be added to the National Park.

Other land that our citizens, present and future, will appreciate having included in their Cascades National Park is the 100,000 acres of the Mount Baker area, and the Granite Creek drainage area, and the Cascade River Valley. The addition of these will make the Cascades a National Park appropriate to a great nation. In particular, I hope it will be possible to preserve more big timber; in the Cascades region it surely is more important to have living forests for our national public wealth than it is for the logging interests to dominate and destroy scenic forests.

I want also to go on record as urging that more land be given wilderness protection, if possible, and that all development of roads and high density recreational facilities be kept at a minimum, and on the fringes rather than in the center of the wild lands.

Please make this letter a part of the official record of the North Cascades legislation hearings of April 24th and 25th.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH K. HARTLINE.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to express my support of S. 1321 but I also urge that the bill be amended to enlarge the two-unit North Cascades National Park to include the Granite Creek Drainage on the east and the Cascade River Valley on the west of the southern unit, and the Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan area adjoining the north unit on the west. I feel that these additions would be desirable in terms of affording these areas protection from logging and other multiple-use management practices which would destroy the wilderness character of these lands. Also, the scenic quality of these proposed additions fully merits national park status.

Another amendment I feel especially strongly about is related to the proposal of Kennecott Copper Corporation to operate an open-pit copper mine in the heart

of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I think the bill should be amended to provide funds to buy out the company or should provide for this area to be part of the North Cascades National Park. I wrote to the Kennecott Copper people a few weeks ago appealing to them to protect the public interest in this area by withdrawing their proposal to operate a pit mine but I expect that some stronger measures than citizen appeals will be necessary to forestall this threat. I therefore strongly urge that you consider the amendment suggested here.

The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be enlarged by addition of the Sulphur Creek, Buck Creek and Downey Creek drainages in addition to the 10,000 acre addition of parts of the Suiattle and Whitechuck River corridors.

As a former Oregonian and hiker in various parts of the Cascades, I have a special love for the North Cascades and wish to take this opportunity to state my appreciation to you and Senator Magnuson for introducing S. 1321 to provide lasting protection to much of this wilderness area. I would like my letter to be made part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Sincerely,

DON B. MARTIN.

CHARLOTTE, N.C., *April 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We who love the outdoors are deeply concerned over the loss and ever present fear of loss of some of the greatest scenes of grandeur in the world. Increasingly, wealthy business interests override the needs and the desires of those of lesser means. Little is left of natural beauty for the ever increasing population to enjoy. Please do all in your power to protect all that is left.

My present great interest is in the establishment of a large North Cascades National Park. I grow old and may never see it but I have grandchildren and I hate to think of them living in a world disspoiled of virgin trees, true wilderness, clear water and pure air.

In providing for a national park give consideration to these amendments of the present proposal:

1. More wilderness must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. The Granite Creek Drainage must be added to the Park.
3. Statutory wilderness in the park should include all present roadless areas.
4. The Ross Lake National Recreation Area is too big.
5. The Mt. Baker Area should be added to the Park.
6. The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park.
7. The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat must be solved.
8. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Please make this a large, lovely, partially wilderness park.

Sincerely yours,

EMILY BELLOWS.

LARAMIE, WYO., *June 4, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is to request that this statement of our interest in the North Cascades National Park Bills, S 1321 and HB 8970, be included in the hearings record.

We are delighted that efforts are underway to preserve this magnificent area by the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, and appreciate all of the creative work that has been done in that direction.

However, we feel that the compromises which have omitted much of the area that should be included in such a national park are unworthy in a matter so important to the national heritage. That short-term economic advantage to a few should destroy cultural, spiritual, recreational and even survival needs for ourselves and future generations, is unthinkable. Surely, in a world where man has already destroyed so many natural wonders in economic folly, we need to put welfare of the majority and of future generations above the urgent selfish grabbing of a powerful minority. A civilization which is finding the means for

ever greater space exploration can surely quit destroying for the benefit of commercial enterprises, scenic areas of immeasurable values.

Therefore, we urge that the *eight amendments* to the bills, as presented by the *North Cascades Conservation Council*, and elaborated upon at the hearings, *be added* to S. 1321 and H.R. 8970, namely:

1. Horseshoe Basin must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness. 2. The Granite Creek drainage must be added to the Park. 3. All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System; statutory wilderness boundaries should be designated immediately. 4. The Ross Lake National Recreation Area is too big; areas should be left in wilderness as explained. 5. The Mt. Baker region should be added to the Park. 6. The Cascade River valley must be added to the Park. 7. The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat must be solved. 8. Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages, each in its entirety, should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness; logging plans for these areas are unthinkable for all but those few who would reap the harvest.

We hope you can implement these revisions of the bills and continue to work for the effective and valuable Cascades National Park that they then would establish.

Most sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES M. STAFFORD.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *June 4, 1967.*

SENATE INTERIOR COMMITTEE,
New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing this letter to be made part of the permanent hearing record on the establishment of a National Park in the Northern Cascades in the state of Washington. I fully support the Administration's bill for the establishment of such a park. Although I have never been to Washington, I look forward to the day when I can take my children camping and hiking through the lush wilderness of the Cascades.

I and many of my friends in the East have been following the recent hearings on the bill. We feel very strongly about the preservation of wilderness lands and wildlife in their natural state. The proposed bill will facilitate such an end.

America already has too few areas like the Cascades to preserve. Competing interests, such as mining and logging, must come secondary in this particular area. Although they are vital industries, they must be restricted within certain limits to protect the interests of a larger community.

For these reasons, I urge the passage of the bill to establish a National Park.

Sincerely yours,

JUDITH RUBENSTEIN.

ENGLEWOOD, COLO., *May 31, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing as a native of the Pacific Northwest, an aluminus of the University of Washington, a frequently returning visitor to the Washington Cascades, and a strong advocate of wilderness recreation to urge your support for the protection of an extended area of the North Cascades from deforestation or from overdevelopment. I have camped and climbed extensively in the areas of Baker and Shuksan, Whatcom Pass, Cascade Pass, Sulphur Creek and Buck Creek Pass. In its present state it is a truly outstanding scenic area and capable of handling the recreational needs of large numbers of people in various ways.

I'd like to add my voice in support of your Bill S. 1321, proposing a National Park, a Recreation Area, a Wilderness Area and the extension of another Wilderness Area. For my own view I would urge the extension of the Park to include the Baker-Shuksan region and the Cascade River drainage as far west as even with the western slopes of Eldorado. I am also most seriously concerned with the proposed operation of the Kennecott Copper Corporation in the region of Suiattle Pass. Though I wish to urge these concerns on you, I do wish to reaffirm my appreciation for the actions already proposed in this Bill.

May I request that this letter be made a part of the official record of the Hearings of May 25–29, 1967, held at various locations in the State of Washington on the North Cascade Park and Wilderness proposals.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON M. KELLEY.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK, HAWAII, *May 28, 1967.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to testify in support of the statement of Stewart M. Brandborg, Executive Secretary of the Wilderness Society, on S. 1321 providing for protection of wilderness in the North Cascades. I regret that I cannot be present for the hearings to be held May 29 in Wenatchee and ask that you place my testimony on record in lieu thereof.

I was born in Spokane and raised in Yakima, and it may be fairly said that the State of Washington is still my "home" in spite of my legal residence elsewhere. I hope to return to Washington someday to live, hence I have a selfish interest in the preservation of wilderness values there.

The happiest days of my youth were spent hiking, fishing, and camping in the then remote "back country" of the high Cascades. The sense of values I gained during such trips were priceless and a great influence in choosing my professional career of public service in the Department of The Interior. I could it as a cherished hope that the privilege of wilderness living in the northern Cascades can be preserved for future citizens for all time.

It is increasingly said that life in these United States is becoming too materialistic. Certainly the protection of the few remaining wilderness areas is one counter argument that can be made a reality by your Committee. Spiritual and esthetic values count for much in a society of free men, let us not neglect them. After all, there are countless ways for man to make a living but he cannot create a wilderness—he can only preserve it to have it.

I would therefor strongly urge that the recommendations offered in Mr. Brandborg's statement be adopted. They are both sound and fair. Let's preserve the maximum wilderness values inherent in the northern Cascades!

I am very grateful to you for consideration of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

WINSTON BANKO.

WEST ORANGE, N.J., *June 6, 1967.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to record my strong support of the North Cascades Park and Wilderness Proposals covered by S. 1321. I do not have first hand knowledge of the area, but reasons for my support of the present bill are set forth in the attached letter dated November 11, 1963 that I submitted in connection with previous hearings on the North Cascades.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE M. EDISON.

[Enclosure]

WEST ORANGE, N.J., *November 11, 1963.*

Re North Cascades hearings.
DR. EDWARD C. CRAFTS, *Director,*
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation,
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DR. CRAFTS: I understand that a joint Interior-Agriculture Study Team has just held hearings relating to plans for the future use of the North Cascades in the State of Washington and that letters for inclusion in the record will be received up to November 15. I would like to submit the following thoughts for such inclusion.

There seems to be an almost universal tendency to measure the value of a wild area in terms of the number of people who visit it each year, without taking into account the quality of the experience each visitor obtains, and without making any allowance for the values that do not depend on the presence of any visitors

whatsoever. A lonely marsh may serve as a breeding ground for birds that move to other places and give recurring pleasure to countless people who may not even know that the marsh exists; and that same marsh may form an overflow basin that can place a natural check on a flooding river that would otherwise wreak costly havoc in populated areas farther down stream. The marsh may also have great economic value as a place where water sinks into the ground to rise again in distant springs or wells, or as a place where nature maintains many of the marvelous and as yet little understood "mechanisms" and balances it has developed through millions of years of evolution.

A great many people are beginning to realize that population pressures are tending to produce such universal regimentation that our lives will become poorer instead of richer unless we take immediate steps to preserve "variety". I contend that strange and beautiful things and biotic communities all over the world have enormous value to people who may never see them personally, and I feel that we have reached the stage where we can no longer ignore the possible destruction of those value in our quest for local benefits. Perhaps more people could make direct use of the Taj Mahal if it were converted into a drive-in theater, but what a loss that conversion would be to the world!

I maintain that the quality of life is actually improved by making some experiences exceptional and difficult to obtain. (If that is not so, why are traps placed in golf courses?) A wilderness trip may be a once-in-a-lifetime adventure, but that very fact may lead the adventurer to count memories of it among his most treasured "possessions". Experiences of tranquillity and solitude are becoming so rare in vast regions of our country that I feel that there are ample grounds for trying to keep our best remaining natural areas really wild. Thousands of people can't enjoy solitude together!

There are other important reasons for keeping substantial wilderness tracts as unmanaged as possible. Man is continually trying to "improve" on nature, but he cannot draw valid conclusions regarding the success of his operations unless he retains some large, unmanaged "control areas" for comparison purposes. Apparent management successes may be followed by long-term "backfires", and if comparison standards are lost, man may unwittingly continue to use expensive management practices that are actually detrimental. Furthermore, true wilderness areas harbor myriads of presently "unknown factors"; supplies of which factors can prove invaluable in repairing damage done by man's disturbance of natural balances elsewhere. Some of our most recent scientific miracles have been anticipated by nature, and man is turning more and more to nature to see what he can learn from the strange mechanisms found in rare creatures. A new wonder drug may lie hidden in an organism that has developed in a particular locality, but the chance of finding that drug, or of unlocking an untold amount of other information, may be lost forever if man persists in tampering too much with his environment.

It is frequently claimed that unexploited wilderness would not be "used" by enough people to justify its preservation. Note, however, that we consider it worth while to spend billions of dollars on an attempt to send even one man to the moon. It seems to me that any information that could be brought back from that presumably bleak, dead body would be almost infinitesimal in comparison with the store of information that is available to us right here in our own "living museums". The plants and animals that have evolved on this earth have become specifically adapted to the environments in which they live, but we can hardly expect to find appropriate adaptations in any organisms that may be brought back from outer space.

May people appear to feel that it is unfair to let a few individuals have experiences that cannot be shared by everybody. However, when it comes to really risky high adventure, I think that most of us are content to let someone else have the "special privilege" of being the first to go to the moon or to a fever-ridden jungle. The benefits (and a tiny fraction of the thrills) of such trips can be shared by proxy. Unfortunately, there seems to be a growing demand for high adventure without risk or inconvenience, but efforts to supply that demand are self-defeating. The pesticides that remove fever-carrying mosquitoes from a jungle may also kill off many other things and so alter life patterns there that no one can ever know the richness of the jungle's life before conditions were "improved". (It may be claimed that the elimination of *any* serious hazard is necessarily beneficial. If that is so, we should at once launch a campaign to exterminate automobiles, since they are responsible for more than 40,000 deaths a year

in the United States alone! What a difference such an extermination would make in *our* life patterns!)

In estimating the value of an area, I think it is important to question what we mean when we talk about its "use". I feel that when millions of people share in the enjoyment of a moonlit night, they are making very good use of the moon; and that "use" will continue, even if no man ever gets there. And when it comes to estimating the monetary value of the moon or wilderness, I would like to point out that a museum recently paid more than $3,000,000 for a single painting. On that basis, wilderness would appear to have almost infinite value, because I cannot see how the virtues of a painting, however priceless, can be compared even remotely with what wilderness has to offer.

To conclude these remarks, I would like to quote what I think is the most eloquent statement of the esthetic value of wilderness that I have ever read. The following paragraph is taken from an article by the late Robert Marshall that appeared in the Summer 1954 issue of The Living Wilderness:

"The wilderness is also unique esthetically in that it stimulates not just the sense of sight, as does art, or the sense of sound, as does music, but all of the senses which man has. The traveler wandering at evening to the shore of some wilderness lakelet senses through his sight the pink sunset sky and the delightful pattern which the deep bay makes among the spruce trees which rise from its shores; senses through his hearing the lapping of the water against the rocky shore and the evening song of the thrush; senses through his smell the scent of balsam and the marsh flowers at the water's edge; senses through his touch the gentle wind which blows on his forehead and the softness of the sphagnum beneath his feet. The wilderness is all of these senses harmonized with immensity into a form of beauty which to many human beings is the most perfect experience of the earth."

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE M. EDISON.

SWANNANOA, N.C., *June 10, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is expressing my interest in S. 1321 which is the establishment of the North Cascades National Park.

Although far removed from my home, the establishment of any type of recreational area that preserves unique natural features, receives my greatest interest. Too much is being done to destroy and/or deface the beauty which would take many, many years to attempt to return it to its former natural beauty.

It is my sincere hope and trust that this bill will receive your full support. I ask that this letter be made a part of the record.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. RUIZ.

SILVER SPRING, MD., *June 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am in favor of S1321, North Cascades National Park Bill, and would like to have my letter included in the hearing record.

My wife and I are natives of Pennsylvania, but after spending one brief year in Washington State, we were convinced to make it our home. I find it increasingly difficult to tolerate the growing swarm of human bodies and automation in the east. The numerous buildings form bars of a great cage and cement creeps insidiously over the countryside choking the grass, flowers and trees. Noise and flashing lights are now essential to life and we must walk with radios glued to our ears. To stop and contemplate our existence is met with disaster, for we will undoubtedly be run over by someone or something. This is the age of the "jet set" and everything must "move." If we are not careful there will soon be a McDonald's hamburger stand on top of Mt. Rainier. Perhaps that is rather far in the future and certainly before we could tolerate anything like that, more "reasonable" claims will be made on our land. First, we must dig a few open-pit copper mines in areas of future National Parks, then slowly and surely we will be ready for the hamburger stand.

I have no list of economic advantages nor data on the number of people that will benefit from a North Cascades National Park. I do not have an intimate knowledge of the area, but I have done some camping and climbing there. I know that it is of incalculable value and will remain so through the centuries, so long as we do not deface it with unwarranted lumbering and mining operations. I think S1321 is a start and could be amended to include more of the local area and also to create wilderness areas. I am of course completely amazed how my national government could be so negligent as to permit the Kennecott disaster.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN S. RENN, M.D.

KANSAS CITY, KANS., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am in favor of the bill S. 1321 which you and Senator Magnuson introduced for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, but with amendments.

I understand it does not protect all of the North Cascades above Stevens Pass. Therefore the following amendments are needed to make it an effective bill.

More wilderness is needed in the Pasayten Wilderness since this bill needs to include the 24,000 acre Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area which is presently omitted.

This bill needs to add the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park which the Study Team felt should be part of the Park.

This Bill should create immediate Wilderness Units within the Park and not studied since there have been study on this area for ten years already and that all areas that do not have roads should be designated as wilderness.

The Ross Lake Recreation area does not need to be as big as proposed and therefore should leave the existing wilderness in the Lightning Creek-Desolation Peak area, east of Ross Lake be included in the Pasayten Wilderness.

This bill should add the Mt. Baker Area to the Park.

Also this bill should add the Cascade River Valley to the Park.

This bill also needs to provide for the inclusion of the Miner's Ridge area in the Park or some way to buy the company out, or both in order to keep the beauty of this area.

Also this bill needs more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness which would mean to include the entire valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek.

I believe the suggested amendments are necessary to the bill S. 1321 to make it an adequate park-and-wilderness area of natural scenic beauty for this and future generations to enjoy.

I would like to request that this letter be made part of the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

MARGARET DARROW.

NORWALK, CONN., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please count us on the side of the establishment of a North Cascades National Park.

Areas such as this *must* be preserved if we are to have any significant amount of our unspoiled wilderness heritage left.

We urge that you support the Park, and that this letter be made a part of the hearings record on S. 1321.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. MORTON P. MATTHEW.

KELLOGG, IDAHO, *June 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are greatly concerned about the threat of the Kennecott Copper Corporation to open an open pit mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. We have hiked in this area and love our beautiful Cascade area. It seems very important to us that this area be retained in its natural beauty.

We support the proposals to protect this area from encroachments by mining and lumber interests. The proposal for a National Park in this area is one way for this to be done.

Please make this letter a part of the hearings on S. 1321. We are former residents of Manson, Wash., and this summer will return to lead a Wilderness Hike up to the Entiat valley for the Methodist Church.

Sincerely yours,

Reverend and Mrs. GENE HIBBARD.

CHICAGO, ILL., *June 6, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to have the following statement included in the record of the hearing on the North Cascades Park Bill before it closes on June 8:

(1) I support in general S–1321, the North Cascades National Park Bill, which I request be favorably reported to the Senate by your Committee;

(2) I further support recommendations of the North Cascades Conservation Council for strengthening the bill, including the need for park protection of the Stehekin Valley and shores of Lake Chelan;

(3) Park protection of the North Cascades is all the more important because of Kennecott Copper's threat to Glacier Peak Wilderness; and

(4) I request that the foregoing statement be made a part of the record.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH N. ANGLEMIRE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: My wife and I have vacationed in the North Cascades of Washington, and we hope to do so again. We strongly favor the establishing of a National Park in this area of incomparably beautiful scenery. We therefore urge the enactment of S. 1321 into law, preferably with certain amendments proposed by conservationists which we believe would enhance the quality of the Park and give needed protection to forests and other distinctive natural features, both within the Park and in the surrounding region.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE F. BLACKBURN.

OYSTER BAY, N.Y., *May 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Congratulations on your bill, S. 1321, which proposes establishment of a North Cascades National Park. We are well advised to take immediate steps to place every available scrap of unspoiled land under the protection of the National Park system and, where possible, under the protection of the National Wilderness Act.

Wild and unspoiled lands in the North Cascades and elsewhere must be protected from the people as well as for the people, and in order to prevent intrusion by the selfish, uninformed and apathetic among us, I endorse the amendments to your bill, S. 1321, as they are outlined by the North Cascades Conservation Council, and the Sierra Club.

I consider it particularly important to designate as wilderness areas all roadless areas eligible under the terms of the Wilderness Act, and to add to existing

wilderness areas wherever possible. I also consider it important to limit recreation areas rather strictly so that the crowd recreationalists may be controlled and contained at a suitable distance from wilderness conservation areas.

In order to serve the needs of the people who come to enjoy the wild aspects of the Park, the Mt. Baker area, the Granite Creek Drainage, and the Cascade River Valley are worthy of inclusion in the Park, both as scenic areas, and as prospective roadside recreation and camping areas. At the same time, these areas serve as additional buffer zones at the wilderness threshold, and are in themselves entitled to protection.

Failure to include the Glacier Peak Wilderness in the protection this bill affords, would surely be a tragic mistake. If too much land is added to the Wilderness System, later generations can correct the mistake with ease, but if such wild areas are left open to depredations now, they can never be truly wild again. Little virgin forest remains to us, and the little we have should be given every consideration, and every effort should be made to preserve its character. Logging should never be permitted in virgin forest, and in order to prevent this, the drainages of Buck, Downey and Sulphur Creeks should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the whole area should be afforded deserved protection in the Cascades National complex.

It is a joy to know that such a large parcel of wild and scenic land can be saved. Let us all hope that this fine bill and the equally fine amendments to it will be passed before inroads are made on these lands by interests other than those of conservation.

Please have my letter added to the official record of April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

MARJORIE PLYMIRE.

BAYSIDE, N.Y., *June 4, 1967.*

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: While I support Bill S. 1321 for the establishment of a national park in the North Cascades which is now before your committee, I feel the bill should include the following:

1. Greater protection for the head of Lake Chelan by extending the boundary downlake to Safety Harbor.
2. Protection for the wonderful Whitechuck Valley.
3. Of utmost importance is the protection of Image Lake-Glacier Peak from disfigurement by open pit copper mining, and the roads, refinery works, etc., that normally accompany open pit mining. If this area (Glacier Peak Wilderness) could be incorporated in the proposed park, a great service would be done for future Americans.
4. I urge you and your committee to also include in the proposed park those areas covered in testimony at your hearings by the North Cascades Conservation Council and the Sierra Club.

Your consideration of these views and inclusion of same in your hearing record will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

MOE EICHEN.

DENVER, COLO., *June 11, 1967.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to express my strong support for S. 1321 which calls for the establishment of the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake Recreation Area, the Pasayten Wilderness Area and the enlargement of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I wish to commend you for introducing this important piece of legislation.

However, S. 1321 as it stands does not protect all of the North Cascades area that should be fully protected. I believe that the following amendments should be made to strengthen S. 1321:

1. The most important amendment is one calling for the immediate statutory designation of the wilderness area in the proposed National Park at the time of its establishment. Various federal and private groups have made

thorough studies of the area for more than ten years. There is no valid reason whatever for any further study by the Secretary of the Interior. All presently roadless areas within the Park should receive protection by being immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

2. The proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area is much larger than it needs to be for its purpose of permitting high density recreation and insuring minimum interference with commercial developments along and in the vicinity or Ross and Diablo Lakes. The boundary of the recreation area west of Ross Lake should be drawn much closer to the Reservoir and Lightning Creek should be placed in a wilderness rather than in a recreation area. These boundary changes will protect a valuable wilderness area and prevent the construction of a road along the east side of Ross Lake into Canada.

3. The wilderness areas should be increased in size. Specifically, Horseshoe Basin which is now in the North Cascades Primitive Area should be put back in the Pasayten Wilderness Area. There is no valid reason for eliminating this beautiful area.

In addition to the 10,000 acres added by S. 1321, to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainage basins in their entirety should be added. If the timber in these drainages is logged the effect on the local economy will be small but the damage to wilderness and scenic values large.

4. Both the Cascade River Valley and the Granite Creek drainage should be added to the Park. These areas already have roads, are highly scenic and should be protected from logging so that they can be used as Recreation Areas. The addition of the two areas will provide for expansion of campsites and other recreational development and relieve pressures to build other roads into the wilderness areas of the Park.

In conclusion, I believe that the maximum possible acreage of wilderness lands should be preserved and fully protected NOW for the use of future generations. Once destroyed by other uses the wilderness is gone forever.

I would like to have this letter included in the official hearing record.

Yours sincerely,

HENRY D. TEFFT, Jr.

BYRAM, CONN., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Washington State's greatest attractions are the salt water and the forested mountains. Let men interfere with nature in these two regions and you reduce the State to a cheap imitation of itself. Tourists will be less interested and in a subtle way residents will cease to care. In the long run the effects will be very material.

It is not true that "people are more important than trees" when the people are a self interested few, and when they lose nothing by leaving the forests alone.

We have been warned repeatedly by naturalists that the balance of nature is in serious danger because of the modern attitude of indifference toward it. We should all be responsible enough to look to the future and see to it that natural areas are not reduced any further. The time to take a stand is now.

Please add my name to those in favor of a North Cascades National Park, and please make this letter part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321. Thank you.

Yours truly,

MRS. PATRICIA FOSTER.

BOULDER, COLO., *June 8, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing in regard to hearings recently conducted by your committee on Senate Bill 1321 in connection with the establishment of North Cascades National Park and wilderness preservation in the North Cascades of Washington. I understand that the hearing record will be held open until June 15, 1967; I therefore request that the contents of this letter be made a part of the official hearing record.

I am now an associate professor at the University of Colorado. Before coming to Colorado in 1963 I had lived in the State of Washington for over nine years.

I still own land and a home near Snohomish, have visited Washington regularly, and expect to live there again. While living in your indescribably beautiful state, which I still think of as my homeland, I learned to know its mountains, as well as its cities and people. All of these I love; but I feel that, as in all of our states where wilderness is left, it is the wilderness which needs most our protection, especially the protection of our laws. I think it is too late in the world we of the West have known (and would like for our children to know) to allow politics or economics—in the narrow sense of commodities, rather than in the sense of an environment for a good life—to slow the legislative judgment even further in this already fatally slow process of setting up a wilderness system.

I am strongly in favor of SB. 1321. If this bill is passed, Washington will have done what it is too late to do—heartbreakingly so—in most other states, including Colorado: that is, create legislative protection for a large unbroken region of wilderness. When small or gerrymandered wilderness areas are created, as admirable as that may be, changes in the character of the area are bound to occur, in particular the extinction of animals with a wide-ranging habitat. Thus, it may well turn out that the North Cascades wilderness will some day be the *only* true wilderness in the United States less Alaska—simply because it is large enough to resist pressures on its edges.

But I also urge serious consideration and passage of amendments to SB. 1321, especially as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. In particular I strongly urge inclusion of Horseshoe Basin in the Pasayten Wilderness and of the Suiattle and Whitechuck corridors in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I know this country well, having hiked and fished there many times. I have seen the damage done by allowing logging passages into wilderness country. Only shortsightedness justifies such practices: I beg of you as responsible legislators not to be ruled by short-term considerations.

Sincerely yours,

DALE L. PLANK.

LOS ALAMOS, N. MEX., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Thank you for your recent letter advising me that you are also concerned for protection of wild and scenic rivers within the United States and that you will support their protection.

This letter concerns another problem which has arisen and I wish to request you give this matter your attention too. I refer to S. 1321—establishment of the North Cascades National Park.

It is my desire that my comments and wishes be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321. I desire that every effort be made to establish this area as a Park and thus preserve its beauty for all time and protection be given against mining (especially open-pit types), extensive commercialization or any type of activity which would destroy this wonderful and beautiful land. I make this request in support of the Park as a U.S. citizen and a taxpayer.

What we have left now in any part of the United States is ALL we have left regardless of whether it is a river, a wilderness or a refuge for wild animals. We will never have any more than we have today. We can neither buy nor recreate what we destroy of nature. We have no choice but to save and protect TODAY while there is yet time.

Thank you for your interests in these matters and your consideration of private citizens.

Very truly yours,

BILLIE W. GREEN.

CENTER VALLEY, PA., *June 13, 1967.*

Subject: S1321, the No. Cascades bill.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Living in the densely populated East, I have a great appreciation of the unique and beautiful North Cascades area in the state of Washington.

I have been in this wilderness region a number of times and look forward with great anticipation to the prospect of returning again and again. However, I am sure that my enthusiasm would be greatly dampened by the further intrusion of grazing and mining and logging activities.

I am firmly convinced that the greatest protection can be afforded this unique, scenic resource through the establishment of the North Cascades National Park.

Will you please make this letter a part of the record of the hearing on S1321.

Sincerely,

FRANK A. NORTON.

DENVER, COLO., *June 11, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIMAN: We should like to submit this letter as a part of the official Hearing Record of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on S. 1321. We understand that letters directed to you on this subject will be incorporated into the Hearing Record if received prior to 15 June, 1967.

We commend all efforts made thus far in seeking statutory protection for the North Cascades region, yet important areas have been omitted—areas that not only would greatly enhance the lands to be protected under S. 1321 but also would make a more cohesive and geographically sound proposal.

May we enumerate:

1. The Mount Baker area to the northwest should be included in the proposed North Cascades National Park not only for its magnificant scenery but also for its spectacular geologic features—notably the juxtaposition of volcanic Mount Baker and other extrusive structures with the metamorphic sequences that record the great mountain-building forces of the Cenozoic throughout the region.

2. The some 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area to the northeast—apparently omitted because of timber interests—should be included in the proposed Pasayten Wilderness, as it has so been in the existing North Cascades Primitive Area, particularly as its wilderness protection is strongly supported by the local populace and its timber is apparently of only little interest to the local logging company.

3. The Granite Creek drainage receives no protection in S. 1321 although previously repeatedly recommended for Park or Recreation Area status, and although topographically and ecologically an obvious unit of the proposed North Cascades National Park. This drainage should be included, therefore, in the designation of the North Cascades National Park in S. 1321.

4. The Cascade River valley between Marble Creek and the Glacier Peak Wilderness should unquestionably be included in the Park; this stretch of the valley will be necessary almost immediately to provide sufficient camping, general recreation and interpretation area for this high-use part of the Park. Without this section of the valley there will be total use of the already incorporated park lands of this valley almost immediately and no room to expand park facilities. To omit this stretch of valley now is to omit it permanently—a mistake which must not be allowed as there are no other adequate valleys on this west side for expanding camp and recreation sites.

5. Wilderness lands along the lower Downey, Buck and Sulphur creek drainages are still omitted from wilderness protection in deference to the timber interests in this area, in spite of their high wilderness quality and proximity to the already established Glacier Peak Wilderness. Loss of these wilderness forests would damage severely the scenic and recreation resources of the area—resources that have an economic value over the years ahead that is greater than the economic value of the timber in these drainages today.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to the omissions from S. 1321 that we have enumerated above, we find several other points on which S. 1321 needs amendment in our judgment.

Firstly, because the proposed North Cascades National Park area has been well studied by both federal and private groups and individuals over the past decade or more, and because among these groups the qualifying wilderness lands within this proposed park are well known, there can be no reason to delay for two years the designation of these qualifying lands as wilderness within the Wilderness Preservation System. The two year delay, as recommended in S. 1321, would

most certainly permit intrusion into these wilderness lands of aerial tramways and roadways, thus eliminating these lands from wilderness. In addition, it would seem clear that with all the reclassification studies and hearings ahead for the Park Service, the Forest Service and the Secretaries of Agriculture and of the Interior, a designation of wilderness lands that can be made now would be a considerable saving of energies and time later. Let this not become a case of "passing the buck" to the future.

Secondly, as we review the topographic map for the area to be designated as the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and as we are aware of dormant but existent plans for a major highway along the east side of Ross Lake into Canada, we must conclude that not only is an unusually large amount of land being placed in this high-density category but also enough area is being so classified to allow for the eventuality of the highway. We feel that the needs of and purpose for a high-density Recreation Area can be met more than amply in a Recreation Area of more limited size to exclude the possibility of a major highway and to include the Lightning Creek drainage as wilderness—and we so recommend.

Thirdly, we strongly urge that S. 1321 be amended to include the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area of the Glacier Peak Wilderness in the proposed national park whereby it may not be exploited by mining interests, or that S. 1321 provide appropriations for purchasing this area from the Kennecott Copper Corporation. We are aware that mining is permitted in wilderness areas at present; we feel that a very great deal more would be lost to the American people than could ever be gained by the Kennecott Corp. if mining operations were to ensue in the heart of the North Cascade country.

Mr. Chairman, *we urge you and your committee to adopt the amendments to S. 1321 presented herein*, and *we request that this letter be made a part of the official Hearing Record of your committee on S. 1321.*

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. KENNETH A. PORTER,
(Geologists and Wildlife Specialists).

EAST LANSING, MICH., *June 11, 1967.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing with regard to S. 1321 which calls for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, a Ross Lake National Recreation Area, a Pasayten Wilderness Area, and the addition of 10,000 acres to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

I have read this bill and I believe that it is good. In order to make it a much better bill I believe that certain amendments will be necessary. I will list below the eight items which I believe should be considered. These have been developed and published by the North Cascades Conservation Council. I believe that they are based on a thorough and rational consideration of the economic, ecological, recreational, and cultural aspects of the North Cascade Mountains and of S. 1321 and are therefore sound. Unfortunately I have not been able to investigate the North Cascades situation first hand for the past several years.

1. The proposed Pasayten Wilderness should protect fully as much land as now extends to the eastern boundary of the North Cascades Primitive Area. The Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region should be included in the Wilderness. It is my understanding that local opinion and logging interests place no particular economic value on the 12,000 acres of timber in this region.

2. The Granite Creek drainage area should be added to the proposed national park. This area is of very high scenic quality, and it is of special importance to make it a part of the park because the new North Cross-State Highway will pass through it. This would be the most important east-side area where cars and camping and other mass recreation activities could be adequately accommodated within the park. Its inclusion would preclude pressure for additional developments of this type within the park.

3. Statutory wilderness boundaries should be immediately designated within the park at the time of establishment so that all presently roadless areas would become units of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the Wilderness Act. This action, instead of the two-year study period proposed by S. 1321, would preclude certain undesirable National Park Service developments which would seriously detract from the wilderness character of the region.

4. The Ross Lake National Recreation Area need not be as large as is presently proposed in order to provide for necessary mass recreation and wilderness developments. This area should be made smaller in order to preclude over-extended and unnecessary developments such as a road along the east side of Ross Lake. This would also assure the preservation of true wilderness closer to high use areas, a factor which should make these areas more meaningful to their users.

5. In spite of present mass recreation developments in the Mount Baker region, this region should be added to the proposed national park. For its accessibility, the scenery of this region is unsurpassed, and there are very good opportunities here for the interpretation of geological features. The present developments in the Heather Meadows area, along with provisions for future visitor accommodation facilities in the immediate vicinity, would relieve pressure for additional development of this type in other parts of the new national park.

6. The Cascade River Valley should be added to the proposed park in order to preserve its scenic qualities and to include existing roadside recreational opportunities within the park with the resulting decrease in pressures to develop new facilities for this purpose elsewhere. S. 1321 appears to be inadequate in this regard. The Cascade River Valley is the only west-side area with sufficient potential park campsites.

7. In order to solve the very serious threat to the integrity of the North Cascades wilderness posed by the Kennecott Copper Corporation's open-pit mine proposal, S. 1321 should be ammended to either a) include the Glacier Peak and Miner's Ridge area within the park, or b) call for the necessary appropriations to buy the corporation's interests in this area. I believe that if such an activity as this is allowed to proceed, the precedent which it would set could make it even more difficult to protect wilderness areas from similar proposals in the future.

8. The proposed additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area do not appear to be adequate. The Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages should be added. Although these areas contain timber, this does not make them as valuable for logging as they would be as parts of the new national park in the long run.

I wish to say how pleased I am that you and Senator Magnuson have introduced S. 1321 in the Senate. I hope that you will see fit to help bring about the best possible administration and use of the North Cascade Mountains by means of the proposed amendments which I have listed for S. 1321.

Finally, I believe that the best possible administration and use of the North Cascade Mountains in the long run would be brought about not by S. 1321, but only by the establishment of the kind of national park and national recreation area which were proposed in 1963 by the North Cascades Conservation Council. I understand that a bill based upon this proposal may be introduced in the Senate in the near future. If so, then I would give this bill by strongest support, and I would ask that you give it yours too.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES HUGH ANDERSON,
Graduate Student, Ecology, Michigan State University.

UPPER DARBY, PA., *June 13, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: A few months ago I wrote you concerning the proposed mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and also about the North Cascade National Park. I appreciate your prompt answers.

Now I have been informed of the hearing on the North Cascade National Park on June 15. Please make it a part of the records that I feel it vital that this National Park be established. Having hiked in the area I was surprised that Cascade Pass was not scheduled to be included. It would seem logical that the entire area be set aside. It should seem just as obvious to anyone who has been there.

Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

BEVERLY C. RORER
Mrs. Beverly C. Rorer.

COLUMBIA, S.C., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to you in regard to S. 1321 and other bills proposing the establishment of a North Cascades National Park in Washington. I understand that hearings on the fate of such proposals have recently been held at various locations in the State of Washington and in Washington, D.C. It is my hope that you will be able to enter this letter as part of the record of these hearings.

May I strongly urge that appropriate steps be taken immediately to establish a large and adequate North Cascades National Park. In my visits to Washington, it has struck me that the beautiful mountain areas of the Cascades deserve National Park protection. While the lands which would comprise the proposed park are presently under the administration of the Forest Service, I believe that history shows that the Park Service is far better equipped to preserve virgin areas in their natural state. The Cascades *do* deserve this protection; they do not deserve "development" in the form of logging, large-scale recreation areas, or open pit mines.

Moreover, the proposed Park should be expanded to include such areas as Mt. Baker, the area where Kennecott Copper Corp. is planning an open-pit mine, and the Pasayten Wilderness area.

Unlike many states in the East and places such as California, which are already heavily developed, the state of Washington has not yet been hard hit by the developer's bulldozer. If action is taken *now* to create a large North Cascades National Park, those who will live in Seattle fifty years from now will thank us for our foresight. If this park is not created, within a period of time the land will be unsuitable for a park, and the opportunity will have been lost. And once land has been lost to development, it may never be reclaimed.

Yours very truly,

HARRY B. WYETH.

FORT COLLINS, COLO., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Please make this request to support the North Cascades National Park as part of the hearings on S. 1321.

We urge the committee to reserve and preserve this land for posterity. We have been given all the land we will *ever* get . . . *may we not destroy it.*

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. WILLCOX.

SAN JOSE, CALIF., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include this letter in the official hearing record as being in favor of S. 1321 to establish the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lage Recreation Area, Pasayten Wilderness Area, and enlargement of Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. There are also very essential parts, not included in S. 1321, of the North Cascades Park and Pasayten Wilderness that should be added to these respective regions.

This whole North Cascades region is one of glacier-covered peaks, with the typical high mountain valleys, alpine basins, and dense coniferous forests in lower valleys. It should be preserved in as integral a unit as possible to preserve the total ecology, beauty and value of the North Cascades.

PASAYTEN WILDERNESS AREA

S. 1321 would provide for placing the Pasayten Wilderness Area in the National Wilderness Preservation System. However, not included in S. 1321 is a very important region of 12,000 acres known as Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak unit, on the northeastern corner of the Pasayten Wilderness Area.

This 12,000-acre region is an excellent representation of lower forested regions and should be included in the Pasayten Wilderness Area.

GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AREA

Section 602 of S. 1321 would extend boundaries of Glacier Peak Wilderness Area through addition of portions of the Suiattle River Corridor and White Chuck River Corridor. However, there should be further boundary extension in Suiattle River drainage to include entire drainages of Buck, Downey, and Sulphur Creeks. Otherwise, without this addition to the provision, only one-half of Downey Creek watershed would be protected; and a mile of Sulphur Creek and all of Buck Creek drainage would be unprotected from future extension logging destruction.

The entire drainages of these three Creeks, Buck, Downey, and Sulphur, should be included in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

North Cascades should receive immediate designation as a national park and all presently roadless areas within the proposed park should also be immediately designated for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Postponement could result in extensive damage by construction of a tramway and road facilities. Such facilities should especially be kept out of Picket Range and El Dorado Peaks. This Park is being established for the best protection of these wilderness lands to prevent their destruction, not facilitate road building.

Two regions should also be added to this Park, Granite Creek Drainage and segments of Cascade River Valley. Granite Creek watershed should have protection from logging and road construction. Cascade River Valley, if protected from logging, also within the National Park, could provide roadside outdoor-use facilities for automobile visitors and campers. Including these two regions in the Park would help relieve pressure on El Dorado Peaks and Picket Range Wilderness Areas. Ross Lake Recreation Area would also provide similar recreation where adjacent to North Cross State Highway.

Arctic Creek tramay site, now protected as wilderness in the National Forest Primitive Area, should not be developed for a tramway facility but should continue to receive wilderness protection.

Instead of roads and tramways in the wilderness areas, you could develop a system of back trails for the public with convenient access points along existing roads with small craft landings on Lake Chelan and Ross Lake.

ROSS LAKE RECREATION AREA

This Area on both sides of Ross and Diable Lake Reservoirs and North Cross State Highway should be reduced for the expansion of Pasayten Wilderness Area on the east, inclusion within its boundaries of Desolation Peak area, and extension of boundaries of Picket Range Wilderness Area and National Park boundaries on west shore of the Lake. Wilderness Areas on each side of Ross Lake should be extended to high water mark of the Lake except for small exclusions to accommodate lakeside wilderness-edge camping facilities.

It has been suggested that a road from the lower end of the Lake to the Canadian border may be built if the Recreation Area is established in the width proposed. This road would be highly wasteful and totally unnecessary. There is a great amount of water access to scenic and wild country along the shores of Ross Lake. The road is just not needed.

Ruby Creek area, north of North Cross State Highway route through Rainy Pass, should be left roadless. This should be added to adjacent Pasayten Wilderness Area to form the southern extension.

Visitor facilities in the Recreation Area and the National Park should be kept in the corridor of the North Cross State Highway. Wilderness regions of the Park should not be ruined with tramways, heliports, and chalets. I highly oppose the proposal to create a rapid transit at Stehekin on Lake Chelan within the Park. Any "interpretive facilities" at Twin Lakes (Mt. Baker Recreation Area) and at Upper Bridge Creek Road (Ross Lake Recreation Area) should not allow automobile intrusion or congestion in the adjacent wilderness areas.

"Interpretive facilities" could be created near aproaches to the Park within the National Recreation Area and make available careful guidelines and maps for the public to visit the wilderness areas.

In conclusion, I suport S. 1321 but strongly urge the abovementioned additions, road and tramway deletions, and et cetera.

Sincerely yours,

BONNIE L. DORAN.

SARATOGA, CALIF., *June 10, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am a former resident of the state of Washington who still likes to take my family there for vacations whenever time and money permit. In my opinion, it would be a crime against future generations if the indescribable beauty of the North Cascades area is not preserved in a national park.

Please arrange to have this letter made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321, relating to the North Cascades National Park.

Yours very truly,

C. GARTH DICKENS.

EAST PALO ALTO, CALIF., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I support S. 1321 (North Cascades Bill). Please include this statement in the hearing record.

Very truly yours,

LEE TOROP.

STANFORD, CALIF., *June 9, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I use and enjoy the National Parks, Monuments, and Wilderness Areas of the United States, and I am concerned about the necessity of conserving our land for wilderness and for recreational purpose. I support the establishment of the proposed North Cascades National Park.

Please include this letter in the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH COX.

PALO ALTO, CALIF., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Please include in the record of the hearings on S. 1321 my endorsement of the proposed North Cascades National Park.

Active as leaders of Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts, my wife and I welcome the addition of such a spectacular area as the North Cascades to our National Park System.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. DELWIN ENZMINGER.

DIVISION OF NEUROLOGY,
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
Palo Alto, Calif., June 8, 1967.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I wish to register my support of the Proposed North Cascades National Park. Please include this statement in the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK MORRELL.

THE COMMUNITY REFORMED CHURCH IN PERL MACK,
Denver, Colo., June 8, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: As a citizen and a voter in the State of Colorado, I request that this letter be entered into the record of hearings on the subject: *The North Cascades National Park and Wilderness Proposals.*

First, I wish to commend and thank the Committee for its work in expanding and enlarging America's national parks system, or working in that direction; and for engaging in the hearings on the various wilderness areas. My sincere hope is that a sympathetic ear will be lent to that vast segment of the American public *which desires to preserve beauty and wilderness*, and regards *long-term spiritual values* above immediate dollar returns.

Second, I urge the enactment, this year if possible, of North Cascades National Park legislation, with a view to preserving as much as possible of currently roadless wilderness areas, and curbing the commercial appetites of those who would carve huge, ugly scars into the landscape.

Third, I ask that my viewpoint, along with other conservation-minded people, be given full weight in the considerations and final decisions of the Committee, on the following specific points:

Please add the *Horseshoe Basin* to the Pasayten Wilderness. As proposed in S. 1321, the Pasayten Wilderness will actually be reduced in size from the current North Cascades Primitive Area. This is a concession to commercialism which even the loggers are not currently seeking.

Add the *Granite Creek* drainage to the *National Park*. Exclusion of it will open it to logging, and spoil a unique area rightly belonging to the Park. Inclusion of it will provide access to automobile visitors and roadside camping. The areas most logically feasible for visitor access should be used, and not force other needless roadbuilding into true wilderness areas. Likewise, the Cascade River Valley should be added to the Park, to help provide adequate outdoor recreation, and relieve overcrowding in other parts.

Please *resist* the pressures of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, which seeks to open an open-pit mining operation right in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. To permit such a desecration of wilderness would be disastrous, in that it might set up precedent for similar surrenders elsewhere. Please amend the bill to provide for inclusion of Glacier Peak—Miner's Ridge in the Park, or for appropriation to buy out the company, or both. Avoid such a scar at all costs!

In general, my personal belief is that pressures of loggers, miners, and high-density recreational "developers" should be resisted to the maximum degree. The American people need instead areas of true *natural* beauty, free of the incursions of our technological civilization. There is so little left; let us conserve it, not abuse it!

Most sincerely,

ARVIN W. ROOS.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION,
Bloomington, Ind., May 8, 1967.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to support with vigor the bill S. 1321, introduced by Warren G. Magnuson and yourself. This bill in its conception and direction is needed in a world of increasing congestion and concrete. If anything, I would like to see more land appropriated for wilderness in this bill. The Pasayten Wilderness should be larger as it actually will protect less wilderness than is protected in that area currently by the North Cascades Wilderness.

The Ross Lake National Recreation area might well be reduced for high density recreation and the Desolation Peak area added to the Pasayten Wilderness to the East. Also, should not Mt. Baker be added to the Park and wouldn't the Cascade River Valley be a needed addition for roadside recreation.

These are just some specific requests but again, I strongly support the endeavor on your part and that of Mr. Magnuson. Kindly add this letter to those supporting the bill, suggesting changes and generally in favor of wilderness needs on a rapidly changing globe.

I request that this letter though dilatory, be made part of the official record of April 24 and 25 hearings on North Cascades legislation.

Cordially,

NORMAN A. BROWNE,
Nashville, Ind.

MISSOURI VALLEY CLINIC,
Bismarck, N. Dak., May 31, 1967.

Re Senate Interior Committee hearings on the North Cascade and wilderness proposals.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As Chairman of the North Dakota Chapter of the Wilderness Society, I would like to add our hearty support in regard to the statement made by Stewart M. Brandborg, Executive Director of the Wilderness Society, regarding establishment of the North Cascade's National Park and designation of the Pasayten Wilderness area in addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

We feel it is imperative for one of North America's finest wilderness gems to be preserved in the present state. I would again draw your attention to Mr. Brandborg's recommendations in regard to alternatives to further road construction and proposed tramways within wilderness lands of the proposed National Park. Instead, we strongly support the development of an appropriate system of back country trails for use of the public from convenient points along existing roads and small boat landings on the shores of Lake Chelan and Ross Lake.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

G. M. JOHNSON M.D.

MORAVIAN COLLEGE,
Bethlehem, Pa., June 7, 1967.

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to write in wholehearted support of the proposals and amendments to S. 1321 regarding the North Cascades National Park. It is my desire that this appeal be made part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

America is an affluent society in terms of its ability to produce economic benefits for its citizens; of this there is no question, and we can all be grateful for the success story of American business and industry.

The conservation of natural resources in America is another question, and there is great danger that American society may stand as an impoverished society, by limiting its affluence to mechanical appliances, and overlooking the great resources which wilderness can contribute to American life.

I write to urge your full and sympathetic consideration of all proposals that will strengthen our national program of conservation.

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND S. HAUPERT, *President.*

DON BEMCO BENNETT,
Sun Valley, Idaho, June 7, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing as one greatly concerned with the eventual outcome of S1321, the bill concerning the proposed North Cascades Wilderness National Park. I am a former resident of the State of Washington and in the course of many years of skiing, mountaineering and other outdoor activities, I have had occasion to become intimately acquainted with the spectacular beauty of the North Cascades and am convinced of the exceptional recreational potential inherent in this area, provided it receives adequate protection against the destruc-

tive effects of mining, timber harvesting, access roads and other commercial activities detrimental to the wilderness character of the area.

On the basis of my knowledge of the North Cascades area, and after studying the many reports and proposals dealing with the problem, it is my opinion that the best interests of the American public—future generations in particular, would best be served by the adoption of the eight specific amendments as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council, all of which, in my opinion, are excellent recommendations for improving the wilderness quality of the proposed park.

I therefore respectfully request that this letter and the opinions expressed herein be given consideration and entered in the record of the hearings on the North Cascades Park proposal.

Very truly yours,

DON BEMCO BENNETT.

KETCHUM, IDAHO, *June 7, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate, Senate Interior Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: On behalf of the Sawtooth Conservation Council, I wish to express full support for Senate Bill 1321, concerning the formation of a North Cascades National Park. We feel, however, that a great deal of protection, which the North Cascades deserves, is lacking under this proposal and we suggest that the following amendments be adopted:

1. Horseshoe Basin be added to Pasayten Wilderness.
2. Granite Creek drainage to be added to the Park.
3. All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
4. Ross Lake Recreation Area—Park boundary west of Ross Lake should be drawn closer to the reservoir.
5. Lightning Creek should be placed in Pasayten Wilderness.
6. The Cascade River valley, upstream from Marble Creek, should be added to the Park on the west side except for those portions within Glacier Peak Wilderness.
7. The Mount Baker region to be added to the Park.
8. Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area to be included in the Park.
9. The Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages, each in its entirety, to be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Since it was impossible for me to attend any of the public hearings and present this statement in person, I respectfully request that this letter be included in the record of these hearings.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT C. BARTHOLOMEW,
President, Sawtooth Conservation Council.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., June 8, 1967.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Although a Kentuckian, I am intimately familiar with your magnificent state and am proud to say I attended the University of Washington for a while, an experience I still cherish. I am writing now, however, not as a citizen of a single state, but as an American "with a concern" as the Quakers say.

In this day of increasing population, of the hideous pressures of our frenzied civilization, and of a really frightening urbanization of the whole country, it seems to me particularly important that vigorous, imaginative and enlightened efforts be made to preserve some portions of our beautiful country in as nearly an unspoiled state as is possible. I have long felt that the Northwest had a unique opportunity to reserve wilderness areas and wish that the rapacity of business interests and the ineptitude of the Forest Service could be controlled to make that possible. We really must give more than lip-service to those spiritual values which have illuminated and inspired our national life, and the spoilation of one of our few remaining wilderness areas would be a tragedy.

I urge you to lend your support to legislation creating this wilderness park to preserve for future generations some physical remnant of our country as it once was. Having been active for some years in politics at local and state levels (we have met, you and I, on several occasions in Seattle), I know the kind of pressures brought upon you but would hope that the innate worth of this

proposal would enlist you in its cause. I have no objections to your using this letter, if you like, in the cause of the wilderness park and, indeed, I would even like it to be a part of the *Record* if possible.

With all best wishes for your continued success and effectiveness, I remain,

Yours truly,

STUART FORTH.

BUCK RIDGE SKI CLUB,
Springfield, Pa., June 12, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please make the following statement a part of the hearings record for the proposed North Cascades National Park:

The Buck Ridge Ski Club, with over 600 members in the greater Delaware Valley area, favors the creation of a North Cascades National Park.

Some of our members have already vacationed in the Cascades and others plan to do so. Even if this were not true we would favor the proposal because we believe that all possible remaining wild and scenic areas should be set aside now for the benefit and enjoyment of all the people.

We understand that some persons in the state of Washington are opposed to the idea of a third national park in their state. Let them move to the Middle Atlantic Megalopolis and they won't have that problem!

Respectfully yours,

E. JANE GALLOWAY,
Conservation Chairman.

DUKE UNIVERSITY,
Durham, N.C., May 25, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: It has just been brought to my attention that you are holding hearings on the North Cascades National Park proposal. I would appreciate your inclusion of the following remarks in the record of these hearings, as I am unable to attend in person.

I am a biologist, and as such am concerned because of the need to preserve our limited natural wilderness for scientific and educational purposes. The crises of polluted air and water, erosion, population explosions indicate clearly the inadequacy of our native judgment and our technology in proper land-husbandry without adequate information from natural ecosystems, which have been proven over eons of evolutionary history.

Previous experience as an employee of the U.S. Forest Service and as a ranger and ranger-naturalist, Natl. Park Service, has provided me with an opportunity for realizing the value of natural areas to the American recreationists. I have also come to appreciate that management for maximum access without regard for the carrying capacity of wild lands results in deterioration of both the lands and the experiences of those recreationists who came to see them.

Having resided in both eastern and western Washington for several years, I am aware of the economic concerns of the residents of that state. I am also aware of the tendency for those living in close proximity to federal lands to feel that they have a greater claim on them than those living in another region. I would point out that the areas being considered belong to me, to my family, and to my students just as much, whether we reside in Washington, Georgia, or Maine. They were federal lands long before present residents of the surrounding lands were born, and if I move next door, I have no more claim on federal lands than if I lived 2000 miles away from them.

I commend you and your colleagues in introducing legislation (S. 1321) to set aside a North Cascades National Park. I can endorse this enthusiastically if the following amendments are made:

(1) All of the areas within the proposed National Park which qualify as wilderness should be permanently protected as such at the moment of establishment of this park. The park should not serve as a means of destroying wilderness with bumper-to-bumper traffic, but as protection for a valuable resource. Problems of increased pressure for use of natural areas must be regarded not

as justification for destroying wilderness in attempting to accommodate, but as part of a larger problem of excessive population increase.

(2) Recreational areas should be established wherever natural features have been altered (i.e. impoundments, reforested areas, artificially re-beautified lands) but not at the expense of areas with intrinsic values beyond plain amusement. The Ross Lake Recreation Area should be much smaller, to include the immediate periphery of the reservoir only.

(3) The following additions should be made: Mt. Baker region should be added as recommended by the National Park Service study.

The Granite Creek drainage and the Cascade River should be included in the park.

The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should include the Buck Sulphur and Downey Creek drainages.

The Pasayten Wilderness hould include Horseshoe Basin.

(4) Finally, an injunction should be obtained to prevent Kennecott Copper Corporation from engaging in open-pit mining in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. This is a clear case where public good should prevail over private gains. Until all of the copper has been exhausted from areas less spectacular and less capable of human inspiration, and until we have developed metal salvaging operations for maximum re-use, this area should be spared from mining. If national interests in decades to come dictate, the copper will always be there.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM A. CALDER, Ph. D., M.S.,
Research Associate.

LOS ALAMOS, N. MEX., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing this letter in support of S. 1321, which would establish a North Cascades National Park in the State of Washington. I was a resident of Tacoma, Washington, for a period of time during World War II, and have long admired the Cascades area and feel that every effort should be made to preserve this for people who love the natural outdoors.

I would appreciate it very much if this letter in support of this bill could be made a part of the record of the hearings on it.

EUGENE WILLBANKS.

MADISON, WIS., *May 16, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I strongly support your bill, S. 1321, calling for the establishment of the North Cascades National Park. I hope that this may be further amended to add more to the Pasayten Wilderness, and the addition of Mt. Baker. I hope too that the copper mine can be curbed. I think it would be a disaster to permit the tearing up of a wilderness area with permanent scars that could never be hidden. Your help in protecting this area is strongly urged.

Please make this letter, if possible, a part of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

MARGARET PROUTY, M.D.

ASPEN, COLO., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to urge the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to support the establishment of a North Cascades National Park.

I have spent many days hiking in this area, enjoying its spectacular and unique scenery, and can think of no more deserving region in our country for National Park protection.

Please make my letter a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

C. DAVID HISER.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I support S. 1321 and the Eight Amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. I oppose Kennecott Copper's plans for an open pit mine on Miner's Ridge. Please include my letter in the hearing records.

BRIAN R. BACKER.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like this letter to be made part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321. Yes, there should be a wilderness park in the Northern Cascades of Washington, a National Park.

The natural beauty of this area must be preserved for future generations.

JILL FARLEIGH TATTUM.

LOS ALAMOS, N. MEX., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing in favor of the establishment of the North Cascades National Park. I have had several occasions lately to see what eyesores lands held by the Forest Service have become here in New Mexico and Colorado. I think the park should be set up before it is too late. Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

MRS. EMILY WILLBANKS.

PALO ALTO, CALIF., *June 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This written testimony to be included in the record of hearings on Senate Bill 1321.

I endorse and support the North Cascades National Park proposal. I urge passage of S. 1321 to implement National Park protection for these North Cascade Alps.

MELBA M. SMITH.

GROEN VAN PRINSTERERLAAN 160, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS,
April 16, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a former six-year resident of Anacortes, Washington, I wish to inform you that I am in fullest accord with the provisions of Senate Bill 1321 for establishment of a North Cascades National Park and for the creation of Ross Lake National Recreation Area, Pasayten Wilderness and expansion of Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

Living in Europe for nearly two years allows sufficient time for one to both appreciate this continent's scenic beauty and to imagine what natural wonders must have existed in the distant past.

We are most fortunate in the United States to still have the opportunity to preserve and protect many of our prehistoric natural wonders, so that future generations need not rely upon imagination.

Within the next few years, I sincerely hope to be able to return to the Cascades with my family, for they have yet to see wilderness beauty.

I would appreciate it if you would enter this letter in the record of proceedings of the hearings to be held by the Senate Interior Committee in Washington, D.C., on April 24–25.

Respectively,

KEITH PERRY HENSLER.

SWARTHMORE, PA., *April 17, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are former residents of the State of Washington and well acquainted with the North Cascade mountains, having been born, raised and lived many years as adults in the Bellingham-Mount Vernon-Seattle area. We consider the north Cascades worthy of preservation under Congressional protection, and urge the passage of Senate Bill 1321 which would create a North Cascades National Park, a Ross Lake National Recreation Area, the Pasayten Wilderness, and expansion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Please enter this letter in the records of proceedings of the hearings to be held on April 24 and 25 in Washington, D.C.

Respectfully,

LELA W. CASTLE,
JOHN T. CASTLE.

RENO, NEV., *April 30, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to express our deep concern as a family for the fate of the North Cascades. We should like our concern to be a part of the official record of the hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

We know the area, have camped and hiked in this area, and appreciate what great beauty is located in this area. Man still seems to feel that his responsibility is only due this present generation and of little concern for the future population. When this area is "utilized" it can never return to its present state of balance and beauty. We have so little space left and the pressure is so great for the "now" and let the future take care of itself. We have a personal responsibility to pass on such areas as the North Cascades as a heritage for those who yet to come! Please do all you can to support the preservation of this "gift of God" to us.

Sincerely,

JOHN TELLAISHA and family.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *May 9, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: You are to be commended for S. 1321, and I agree that this beautiful area should be protected, but I cannot urge too strongly the protection of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area from the proposed open-pit mine of the Kennecott Copper Corporation. Could not the bill be amended to include the Glacier Peak-Miner's ridge area in the Park?

I would also like to suggest the following amendments:

1. Enlarge the Pasayten Wilderness to include the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak areas now included in the North Cascades Primitive Area.
2. Add Granite Creek Drainage for camping area.
3. Protect roadless areas by designating as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
4. Ross Lake Recreation Area-Park boundary should be drawn closer to the reservoir, and the Desolation Peak Area should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.
5. Mt. Baker area should be added to the Park.
6. Add the Cascade River Valley to the Park for roadside recreation area.
7. Add the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages to the Glacier Peak Wilderness to protect the forest from logging.

Please make this letter part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Thank you.

Mrs. L. H. MAGAR

SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO, *May 12, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: If it is not too late, I hope that my letter in support of the establishment of a 570,000 acre park; establishment of a 500,000 acre Pasayten Wilderness; and the addition of 10,000 acres of land to the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness be included in the official record of the April 24th and 25th hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

As an active conservationist, I know how important it is that S. 1321 be supported by the public and by Congress and I have written to Senators Young and Lausche and to Representative Bolton to that effect—requesting their continuing support of conservationist programs now.

I sincerely wish you much success in your active efforts to preserve the positive values of natural life and resources for future generations.

Yours sincerely,

AMY ISAACS
Mrs. Bernard Isaacs.

MOUNT VERNON, IOWA, *May 28, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I heartily endorse S. 1321, a measure calling for the establishment of the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake Recreation Area, the Pasayten Wilderness Area, and the enlargement of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. It is most important, however, at the same time that the wilderness values within all these areas be protected. It is with this in mind that I recommend that all roadless areas presently found within the proposed national park be added immediately to the Wilderness Preservation System upon the successful passage of the bill. In addition, postponement of such wilderness areas for a period of two years, as demanded by Section 604, would undoubtedly lead to the construction of roads and tramways in some of these areas—a really unnecessary intrusion into our few remaining wilderness-type lands. All intended roads and tramways should be clearly planned for and clearly indicated *before* the bill hopefully is passed, so that we know just where roads and developments will or will not be, and not left to the whims of future administrators.

I strongly endorse Section 602 which extends the boundaries of the present Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, and I also endorse the addition of the Pasayten Wilderness; however, it is most important that the 12,000-acre Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak unit be included within the Wilderness Area and be so clearly stated.

Other parts of the act I feel should be amended. First, the innovation regarding tramways and helioports is ill advised; they simply have no place in a national park. Secondly, there are a few areas within the intended park and recreation area which would make magnificent Wilderness Areas and which are at present de facto wilderness, but which are not presently earmarked for this purpose. These include the Granite Creek Drainage and portions of the Cascade River Valley and the Ruby Creek are lying north of the North Cross State Highway route through Rainy pass. The latter could be made an addition to the contiguous Pasayten Wilderness Area. Lastly, portions of the Suiattle River Corridor and the White Chuck River Corridor should be added the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Sincerely,

DAVID L. LYON.

WASHINGTON, D.C., *May 28, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As I cannot be present at the Committee hearings in Wenatchee tomorrow, I should like to express my views in this way, and to ask that they be included in the official hearing record in the form of this letter.

First let me say that I have not only read the well-known Study Report published in 1965 concerning the North Cascades, but I have also travelled for sev-

eral days in the magnificence of the North Cascade Primitive Area—that portion which would become the Pasayten Wilderness under S. 1321.

All things considered, this bill is excellent and should be supported with gratitude to those who brought it forth and to Secretaries Freeman and Udall. There are two major and several minor defects in it, however, which I hope you will consider seriously.

As to the proposed Park, could not the wilderness areas within it be designated *now* instead of waiting for two years, as provided in the bill? It seems very hard to justify postponement when the area has already been so thoroughly studied over such a long period of time. Such postponement might allow road and tram construction which would irrevocably destroy the wilderness character of such superb areas as the Picket Range and El Dorado Peaks. Surely the students of the area—in which I am sure you are included yourself—are convinced that such areas should be preserved as wilderness. Why wait? Action later might be even more difficult, I should think.

As to the proposed Pasayten Wilderness Area, I hope that the portion in the farthest northeast corner will be added to the area designated at present in the bill. Is there really a good reason for excluding that Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak portion? One view is that the logging people are not really concerned that they have that area. Even if they do desire it—and I do not know this either way—it would seem a very minor dent in the economy which would be more than balanced by the decades and indeed centuries of value that would come from preservation. This is no time to throw away even small pieces.

As to the minor defects referred to earlier in this letter, I should like to support the position of the Wilderness Society. Their views are readily available in testimony given by Mr. Stewart Brandborg at hearings before the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation earlier.

Washington is a magnificent state. I do hope that you plan to help to keep it that way. You are no doubt painfully aware of the Kennecott threat to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, but that is another subject.

Respectfully yours,

R. W. VAN WAGENEN.

MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., *May 17, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I strongly urge your support of S. 1321, which in my opinion is a step forward toward protecting the North Cascades area of Washington state.

While this legislation is most desirable, I do not feel that it goes far enough. I urge that you favorably consider some of the proposed amendments—specifically, additions to the Passaypenten wilderness area, and to the Glacier Peak wilderness area.

I further suggest that the most important aspect of conserving the North Cascades area is to maintain and preserve all presently roadless areas within the proposed park. To do this, I urge that they be designated immediately as units of the National Wildlife Preservation System.

I would like to request that this letter be made part of the official record of hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Thank you for your support of this important matter.

Sincerely,

ROBERT C. MOELLER.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Recognition of the unparalleled beauty of the North Cascade Country and the vital need for its better protection has come almost too late. My wife and I firmly believe in and unquestionably support the creation of a North Cascades National Park—to protect and save the beauty of this land for future generations.

The bill however as presently drafted leaves out certain logical areas and further needs to be tightened to protect the wilderness inside the Park boundaries from further encroachment by roads and tramways.

Hence, we feel the Amendments are of vital importance and give them our full support.

S. 1321 as amended is a vital and necessary bill which must be passed. We request that this letter be made part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. and Mrs. DOUGLAS H. LOESCHER.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., *May 26, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am Leslie M. Cornforth, State Boardmember of the Colorado Wildlife Federation a non-profit conservation organization in Colorado. The purpose of this organization is looked upon to support all things in the way of improvement in Conservation of all phases of our Natural Resources.

I was unable to attend the hearings, but I would like my statements to be part of the Official hearing record.

In my endorsement of the proposals for a North Cascades National Park, I recommend the designation, in the accordance with the 1964 Wilderness Act, and I presume roadless areas within the park for inclusion within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I say this national park proposal has been well developed as a means of providing the best management and protection of Wilderness lands and preventing destruction.

And now for Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, I would recommend that you get all the extended of the entire drainages of buck horn and all of the other two creeks into each a large drainage area for the protection of the watershed, which we need to save our water. As for logging I think it can be worked out someway for the best possible way, within a reason of an agreement.

Now for the Pasayten Wilderness Area, I would suggest that this Wilderness area be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System under the provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Law.

I will go along with the study committee to see when, where, and what is best thing to do in these three cases, that I have mentioned to you. Senator Jackson, as not being there, I hope I gave you a little ideal of the North Cascades National Park, Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the Pasayten Wilderness Area, and as I said time before, I will rely on the study committee to make a decision, within reason in what to do for outdoor recreation, as you know what President Johnson, wants in the way of Wilderness and recreation as much as possible in this country of ours.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE M. CORNFORTH.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS,
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO,
Boulder, Colo.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Would you please include the following remarks as part of the North Cascades National Park hearing record.

In the Northern Cascades are located some of the grandest forests and mountain scenery in the world. Although there is considerable unanimity on the preservation in an untouched condition of the American alps in the Northern Cascades, debate exists on the value of setting aside the remaining virgin forest there as part of our heritage. Are we to value these magnificent forests for their eventual contribution to our lumber resources, or are we to emphasize their scenic value? In our opinion, only when the nation has used all of its existing less scenic and, unfortunately, less profitable lumber resources should one be forced even to consider penetrating the quiet forests of the North Cascades.

It is a truism to speak of the burgeoning requirements of the urban masses in the United States for outdoor recreation. And it is obvious that there must be

accompanying massive expansion of the outdoor facilities, campgrounds, boat docks, ski lifts, trails, and shelters for those people who flee from their homes in search of relief from modern tensions. But what is to be the outdoor setting for these millions of people who find their rapport with nature? Has not nature already provided the finest setting?

How recent it was that a Snoqualmie Pass the virgin forest enchanted the many visitors, who had but to step a few feet from their cars into the forest to sense the majesty of nature's works. And who can walk today on the soft green carpet among the lofty giants of the Downey Creek valley without experiencing the deepest spiritual feelings? And how many have vainly searched through a graveyard of stumps for the trail of last year's communion; have searched with that desperate sense of futility which comes whenever Man sets himself against economic "progress?"

A strong feeling pervades those of us who have seen our forest heritage vanishing year by year that the keeper of these forests, the National Forest Service, is to be identified with the commercial interests which are destroying the forests. We have seen the priorities given to timber sales in the heart of an Oregon wilderness and elsewhere, with only a few plums thrown out to the outoor recreationalist. We have read and listened to the multiple use propaganda of the Forest Service, and then have discovered that multiple use indeed means multiple use: "Rape the land of its economic resources, and *then* build a campground on it." Perhaps the policies of the Forest Service are satisfactory for the management of much of our national forests. (In all fairness, it was gratifying to see that even the Forest Service is appalled at the prospect of an open pit mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness.) But it does seem that the most precious wilderness lands in our country are better entrusted to the National Park Service.

We would request that a North Cascades National Park be established with the boundaries as originally proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council. If a smaller park must be formed for reasons of comprise, such as the park proposed by Senators Jackson and Magnuson in Senate Bill S. 1321, then we would make the following pleas: That the Granite Creek Drainage, Cascade River Valley and Mt. Baker area be included in the final compromise version of the park; that the magnificent west side Buck, Downey and Sulphur Creek valleys be added to the Glacier Peak wilderness, that an open pit mine near Glacier Peak be prevented, and that most of the proposed Ross Lake recreation area be retained in the Pasayten Wilderness.

Sincerely,

FRANZ MOHLING.
JUDITH MOHLING.

BOULDER, COLO., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My husband and I wish to express our strong support for S. 1321, establishing a North Cascades National Park and setting aside Wilderness Areas in this region. Last summer we had the privilege of hiking with our family in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, and marvelled at the beauty of this magnificent part of our country.

We also wish to urge that the threat of the Glacier Peak open pit copper mine be removed. It would indeed be a tragic disaster if the Kennecott Copper Corporation should be allowed to despoil an area which indeed should belong to all the people and be preserved for generations to come. We urge that S. 1321 be amended to provide either for inclusion of the Glacier Peak-Miners ridge area in the Park, or for appropriations to buy the company out, or both.

We ask that this letter be made part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Yours truly,

STEPHEN and ESTHER JARVIS.

EAST LANSING, MICH., *May 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I hope it is not too late for my views on the bill S. 1321 for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park, the Pasayten Wilderness,

and the extension of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. I would like my letter to be made part of the official record on the hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

This beautiful area of our country certainly deserves all our efforts to be saved for all Americans now and in the future to enjoy in its present natural state. We urgently need to save every spot of wilderness area that we can find for the sake of future generations who will desperately need the solace and comfort of nature as a retreat from the terrific urbanization that will be in effect in the year 2000.

I would recommend that the Horseshoe Basin—Windy Peak region be included in the Pasayten Wilderness area. In addition the Granite Creek Drainage should be added to the Park in order to protect its beautiful trees and to provide a place for camping and parking.

The areas of the Park that are now roadless should be preserved in this state and no roads or other encroachments by commercial interests should be permitted. Let us keep this area as natural as possible and let those who want to visit it do so on foot which is the best way to enjoy any wilderness area.

Mt. Baker area should be added to the Park. And in addition the Cascade River Valley would make an important addition to the Park.

I understand that Kennecott Copper Corporation intends to start an open pit copper mine in the Glacier Peak area. This would be outrageous and I hope this threat can be overcome.

The area of the Suiattle and Whitechuck River "corridors" should be included in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area as the bill reads but in addition the virgin forests outside these areas should be protected so that they are not logged out by commercial interests. If the Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages in their entirety were added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, these virgin forests would be protected.

I sincerely urge you to do everything in the Senate to promote legislation that will protect all the areas mentioned in the foregoing letter.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marie B. Pettit.

New York, *N.Y., May 8, 1967.*

Hon. Henry Jackson,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: I would like to add my voice in support of S. 1321, with several added amendments, and ask that you add my letter to the official record of the North Cascades hearings.

I have hiked in this magnificent country and intend to visit it again this summer. I am sufficiently familiar with the topography to feel strongly about the addition of more area to the Pasayten Wilderness and Glacier Peak Wilderness, as well as inclusion of the Mt. Baker Area and the Cascade River Valley to the National Park.

There is no question but that immediate designation of all roadless areas under the Wilderness System is needed. In sum, I wish to urge adoption of those amendments to the bill which are supported by the major conservation groups.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Leo Stern, Jr.

Madison, Wis., *May 8, 1976.*

Senator Henry Jackson,
Senate Interior Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Jackson: As a resident of the midwest who has great affection for the mountain regions of Northwestern United States, I would like to express my enthusiasm for a proposed North Cascades National Park. This is a magnificent area and well worth the maximum protection it can be given.

I was pleased to learn that you have taken the lead in formulating a proposal for a North Cascades Park. I commend you for your efforts. At the same time, I wish to express my concern that the present proposal has weaknesses and could be improved. Specifically, I would like to see more wilderness areas included in the park, for example in the Pasayten area and the Glacier Peak area. In fact, as a general guideline I would like to urge that the proposal should include a maximum of wilderness areas. This is the type of recreational

opportunity which will be most unique and most sought after in the future. Secondly, I feel mining in the Glacier Peak Area must be stopped. I bitterly resent even the partial destruction of an area of such magnificant beauty. No possible industrial or commercial use is more important than the benefits to be derived from leaving this region in a natural, undisturbed condition.

I should like to have this letter made a part of the official record of the April 24th and 25th hearings on North Cascades legislation.

Respectfully submitted.

GERALD C. GERLOFF.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *May 9, 1967.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Unless every effort is made to conserve our wilderness areas, it seems to me that the United States is going to wind up as one immense expressway and one huge parking lot. I am in favor of bill S. 1321, but I feel that it needs various amendments to give certain areas protection that they need.

Let's add the Horseshoe Basin to the Pasayten Wilderness. The Granite Creek Drainage likewise needs protection—and we need a place to camp! However, we don't need more roads. Please support all efforts to keep the present roadless areas within the Park that way—make them part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. And please add the Desolation Peak area to the Pasayten Wilderness.

The Mt. Baker area and the Cascade River Valley should be added to the Park and the latter should not have to face the threat of logging.

As for permitting open-pit copper mining in the midst of the Glacier Park Wilderness Area, that is unthinkable. I grew up in mining country—I know how the whole area where mining is carried on is rendered desolate and irreclaimable.

The Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages must be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness to protect them from a future threat of logging. We must conserve all these areas—because once gone we can never find a substitute.

I feel that all this land should be under the National Park Service rather than the Forest Service. America has some of the most magnificent scenery in the world—and it won't have it many more years until we make every effort to conserve what we now have. There are too many people who do not care, and they are willing to make future generations suffer for their selfishness.

May I ask that my letter be made a part of the official record of April 24 and 25 on the North Cascades hearings.

Sincerely,

ELLEN SHAFFER.

CLAYTON, MO., *May 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We would like to have this letter in support of S. 1321 entered into the record of the hearings held on April 24–25th. We are grateful to you for having introduced this significant legislation, and urge you to consider introducing amendments which could further strengthen the effect of this worthy bill.

These amendments are:

1. All 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin country should be put back in the Pasayten Wilderness.

2. Granite Creek Drainage needs to be added to the Park. It is a logical part of the Park and would be the only place where automobile visitors and roadside camping can be adequately accommodated within the Park.

3. All presently roadless areas within the Park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Further delay will only open the way for a road up the valley of Bridge Creek and a tramway up Arctic Creek, both of which would invade remote wilderness areas.

4. The Ross Lake National Recreation Area does not need to be as big as it is to do the job. The Ross Lake Recreation Area-Park boundary west of Ross Lake should be drawn closer to the reservoir, and the Desolation Park Area should be removed from the Recreation Area and added to the Pasayten Wilderness to the East.

5. The Mt. Baker Area should be added to the Park. It is already developed and can serve as a buffer to the wilderness of the rest of the Park.

6. The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park. This is a major scenic westside valley that should be reserved from further logging.

7. The Glacier Peak open pit copper mine threat must be solved. The most serious threat to the North Cascades today is the threat of an open pit copper mining operation, which the Kennecott Copper Corporation states it intends to open up in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. The bill should be amended to provide either for inclusion of the Glacier Peak Miner's ridge area in the Park, or for appropriations to buy the company out, or both.

8. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. The Forest Service plans to log all the wilderness virgin forest left outside the bill's provision. These plans should be forestalled by adding Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages each in its entirety to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. CURTIS R. GATLIN.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., *May 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I would like to request that the following be included in the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

I would like to indicate my strong support for S. 1321, the bill which I understand is now pending before the Senate Interior Committee concerning the creation of a North Cascades National Park and Pasayten Wilderness Area, the addition of land to the Glacier Peak Wilderness and other related issues. The Cascades are certainly one of this nation's most beautiful mountain areas, and I feel very strongly the need that they be preserved for the enjoyment of both my generation and those to come.

However, I am also greatly concerned about the proposal by the Kennecott Copper Corporation to build an open pit copper mine in the Miner's Ridge Area of Glacier Peak Wilderness. This issue may not evoke the great outcry which the bill to devastate the Grand Canyon called forth, but I believe that it is a travesty of the same order. Last summer I spent over a week camping with a group of friends in this fantastically beautiful area, and this summer I plan to return for at least another week. The beauty of this place is unique. The opportunities it offers are varied. It has trails which will allow the family to back pack here easily. Yet it also provides the high terrain and snow fields sought by the mountaineer at an altitude which does not require extensive acclimatization. One only has to look around Holden, an old mining town a few miles up a logging road from Lake Chelan where there is an abandoned pit mine to see the havoc that such operations can raise with a beautiful landscape. But not only the scarring of the beauty of the area must be taken into consideration. Such an extensive operation will disrupt the ecology of the entire area. Whole drainage areas will be effected by the removal of forest cover which holds precious ground water. Streams will be polluted and wildlife cover destroyed. In this way the operation will effect the beauty and ecological balance of the entire wilderness area. I sincerely hope that some provision will be made, either in the bill itself or in an amendment, to provide for the inclusion of the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area in the Park. Some satisfactory means of discouraging these mining plans must be found. This area must be preserved or we will be taking our children to see another Hetch Hetchy when we go to the Cascades.

I would also like to voice my support for the North Cascades Conservation Council and Sierra Club proposals for the following additions to S. 1321: the addition of the Horseshoe-Basin-Windy Peak region to the Pasayten Wilderness, the inclusion in the Park of the Granite Peak Drainage, the creation of statutory wilderness within the park to prevent the proposed road up Bridge Creek valley and the tramway up Arctic Creek, the addition of the Desolation Peak Area which is now a part of the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area to the Pasayten Wilderness, and the addition of the magnificent Mt. Baker to the Park as well as the Cascade River valley and the Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages in their entirety to Glacier Peak Wilderness.

The importance of protecting these areas now can not be underestimated in my opinion. As our population grows, so does the need for areas for outdoor recreation, both in parkland and roadside recreation areas where there is a minimal amount of commercial development and in the wonderful freedom of our wilderness and mountains. I know I speak not only for myself, but as a former Executive Secretary of the Intercollegiate Outing Club Association, for many eastern and midwestern college students who have come to love our mountains, in asking your vigorous support for this measure as well as the proposed additions to it.

Sincerely yours,

WENDY F. HANFORD.

ST. PAUL, MINN., *May 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Commission,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to urge your personal support of legislation submitted in the 90th Congress which proposed the protection of the North Cascades Mountains of Washington State. I particularly urge your support of S. 1321, introduced by Senators Jackson and Magnuson (Washington) to establish a 570,000 acre North Cascades National Park, a 500,000 acre Pasayten Wilderness, and the addition of 10,000 acres to the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. All of the lands affected are Federal lands now under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service.

The bill has certain defects or omissions which can be remedied by amendment, but it is a significant and indispensable step forward in the drive to afford full protection to this magnificent glacier-meadow-forest scenery.

In a very brief way, we urge the following amendments to tighten the protection:

A. More wilderness must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness; namely, the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region on the far northeast area which was omitted because of its timberland, despite the strong local support for its inclusion in the Wilderness area.

B. The Granite Creek Drainage, which the 1966 Federal Study team report labeled as "unique", under this proposal has no protection whatsoever. Its fine stands for timber are open to logging, it is a logical part of the Park and was left out as a compromise to the Forest Service.

C. Immediate inclusion of the proposed park in the Wilderness System. S. 1321 provides for a two year study, but there is no need for this. The area has been thoroughly studied by federal and private groups for over a decade.

D. The Mount Baker Area, a superb scenic area of some 100,000 acres, should be added to the Park. This is an outstanding example of the character of the rest of the rang and directly faces Mt. Shuksan.

E. The most serious threat to the North Cascades today is the proposed open-pit copper mining operation which the Kennecott Copper Corporation states it intends to open up in the very heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. There can be no greater disaster, nor could it occur in a more beautiful spot, and S. 1321 makes no attempt to protect this area. The bill should be amended to include the Glacier Peak-Miners ridge area in the Park, or for appropriations to buy the company out, or both.

F. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; specifically Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and the Sulphur Creek drainages, all areas of superb wilderness virgin forests. They are wilderness today but are scheduled to be logged tomorrow.

Many are asking why a North Cascades National Park is needed when the area is already under the ownership and control of the Forest Service. The answer is that while the Forest Service does a very capable job of managing timberlands for production, the Park Service can do a better job of protecting wilderness, scenic and recreational values. The Forest Service has been conducting logging operations in the scenic heart of the North Cascades, roads have penetrated farther and farther into the wilderness, much beautiful virgin forest, needed as a setting and entry way into the mountains has been destroyed. The Forest Service cannot prohibit mining on its lands; the Park Service can.

This nation and its future unborn generations need your support *now*—the loggers and miners are not waiting to see what happens to the legislation. Let us not allow the same tragic delays here as have frustrated the proposed Redwood Park in California.

Yours very truly,

FRED R. AICHINGER,

PRINCETON, N.J., *May 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I appeal to you, as one who has been extraordinarily responsive to the aims and issues of conservationism in the past, for your support in the fight to establish the North Cascades National Park in the State of Washington. Both in your position on the Senate Interior Committee and as a Senator from the State of Washington, you are obviously a pivotal character in this situation and can have more than average influence on the outcome of the battle.

As you are aware, Washington State is one of the richest areas in the United States with regard to natural beauty and resources. Your state is blessed already with two magnificent National Parks, the Olympic and Mt. Rainier parks. Washington is overly endowed with such resources, and other areas in this one state also deserve National Park status, the most obvious of which being the North Cascades, which was recommended as a National Park twice in the past twenty years by the National Park Service.

Though little-known and well nigh inaccessible for many years, the North Cascades are undeniably a scenic attraction unrivaled in the entire Pacific Northwest, and have been called "America's Alps." In the opinion of the National Park Service and virtually all who have seen this area, it needs immediate recognition as a park to prevent its despoilation by would-be "developers." I urge your support for S. 1321, introduced by you and Senator Magnuson, and for the following amendments, which are also urgent:

(1) addition of Mt. Baker to the Park. This is urgent as Mt. Baker is a strikingly beautiful area and already developed to handle a large volume of tourists.

(2) addition of the Cascade River and Granite Creek valleys to the park, as unique and irreplaceable sections.

(3) solution of the Glacier Peak problem. The proposed Kennecott copper mine is totally unacceptable; either it must be negotiated away or the Glacier Peak area added to the Park. The latter is vastly preferable.

(4) addition of more wilderness areas to the already decided-upon areas: Suiattle and Whitechuck River corridors to Glacier Peak and the Horseshoe Basin to Pasayten.

These amendments are actually rather small in size but quite crucial for the integrity of the future Park. The most pressing issue is the Kennecott mine, which could ruin one of the most beautiful spots in the State of Washington.

I trust that you also recognize the North Cascades as one of Washington's most precious resources, not to be developed or squandered by private developers, but to be saved and used by all the people of your state and the whole country as well. Please do your best to help bring this about.

Also, if possible, have this letter entered into the official record of the hearings on the North Cascades bill. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

JONATHAN LIVINGSTON.

PEAPACK, N.J., *May 5, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Bill number S 1321, introduced by you and Senator Warren G. Magnuson, is a significant step forward in the drive for full protection of the North Cascades mountains of Washington, but the bill as presently drafted needs to be tightened up to include certain areas and to protect the wilderness inside the Park Boundaries.

I would like to go on record in favor of S 1321 with the following amendments:

1. All 12,000 acres in the Horseshoe Basin should be put back in the Pasayten Wilderness, and the Desolation Peak Area should be removed from the Recreation Area and added to the Pasayten Wilderness to the East.

2. The Granite Creek Drainage must be added to the Park (to facilitate automobile visitors and roadside camping) as well as the Mt. Baker Area and the Cascade River Valley.

3. All roadless areas within the Park should be designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

4. The Ross Lake National Recreation Area-Park boundary should be drawn closer to the reservoir.

5. Glacier Peak-Miner's ridge area should be included in the Park to prevent open-pit copper mining in the very heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, and Buck Creek, Downey Creek and the Sulphur Creek drainages should also be included, each in its entirety.

I am sure you will give this matter serious consideration, and I would like to have this letter made part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation, and urge that you do all in your power to encourage the passage of Bill S 1321 with these amendments.

Very sincerely yours,

EDITH BLAIR GAMBRILL
Mrs. Richard Gambrill.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., *May 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Committee Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I hereby request that the following statements and comments be made part of the Official Record of the April 24–25 hearing on the creation of the North Cascades National Park.

Several points concerning the creation of the North Cascades National Park have come to my attention. The two most important concern the limited land to be contained in the park and the two-year study period for wilderness classification. The northern part of the State of Washington contains some of the most beautiful country in the United States. The land area encompassed in S. 1321 does not protect from destruction by roads, logging and commercial enterprises much of the beautiful country in this area. I urge you to amend S. 1321 to include the following areas in the National Park: the Mt. Baker and surrounding territory, the Granite Creek Drainage Basin, the Cascade River Valley, the Mt. Baker (Glacier Peak South, area) and Wenatchee National Forests, and the Windy Peak area. The Ross Lake National Recreation Area should be limited to an area formed by a line drawn from Diablo Dam NE to Sourdough Mt., thence ENE to Jack Mt., and thence S to the road and W along the road to Diablo Dam. The part of the proposed Recreation Area excluded by these boundaries should be added to the National Park as wilderness. Furthermore, I urge the immediate amending of S. 1321 to provide for wilderness status designation of all areas of the Park that qualify under the Wilderness Act.

In this day there are increasingly fewer places where people can enjoy the beauty, serenity and freshness of the wilderness. The availability of roadless wilderness areas to these and all people is essential to the health and well being of this country. That the people who consider and use wilderness areas as a natural resources constitute a significant minority may be attested to by the membership of the various outing and conservation organizations in operation in this country. Many other people who are not members of these organizations also use the facilities. Since the reclamation of wilderness is next to impossible after logging and at best takes at least a century, these areas must be protected before logging and mining operations begin.

It is my hope that as much land as possible will be placed in the National Park and simultaneously in the Wilderness system to preserve what little wilderness there is left in this country, for the benefit of the people now and in the future. I have spent several summers camping in the Adirondack Mountain Park in New York State, and I am very grateful to the people of New York who, in 1895, gave Constitutional (N.Y.) protection to a vast wilderness area. Other people of this time share this gratitude both for the Adirondack Park and parks in other States. Let us not be selfish and destroy in our generation those things which the people of future generations could enjoy.

Sincerely,

GORDON E. HOWARD.

FLUSHING, N.Y., *May 25, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: During the summer of 1965 I experienced some of the most beautiful times I have ever had and also some of the saddest. For thirty-

five days three friends and I backpacked the length of the Cascade Crest Trail in Washington from the Columbia River to E. C. Manning Park in Canada. How does one describe the joys of walking thru a thick forest which is never quiet but rather alive with the songs of birds, sounds of small animals scurrying over the pine needle carpeted forest floor, the gurgle of small streams running downhill to join together to form strong swift mountain rivers, all merging with the rustle of the trees and shrubs; of sitting on a mountain overlooking miles of valleys shaped by glaciers long receded, and eating berries—not the commercially grown berries that have exchanged taste for uniformity of color and large size, but sweet, freshly picked berries whose flavor is found only in those that grow wild? How does one describe the sitting for hours by the side of a high mountain lake watching a hawk riding the currents and listening to the conies squeek their alarums or the exhilaration of walking astride the very crest of the mountains as the sun shines and the cool mountain breezes caresses? Such description I will not attempt, because for those who have experienced the North Cascades there is no need for the attempt—they know. For those who have not, I will leave the description to writers who have literary abilities, but I rather urge them to spend time in the area.

I will, however, attempt to describe my feelings as I looked down on a logged out mountain set aside for "multiple use" or as I was abruptly brought out of my reveries as I hiked thru the forest by the shouts of a road crew, the drone of their chain saws and the toppling of precious trees. It is the feeling of shock, of anger, and of sadness. Why must man invade such beautiful nature, "improve" it, and exploit it? Can there be no compromise between material "progress" and aesthetics?

The majesty and beauty of the Cascades belongs to all the people, not just a few. The right of breathing fresh air, of drinking clean sweet tasty water, and of eating fresh wild berries must be assured for those like myself who live and work in a large city where the storm water run-off is as polluted as raw sewage and the air is slow death, and for future generations. I write this letter in support of the bills S1321 and HB. 8970 calling for creation of a North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area and the Pasayten Wilderness. This bill is commendable but it does need strengthening by government in several areas. The Glacier Peak area contains some of the finest lands that I saw in the Cascades. The operation of an open pit copper mining operation by Kennecott Copper Corp. or anyone else would be a catastrophe. Surely the national need for copper cannot be so desperate that the ugly wound of pit mining can be tolerated. A way must be found to prevent the mining and its attendant ills of roads, pollution and unchecked noise. There is great need for as much wilderness as possible to be preserved. Extensive study of this question has been made by both federal and private groups. There is no need to wait two more years thus inviting more intrusions on the wilderness. All presently roadless areas within the proposed Park should be set aside as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. For me, living in absolute primitive areas which can be reached only by strenuous backpacking is the ideal. However, I recognize that more accessible areas under less severe conditions can provide great joy to many, including myself. Looking at the maps of the proposed Park it seems that a major inadequacy is insufficient space for roadside recreation. I concur with others who propose that the Cascade River Valley upstream from Marble Creek should be added to the Park.

Please excuse me for my wordiness, but I do have a great affinity for the Cascades and a sincere interest in seeing it preserved in its natural state.

Yours,

PRESTON STEIN.

TRENTON, N.J., *May 4, 1967.*

Re S. 1321 (North Cascades protection) hearing in Washington, D.C.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include this letter as part of the official record of the April hearing on the North Cascades protection proposal.

I should like to express appreciation for the introduction of S. 1321 in the 90th Congress. This bill recognizes that there is an urgent need for better protection of the North Cascades area in Washington State *now.*

As a resident of New Jersey, I can give an Easterner's viewpoint on this scenic and relatively unspoiled (so far) area. The East is densely populated

and no adequate provision was made for open space left in a natural state. The population of the West is increasing and will eventually approximate or overtake in density that of the East. Then the West will be in the same situation as we are now, that of having no natural areas in realistic size remaining to them when the pressures of population make the desirability of such areas increasingly obvious. If this is not to happen, action must be taken immediately to protect areas such as the North Cascades.

I have not visited the North Cascades, although I hope to in the future. But even if I never do see them in person, it is of immeasurable value to know that they *are* there, and to believe that they will always be preserved. I am familiar with the Cascades through considerable study and reading and believe that what I have discovered is fairly summed up in a quotation from the article by Paul Brooks in the Atlantic Monthly for February (reprinted in May Reader's Digest): "The Cascades are the wildest, most rugged and probably most beautiful mountains in the United States south of Alaska."

Because it is necessary that the best possible protection be given, I would like to urge that certain amendments be adopted for S. 1321:

(A) Something positive must be done to *eliminate* the intended eyesore of an open-pit copper mine by Kennecott Copper Corporation. This eyesore would be in one of the best areas of the whole Cascades, and it is impossible that S. 1321 does not include it for protection. An amendment should include Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge within the Park.

(B) All presently roadless areas should be kept in their natural state. S. 1321 provides for enough room for concessionaire-carnival type recreation without these areas. The provision for a two year study should be removed in favor of an amendment to designate immediately these readiness areas as parts of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(C) The Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region should be included in the Pasayten Wilderness.

(D) The size of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area needs to be *increased*, beyond anything provided by S. 1321. An amendment should add the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages to the Wilderness area.

I appreciate the opportunity to express myself on this important public question and to have my opinion included as part of the record.

Very truly yours,

NANCY WILLIAMSON.

MADISON, WIS., *May 3, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to have this letter made an official part of the hearings held on April 24–25 concerning legislation to create a North Cascades National Park and wilderness area in the State of Washington.

I have never had the opportunity to see the North Cascades personally, but I have seen a great number of pictures of these splendid mountains, and it is a fervent hope of mine to hike through this rugged wilderness area. But I am greatly concerned that the kind of park I would like to have there for all Americans to enjoy may be spoiled by selfish interests and the delay of the Federal Government to create a park. There is no question that the area needs protection, and is most worthy of it. Concern has existed for some time, but recently many more articles have appeared in the national media. I cite an editorial in the New York Times, April 30, 1967, decrying the plans of Kennecott Copper Corp. to place an open-pit copper mine in the heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, the gem of a future park. The Reader's Digest, May, 1967, also features an article on the need to protect "the American Alps."

I have looked over the provisions of S. 1321, which would set out the rules for preserving this area. While basically good, I think it must be amended to protect more areas that badly need it—(1) inclusion of the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region in the Pasayten Wilderness Area, (2) wilderness designation for the National Park immediately, since the area has been extensively studied already, (3) inclusion of the Mt. Baker area in the Park, (4) diminuation in the proposed size of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and (5) addition of the Cascade River Valley to the Park. I am motivated to make these suggestions, in line with the proposals of conservation groups that have studied the matter, because

as our population inevitably grows, the commodity in greatest demand will be wilderness, where man can retreat from the growing demands of a technological and mechanical world. In a region so uniquely awesome and enchanting, I believe no effort should be spared to keep as much beauty intact as possible.

I appreciate any consideration you may give to the thoughts I have expressed.

Sincerely,

KENNETH ALAN COLLINS.

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., *May 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter is to inform you of my views on S. 1321 and other bills concerning the North Cascades area of Washington state.

I am generally in favor with S. 1321, but I believe this legislation does not do a complete job of protecting all of the North Cascades that can and should be protected. The bill has certain defects or omissions which can be remedied by amendment. The following amendments would, I believe, give better protection to the proposed North Cascades National Park and surrounding wilderness.

(a) *More wilderness should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.* The Pasayten Wilderness, as proposed in the bill, actually protects less wilderness than is presently protected in that area by the existing North Cascades Primitive Area. The difference is the omission of the Horseshoe Basin—Windy Peak region, on the northeast corner. All 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin country should be put back in the Pasayten Wilderness.

(b) *The Mt. Baker Area should be added to the Park.* This superb scenic area of some 100,000 acres offers an ideal opportunity for interpretation of the outstanding geological features of the area. This area is already developed and can serve as a buffer to the wilderness of the rest of the park.

(c) *The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park.* A major defect of the proposed park is inadequate space for people to experience roadside recreation. This is a major scenic area westside valley that should be reserved from further logging.

(d) *The Granite Creek drainage should be added to the Park.* This valley is along the route of the North Cross State Highway, and was listed by the 1966 Federal Study Team Report as "unique". In 1963 and 1966, it was proposed for inclusion in a North Cascade Park. Even the Forest Service had proposed that it had some protection as a Recreation Area. Now, it has no protection whatsoever; its fine stands of timer are open to logging. This area should be preserved.

(e) *The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat should be solved.* The most serious threat to the North Cascades today is the threat of an open-pit copper mining operation, which the Kennecott Copper Corporation states it intends to open up in the very heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. There can be no greater disaster, nor could it occur in a more beautiful spot. S. 1321 makes no attempt to protect this area, but it should.

(f) *More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.* S. 1321 would add only 10,000 acres to the so called Suiattle and Whitechuck River "corridors", on the west side of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. The corridors will remain, however, and the Forest Service plans to log all the superb wilderness virgin forests left outside. These plans should be forestalled by urging the addition of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulfur Creek drainages each in its entirety to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Please include my letter in the official hearing record, which was held by your committee in Washington, D.C. on April 24 and 25, 1967. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD RUKKI.

OTTSVILLE, PA., *May 8, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am grateful to you and Senator Magnuson for having introduced Bill S. 1321 for the protection of the magnificent glacier-meadow-forest scenery of the North Cascades mountains of Washington State.

So much of our enviable and rare natural scenic beauty and its wild life has been obliterated by commercial greed and carelessness. What little is left is the only true natural inheritance we have for our succeeding generations. Regardless of opposing pressure, I implore you to do your utmost to complete the task of protecting all of the North Cascades that can and should be protected by supporting amendments to your Bill which will:

1. Add more wilderness to the Pasayten Wilderness;
2. Add the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park;
3. Immediately designate present roadless areas within the Park as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System;
4. Considerably reduce in size the Ross Lake National Recreation Area;
5. Add Mt. Baker area to the Park;
6. Add the Cascade River Valley to the Park;
7. Solve the Glacier Peak open-pit mine threat, and
8. Add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

If possible, please make this letter a part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Sincerely yours,

IGOR YUSSUPOFF.

NORMAL, ILL., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please make this letter a part of the official record of the April 24–25 hearings on the legislation concerning the formation of a North Cascades National Park and Wilderness. The bill, S. 1321, introduced by you and Senator Warren G. Magnuson, is an excellent start toward much-needed legislation to protect and preserve as much as the North Cascades area in its primitive condition as possible.

Foremost consideration in decisions involving scenic and ecologically-complete land masses is to save the ecology and save the scenery for all future generations to come, save it as nearly in pristine condition as can be done. Of only minor, or secondary, importance is making it thoroughly available to everyone in the here and now. Mass availability and ecological security are incompatible. Both must be cared for, but in different ways. Security is achieved by minimum access: no roads, no snowmobiles, no trams, no air taxis. Availability is achieved by developing for that purpose lands bordering the area to be kept as unadulterated wilderness and wild land. Some 90 per cent of the tourists never get a quarter of a mile away from the road anyway, and scenery can be seen from a car better from vantage points farther away.

Being surrounded by a forest has irreplacable values, but seeing scenery is not one of them. For scenery, one looks on from the edge of the forest, or from the feet of the mountains, or the edge of the lake. Areas already developed, like the Mt. Baker area should be added to the park and developed for additional tourist accommodation. No new roads should be built into the wild areas, and some of the roads already there should be removed. A scarring road up the East side of Ross Lake is unnecessary and undesirable, and the population wanting mass recreation can use a smaller area nearer the road that is already there.

It seems to me, from various plans for wilderness and/or park status of the North Cascades, that several desirable areas for wilderness protection should be added to your bill by amendment. These include:

1. Suiattle and Whitechuck River areas, including Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages, should be added to Glacier Peak Wilderness;

2. Horseshoe Basin—Windy Peak region should be added to Pasayten Wilderness, both Granite Creek Drainage and Cascade River Valley should be added to the Park, and Glacier Peak—Miner's Ridge should be added to the Park, removing the threat of the open-pit copper mine in the midst of it.

I appreciate the work you and Senator Magnuson have done to protect the North Cascades, and hope you will improve the bill by adding amendments I have suggested.

Sincerely,

MIRIAM GRAY.

MADISON, WIS., *May 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senator Interior Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have heard that a national park has been proposed in the North Cascades. I would like to express, and would you please add to the official records, my enthusiastic support for this idea. The Cascades are one of the greatest and most beautiful wilderness areas remaining to us and everything possible should be done to preserve them untouched, so that we and future generations can see them as they were created, unmarred by man.

I am worried, however, that not enough of them is being saved. At least one area (the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area) which is presently protected is to be left out, I hear, in the new proposal for a park. Why? This area, I feel, ought to be left in and preserved. There are quite a number of beautiful areas around the periphery of the proposed park on the southern, eastern and western sides which should not be left out, in my opinion. We should preserve all we can while we have the chance. There isn't very much wilderness left in this country and what is not saved now will soon be gone forever. Wilderness can always be exploited, but once exploited will not return to what it was.

One thing I have heard of that horrifies me particularly is the idea of a copper mine in the middle of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Please, try to get the area involved protected so that this cannot occur. The beauty and value of the rest would inevitably be decreased by such a blot; to allow its existance would be a crime.

I hope that the proposed bill can be amended to include more in it, but even if it cannot, I hope that all that has been proposed will be saved.

Yours sincerely,

JENNIFER T. PARKHURST
Mrs. Jennifer T. Parkhurst.

CHICAGO, ILL., *May 7, 1967.*

Hon. Sen. HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SEN. JACKSON: I have just learned of Senate hearings on the proposal to establish a *North Cascades National Park.*

With the overcrowded conditions now existing in all of our national parks, the addition of the North Cascades to our Wilderness System will add another beautiful part to the permanent park system of our country.

We also need additional national parks because of our rapidly expanding population, and because the gradual creeping of industrial complexes is eating up the relatively small amount of remaining open space.

I ask that this letter be made a part of the hearings record.

Very sincerely,

IRVING L. ROSEN.

CRETE, ILL., *May 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I have just returned from an off-the-beaten-track trip around the world during which I have seen much of the world's most beautiful, majestic and unspoiled scenery. Yet nowhere did I encounter anything more beautiful than those precious remaining natural areas of our own Pacific Northwest.

If we are to lure our people into "See America first," we must provide them with something worth seeing, something so remote, so unspoiled, so soul-refreshing that our polluted air, our tension-producing city life can be counteracted. Let us provide *now for now.* Tomorrow will be too late. "Only God can make a tree," is a familiar quotation. The trees, the wilderness areas of our Pacific Northwest can never be replaced, once destroyed. Everywhere in the world where man has encroached upon the wilderness there it litter, crime, filth and all the other dregs which follow along with so-called civilization and progress.

No nation can continue to forge ahead without keeping in mind the balance which must be maintained with nature. We have a few areas left—areas that can either vanish tomorrow through short-sighted and selfish motives today or

which can increase in beauty and value to *all* our people, now and in the generations to come. Let us think *now* for the present *and* the future. Let us not be swayed by selfish commercial interests or even by the commercially oriented recreation-sponsors, whose artificial lakes do nothing but lure motor boats with their noisy motors and fume-spewing engines with teen-age speed demons at the helm. Let us instead show these teens the fascination of wild moose grazing, the excitement of fishing in waters far from the thunder of man-made engines, the beauty of a full moon over a mountain lake where the dip of a canoe paddle causes the only ripple.

Because I believe so deeply, as a teacher, as an American Youth Hostel leader, as a world traveler, as someone who knows from experience the values than can be gained from our own georgeous wilderness areas, I wish to go on record as supporting S. 1321 with the following amendments:

1. Include the 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin and the Windy Peak region in the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. Include the unusual valley of the Granite Creek Drainage area as the most logical area for camping as well as for its scenic and geological merits.
3. Turn over all wilderness areas now roadless within the Park to the National Wilderness Preservation System *without* delay. Any postponement of this will result in destruction of land and natural areas that can never be replaced.
4. Add the Desolation Peak Area to the Pasayton Wilderness as this is not really needed for recreation but *is* needed for the type of off-the-beaten-track recreation that makes men and women of character, not Sunday litterbugs.
5. Add the Mt. Baker Area to the Park. This would provide an outdoor scientific laboratory difficult to equal for young people and adults alike.
6. Logging can only be curtailed in the scenic Cascade River Valley if this land is added to the Park.
7. Protect the Glacier Peak area of the North Cascades by including this Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area in S. 1321.
8. Add Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Let us all support the proposed North Cascades National Park, and let us include in it the areas that we will surely regret not having included once they are lost to commerce, logging, mining, organized recreation and all the other inroads into our few remaining wilderness areas. Let us make this North Cascades Park an area which will prove a bulwark against the tensions of modern life, an area that will lure Americans to "See America first" because there is something so unique, so beautiful, so interesting that it cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the world.

I would like this letter to be made a part of the official record.

Sincerely,

MARY I. ROBERTS.

NEW YORK, N.Y., *May 5, 1967.*

Senator HENRY JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I was born in Cheney Washington and grew up in Ellensburg until I was twelve. I remember vacation trips to Lake Chelan and the Okanogan Country and some of the other areas such as Suak Valley in the Northern Cascades. I later lived in California, and am now appalled each time I visit friends there to see the encroachment of urban developments, highways, industrial plants, etc. into what were once magnificent scenic hills and ocean shores. I live in New York City and have been astounded at the foreight of New York State residents when they set aside the Adirondack and Catskill Wilderness Areas decades ago. I also know of course how fiercely conservationists have to guard against encroachment on even these protected areas at all times. I am very much concerned that some of the as-yet undamaged wilderness should be saved for our growing population. The Northern Cascades have a particular beauty for me and I do not feel there is any other part of the country that quite duplicates them. I would very much hope that the present congressional provisions proposed for the National Park and Wilderness Areas there would be passed but that the additional areas suggested by the North Cascade Conservation Council and diagrammed in the map they prepared be considered for inclusion, even if it means considerable expenditures to reimburse such operations as Kennecott Copper Corporation. I do believe what is set aside now may

be the most of what we can ever hope for. To lose these praticularly magnificent areas probably means never to regain them. I have never heard of a large open-pit copper mine being re-filled after it was dug.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. PORTER, M.D.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *May 5, 1967.*

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Ever since Petrarch climbed to a peak in the Alps for the sole purpose of enjoying the splendor of those beautiful mountains man has become increasingly aware of his need for contact with nature in its most majestic form. The need for this contact is one that must be fulfilled even more so in our age when the pressures of population and mechanization present a constraining force on the spirit of man.

In the United States our mobile population can travel to National Parks on vacation and enjoy some of the most spectacular scenery on this planet. But, because of this very mobility, the crowds of people visting our parks increase by the hundreds of thousands every year, bringing with them those pressures of population and modern civilization that they sought to escape. To accommodate the crowds more roads and more facilities are being built within our existing National Parks. The need now is not just for more National Parks, such as the proposed North Cascades, but for more land to be preserved in its wild state.

I hope that the bill you have introduced for the establishment of a North Cascades National Park will include an extensive wilderness area in the same part of the Cascade Range. I would also hope that the final bill will include the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area which is in danger of being destroyed by copper mining.

It is within the power of men such as yourself to preserve for this generation and generations of the future the land—America's greatest asset.

Please include my opinions in the official record of the May hearings on North Cascades. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. ANNE BAUMANN.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF., *May 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I understand that there is a bill before the Senate, S.1321, which calls for placing more scenic land into a National Park and Wilderness areas in the Northern Cascades Mountains of Washington state.

I strongly support such a move. Already we are an overrushed nation of asphalt and machinery and car exhaust smoke. We need to save as much of nature as possible, for its magnificent beauty, and for our own sanity. There is something wonderfully soothing about being out in a Wilderness area, in peace and beauty, that makes you able to go back to the city stronger.

In addition to the land already set aside by the bill, I hope more wilderness will be added to the parks created.

I'm in favor of the Sierra Club amendments: 1) to include the Granite Creek Drainage in the North Cascades Park, 2) to add more land to the Pasayten Wilderness, 3) to put the bill in action right away and not wait for a two year study to be completed (studies have been made of the area), 4) to limit the Ross Lake National Recreation Area in size so more wilderness can be protected, 5) to include the Mt. Baker area in the Park, 6) to add the Cascade River Valley to the park, 7) to prevent the Kennecott Copper Corporation from starting open pit copper mining in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area by including the area in the park, and 8) to save Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages from being logged by including them in the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

The small amount of money earned by logging and mining these areas is not nearly as important as the life-long value to this country's citizens, of the majesty and serenity of nature preserved from human contact.

I hope you will add these amendments to the bill.

Miss BETTY SCHNARR.

CONCORD, CALIF., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Thank you for introducing Senate Bill 1321 calling for the establishment of the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area. I support this bill and urge its passage with the amendments proposed by the Sierra Club.

With the rapid decrease in available land for parks and wilderness, it is imperative that this North Cascades area be protected before the lumber and mining interests (which the Forest Service cannot prohibit) have ruined it for park land.

Mrs. GROVER PETERSON.

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is to add my voice to those commending your efforts to protect for future generations the magnificant North Cascades country. It is the special responsibility of us who live in the Northwest to protect our unspoiled natural recreation areas for the millions of others who will live here in the more crowded decades, and centuries, to come.

The status quo will be defended by those who stand to benefit economically from the exploitation of this area. Slavery was defended on economic grounds, too. It is for us to weigh against the present gains of the few the future gains of all the generations to come.

Please include this letter in the official record of the hearings.

BRUCE RUSSELL.

ALTADENA, CALIF., *May 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We would like you to know how much we encourage National Park status to be given to the North Cascades. After a back pack trip in the Image Lake-Glacier Park area and beautiful Agnes Creek Canyon we hope to return some day as we think this country is ideal vacation land. We would be very disappointed if we would find an open pit copper mine where we saw so many beautiful wild flowers!

The amendments suggested by the North Cascade Conservation Council ought to be supported! Please enter this letter in the official record of the April 24–25 hearings.

ELIZABETH BINGHAM.

CHERRY HILL, N.J., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please add this letter to the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

I am in favor of the passage of S. 1321, establishing a North Cascades National Park. I do think, however, that some amendments should be made, especially provisions to include the Glacier Peak, Miner's Ridge area in the Park, or for appropriations to buy out the holdings of Kennecott Copper Company, or both.

I hope also that S.1321 will be amended to add the following areas to North Cascades National Park: 1) Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region added to Pasayten Wilderness, 2) Granite Creek Drainage, Mt. Baker area, Cascade River Valley added to the Park, 3) Buck Creek, Downey Creek, Sulphur Creek added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

S.1321 would be improved if it stated that all presently roadless areas within the park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation system.

Thank you for giving consideration to my views.

Mrs. RONALD KALLMAN.

EUGENE, OREG., *May 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Senate Bill 1321 is fine and we hope it passes. However, it does not go far enough. Saving the area around Glacier Peak is a must. Why, Why should the Kennecott Copper Corporation be allowed to have an open pit mine there and for only 1% ore.

We need more wilderness area on the west side of Glacier Peak to preserve the virgin forests there. Lumbermen do not stop unless forced to do so.

Please make this note part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the Northern Cascades.

EVA JOHNSON.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The North Cascades, in the State of Washington, should be a National Park. We are in favor of S. 1321, introduced by yourself and Warren G. Magnuson. We do not think that logging and mining, in any area as scenic as the North Cascades, are necessary. Please make this letter a part of the official hearings on the North Cascades.

WILLIAM LAUCKNER and AGONIA LAUCKNER.

SALEM, OREG., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to urge expansion and passage of the North Cascades National Park bill. I would suggest more of the Pasayten area be included along with the Granite Creek Drainage, Mt. Baker area, Cascades River Valley, and more wilderness to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. I would like to see all presently roadless areas within the Park designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The most serious problem, however, is that of the open pit copper mine that is contemplated. This scar would never heal.

If possible, I would like this letter to be included in the hearing records.

THAD C. STANFORD, M.D.

LOS ALAMOS, N. MEX., *May 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a visitor to the state of Washington last summer, I found the Cascade and Olympic Mountains to be a magnificent and overwhelming experience; certainly equal to the world renowned Swiss Alps which I have also seen. Let me congratulate you on your introduction of S. 1321 to establish a North Cascades National Park; this region contains some of the best. But let me also urge you to support the efforts of the Northern Cascades Conservation Council to enlarge the park as contained in the eight proposed amendments. Although mining and timber cutting may seem very important right now, America will be here forever and so should this awe-inspiring part of your state, without the hacking, chopping and tearing up that have already wrecked other parts of the Pacific Northwest. I hope that my letter can be made a part of the hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

M. A. VAN DILLA.

PORTLAND, OREG., *May 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please save our North Cascades in Washington state. The enclosed pictures and article illustrate very well the way the area looks

now and how it will look if Kennecott is allowed to carry out their open pit mining.

In the mere 100 years just passed, 1867–1967, much of our land has been devastated, made ugly and then left. I do not believe Kennecott Copper needs the money that badly, nor do I believe the government's war effort will be curtailed if this copper mine does not operate. Also, I cannot believe the 200 people who might work there will starve or suffer deprivation if they do not get those particular jobs. I do know that hundreds of thousands of people are out yearly hunting for a place of beauty. Many of us pack our things on our backs and walk for miles to find this. More people, not fewer, are going to need this beauty, cleanliness and serenity to retain their balance in our increasingly complex world. Money cannot replace it once it is gone. I'm sure all of you like to go to the woods, the lakes, or the seashore to ease and regroup a jangled mind.

I haven't money to send as influence, but I, the children I take with me into the wilderness and my many friends who go and return refreshed ask you, please save it for us *and extensively*, not as meagerly as can be "gotten by with".

I request the inclusion of this letter and its pertinent exhibits to be made part of the official record of the April 24th and 25th hearings on the North Cascades legislation, and duly forwarded to the hearings being held in the State of Washington late this month or in early June.

PHILIS BINNS.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX., *May 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to take this opportunity to express my support of Bill S. 1321, toward creation of a North Cascades National Park. I am of the opinion that it could very well become our greatest national park, and that it fully merits national park status in order to protect it.

Nowhere else in the nation is there such an extensive area of virgin wilderness nor such magnificent forests surrounding it. Logging and mining activity, under the multiple use concept, must not be allowed to enter this region.

My home state is Colorado; I would like to see *as much as is humanly possible* of these beautiful wild areas preserved.

Please include this letter as part of the official record of the April 24–25 hearings on the North Cascades.

PVT. EDWARD D. WENDEL.

WINNETKA, ILL., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am wholeheartedly behind your bill S. 1321 which is concerned with protecting the North Cascades. You deserve congratulations, along with Senator Magnuson, for the support which you will be able to give this bill in the Senate.

However, I urgently ask that you do your best to amend the bill with the eight suggested additions made recently by the Sierra Club. This summer I plan to hike and climb in the North Cascades, and I can say that the amendments are imperative in order to preserve these mountains as the wilderness beauty spots that they are. On a back-packing trip into the high country one becomes immediately aware of the values of wilderness, and particularly the Glacier Peak copper mine development must be stopped in order to preserve this value. I feel that the eight suggestions are reasonable and would in no way harm the economy of the area. We need wilderness there more than development.

In my job at school I frequently talk with boys and girls who turn every summer to the high mountains for nourishment and stimulation. They need it for the future just as we do. Without permanently protected areas, there would be no place to go. Do your best, please, with the amendments.

WILLIAM W. BIDDLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As an American voter I wish to support S. 1321 with the proposed amendments to add all 12,000 acres of Horseshoe Basin to the Pasayten Wilderness, Glacier Peak area and the Cascade River Valley to the Park. I want my children, and all other American children in the future, to have a chance to see one of the few large, magnificent wilderness areas left as nature made it. I also hope that all presently roadless areas within the Park will be declared units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

As our population increases by leaps and bounds, more and more of our children are growing up without any idea of what their natural world is. This is a recognized part of their essential education and psychological development.

If we don't act now with every effort, it will be irrevocably too late. Kennecott Copper or some other miner will have ruined Glacier Peak with an open pit mine; roads and "man" will change the Cascades forever.

Please, please act now. I have written to my representative (O'Neil) and to my senators (Brooke and Kennedy). I hope it's not too late to have my letter made part of the official record of the hearings.

MRS. PETER D. USBER.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 4, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I understand S. 1321 is now before your Committee, and I am requesting that my letter regarding this bill be made part of the hearing record.

I feel that the North Cascades primitive area should be made as large as possible, including Glacier Peak, Mt. Baker, Granite Creek Drainage area and the Upper Bridge Drainage Area.

Primitive areas are a cherished heritage and will become infinitely more so as population centers grow. Once taken away, or changed from primitive status, they can never be restored. In the North Cascades we have a jewel which we should try to keep unchanged for future generations of Americans to cherish and enjoy.

MRS. WILLIAM WASTE.

EUGENE, OREG., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are writing in regard to the bill S. 1321, calling for the establishment of 570,000 acres for North Cascades National Park. We fully support this bill and feel it should be passed.

We would also like to include the admendments which we feel were omitted; these areas should have been included in the Wilderness or Park areas:

1. Horseshoe Basin should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness area.
2. Granite Drainage added to the Park.
3. Statutory Wilderness in Park.
4. Mt. Baker region added to the Park.
5. Cascade River Valley added to the Park.
6. Glacier Park and Miner's Ridge.
7. Buck Creek, Downey Creek, Sulphur Creek added to Glacier Park.

We would like to congratulate and thank you for your interest in preserving these beautiful virgin lands which can never be replaced once they are destroyed.

We believe that God put these forests and rivers here for man to enjoy, and not for one generation to completely destroy forever for the sake of a few dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. KNOWLTON.

PALO ALTO, CALIF., *May 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am in support of the North Cascades mountain range in Washington, and I realize the need for definite protection of this wilderness area.

I am in support of the following amendments:

1. More wilderness must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. The Granite Creek drainage must be added to the park.
3. Statutory Wilderness in the park (all presently roadless areas within the parks should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Reservation System).
4. The Ross Lake National Recreation area-Park boundary west of Ross Lake should be drawn closer to the reservoir, and the Desolation Peak area should be removed from the recreation area, and added to the Pasayten Wilderness to the east.
5. The Mt. Baker area should be added to the Park.
6. The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park.
7. The Glacier Peak open pit copper mine threat must be eliminated.
8. Urge addition of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages, each in its entirety, to the Glacier Peak wilderness.

In conclusion, I ask that you make this letter part of the April 24 and 25th hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

MANNY GIORDANO.

SAN MATEO, CALIF., *May 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I believe that there should be a North Cascades Park formed. It should consist of the following:

1. More wilderness must be added to the Pasayten wilderness.
2. Stautory wilderness in park (all presently roadless areas within the park be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System).
3. The Granite Creek drainage must be added to the Park.
4. The Ross Lake National Recreation area—Park boundary, west of Ross Lake, should be drawn closer to the reservoir, and the Desolation Peak area should be removed from the recreation area, and added to the Pasayten wilderness to the east.
5. The Mt. Baker area should be added to the park.
6. The Cascade River Valley must be added to the park.
7. The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat must be eliminated.
8. I also urge addition of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages, each in its entirety, to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

THOMAS M. MORTON.

FORT COLLINS, COLO.,
May 26, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to make a statement to be included in the hearings record of the North Cascades Park and Wilderness proposals.

I wish to support S. 1321 in the upcoming hearings. I believe we should save what lands we can and do it now. I have been a Wilderness Society member for quite some years, have read the recommendations set forth by the Society Director, Stewart Brandborg. I am in complete agreement.

What has in the past been advertised in our *Denver Post* as an inexhaustible supply of wild outdoors in our state of Colorado is now being turned into one big resort area. Vail, Aspen, Crested Butte, Breckenridge, twenty years ago were barren areas or were the remains of old mining camps. Now look at them.

Condominiums, full scale resort developments, quite a few homes in the $400,000 to $500,000 class.

Our big game herds are in trouble because the winter range in the valleys is diminishing—too many people.

NED B. MITCHELL.

DEDHAM, MASS., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Will you be good enough to add my name to the list of those who support the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. I will appreciate it if you will have this letter made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Throughout my lifetime wilderness areas have been steadily encroached upon by the pressure of a rapidly increasing population, and of those selfish interests who see greater benefit in short term profits than in the long term good of the general public.

I am not in favor of opposing progress and I cannot feel that reserving 2%–3% of our land area for wilderness is doing so. The spiritual values to be derived from such unspoiled wilderness areas are inestimable both for our generation and for those that come after us.

I hope that you will support the Park.

RICHARD FROTHINGHAM.

LAKE OSWEGO, OREG.,
June 11, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing about S. 1321, and asking that this be included in the hearing record.

I feel that we need the largest park area possible in the North Cascades. This North Cascades area must be protected now for future generations.

PATRICIA PUGH.

OAKLAND, CALIF.,
June 11, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to express my concern about S. 1321. This bill, as you know, concerns an area unique in its granduer and beauty. This unique beauty can be destroyed even under the "protection" of the Wilderness Bill. It simply isn't enought. It's like placing a Rembrant in a garage and when it does get ruined those who haven't seen it won't know the difference. People can go other places for copper, grazing lands, and lumber, but where can a person go for beauty like that found in the North Cascades. Only under National Park status would this area have the protection it needs and deserves. I therefore urge passage of S. 1321.

Please make this letter part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

KARMA DEWITT.

WEST HYATTSVILLE, MD.,
June 10, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing to urge you to support the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. I feel that it is very important that we protect such areas of natural beauty for future generations, and unfortunately, experience has shown that the only way to do this is to establish National Parks.

EILEEN OCHIS.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to urge that all possible steps be taken to establish the North Cascade National Park. It is essential that this area be preserved as part of the heritage of the American people and protected against the destruction of commercialism and development.

Please include this letter as part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

MARGARET MASON.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have read much regarding the proposed National Park in the Northern Cascades, and wish to express myself. Last summer I had occasion to visit Mt. Rainer for some rest and relaxation and during the trip I also decided to visit the Spirit Lake area. There is no better way to see the differences between National Parks and Forest Service management.

Going into Rainier is like going into another world, and it certainly restores my soul because there are very few places one can get away from the crass commercialism and the racket of modern society. By contrast, Spirit Lake Lodge, as well as Timberline Lodge at Mt. Hood, have become increasingly commercial with a distinct loss of appeal in my judgment.

I, along with many of my friends, want many more national parks, and we think it a real tragedy that only one exists in Oregon.

There is a sensitivity to nature, a concern for the ecology of the area that makes people respect national parks, and one only needs to hike into some of the lakes in the Mt. Hood area to see the differences. The national park tells people what to do; the national forests say nothing and gets bottles, beer cans, and trash in and around what once were beautiful lakes.

I say more national parks are needed, and soon!

WILLIAM SUFFY.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY,
Corvallis, Oreg., June 15, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Senate Interior Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like this statement included as part of the hearing record for S. 1321. I understand the record is open until June 18 and am hopeful that this statement will be received in time.

I urge the Senate Interior Committee to pass favorably on S. 1321, a bill which will establish a 570,000 acre North Cascades National Park together with a 500,000 acre Pasayten Wilderness Area.

I am personally familiar with much of the region proposed for both park and wilderness. While the bill (S. 1321) is a commendable attempt at the establishment of a park in an area deserving park protection, there are sections which should be included in both wilderness and park. Some of these areas are:

1. Horseshoe Basin at the extreme northeast of the proposed Pasayten Wilderness, the main entrance to the area should be given wilderness protection.

2. Granite Creek Drainage should be added to the proposed park, as this drainage is scenically an integral part of the park unit. The valley will facilitate interpretive use and tourist visitation by virtue of road access.

3. Mt. Baker area should definitely be included in the park. While the U.S. Forest Service has adequately managed this area for recreation, the National Park Service can better handle this type of development (I refer to further comments in an included statement).

4. Cascade River Valley region should be included in the park. This valley is the gateway to one of the scenic high points of the park, Cascade Pass, and protection of the remaining forested portions of this valley is desperately needed.

5. Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be included as a wilderness unit in the park to prevent the establishment of a copper mine on Miner's Ridge by Kennecott Copper Corporation.

I would like to supplement this statement with two relevant communications. First, a statement I originally prepared and submitted to the Senate Interior Committee advisory hearings on the North Cascade Park Proposal in Seattle, February 12, 1966. This statement was not included in that record but its contents are complementary to the present bill, S. 1321. Second, a letter written to Mr. Frank R. Milliken, President of the Kennecott Copper Corporation which relates to the proposed mining operation on the south slope of the Plummer Mountain in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this written statement and to present these two additional documents.

Sincerely,

Dr. ROBERT E. FRENKEL,
Assistant Professor.

WRITTEN STATEMENT OF ROBERT E. FRENKEL

I am Robert E. Frenkel, an Assistant Professor in the Geography Department at Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, where I am presently a resident. I appreciate the privilege of presenting this written statement to be included in the hearing record concerning the establishment of North Cascades National Park. I testify as an individual with personal and professional interest in land resources management.

I have long been interested in this particular region having visited many portions of it on foot and by car. Furthermore I have had the opportunity to review the "Monograph on the Study Area" when it was issued in the spring of 1964. Recently I have carefully studied *The North Cascades Study Report.*

First of all I wish to commend Mr. Crafts and the North Cascades Study Team for their superb work in assembling the material embodied in this report. Mr. Crafts' analysis of Park Service and Forest Service management policy is incisive. It focuses clearly on many of the dilemmas that now plague present and will plague future administration of the Study Area. From the standpoint of a teacher, I look upon this report as a brilliant delineation of conflicts in resource management.

The principal issue in the management of the Study Area is the question of a National Park. I wholeheartedly concur with the Study Team's recommendation that *there should be established a North Cascades National Park extending from the upper portion of Lake Chelan to the Canadian border.* In that respect I was encouraged to find that "insofar as physical features are concerned, the question of whether the North Cascades Area meets National Park criteria is not debatable. . . . The proposed park would become one of the outstanding units of the whole National Park System because of its superlative mountain features." (p. 107)

JURISDICTIONAL QUESTIONS

In terms of reaping the highest benefit obtainable from this acknowledged superlative area, it is economically sound to give jurisdiction to the agency which can best manage scenic resources. That agency is the National Park Service which was established for the express purpose: "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." (National Parks Act, 1916).

From the point of view of the public, the basic issue is which agency can most effectively manage the recognized scenic resources in the proposed park area. Indeed the Forest Service and the Park Service differ in objectives, training of personnel, policies, and execution of management decisions. How do these differences bear on the treatment of the scenic heart of the North Cascades? It is my thesis that in the interests of the people of the United States the National Park Service is the best qualified to undertake the management of the proposed North Cascades National Park.

The Park Service has the difficult dual objective of preserving and making available for public enjoyment areas of unique splendor. It recognizes use-concentration and plans for quality experience for a large number of people. It also recognizes the need for sizeable areas devoid of development. It recognizes that seeing isn't enough and that through understanding people can have a richer

and more satisfying experience. Thus the Park Service has engaged in its commendable interpretive program extending from campground to roadside, to visitor center. The Service in this way enriches the lives of many Americans.

The Forest Service, by traditional policy which has recently been legally recognized (P.L. 86-517) is obliged to administer lands "for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes." This is "Multiple Use Management" whereby the objective is to "best meet the needs of the American people" maximizing dollar value is an important criteria. Depending on the resource base, the Forest Service takes an extremely flexible position, attempting to provide for as many resource uses in a given area as possible without undue conflict. Multiple use plans are devised to carry out these objectives. The planning area is of indefinite size but "sufficiently large to allow for coordination of the various resources and uses." *It is by the very flexibility of Forest Service policy which normally enables the Service to solve extremely difficult resource decisions, that makes the Service incapable of adequately administering scenic resources of broad scope. Scenic resources are exclusive and non-utilitarian.*

While the Park Service embarks on an interpretive program aimed at satisfying the visitor in understanding and appreciating the landscape, the Forest Service attempts to educate the public as to the complexity of landscape management in order to capture public support. There should be no doubt as to which interpretive program is the more desirable for the scenic heartland of northern Washington.

While the Park Service regulates with great care private concessions within the National Parks, the Forest Service permits concession development under "Special Use Permits" with a modicum of regulation. Seldom do aesthetic considerations come into play in decisions regarding layout, structure, and appropriateness of resorts and other development.

One of the reasons for the differences between the two agencies in this regard is that the professional training of Forest Service personnel is generally in the fields of forestry and range management. Usually the curriculum is narrowly defined by Schools of Forestry within various universities. These Schools place a heavy emphasis on commodity utilization and management and relatively little emphasis on humanities and perceptive sciences. The National Park Service recruits people often with a strong background in biological science, landscape architects, and people with planning experience where perception, aesthetic consideration, as well as economic factors, play important roles.

While the Forest Service devises multiple use plans for coordinating many resource uses within planning areas defined largely by the predominant use, the Park Service develops park-wide masterplans aimed at managing a given park for public enjoyment. The U.S. Forest Service Region VI has done a commendable job in developing its "Landscape Management Area" approach by which small areas are managed so as to maintain an attractive landscape. "This concept recognizes that in the foreground, immediately adjacent to a campground, shoreline or road, an attractive landscape may require great differences in timber harvest or other resource management activities. Further back, the differences can be less." (p. 172)

While it is true that this is a laudable goal for roadside areas where commodity utilization is primary, this approach is incompatible with large scale scenic resource protection. The eye sees beyond the road fringe. This is the type of landscape management that will permit the destruction of the scenic heartland of the North Cascades. The Forest Service seldom recognizes broad scale visual landscapes except out of convenience as in the Ponderosa pine Forest Type along Lake Chelan. Under the Forest Service there very well may be limited timber harvesting in the lower reaches of Beaver Creek west of Ross Lake or along Thunder Creek, all containing magnificient forest, for in the proposed Eldorado Peaks High Country "timber harvesting and other resource utilization will be permitted to the extent that they can be properly integrated and harmonized with recreation and the protection of the outstanding scenic attractions." (p. 165) Who makes these landscape-resource decisions?

The Forest Service is a unique organization in that broad policy is spelled out in Washington, D.C., and in the Regional Offices but an inordinant amount of operational policy is defined at the Forest and particularly at the District level. This is both a strength and a weakness: a strength in that it enhances the cooperation between local citizens and Forest Service personnel and also enhances the relationships between the Regional office and lesser levels in the hierarchy:

a weakness in that the men who make local decisions often do not have the training or willingness to make satisfactory perceptual judgements. Furthermore, because decision is often made on the local level, it is colored by local citizen pressure to the detriment of the interest of the public at large.

It is out of a consideration of these differences between the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service administration of scenically splendid areas that there is no doubt in my judgement that jurisdicton of the North Cascades Park Area should be given to the National Park Service.

A NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

In terms of specific boundaries for the proposed North Cascades National Park, I concur fully with the study Team recommendation (VI) with *one* exception. Mt. Baker Recreation Area should be administered by the National Park Service. Park status for this superb area was contemplated as early as 1908 and it is comendable that in 1926 the Department of Agriculture established Mt. Baker National Forest. I agree with Study Team member George Hartzog that "Mount Baker affords a splendid area for development of visitor use facilities . . . . [and] is the only sector of the Cascade Range where features illustrating all chapters in the geological story of the Cascade Range from pre-Tertiary times to present can be presented." (p. 140) This area would not only be a logical inclusion for a Park because of its recreational and scenic values but also because it forms a scenic unit with Mount Shuksan. I have visited this area on three different occasions and am convinced that the National Park Service can manage the area for the public's enjoyment and understanding in a far more adequate manner than the Forest Service. In every respect this is the heart of a North Cascades Park.

The prospect of the Thunder Creek Reservoir as a proposed water project is disturbing indeed. I have hiked up Thunder Creek and can testify that this forested valley is one of the most inspiring areas in the Cascades. This management decision is again one of the many reasons for the need of Park Service Administration. In this case for example the Park Service is not committed to water resource development.

I think the idea of a National Recreation Area wrapped around the head of Lake Chelan contiguous with the extended Glacier Peak Wilderness and with the proposed Park is an excellent one. This would provide scenic protection for the head of Lake Chelan which is presently afforded doubtful protection as a "Landscape Management Area." As a "National Recreation Area" the region could be used for hunting and for a broad spectrum of private development while the scenic entirety would be preserved. It is noteworthy that the North Cascades National Park would *not* infringe on present hunting areas which are located predominantly to the east of the proposed Park.

FOREST SERVICE WILDERNESS

The proposed enlargement of Glacier Peak Wilderness (IV) is laudable both in the 20,000 acre extension to the northeast and the small segments of land along the Whitechuck River and in the vicinity of Sulfur Creek in the Suiattle River drainage.

Bridging of the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness with the Enchantment Wilderness (II) by a strip of dedicated land would be a commendable undertaking. These areas because of their proximity to urban centers along the Puget Sound get extremely heavy use and heavier use can be anticipated. A larger integrated area is needed here to serve the weekend wilderness visitor.

The proposed Regional declassification of the Cougar Lakes Limited area to multiple use management is deplorable. I concur with Study Team member Stratton's comments regarding the disposition of this area. A major discrepancy exists between the Forest Service and the Park Service interpretation of the ORRRC classification of this area. Much of the Cougar Lakes Area is considered by the Park Service to be a "Unique Natural Area", while the Forest Service relegated this region to the class "Natural Environment Area." Further study must be undertaken to resolve these differences. Certainly coordinated planning for Mt. Rainier and the surrounding National Forests is essential. As a note, the timber additions—through the deletion of the Cougar Lakes Limited Area is of less value than the figures show. Much of the area is of low timber value as seen by the timber map (p. 41). Mt. Aix Wilderness can in no way replace the

scenic and recreational qualities which would be lost by the declassification of Cougar Lakes Limited Area.

CONCLUSION

A super opportunity is afforded by the diligence of the Study Team in providing us with a carefully documented analysis of the resources of the Study Area. The population prediction for this area shows that we must plan for a change in use.

Because Park Service administration is necessary to the qualitative management of the area, a North Cascades National Park should be established as proposed with the addition of Mount Baker as a logical focal point of the Park.

Unity between the Alpine Lakes and Enchantment Wilderness Areas is desirable and necessary to meet the increased pressure placed upon these popular areas. Disposition of the Cougar Lakes area must involve complete scenic protection of the valuable recreation resource therein.

Above and beyond boundary decisions and use conflicts, however, is the basic issue of providing the best management in order to obtain the highest quality of use for the North Cascades Study Area.

CORVALLIS, OREG.,
February 25, 1967.

Mr. FRANK R. MILLIKEN,
President, Kennecott Copper Corp.,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. MILLIKEN: As a shareholder of the Kennecott Copper Corporation I have been profoundly distressed to learn of the Corporation's intention to initiate mining operations through its subsidiary, The Ridge Mining Company, in the Central Cascades of Washington. It has been my privilege to have visited the site of operation on the south slope of Plummer Mountain, which as you know is in the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Although, under existing law the company may have legal rights to exploration and mining until 1984, I seriously question whether this operation is in the best interests of the people of the United States or in the best interests of the Kennecott Copper Corporation.

What will be utterly destroyed is one of the most superb alpine areas of the United States, comparable (and I write from personal experience) to the finest scenic areas in Europe, an area which has been contemplated as a National Park because of its acknowledged scenic qualities, and because of these qualities was designated as a Wilderness Area by the U.S. Forest Service. There is absolutely no question regarding the magnificence of this site, certainly one of the most inspiring scenic resources in North America; but there is question concerning the benefits to be obtained from a mining operation of Plummer Mountain.

What will be gained, as I understand it, is increased annual copper production of from 10,000 to 45,000 tons, possibly one-half to three percent of the total U.S. 1966 primary and secondary production derived from both domestic and foreign sources. These estimates are probably on the high side of what would normally be a marginal operation. To claim that *this* development is essential to meet National needs in response to the Department of Defense request for increased copper production is difficult to believe. What are the National alternatives? What are the Corporation's alternatives? With these considerations, I reject the argument that the Plummer Mountain operation is requisite to meet National needs.

For a corporation with a net 1966 income of more than $125,000,000 and a capitalization approaching $400,000,000 to justify an operation which *at best* (and these figures are extremely optimistic for this operation) will yield between $2,000,000 and $9,000,000 annually, is seriously questioned. This is saying to the American people this area is worth a few million dollars a year to us, (for how long?) and we will take it. I should think that the management of Kennecott Copper Corporation would be vitally concerned over the adverse effects of this development on the Corporation's image as a progressive company which is aware and concerned for the integrated and balanced use of natural resources.

I realize that my data may not be complete and I am anxious to learn what is the thinking of the Corporation's officers regarding this proposed development and its relation to the scenic values of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

I am taking this opportunity to circulate copies of this letter to the members of the Board of Directors. I strongly urge the Corporation to reconsider what appears to be a precipitate operation.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT E. FRENKEL.

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., *June 11, 1967.*

Re North Cascades National Park.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: Senate Bill 1321 calls for the establishment of a 570,000 acre North Cascades National Park, plus certain Recreation and Wilderness Areas.

This Administration-sponsored bill is commendable in some respects but also, because it is a hybrid compromise between the three Gov't bureaus involved, it needs amendments in order to make the bill commensurate with the general program of wilderness scenic beauty conservation called for by the President and by the majority of organisations for nature preservations. These are I believe some of the needed changes in this national park project:

1. All presently roadless areas should *promptly* be included in the Wilderness Preservation System.

2. The scenic *Mt. Baker* area as well as the *Cascades River Valley* and the beautiful *Granite Creek* drainage (where campsites could easily be installed) should be included in the Park together with the most scenic part of the *Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.*

3. *The threat of open pit mining* by the Kennecott Copper Corp. must be removed by purchase, condemnation or exchange of lands.

4. The proposed *Pasayten Wilderness Area* should be considerably enlarged by adding certain scenic roadless areas in the northwest section.

With these changes we should have a truly great National Park of magnificent mountain-Glacier-forest scenery in the North Cascades, something to match the much larger complex of Jasper-Banff-Kokanee-Kootnay-Yoho Nat. Parks in Canada, just north of the border.

Please make this letter a part of the record of the Seattle hearings.

Sincerely,

ERIC LINDROTH.

OAKLAND, CALIF., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a former resident of the northwest, I have long been concerned at the slow pace of efforts to create the North Cascades National Park. I wish to add my support to S. 1321, but particularly to support the amendments that several of the supporting groups have proposed. I especially hope you will find a way to persuade Kennecott from starting their open-pit copper mine in the area.

Mrs. GENNY SCHUMACHER.

FORT BRAGG, N.C., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Interior Committee, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: At present I am a long way from the state of Washington, but I would like to express my views concerning S. 1321, the bill providing for the creation of a North Cascades National Park. I am a displaced member of the Seattle Mountaineers, having been drafted into the army during the the Vietnam buildup in the late summer of 1965.

Words cannot express my love for the superbly beautiful wilderness areas of Washington State, and this two years of duty with the army has served to show me how deep these feelings go. Rarely a day passes that I don't lose myself for a few minutes in my "pinups"—pictures, not of lovely young ladies, but pictures taken in the very area now under consideration for a national park. These pictures may seem to be rather strange pinups for a G.I., but so vivid and wonderful are the memories associated with them that they provide an uplift in the dreari-

est of these army days. The high ridges, the crystal clear lakes, the cold cascading streams, and the lovely timbered valleys that are truly cathedrals built by God, these must not be sacrificed to cold commercial interests.

Supreme Court Justice William Douglas, in his book, *My Wilderness*, says that we have less than two percent of our total land area left in this wonderful wilderness state. In North Carolina here I have to go three hundred miles west to the Great Smokey Mountains National Park to find anything close to what we are trying to hold onto in the Northwest. And slowly but surely industry is trying to eat away even these last small remnants of our virgin forests. It would be a pity to think that the friends I have lost in Vietnam have died defending a civilization and a way of life which cannot see values beyond the cheap dollar sign.

The Forest Service manages its national forests and other holdings very practically and very scientifically, but they have a continuous record of ignoring scenic and wilderness values in preference to commercial interests. If we are to preserve the North Cascades for the God-given spiritual and aesthetic values it holds for the whole nation, we *must* make it a National Park!

The eight amendments to S. 1321 proposed by the Seattle Mountaineers are all very sound and I heartily support them. The one that worries me most is number 7, concerning the proposed open pit copper mine near Image Lake in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. I have climbed Glacier Peak myself, and the memory of our camp high on its wildflower-laced shoulders, drinking ice-cold snow melt water from the glaciers above and breathing in the soft clean scented breeze from the green valleys and wild peaks to the north, is one of my most wonderful.

To think that a large corporation like Kennecott Copper desires to desecrate Miners Ridge to the north and the valley below it with a relatively low-production copper mine is almost inconceivable, yet that is just what they are trying to do.

This ruthless invasion of a prime wilderness area and the violation of the wilderness act in Kennecott's subsequent plans must somehow be stopped. Thus far S. 1321 makes no provision for protection of any sort. By amendment to the bill Kennecott's patented claims could be purchased by the government and the area could be included in the national park.

I would like this letter to become a part of the hearing record. If it is too late for inclusion, I hope these thoughts are nonetheless helpful in bringing about the preservation of a superb portion of America in the North Cascades National Park.

Sincerely,

Sp5c. THOMAS ROY WILLIAMS.

VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA,
June 6, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Regarding S.1321 (North Cascades Bill), add more wilderness to the Pasayten Wilderness Area (as proposed by S. 1321 is an omission of the 24,000 acre Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area).

Add the Granite Creek Drainage to the proposed park. Create immediate wilderness units within the Park.

Add the Mt. Baker area to the proposed Park.

Add the Cascade River Valley to the proposed Park.

Add more wilderness to the Glacier Peak wilderness.

Include Miner's Ridge area in the proposed Park.

MRS. DIANE P. GIBBONS.

PORTOLA VALLEY, CALIF.,
June 11, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am twelve years old and am hoping my letter will count even though I am this young. I was wondering if my letter could be made part of the record of the hearing on S. 1321. I have spent several summers in

the North Cascades and would like to see it as a Park instead of a city with neon lights.

ANNE CROWDER.

SAN MATEO, CALIF.,
May 2, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter is being written with sincere interest and concern about the North Cascades. I would like to see this area protected and also that more wilderness area be added to Pasayten area. In addition, I would like to see the Granite Creek drainage added to the park.

There is also the need for statutory wilderness in the park. One other important need is that of having the park boundary west of Ross Lake, drawn closer to the reservoir, and the Desolation Park area should be removed from the recreation area and added to the Pasayten Wilderness, in the East.

There are other areas that should be added also, these are: the Mt. Baker area, and the Cascade River Valley.

Finally, I feel the Glacier Park open pit copper mining must be alleviated. I also urge the addition of the Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages in their entirety, to the Glacier Park wilderness.

I hope these suggestions are made a part of the official record of the April 24th and 25th hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

SUSAN SCROGINGT.

ESCALON, CALIF., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to say a few words on how I feel about the North Shore lands.

I am certainly in favor of having the area returned to the State jurisdiction, as it would be under the Forest Service. To say that I am against the establishment of Cascade Park certainly is putting it mildly. With the determination of the Cascade area and the consequent boundary adjustments, I would say now is the time to eliminate the North Shore Lands from the park, and set the people free. It was a great injustice when the Park took the North Shore lands into its boundaries to begin with, and should be rectified. With the millions of acres of natural wild area in the Park they do not need that small strip of private farm and resort area on the North Shore.

Hoping you will do all you can to eliminate the North Shore area from the Park, I think you sincerely.

ALBERT F. PETERSON.

SCOTTSDALE, ARIZ., *May 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We are most interested in the early passage of legislation establishing a North Cascades National Park, and support S. 1321, introduced by you and Senator Magnuson, plus amendments as suggested by the North Cascades Conservation Council and the Sierra Club.

We have given oral and written testimony at several wilderness hearings in Arizona, and are familiar with the act. The Wilderness Preservation System is essential and most beneficial, but with several defects preventing the full preservation a National Park can afford. Because of the threat to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area by proposed Kennecott Company mining operations, we hopefully suggest that this area be included in the National Park designation as wilderness, rather than remaining in the Wilderness System (Forest Service).

It is also hoped that enough "fringe" area be included in the national park to enable the inevitable expansion of visitor facilities without the necessity of violating the wilderness character of the park to provide the same.

You, Senator Magnuson and the Administration have performed a service by introducing this bill for which we can all be grateful.

RITA MANDERFIELD.
EILEEN MANDERFIELD.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.,
April 30, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: For centuries our forefathers have destroyed nature. Now it is time to preserve it a little, what is left. The North Cascades are the last remaining wilderness area of scenic value. If we don't save it now, it will be lost forever. Please vote favorably on this bill.

The bill needs certain amendments:

1. More wilderness must be added to the Pasayten Wilderness: The bill will protect less wilderness, as at present. The Horseshoe Basin and Windy Peak region, on the far northeast corner, are missing. The reason is that they contain 7,000 acres of timberland. There is strong local support for protection of the area as wilderness. All 1200 acres of the beautiful Horseshoe Basin should be put back into the Pasayten Wilderness.

2. The Granite Creek Drainage must be added to the Park: This valley is along the route of the North Cross State Highway. It was listed by the 1966 Federal study as unique. In 1963 and 1966 it was proopsed to be included in the park. Now it has no protection. It is a logical part of the park and was left out as a compromise to the Forest Service. It would be the only place where automobile visitors and camping can be adequately accommodated within the park.

3. Statutory wilderness in the Park: S. 1321 provides that the new park be studied by the Secretary. There is no need for further study of the area; it has been examined by federal and private groups for years. All presently roadless areas within the park should be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Further delay will only open the way for further intrusion of remote wilderness areas.

4. The Ross Lake National Recreation Area is too big: It does not need to be so large to do the job. Around Ross Lake it removes several thousand acres from wilderness protection, and opens the way for a scarring road up the last side of Ross Lake. The Ross Lake Recreation Area-park boundary, west of Ross Lake, should be down closer to the reservoir, and the Desolation Peak area should be removed from the recreation area and added to the Pasayten Wilderness to the East.

5. The Mt. Baker Area should be added to the park: This superb, scenic area, of some 10,000 acres, offers outstanding geological features. The great Mt. Baker volcano is directly faced by Mt. Shukson, an outstanding example of the metamorphic character of the rest of the range. It is already developed and can serve as a buffer to the wilderness of the rest of the park.

6. The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park: In the proposed park there is inadequate space for roadside recreation. This is a major scenic westside valley, that should be reserved from further logging.

7. The Glacier Peak open-pit copper mine threat must be solved: The open pit is the greatest damage to the North Cascades. Kennecott Copper Corporation intends to open this up in the heart of the Glacier Peak wilderness area. There can be no greater disaster, nor could it occur in a more beautiful spot. S. 1321 makes no attempt to protect this area. The bill should be amended to provide, either for inclusion of the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area in the park, or for appropriations to put the company out, or both.

8. More wilderness should be added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area: S. 1321 would add 10,000 acres to the so-called Suiattle and Whitechuck River "corridors" on the west side of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. The corridors will remain, and the Forest Service plans to log all the superb virgin forests left outside. These plans could be forstalled by adding the Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainages, to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Now they are still wilderness, but in the future no more. The foregone timber values here will not materially affect the local economy, but a loss of the forest will damage its wilderness and scenic resources.

The area of the propsed park is now under the ownership of the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service lets logging operations and roads penetrate further

and further into the wilderness. Much beautiful virgin forest has been destroyed. The F.S. does a very capable job of managing timberlands for production, but the Park Service can do more for protection of scenery. The F.S. has consistently resisted the inclusion of adequate forest areas inside the wilderness, preferring to leave them open for logging. The Department of Agriculture has refused to give wilderness protection to other areas needing it. I prefer to leave timberlands open for "development". The F.S. cannot prohibit mining on its lands; the Park Service can. The Park Service can do a much better job of protecting the outstanding scenic and wilderness resources of the North Cascades.

WERNER RODIGER.

BERKELEY, CALIF., *May 8, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to support the bill S. 1321, introduced bq yourself and Senator Warren G. Magnuson, for the creation of a *North Cascades National Park*, in two units, separated by an area to be known as *Ross Lake National Recreation Area*, and for the establishment of a *Pasayten Wilderness*, and the addition of 10,000 acres to the existing *Glacier Peak Wilderness Area*.

I also wish to support the following amendments to the above bill:

1. Put back 12,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin country, into the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. Add the Granite Creek Drainage area to the Park. This is the only area in which adequate facilities for the accommodation of automobile visitors to the park, and roadside camping, could be constructed.
3. Add the Mt. Baker Area to the Park. This area is already developed, will act as a buffer to the wilderness of the rest of the park, and contains geological features typical of the Cascade Range.
4. Add the Cascade River Valley, to the park. This is a major scenic valley, which should be protected from further logging.
5. Add the Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, to protect these superb virgin forests from logging operations.

I have motored through some of the Cascade country, and knowing the speed with which modern logging and road building operations take place, I can appreciate the absolute necessity of withdrawing carefully selected areas from any possibility of further development. The choice is between preservation of what is irreplaceable or sacrificing preservation for immediate profit, and there can be no question about which course is in the best long term interest of the state.

I would be grateful if this letter could be made part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

C. G. ROBERTS.

OAK RIDGE, TENN.,
May 8, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing you concerning S. 1321. I have long had a vital interest in conservation and in the years to come hope to visit the North Cascades area. It seems to me that at the present time we are getting our last chance to preserve any of the true remaining wilderness and that it is very important that it be done right. I don't think this is the time to compromise with commercial and vocal local interests that call for exploitation of our last wilderness areas.

I am not an expert on the area but the proposed additions and amendments by the Sierra Club seem to me to be valid. I realize you must get elected, but certain values should transcend a man's ambitions if life is to be of true value. Therefore I hope you will consider the additions to the Pasayten Wilderness and the Glacier Peak wilderness, the addition of the Granite Creek Drainage area, the Mt. Baker area, and the Cascade River Valley to the Park; that you will cut

down the size of the Ross Lake Recreational area, and prohibit copper mining in the wilderness area.

GEORGE M. BEGUN.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, *May 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: I should like to take this opportunity to present my opinion regarding the North Cascades of Washington.

To begin with I heartily applaud Senate Bill 1321. This is a commendable great step forward in the long battle to preserve and protect the wildernss which exists in that region. However, I feel that it would be very worthwhile in the long run to increase and unify the area classified as wilderness in the present bill. The recommendations of the North Cascades Conservation Council should be given careful consideration in this regard.

Of special importance, I feel, is to find a way of preventing open pit copper mining in the Glacer Peak Wilderness area. Living in southern Arizona, I am quite aware of the magnitude of such an operation, for as you may know there are many such operations in this area (six that I can think of at the moment). Indeed, photos from the Gemini missions show only one obvious man made work in southern Arizona—open pit copper mines! Open pit mines and the Glacier Peak Wilderness are hardly compatible. This area is best used by man preserved as it is for wilderness areas such as this in as near primeval state as possible are, I think, becoming increasingly important to mankind as a link with his natural heritage.

Thus, I recommend preserving the maximum of the North Cascades, and eliminating the threat of an open pit mine in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

Please include this statement in the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

Thank you for this opportunity to present my opinions in this matter.

JAMES J. JONES.

BONITA, CALIF., *April 14, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I just spent four and one half years in Washington State as a servicemen and was greatly impressed with the North Cascades mountains. My family and I spent considerable time mountain climbing, hiking and camping in the area. I consider the North Cascades worthy of preservation under Congressional protection, and urge the passage of S. 1321 which would create a North Cascades National Park, a Ross Lake National Recreation area, the Pasayten Wilderness, and expansion of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Please enter this letter in the records of proceedings of the hearings to be held on April 24 and 25 in Washington, D.C.

CHARLES W. CATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *May 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing this letter to you as an appeal that you do everything in your power to have land established in the Cascades area of a North Cascades National Park. You are to be congratulated for the work you and your colleagues are doing in the field of conservation, and I would like you to know that many of my friends and I are aware of your good work and appreciate it.

Certainly, the time to set aside federal lands for national parks is now. With the rapid increase of population and the steady spreading of this growth, it will soon be too late to establish national and state parks. We Californians, with our grand redwood area, are conscious of the need to buy land for parks; but we are not so short-sighted to think that California is the only place that this is necessary.

I believe that more wilderness should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness and that the Mt. Baker area, Cascade River Valley area, and Granite Creek Drainage must be added to the park.

Once again, I would like you to know that your work in conservation is greatly appreciated by many people. Certainly your voters in Washington are to be commended for their alertness in electing a man who aware of such problems.

I would appreciate it if you would make this letter a part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

BARBARA ISAACSON.

OLD GREENWICH, CONN.,
May 6, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Two years ago I camped with my four children, dog and cat, 8,000 miles from Omaha to the Pacific Northwest and back to Connecticut. We had a glorious experience, particularly in the West, but we implore you to keep more open, free land and wilderness.

In specific terms, we ask that you make the Redwood region sacred from the lumbermen.

Likewise, we beg you to make the North Cascades a region large enough and free from the entangling circle of roads, motels, billboards, and litter; to keep it appreciated. I believe it should be under the National Park Service and be kept as a wilderness area. The Kennecott copper interests have no right to even think of being allowed there, and the proposed park should include the areas which are functionally, naturally, and adjacent for a true wilderness area. In my opinion, the Glacier Peak Wilderness area should be expanded, Mt. Baker included, and the Pasayten Wilderness increased.

This world needs space and beauty, and as we drove East the population and the urban problems crowded in. Please save our open spaces that we in the East have only in a pocket size scale. When burdened with roadways, commercialism, and even too many people, our wilderness becomes Coney Island.

Please do everything in your power to include this in the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings, and help those who love our country's desire for free air and free space; in quantity and quality for all.

ALICE BATES.

REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.,
May 2, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We must have a Cascades National Park. I have not had the opportunity to visit the area, but I have seen several movies and many photographs. This area is unique, spectacular, beautiful, and a superlative example of wild and awe inspiring North America.

We have been honored by nature to be considered worthy of trusteeship of this magnificent splendor. Please help in insuring its preservation for all.

I hope also that you will support the following recommended amendments to 1321:

1. Include Horseshoe Basin and Windy Peak region in the Pasayten Wilderness.
2. Addition of the Granite Creek Drainage to the Park.
3. Designate all presently roadless areas within the Park as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
4. Addition of the 100,000 acre Mt. Baker area to the Park.
5. Addition of the Cascade River Valley to the Park.
6. S. 1321 should provide for inclusion of the Glacier Peak-Miner's ridge area in the Park.
7. Addition of the Downey Creek, Sulphur Creek, and Buck Creek drainages, each in its entirety, to the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

A North Cascades National Park is deserving of yours, and everyone's, greatest efforts.

Please include this letter in the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation.

THOMAS M. BONNICKSEN.

URBANA, ILL., *May 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Although we live in the prairie land of Illinois, our favorite vacation area of the United States is the Pacific Northwest. I, therefore, write to urge support for S. 1321, the North Cascades National Park bill, and most especially ask that this bill be amended to add Horseshoe Basin to the Pasayten Wilderness. Surely this wilderness should include all of the area now protected by the existing North Cascades Primitive area. I would also hope to protect the Glacier Peak area from expanded, ugly open pit copper mining.

It is a great thing for this country to protect wilderness areas for the study and enjoyment of the people. My husband and I, and our three sons, find excitement, and relaxation from city tensions in exploring the wilderness areas of the U.S. We hope adequate areas will remain for the next generation. Our National Parks are now often crowded. The real adventure, so helpful in raising boys, lies now in the wilderness areas. Thank you for your interest in this area. Could my comments be added to the bill testimony?

Mrs. J. W. GERDEMANN.

UNIVERSITY PARK, N. MEX.,
May 5, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: My husband and I are very much concerned about conserving the North Cascades. I am a native of Bremerton, Washington, and have long loved that beautiful area. My husband, a member of the Sierra Club, attended college in Oregon, and spent his vacations in the North Cascades and the Puget Sound.

We would like to see the North Cascades protected from lumbering and mining by being made into a National Park. The intention of Kennecott Copper Corporation to open a huge open pit mine at Glacier Peak is revolting. S. 1321 should be amended to provide either for the inclusion of the Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge area in the Park, or for appropriations to buy the company out, or both. From what we have read, we hope the Granite Creek Drainage will also be added to the Park. We read nothing of the Lake Chelan area. Is there a chance this will be included in the protected area?

A human being needs something to return to and remember. He needs to say, "This looks like it did when I was a boy." There is very little that resists the crush of humanity and technology. My lovely home in Bremerton, with its apple, cherry, and plum trees, is now a used car lot. The forests, mountains, glaciers—the very sight of which can refresh a man's soul—will be worn away by human erosion unless the American people demand protection of their wilderness.

I would appreciate it if the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on the North Cascades legislation. Also, please let me know the results of the hearings in the state of Washington and when the bill will come before the Senate, as I will want to write to the New Mexico Senators and Representatives of my feelings in this matter.

Mrs. LYANETTO M. SOLLID.

GARDEN GROVE, CALIF.,
June 3, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As natives of the State of Washington, we commend you for your support of conservation. In the last five years as students in New Jersey, and now residents of southern California, we have become increasingly aware of the unique nature and value of the North Cascades, the "American Alps".

We strongly urge passage of S. 1321 amended to add the Mt. Baker area to the North Cascades National Park, and to protect the Glacier Peak Wilderness by including the Miner's Ridge Area.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

RONALD and VIRGINIA STAN.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am for a North Cascades National Park in the state of Washington. Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

We have been in the North Cascades, two summers, for our vacations. It is an area of unsurpassed scenic beauty.

Please use all the influence you possess to see that the entire North Cascades; from south of Glacier Peak to the International Boundary, is preserved in its natural state.

I strongly urge that this area be made a national park. There is no greater joy than to go back packing and mountaineering in an area of such great mountain grandeur.

Let us preserve this area for the enjoyment of this present and also future generations.

FRANKLIN GEARHART.

LOS ALAMOS, N. MEX., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing at this crucial time in regard to bill S. 1321 on the North Cascades National Park. As an individual independent of any group, I would like my wife and I to go on record of these hearings as strong supporters of the bill. I am convinced that Park protection of this wilderness is essential to its preservation and I feel this is the only way that the area will remain untouched by the gentle hand of man. Forest Service protection, though well meaning, is a protection of attrition where over the years this road of that campground or the other mine or the almighty lumber come under the questionable attention of multiple use. It's important as our wilderness beomes more and more priceless to us to save what is left for one use, not multiple use. And that one use I believe should be through the eyes where a person can look around at completely natural beauty and use this as a reference point by which to gauge and direction our life is taking us.

Mr. and Mrs. DONALD J. LISKA.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 13, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I think that S. 1321 and H.R. 8970 are an excellent start in establishing a North Cascades park and wilderness area. If these bills or something similar doesn't pass soon it will be too late to save it from the lumbermen and the encroachment of the roads of civilization. The way people are taking to the outdoors, this country can't establish parks and wilderness areas fast enough.

It is difficult to bring to mind a friend or acquaintance that does not make at least one trip into some park or wilderness area for camping or by back packing in. Some make as many as five or six and quite often with the whole family. My friends may be unique in this respect, but considering the wilderness and park area population, I rather doubt it.

When considering the amount of forest land available for lumber in the Northwest, and the wild and rugged beauty of this particular area, I can't understand how anyone could conclude that it should be used otherwise.

In order that boundaries include some wild valleys and scenic beauty, I would like to see the following areas included in the bills:

1. Horseshoe Basin added to the Pasayten Wilderness area.
2. Granite Creek area added to the park area.
3. Mt. Baker region added to the park.
4. Cascade River Valley added to the park.

5. Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek drainage added to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

Also, I think something should be done about the threat of starting an open pit copper mine in the middle of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

I strongly urge that all presently roadless areas within the park area be immediately designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation system.

If possible, I would like to have this letter included in the hearing record of these bills.

ROY HOYER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.,
June 12, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I urge you to take favorable action on S. 1321, since this wilderness must be preserved in this ever more crowding and mechanized world. A compromise is perhaps the only possibility now, but in any case please include the total drainage areas of Granite Canyon and Cascade Creek in the wilderness area.

Please make this a part of the written record of the testimony of the Seattle hearings on this wilderness proposal.

WILLIAM M. COLVIG.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.,
June 12, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator JACKSON: Please make the following a part of the hearing record concerning the proposed North Cascades National Park.

As a former resident of the State of Washington, I believe the unmatched scenic wilderness of the North Cascades can be best preserved for future generations by the North Cascades National Park.

Your bill, although long overdue, does not go far enough in protecting the entire area from mines, roads or stumps. For example, the Glacier Peak Wilderness area is not protected against the intrusion of timber and mining interests. Once man mars the landscape with roads, stumps and mines, it remains a blight as I can hearily testify after two years in Southern California. It seems to me, then, that the virgin forests on the west side of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area deserve protection, and all mining should be prohibited, particularly the proposed open-pit mine.

Another deficiency of the bill is the exclusion of areas ideal for camping and recreation. In other words, new areas would have to be developed within the proposed boundaries. Why not include the Cascade River Valley and Mt. Baker recreational area in the park? The former, as I remember, is a beautiful valley between majestic peaks and ideal for camping. It can serve as a terminus for excursions into the high country beyond. The Mt. Baker recreational area, already developed, would drastically decrease the need for developments in the virgin wilderness.

Finally, the 1966 Study Team Report deserves more support than is evident from S. 1321, as well as a 1963 proposal concerning a National Park which would surround the Glacier Peak Wilderness area. The Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area, Granite Creek drainage area, and Lightning Creek-Desolation Peak area belong in the park. In addition, Wilderness Act protection should be given to all areas which are underdeveloped and untouched.

ELLIS HAMMER.

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.,
June 10, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator JACKSON: I am writing in regard to S. 1321. I wish to go on record as being in favor of removing the North Cascades from the Forest Service, and establishing a National Park there.

I have felt a personal interest in this area ever since I visited it several years ago. I have visited all of the National Parks of the West, and most of the National Monuments. I felt that this area was the equivalent of the others. The scenery certainly compares to that of Glacier National Park. Come to think of it, I never got near a real glacier in Glacier National Park, but I did in the North Cascades.

I would hate to see this area exploited and turned into another Yosemite or Lake Tahoe or Waikiki Beach. What a mess they are! I hope the North Cascades can be saved from this fate.

Please enter this letter as a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321. Thank you.

MILDRED SMITH.

NEW YORK, N.Y., *June 12, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to voice my support of S. 1321. However, I should like to have a larger area protected than the present bill includes.

I support the stand of the North Cascades Council in this.

GEORGE ADAMS.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I should like to go on record as favoring the North Cascades National Park, and the accompanying wilderness and recreation areas as proposed by you in S. 1321. Your initiative and leadership is deeply appreciated.

The sponsorship of most legislation is soon forgotten, but I believe that this statesmanlike effort by you will be remembered forever. Future generations will have nothing but praise for the foresight and courage represented by this proposal.

I should add that the additions proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council make sense to me. I hope they can be given serious consideration.

I regret that an unavoidable trip made it impossible for me to testify at the Washington hearing. Please make this a part of the record if it is possible to do so.

CARLETON WHITEHEAD.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., *June 11, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: For years Mrs. Angell and I have advocated protection of our few remaining examples of primeval wilderness that they may be enjoyed by ours and future generations. Examples of virgin forests, unscarred mountains, and unpolluted streams are increasingly difficult to find, and those examples that remain must be afforded sufficient protection by the U.S. Government that they may remain unscathed.

In 1960 Mrs. Angell and I had a most enjoyable back pack trip into the Whatcomb Pass area North of Mt. Baker. We were thrilled by the spectacular country in this part of the State of Washington and feel that it urgently needs the protection which National Park status can offer.

We strongly support the establishment of a North Cascades National Park and request that this letter be made part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

DAVID C. ANGELL, M.D.

FRESNO, CALIF., *June 14, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We heartily support the proposal for a North Cascades National Park, S. 1321. We also support the amendments recommended by the

Mountaineers, which would protect not only the mountain tops, but the lovely valleys and forests.

The state of Washington has some of nature's, and the Nation's, great treasures; we will do well to preserve them.

We trust our support can be included in the record of the hearings.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES CEHRS.

PORTOLA VALLEY, CALIF.,
June 13, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I am writing this letter in favor of the park in the North Cascades in Washington State. I have been to the North Cascades, and spent several summers there. I think it is an area that deserves to be a park.

Please make this latter a part of the hearings on S. 1321.

WENDY CROWDER.

WOODLAND HILLS, CALIF.,
May 7, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: May I briefly express my support for your bill to establish a North Cascades National Park. This is a fine piece of legislation and I hope it will pass. I do want to express my concern over some omissions from the park, particularly the threat of open pit copper mining near Glacier Peak.

May I urge that you and the Senate Interior Committee adopt the amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council so that this magnificent country can be preserved for future generations.

J. G. PIERCE.

BRADENTON, FLA.,
May 7, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please help make the North Cascades into a National Park. When we here in Florida see what man has been allowed to do to Everglades National Park it is unthinkable that another of America's incomparable areas should be allowed to be destroyed by selfish interests.

Please make my letter a part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings on this matter.

MARIAN SORENSON.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., *June 6, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: We wish to express our support for S. 1321 for the establishment of the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake Recreational Area, the Pasayten Wilderness Area, and the enlargement of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

May we suggest some modifications to further strengthen the preservation of these area:

1. No postponements of wilderness designations for the two year period the Wilderness Act allows. Such could result in deterioration of wilderness lands through construction of tramways and road facilities.

2. Addition of Granite Creek drainage and portions of Cascade River Valley to the proposed North Cascades National Park. These additions would relieve pressure on El Dorado Peaks, and the Peckett Range Wilderness Areas.

3. Reduce the Recreation Area on both sides of Ross Lake and Diablo Lake Reservoirs, and the North Cross State Highway to allow for expansion of the Pasayten Wilderness Area on the east and the inclusion within its boundaries of the Desolation Peak area and the extension of boundaries of the Pickett Range Wilderness area and the National Park boundaries on the west shore of the lake.

4. Extend wilderness area on each side of Ross Lake to the higher water mark, except for small enclusions to accommodate certain wilderness-edge camping.

5. Confine visitor facilities within the Recreation Area and the North Cascades National Park to the corridor of the North Cross State Highway.

6. Do not allow tramways, heliports and chalets in the wilderness land portions of the proposed North Cascades National Park.

7. Further extend the boundaries within the Suiattle River drainage to include the entire drainages of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek in the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

8. Removal of limited volumes of commercial timber from cutting circles in the Pasayten Wilderness area and their inclusion in National Wilderness Preservation System.

It is vital to future generations that we preserve the areas covered by S. 1321. We trust that the Committee will be generous in its recommendations.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record.

Mr. and Mrs. SODERLUND.

POCATELLO, IDAHO,
May 26, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please note this statement in the hearing record on proposals for the North Cascades of Washington.

As a resident of the State of Washington from 1953 to 1957, I made many trips into the Cascades by trail and back pack. This is a magnificent area. I urge that it be preserved in accordance with the recommendations of the North Cascade Conservation Council.

TALMON R. MAGER.

CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON, N.Y.,
June 7, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Here is an expression of support for the proposed park. If anything, the territory to be included is not extensive enough. But it is a great possibility to reserve an outstanding tract of land and water, snow and ice, trees and grass for enjoyment by all who need to get away from the strident, demandingness of our civilization.

I hope you will support the Park as capable as you have worked for Washington's and America's other interests.

DANA ROBERTS.

PORTOLA VALLEY, CALIF.,
June 11, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Having hiked many miles and spent many weeks camped in the North Cascades, I realize what a magnificent area it is. I urge that you vote in favor of S. 1321 so that this beautiful part of the Cascade range will be preserved for all the people of the United States to enjoy in the future as well as at present. Only management under our National Park Service will prevent erosion of this incomparable part of our heritage by men, machines, and cattle.

Please include this letter as part of the Committee hearings on S. 1321.

ELIZABETH CROWDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.,
May 13, 1967.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: As a citizen who loves the out-of-doors, and a student of natural science, I feel the area of the North Cascades must be preserved in its natural state.

We are in this country eliminating too much of nature for purely monetary reasons. What are our children, and all future generations, going to have to go to for true solitude and oneness with God; when all the wilderness is gone.

We are going to have the world's greatest system of roads to nowhere, but suburbs. I would appreciate any and all help you can give to me, and all future U.S. citizens in this matter.

I saw a movie, a C.B.S. report, in one of my classes at college, in which a girl from the mid-west was interviewed at the Redwoods here in California. She said she had to travel half way across the country to see something this wonderful, and now they want to eliminate this too. Can't something be done?!

Please make this letter part of the official record of the April 24 and 25 hearings is possible.

EDGER SLCHMANN.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June 3, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I have studied the eight recommended amendments to S. 1321 of the North Cascades Conservation Council, and the Sierra Club. Being aware of their organizations to save this outstanding area to be one of our finest national parks and wilderness areas, I have great faith in their recommendations. I firmly believe they are highly desirable and agree whole heartedly that S. 1321 should be so amended. I ask you to accept their recommendations and give them your full support.

I plan to visit this area in the future, and hopefully see parts of it that are off the beaten paths by backpacking. I hope to see it without the scarring and desecration that results from logging, strip mining and road cutting. Having lived in the Appalachians over 30 years, I know full well the destructive effects of these two industries on the mountains and rivers.

H. R. PAYNE.

WYCKOFF, N.J., *May 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I would like to inform you of my support of S. 1321, but I feel that it needs substantial amending in order to fully protect the scenic beauty of the North Cascades. The eight amendments proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council seem very reasonable, and I would hope that your Committee will consider them. My testimony at your Seattle hearing concerns my opposition to Kennecott's threat to Miner's Ridge. Please include this letter in the hearing records on S. 1321.

PETER F. COMSTOCK.

ORINDA, CALIF., *June 2, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: A national park in the North Cascades is vital! The proposed legislation is desirable, but inadequate. The proposed amendments should be added to S. 1321.

1. More wilderness should be added to the Pasayten Wilderness, particularly the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area.
2. The Granite Creek Drainage should be added to the Park to facilitate adequate roadside camping.
3. The Mt. Baker area should be added to the Park. I have hiked to Whatcom Pass in this area and can attest to its beauty.
4. The Glacier Peak area should be protected and copper mining by Kennecott Copper Corporation should be prohibited.
5. The Cascade River Valley should be included in the Park.
6. More of the Ross Lake area should be classified as wilderness.

The time for action is *now*! Further study is not needed. I favor adoption of the park with these amendments.

ROBERT H. SCHNEIDER.

MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIF., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I request that this letter be made a part of the written record of the subject hearings.

First, let me thank you and other members of the House and Senate who have supported conservationist measures such as S. 1321. This particular region (the North Cascades) is so near my heart that I cannot refrain from registering my opinion, and it is a very intensely felt one.

I am a citizen, city dweller by necessity of my profession, sometimes mountain climber, and mother of a child who loves the wilderness as much as I do. I have lived for a year in Seattle, learned technical climbing from the Mountaineers, and had some of the most profound and spiritual experiences of my life while hiking and camping in the North Cascades. I was present for one day of the hearings held by your committee last year in Seattle.

On the other hand, I have also driven through Washington and Oregon and seen the devastation due to lumbering operations. I am, therefore, very much in favor of passage of S. 1321, for preservation in a wilderness state and supervision by the National Park Service of as much of this territory as possible.

If it can be done without jeopardizing passage of the main bill, please also add the list of amendments proposed by the Mountaineers, and other conservationists who are intimately familiar with the area:

1. Add to the Pasayten Wilderness 24,000 acres of the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area.
2. Add the Granite Creek drainage to the park.
3. Create immediate wilderness units within the park, to prevent the proposed road up Bridge Creek and the proposed tramway up Arctic Creek.
4. Decrease the size of the Ross Lake Recreation Area, in particular delete from that recreation area the portion that is existing wilderness in the Lightning Peak-Desolation Peak area.
5. Add the Mt. Baker area (a unique 100,000 acres) to the Oark.
6. Increase the roadside recreation available in the proposed Park by adding the Cascade River Valley.
7. Include in the Park the Miner's Ridge area, to prevent the proposed open-pit copper mine near Image Lake in the Glacier Peak Wilderness; and provide suitable means for compensating the mining company.
8. Add to the Glacier Peak Wilderness some 11,000 acres comprised of the valleys of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, and Sulphur Creek to prevent logging out of these forests.

ELIZABETH CUADRA.

DENVER, COLO., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wish to urge the creation of a North Cascades National Park as would be provided by S. 1321 and with the amendments suggested by North Cascades Conservation Council.

I believe the scenic values in the area in question can best be protected by the Park Service; since logging and mining are prohibited in National Parks.

Please make this letter a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

RUSSELL R. STRITE.

TOPEKA, KANS., *June 10, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I wholeheartedly support your efforts to create a North Cascades National Park, as expressed in S. 1321. As a long time resident of Oregon and Washington, I cherish my experiences of seeing the scenic beauties of our land, such as Cascade Pass mountain region, and hiking in alpine forest and meadow areas uniquely provided for in this Park area. While I moved to Kansas this year, this bill wisely provides the basis whereby I may return to see the wonders of that region, unspoiled by logging, depletion of animal life, and changes possible and likely if the Forest Service maintains

control of it. For other citizens, and for our people in the future, this careful protection of an unparalleled alpine area in America will be increasingly appreciated. As more people have more leisure time for touring, they will thank you for preserving such a beautiful land in park form. And Northwesterners will like the economic benefits that accompany such visiting. I would even encourage you to enlarge the area, including the Mt. Baker area, and the land along the Cascade River, that would make such a fine entry way into the Park. Making certain portions, the core areas not easily accessible to people, into wilderness spots, also seems great to me.

Would you please enter my concerned remarks as part of your recorded committee hearings on this bill, Senator Jackson. Thank you for considering them.

BRUCE VESTER.

PALO ALTO, CALIF., *June 7, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I submit the following written testimony to be included in the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

I fully endorse and support North Cascades National Park Proposal. Our generation and those that follow need this spectacular alpine area protected. I heartily urge the passage of S. 1321 to implement National Park protection for these North Cascade Alps.

LOWELL SMITH.

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: I earnestly urge you to support the establishment of a North Cascades National Park. This can be the only satisfactory course of action in so far as the future well-being of our growing population will require protected and untrammeled natural beauty and recreation opportunities.

I respectfully request that this letter be made a part of the record of the hearings on S. 1321.

Dr. DONALD D. PICKAR.

DAVIS, CALIF., *May 23, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Please include the following letter in the Congressional hearing on the proposed North Cascades National Park in the State of Washington as of May 25. Let it be known that I am fully in favor of the introduced bill S. 1321, but do believe that it should be amended to include more area of the beautiful alpland.

It is a very commendable bill for protecting and recognizing the North Cascades, which were defined by the Park Service in 1937 to, "outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values, any existing national park, and any other possibility for such a park within the United States." The bill as drafted does omit some areas which should be logically included in either the Park or wilderness. I believe the following should be included in an amendment:

1. In the Pasayten Wilderness, the formerly protected areas of the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak region, on the far northeast corner.
2. The Granite Creek Drainage area must be added. It is unprotected and was listed as a "unique" region by the Federal Study Team Report of 1966.
3. Statutory wilderness should be declared over the entire Park so that roadless areas would be designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
4. The Ross Lake Recreation Area-Park boundary west of Ross Lake, should be drawn closer to the reservoir; and the Desolation Peak Area should be removed from the Recreation Area and added to the Pasayten Wilderness to the East.

5. The Mount Baker area should be added to the Park because of its magnificent geological features. It can also serve as a buffer to the wilderness of the rest of the Park.

6. The Cascade River Valley must be added to the Park to offer space for adequate roadside recreation.

7. The Glacier Peak open pit copper mine must be prevented from being opened. It will completely ruin the scenic beauty of the very heart of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Please initiate such an amendment. Thank you very much.

WILLIAM SCHWAAB.

BUTTE, MONT., *June 9, 1967.*

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This letter, in accordance with the information given in the brochure but out by the North Cascades Conservation Council, "A Call for Help in the North Cascades," is a request for permission to submit the following testimonial in the hearing held concerning the establishment of the North Cascades National Park.

I wish to testify that I support the two bills S. 1321, introduced by you and Senator Magnuson, and H.B. 8970, introduced by Congressman Lloyd Meeds, and I also wish to support the following amendments as proposed in the forementioned brochure put out by the North Cascades Conservation Council (Post Office Box 156, University ————, Seattle, Washington 98105):

1. The addition of Horseshoe Basin to Pasayten Wilderness.

2. The addition of the Granite Creek drainage to the Park.

3. Statutory wilderness in the Park which will prevent the building of roads in areas designated as wilderness.

4. Reduction of the size of Ross Lake National Recreation area so as to permit the retention of large areas of untouched wilderness.

5. The addition of the Mt. Baker region to the Park. This addition, with the development of the Park visitation capacity is badly needed as a protection for the rest of the wilderness area.

6. The addition of the Cascade River Valley for its recreational and scenic values.

7. The inclusion of Glacier Peak-Miner's Ridge in the Park. Without mining privileges.

8. The addition of Buck Creek, Downey Creek, Sulphur Creek drainages in their entirety to the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

I wish to draw attention first to an article in *American Forests* magazine, dated October, 1965, which is entitled *Northeast Water Draught.*

I wish to emphasize the need for watershed protection everywhere and, in particular, in the well watered northeast of the United States of which the North Cascades National Park will be a part. The North Cascades National Park as proposed in S. 1321 and H.B. 8970, along with the amendments forementioned is necessary for the watershed protection of the Northwest. We want to avoid the fate of the Northeast and Southwest with their tragic draught conditions.

Miss FRANCES WEBER.

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