

THE WILD CASCADES

Udall Indifferent To Moon Flight

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. — Interior Secretary Stewart Udall said yesterday it may be "a kind of heresy" on the New Frontier, but he is more interested in conserving United States natural resources than getting to the moon.

Udall, in a television interview, said the space program was very important "but I am more interested in what we do with our planet . . ."

We're Late, We're Late

This issue of WILD CASCADES is late in reaching you. It's so late that this is not only the March issue, but also the April issue, all in one. We hope and trust that you will forgive Your Editors.

The fact of the matter is, the pace of events is outrunning us. We have much news to pass on to you, enough material to fill a dozen issues, but we don't have the resources (human and economic) to keep up with the times.

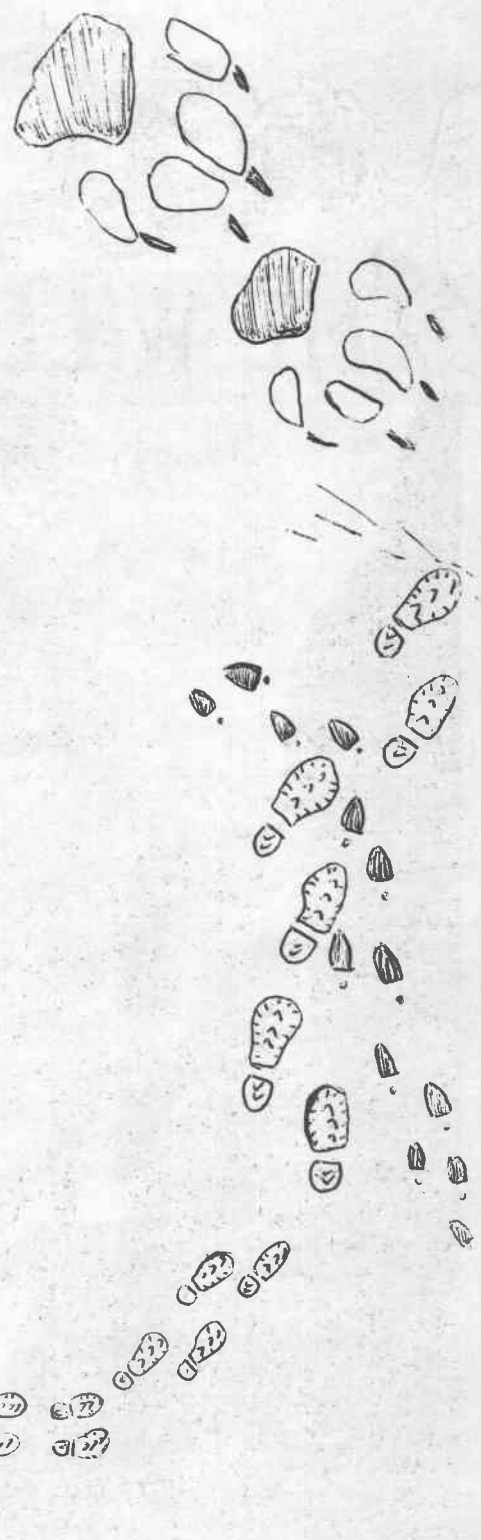
The Washington State Legislature has recently adjourned, and during its session did (and failed to do) a great many things affecting the North Cascades.

The Congress of the United States is back in the hopper, and Wayne Aspinall and the Hon. Jack are up to their old tricks, and some new ones.

A number of important books have been published recently, books that relate directly to the North Cascades, books you'll want to read, books you'll want to buy from the N3C Bookshop.

But we simply haven't had time to put all this information together and pass it along to you. — Particularly because a major portion of our energy, as an organization, is being devoted, currently, to preparation of the North Cascades Park Bill. (More about that — much more — very soon.)

This issue, therefore, is devoted to two of the most urgently pressing matters: First, the very exciting news that was foreshadowed in the last issue of WILD CASCADES, and is contained on the opposite page (and pages following); and second, an answer, prepared by John Warth, to the FACTS (so-called) campaign. There is a lot of industry money behind the FACTS (so-called). Only YOU are behind the TRUTH campaign. If your community is menaced by FACTS (so-called), please let us know whether you can use additional copies of TRUTH, to circulate among your friends and neighbors.



Interior Agriculture

North Cascades Study Team



BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE AND INTERIOR APPOINT NORTH CASCADES STUDY TEAM

The Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior today appointed a five man North Cascades Mountains study team to explore all the resource potentials of Federal lands in a portion of Washington State to recommend the form of management and administration for it which would best serve the public interest.

The North Cascades long has been the subject of conflicting proposals for development by outdoor, commercial and other interested groups. Almost all of the area involved lies within designated National Forests.

The study team appointed jointly by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall will be headed by Edward C. Crafts, Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Serving with him will be two men from the Department of Agriculture, Dr. George A. Selke, Consultant to the Secretary of Agriculture, and Arthur Greeley, Deputy Chief of the United States Forest Service, and two from the Department of the Interior, Henry Caulfield, Assistant Director of the Resources Program Staff, and George B. Hartzog Jr., Associate Director of the National Park Service.

The North Cascades Mountain area contains some of the most rugged and majestic scenery in the Nation. Much of it is high country, with the mountain peaks towering well above timber line. Portions of the area designated as wilderness and primitive by the United States Forest Service exclude logging and most other commercial operations. The area has great outdoor recreation potential.

Generally outside of these wilderness type areas lie the west slopes of the North Cascades Mountains which are deeply indented by valleys whose floors produce some of the finest stands of Douglas Fir known. Lumber companies utilize many of these areas commercially, harvesting in accordance with the Forest Service's sustained yield concepts. The multiple use management of these areas also recognizes wildlife, water, grazing, and recreation resources.



In addition to lumber and some mining operations, the area provides a number of fast-flowing streams and rivers which are utilized in production of hydroelectric power and water needs for Washington State industrial, commercial and residential and agricultural requirements.

The appointment of the high-level North Cascades study team follows a joint agreement reached a month ago by the two Secretaries. This agreement announced a new conservation policy to help implement the outdoor recreation program of the Administration. The agreement resolved several long-standing jurisdictional problems between the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior.

The agreement announced that a joint study of the North Cascades Mountains area should be made by Interior and Agriculture.

"A study team should explore in an objective manner all the resource potentials of the area and the management and administration that appears to be in the public interest," the agreement stated.

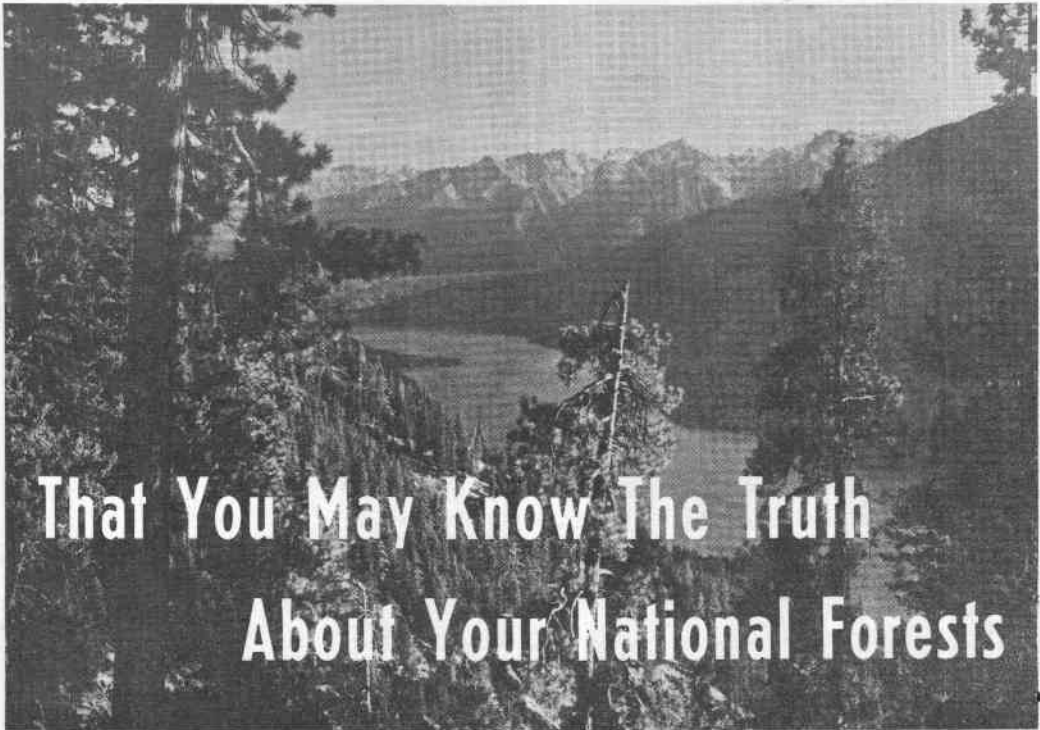
The new study team is charged with submitting recommendations to the two Secretaries; they in turn will then make recommendations to the President. No time limit is set for the study team report. "Because of the history and complex issues involved, we are not placing a deadline on the Committee for its report," a joint letter from the two Secretaries to Director Crafts said today. "We do urge, however, that you proceed with due deliberation and haste."

"We consider this matter of high priority and urge the Committee to initiate its studies promptly," the letter said. It made facilities, files and records of the National Park Service and the Forest Service as well as the facilities of the two Departments available to members of the study team.

"Your Committee should handle this assignment in the way it deems best," said the letter to Director Crafts from the Secretaries. "We suggest however, that as an initial step, agreement be reached on the specific area to be included in the study."



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That You May Know The Truth About Your National Forests

In recent months timber companies and associations, joining forces under the program FACTS, have been urging forest-dependent communities to pressure the Forest Service into liberalizing its timber sales practices. The purpose of this pamphlet is to warn of the dangers of an unbalanced timber management program.

Federal forest lands have long been managed so as to provide multiple benefits to communities and the entire nation. Any attempt to maximize production of any single resource, without proper consideration of the others, usually results in a smaller total yield of all public benefits. So interrelated are the various forest resources that such an attempt could prove disastrous. Congress legalized this basic principle of public land management in the Multiple Use Law.

Following are typical fallacies being presented to the uninformed public, either through the FACTS program or through various educational and advertising programs.

Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON, Founder
 MARIA C. JACKSON, Chairman of the Board, 1946-1956
 P. L. JACKSON, Publisher, 1924-1953
 Be calm, be confident, be cheerful and do unto others as you would have them do unto you.
 WM. W. KNIGHT, Publisher ARDEN X. PANGBORN, Editor

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MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1962

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Lumbermen Seek More U.S. Timber

By DREW PEARSON

SEATTLE — As I traveled between Seattle and Portland the other day, I saw trucks laden with huge piles of evergreens carrying Christmas trees to the fire-sides of the nation. And alongside the highway I could see scars in the hillsides where the latest batch of trees had been cut from the forests.

This annual Christmas tree cut does not materially affect the forest reserves of the nation. It's a drop in the bucket compared with our annual timber cut. But in Chicago last summer there was held a secret meeting at which was launched a campaign to get a much heavier cut from the national forests for the private lumbermen.

The meeting, held at the Water Tower Inn, was attended by the representatives of the biggest lumber companies in the nation, ranging from B. L. Orell, vice president of the giant Weyerhaeuser firm in Washington state, to E. C. Rettig of Potlatch lumber in Idaho, and Walter W. Black of Austin Lumber in South Dakota. Even some of the Southern lumbermen—J. F. Muller of Willis, Tex., Ralph S. Taggart of Mississippi, and Warren Briggs of the Alger Sullivan Co. in Florida—were there.

AT THIS meeting it was officially decided to put up \$145,000 to start a publicity campaign to win a public demand that the 900 billion board feet now preserved by the Department of Agriculture be opened up to further exploitation.

Behind this is the fact that trees grow slowly, and, although the big timber barons have come around to careful reforestation methods, their own timber reserve is not what it used to be. So they have been trying to persuade Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman to further open up the national forests.

He already permits a certain amount of careful cutting by private companies. But when it comes to increasing this cut, he has told the Western Pine Association that his obligation is to see that the national forests are managed to "best meet the needs of all the American people."

THOSE NEEDS require the protection of watersheds which supply water to approximately 2,000 communities, the preservation of grazing land, and the use of the national forests for recreational purposes.

The minutes of the Chicago meeting provide that an organization called "FACTS" shall be set up in county seats in timber areas "so as to identify with the public interest, win the support of elected county officials, as well as doctors, lawyers, teachers, and other professional people with the mill operators participating as interested local citizens with special knowledge of the problem."

The county seat was chosen for this campaign because 80 per cent of the present members of the U.S. Senate reside in county seats; and the drive is to influence Congress to force Secretary of Agriculture Freeman to relax national forest cutting restrictions.

"Although the over-all project will be identified by the name of the responsible committee within NLMA, the Timber Policy Implementation Committee, it will be essential to adopt an easy, catchy, and meaningful name such as COPE, Medicare, HELP, AID, etc."

So the name FACTS, taken from Federal and Community Timber Supply, was adopted.

ACCORDING to the strategy issued after the Chicago meeting, FACTS will put across its propaganda in "patterned speeches" before "captive" luncheon and dinner audiences. These meetings are to be made to appear nonpartisan by inviting local Democratic and Republican leaders.

Once this grass-roots organization has been arranged, the national news media will be alerted to cover this "full scale 'grass roots' story" with great eagerness, since such stories are "few and far between."

So far as can be ascertained, however, the news media have not been overly eager to cover the operation of FACTS. One story in a Northwest newspaper did report from Lakeview, Ore., on Sept. 26 that a FACTS committee had been organized including a county judge, C. W. Ogle; county school superintendent Mrs. Anne Sprague; bank manager James Lampkins; editor Leslie Shaw, and rancher Jess Roberts "to develop public understanding of problems which affect the national forest and the sawmill and logging operators."

WHAT THE story omitted, and what very few people know, is that the original expenses for this organization came from the meeting held at the Water Tower Inn in Chicago last summer.

There it was decided that the National Lumber Manufacturers Association would put up \$25,000 for the campaign; the Western Pine Association \$25,000; and the Southern Pine Association \$25,000.

It was agreed that companies cutting over 100 million board feet of government timber would ante up \$10,000 each. This would include Weyerhaeuser of Washington, Edward Hines Co. of Chicago, Boise-Cascade of Boise, Idaho, American Forest Products of San Francisco, and Simpson Timber of Seattle.

Companies cutting 50 to 100 million board feet of government timber would put up \$5,000 for the campaign. They would include Southwest Industries of Arizona, Georgia-Pacific of Portland, Ore., Diamond National of New York, and St. Regis Paper of New York. Lesser purchasers were assessed lesser amounts.

So goes the backstage drive to pressure Secretary of Agriculture Freeman into permitting a larger annual cut of the national forests.

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Truth about Facts

"FACT" #1: A maximum yield of logs from a forest necessarily results in maximum prosperity in nearby communities.

THE TRUTH: Another often conflicting use of a forest, recreation, aids communities by diversifying the economy. The 1958 recession was tempered considerably in Washington State by a great influx of tourists. Although they had less money to spend individually, collectively they spent 10 percent more than the year previous. It is believed that Washington's unique opportunities for camping amid unspoiled scenery was a major attraction, since other more "civilized" states lost tourist business that year.



"FACT" #2: Schools and other government services would benefit greatly from more liberal timber sales practices on national forests, since 25 percent of receipts are distributed to counties.

THE TRUTH: Recreationists also pay taxes. In 1958, a near-disastrous year for lumber, out-of-state tourists returned \$13.5 million in taxes to Washington State. By contrast, timber sales in national forests of Washington returned less than \$4 million to the state. (Note: More liberal timber sales practices might actually lower payments for county schools and roads. See explanation under "FACT" #12.)



"FACT" #3: Logging and other resource developments do not interfere with recreational use and enjoyment.

THE TRUTH: Tourists and local recreationists seek out unspoiled scenery. This truth is proved by the phenomenal popularity of national parks with tourists. Washington's two parks are the leading attraction of the state year after year. A park stimulates investment in tourist facilities (motels, restaurants, service stations, etc.) in nearby towns -- towns which otherwise would be largely bypassed by tourists.



"FACT" #4: Providing maximum vehicular access into forests by means of resource development, roads result in maximum recreational use and enjoyment.

THE TRUTH: Roads designed for the economic removal of forest resources are not to be equated with roads designed specifically for recreational enjoyment, such as park roads.

Resource roads are bordered by stumps and cull logs. They are dusty and rough from the pounding of heavily laden trucks. Once the original trail system of a forest is converted into a road system, a scenic area loses much of its allure.

A good point for resort owners and other businessmen to remember: It is the enchantment of the unknown and unspoiled country beyond the roadside that brings the vacationist back again and again. Too many developments--and the elusive atmosphere of a forested recreation area disappears!

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Truth about Facts

"FACT" #5: There is no conflict between logging and the propagation of fish; timber access roads help by bringing fishermen to the fish.

THE TRUTH: Any disturbance to the watershed alters the stream environment, usually to the detriment of the fish.

In an article in Journal of Forestry (August 1962) deploring the almost total lack of researched knowledge of logging-fishery relationships, a biologist writes: "Too frequently there is no need for rese research for the ruin of the stream is obvious, where gravel beds are buried under silt, where debris chokes the stream, where no food-producing rubble or gravel substrata remains, and where water temperatures reach 75 to 80 Degrees."



"FACT" #6: Modern logging improves the watershed in that it improves water yields.

THE TRUTH: Indeed it does improve water yields, but often with disastrous results. Much of the increase is merely added to destructive flood peaks.

In a "forgotten" pioneer government research project in the Willamette Valley (Henry W. Anderson and Robert L. Hubba, Forest and Floods in the Northwest United States, International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Belgium, 1959.), Anderson and Hubba discovered that cutting only 11 percent of a watershed in one instance increased flood peaks by 56 percent, compared with an adjacent unlogged watershed. Furthermore, young trees required 30 years of growth to equal the water retention abilities of virgin forests.



"FACT" #7: Tree farm streams are crystal clear.

THE TRUTH: Most methods of timber harvest in use today cause accelerated erosion, especially through construction of roads.

In one Northwest study, skid roads were found to lay bare as much as 26 percent of the logging area. Another study found deep soil disturbance on 15 percent of the logging area. The scientists in the Willamette Valley study (See #6 above) concluded that with logging and road-building methods then in practice (1953) forest streams would have to carry three times their present sediment load, once the forest reaches its allowable annual cut. Stream sediment is a bane to irrigationists, shortens reservoir life, and adversely affects the fishery.

"FACT" #8: Washington is still primarily a lumbering state.

THE TRUTH: Timber is only one of four primary industries, with the tourist industry ranking third and promising to surpass timber in a very few years.

On a comparative basis, lumber has steadily declined. At one time, value-added-by-manufacture in the state from forest products was 50 percent. In 1959 forest products contributed only about 19 percent. By contrast, "the tourist industry", in the words of H. D. Kreager (former director of Washington State Bureau of Commerce and Economic Development) "is the fastest growing business. It provides the quickest continued on next page



Truth about Facts

channel for pumping new dollars into the economy of the state."

In 1957 tourism yielded \$300 million. In just four years (1961) it increased to \$423 million--and this the year before the Century 21 World's Fair! At this rate of growth, tourism could surpass timber in a very few years. Marion Clawson, noted authority on resources and former Director of the Bureau of Land Management, wrote in American Forests (January, 1961): "Recreation, grown now to major proportions, threatens to overtake and pass timber production as an economic output."



"FACT" #9: "Those in the timber products business ask for no dole nor subsidy."
(from pamphlet FACTS)

THE TRUTH: Such aids as stumpage price adjustments, as requested by the industry, are subsidies pure and simple!

National forests belong to all the people. The people have a tremendous investment in these lands, not only in the original purchase cost (in the East primarily) but especially in the cost of protection.

Until very recent years national forests have cost the taxpayer vastly more in protection and development costs than has been recouped in revenue.

Offsetting the always modest stumpage payments which citizen owners collectively receive from their forests, are many losses--tangible and intangible. These include losses in watershed values, losses in scenic beauty, inconvenience to other forest users caused by logging activities, and increased administrative and protection costs.

Another point: there are numerous substitutes for products made from wood. Subsidizing the timber industry tends to put these other manufacturers in a less competitive position, with resulting hardship. Some of these may come to feel that they also are entitled to such subsidization.

Continued on next page



Truth about Facts

"FACT" #10: "Policies and practices which prevent profitable operation of manufacturing activities using forest resources work against community interests." (from FACTS pamphlet)

THE TRUTH: Few communities depend exclusively on the manufacturing of forest products. Irrigated farming and recreation are important sources of income in virtually every forest-dependent community. Forest Service timber-cutting policies are designed to minimize damage to the watershed and to scenic and recreational resources, which if not protected could result in economic loss far greater than if a sawmill were to shut down.



"FACT" #11: "The purpose of the FACTS program "is not to apply pressure against the Forest Service, but rather to develop information for dependent communities on federal timber management, on lumber industry problems, on its relationships with the Forest Service, and on elements which would restrict true multiple use forest management." (From a letter by Bernard Orell, a vice president of Weyerhaeuser, in American Forests, page 44, January, 1963)

THE TRUTH: The timber industry did indeed support the Multiple Use Law (which makes it mandatory that National Forests be administered for "outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes" on a sustained yield basis). But, as the editorial in American Forests (January, 1963) points out, the minutes of the organizational meeting of the FACTS program showed a notable lack of any mention of multiple use. According to this editorial, the industry's demands for a judicial appeals procedure assumes that the timber operators have vested rights in the national forest lands.

The Secretary of Agriculture has already acceded to industry's demands where the law allows, or has appointed independent committees to study the problems involved. The Secretary boosted allowable cuts on 42 Western forests by 547 million board feet. He recently appointed a timber-appraisal review committee of three experts (two outside of the government). A review of methods of calculating allowable cuts has already been made for the Secretary by an independent board of foresters. The Secretary has agreed to publish an annual "performance report", essentially as requested by industry.

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Truth about Facts

Why, with all of this sympathetic attention from the government, does the timber industry still feel the need for a \$145,000 program to organize "community leadership to influence the policies and decisions affecting the use of natural resources so that the economy of the community can benefit?" (From pamphlet FACTS .) What, one may ask, are they really after?



"FACT" #12: Lowering appraised value of stumpage would assure industry of a lower price paid for stumpage.

THE TRUTH: Appraised stumpage is only the minimum price accepted. Prices paid are based on competitive bidding, which in virtually every instance results in a higher price than the appraisal. The editorial in American Forests (January, 1963) raises these interesting questions: "Regardless of whether appraisals are artificially lowered and sales packages made more attractive, won't timber bids still rise to the same heights if competition is keen enough? And if formula bidding and other contrived mechanisms are workable--with the Forest Service becoming a regulatory agency, which it is not, instead of a land managing agency, which it is--won't the counties and eventually the Congress soon take note that federal timber sale receipts for county schools and roads aren't as fat as they used to be?"

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Truth about Facts

"FACT" #13: The Forest Service could provide industry with guarantees of future timber supplies and timber cutting specifications, so that industry could do the long-range planning so necessary for efficiency in a highly competitive business.

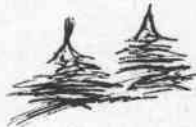
THE TRUTH: Today, too little is known about conditions on national forests to allow for guarantees of future sales or sales specifications. Much scientific research needs to be made.

It is doubtful if certainty can ever be achieved on forest lands as rugged, remote and marginal as is the bulk of the national forest empire. With only partial knowledge available, mistakes will be made, as they have been made in the past. Future timber sales contracts undoubtedly will specify different standards for road building, logging techniques, etc.

Furthermore there will always be unpredictables like floods and wind storms, which may nullify the best long-range planning.

But more basic: multiple use means the balancing of forest uses, a balance which can never be static, but must forever adapt to changing conditions, including the needs and desires of all the citizen owners of the national forests.

All of these factors will be reflected in changing costs, so that lumber mills dependent on national forest timber can never have their future survival guaranteed. By contrast, land-owning companies, with their lands devoted to a single purpose, have a decided advantage. These private lands, on the average, constitute the better timber growing sites--lower elevation, less steep slopes, and more accessible location.



Study team-

The letter recommended that the study team review past studies and recommendations, current use and management of the area, and proposals for change, that it inventory and evaluate all resource potentials, and that it weigh the economic and social impact of various alternatives.

"Your report should include recommendations as to both management and administration, including jurisdictional responsibility," the two Secretaries informed Director Crafts. They suggested that where the study team lacked unanimous agreement, dissent and recommendations of individuals be included when they differed from the group viewpoint.



The letter suggested that the study team might find it desirable to hold public hearings to evaluate public opinion and obtain views and recommendations. "The citizens of the State of Washington will be greatly interested in this study. We ask that you arrange to receive from the Governor of the State of Washington a written statement setting forth the recommendations of the State."

"We know that this is a complex, difficult and controversial assignment. We are most anxious that the recommendations of the study team be soundly based and in the interest of the people in the area, the State of Washington, the region, and the United States," said the letter.

The two Secretaries noted their belief that membership of the study team was the best which could be chosen, requested periodic progress reports, and invited interim consultation as necessary.

Members of the study team may draw on assistants as needed, but they are not privileged to designate alternates.

Director Crafts, designated chairman of the study team, was appointed to head the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation at the time of its establishment in the Department of the Interior last spring. Prior to that he had been with the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture for 29 years, and had been Assistant Chief for 10 years.

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Study team-

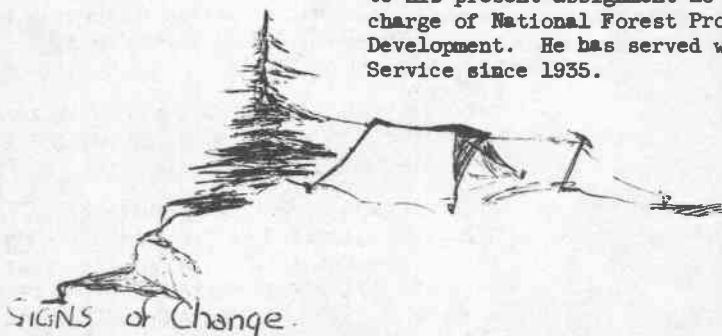
Henry Caulfield, prior to his present assignment in the Department of the Interior two years ago, was a research associate for five years with Resources for the Future, Inc., specializing in Federal resource policies. Earlier he had served as an economist in Interior.

George B. Hartzog, Jr., former executive director of Downtown St. Louis, Inc., was appointed associate director of the National Park Service in January 1963. A career employee of the Park Service from 1946 to 1962, when he joined the St. Louis organization, he formerly had worked with the Bureau of Land Management in Interior and as an attorney in Chicago, Illinois.



Dr. George A. Selke, former assistant to Secretary Freeman, has served as Acting Administrator of the Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, Minnesota Commissioner of Conservation, President of St. Cloud College, Chancellor of the University of Montana, and Chief, Division of Cultural Affairs, United State High Commission for Germany.

Arthur W. Greeley has been in charge of the National Forest Resource Management Division since his appointment as Deputy Chief of the United States Forest Service a year ago. Prior to his present assignment he was Deputy Chief in charge of National Forest Protection and Development. He has served with the Forest Service since 1935.



SIGNS of Change.

Gone is the forest primeval
Ravaged by ax and by weevil
OR hid by the pine boards
Of sign boards.

-H. Louis Hermance

25 MILES AN HOUR:

Motorized Sleds Skim Over Slopes

CRAZY, MAN,
CRAZY!

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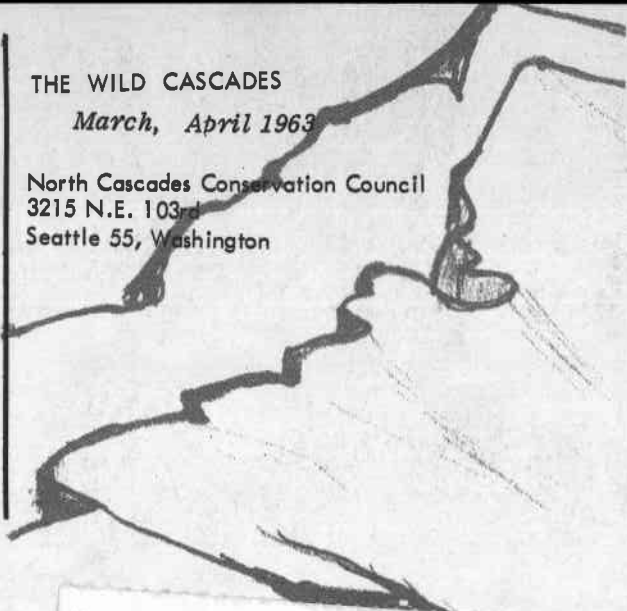


THE WILD CASCADES

March, April 1963

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