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FOR RELEASE UPON RECEIPT

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CONSERVATIONISTS ASK FOR ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS AREA

SEATTLE (Special)--Four northwest conservation groups formally asked the United States Forest Service this week to reclassifiy the Alpine Lakes Limited Area in enlarged form as a Wilderness Area. They asked specifically that a defined area of high lake country along the Cascade Crest between Washington's Snoqualmie and Stevens passes be classified under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture as an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area.

The area is now being studied by the Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests for determination of future management plans in the area. The present Limited Area designation is a temporary one which has preserved the area as wilderness until it could be studied in detail. The Forest Service has invited all interested parties to submit ideas on the area to them.

The outdoor organizations submitting the Wilderness Area proposal were The Mountaineers and the North Cascades Conservation Council of Seattle, the Mazamas of Portland, and the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club. These groups proposed that the area be preserved in perpetuity for wilderness recreational use with logging and other commercial activities being barred.

They proposed boundaries which could enclose between 278,000 and 334,000 acres, depending on whether intermixed private holdings at the periphery can be acquired. The Wilderness Area proposed includes the following basic units:

the Cascade crest between the two passes, the lake country south of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River, the lake country running west from Mt. Hinman to the vicinity of Lake Dorothy, the lake country north and west of Salmon La Sac, the Wenatchee Mountains to Ingalls Peak, the Stuart Range and Ingalls Creek drainage, the drainage of upper Icicle Creek, and the Chiwaukum Mountains north of Icicle Creek. Among the well known features in this area are 9415-foot Mt. Stuart, glacier-clad Mt. Hinman, Chinmey Rock, Waptus Lake, the Enchantment Lakes, Snow Lake, Lake Dorothy, and Snoqualmie Lake.

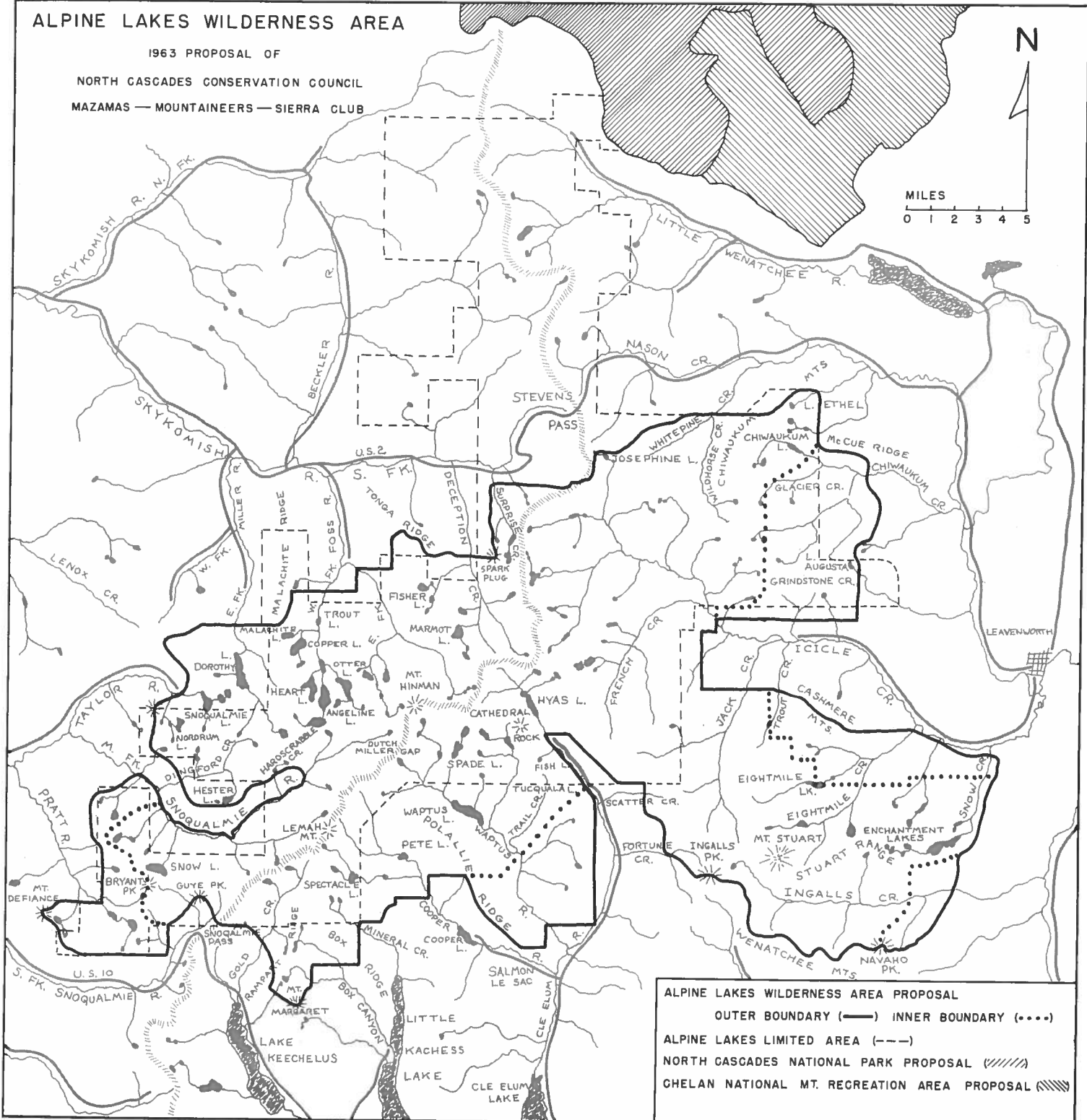
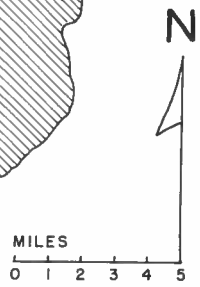
The clubs proposing the Wilderness Area classification claimed that it "will guarantee that the forest scenery of entry valleys will be preserved; it will protect scenic vistas; it will protect fragile sites from threatened overuse by preventing roads from being brought too near; and it will assure secure and enduring status for an area of national significance, qualifying it for the added protection which may come with the passage of a Wilderness Bill."

The outdoor groups also claimed that over 87% of the area is devoid of commercial timber and that the wilderness classification would not have a significant impact upon the timber industry. They stated too that most of the country is high and rugged and not suitable for roadside recreational developments.

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ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS AREA

1963 PROPOSAL OF
 NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL
 MAZAMAS — MOUNTAINEERS — SIERRA CLUB



ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS AREA PROPOSAL
 OUTER BOUNDARY (—) INNER BOUNDARY (....)
 ALPINE LAKES LIMITED AREA (- - -)
 NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK PROPOSAL (//////)
 CHELAN NATIONAL MT. RECREATION AREA PROPOSAL (|||||)

DRAFT

A PROPOSAL
FOR
AN ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS AREA (WASHINGTON)

Introduction

The wilderness of the Alpine Lakes country, between Washington's Snoqualmie and Stevens passes, has been used by northwest outdoor clubs almost since their inception. The Mountaineers of Seattle visited the area and wrote of it in their first bulletin in 1907. They made a particularly thorough reconnaissance of the area in the summer of 1914.

Use by hikers, backpackers, anglers, and climbers has continued and grown since that time. The areas just north of Snoqualmie Pass and Cle Elum have been especially popular for more than half a century now. Today, even on weekends after the summer season is over, the trails up to Snow Lake, on the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River, and to Trout Lake, up the west Fork of the Foss River, are often crowded with hikers, many of them youngsters. Due to its proximity to Seattle, this is a populated wilderness, at least usually at the nearer places at its periphery.

Outdoor clubs have been particularly concerned with preserving the natural character of this popular wilderness since the mid-1950's. The Forest Service set 256,000 acres of this area aside as a Limited Area in 1946 to be preserved pending further study. However, this area failed to include a number of scenic localities which the Mountaineers visited as early as 1914 and regarded as an integral part of the extant wilderness. The Limited Area did not include the Mt. Stuart area, the Salmon La Sac country, nor the region around Lake Dorothy on the west. The clubs were concerned about the future of these areas and wished them to be protected from logging and roads and to be included in a future Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, which they hoped would soon be established.

In 1957, the North Cascades Conservation Council asked that developments in the Salmon La Sac country be deferred pending study of the disposition of the entire related region. The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and the Wilderness Society reiterated this request in 1958, asking also for deferment of developments in the Mt. Stuart area. The Sierra Club also visited the area in 1958 and subsequently asked that developments also be deferred in the Lake Dorothy and Miller River region on the west.

In 1959, a conference between representatives of outdoor clubs and Forest Service personnel was held at Wenatchee in June. Tentative Forest Service plans for multiple use zoning in the area were unveiled. A report of this conference was published in the National Parks Magazine for November of 1959. Following that, David R. Simons outlined an area in the region which he felt needed scenic resource protection. John Warth elaborated on the need for such protection in an extended article in The Living Wilderness for Spring 1960. Other articles followed in the Sierra Club Bulletin, National Wildlands News, Sunset, American Forests, Seattle Times, and the Mazama bulletin.

In 1961, John Warth prepared a nine page report for the North Cascades Conservation Council outlining a tentative proposal for an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. In 1962, the Wilderness Society endorsed a similar proposal based on Warth's work. Also in 1962, the Mazamas began studying the area's wilderness potential and met with Forest Service personnel in the field in the summer of that year. The North Cascades Conservation Council in that year, also, asked that plans for timber sales in the drainages of the East Fork of the Miller River and the Cooper River be deferred--to no avail.

In 1963, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs endorsed the establishment of an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area embracing the lands of wilderness quality between Stevens and Snoqualmie passes, including the Mt. Stuart, Salmon La Sac, and Foss River regions.

Forest Service work plans have shown that the Alpine Lakes Limited Area would be studied in 1963-64 for determination of its permanent status. Assurances have been given that related areas outside of the present Limited Area also would be studied simultaneously. In June of 1963, the Wenatchee and Snoqualmie National Forests invited all interested parties to submit their ideas on future management of this area to them by December 15, 1963. Apparently, these ideas will be reviewed before the forests submit their plans to the Regional Office at the beginning of 1964, with a final decision on the area due in 1965.

Proposal

This proposal is submitted in response to the invitations which the forest supervisors have extended for public comment on the future of this area. It is also a logical culmination of many years of thinking about the area and studying it and reflects the cumulative experience of those years.

The character of the country along the Cascade crest between Snoqualmie and Stevens passes, the traditions of usage, and the history of public interest and of Forest Service policies there all argue for the establishment of an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. We propose that such an area be administratively established by the Forest Service under Department of Agriculture Regulation U-1 (36 C.F.R. 251.20)

Such an area should include the following basic units: the Cascade crest between the two passes, the lake country south of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River, the lake country running west from Mt. Hinman to the vicinity of Lake Dorothy, the lake country north and west of Salmon La Sac, the Wenatchee Mountains to Ingalls Peak, the Stuart Range and Ingalls Creek drainage, the drainage of upper Icicle Creek, and the Chiwaukum Mountains north of Icicle Creek.

Of these units, all but some of the Salmon La Sac country, the Stuart Range and Ingalls Creek area, and the area about Lake Dorothy are in the existing

Limited Area.* All of these units recommended for wilderness classification are also within the area David Simons outlined for scenic resource protection. In addition, these units are also the areas which the National Park Service, in its Ice Peaks park feasibility study of 1937, identified between Snoqualmie and Stevens passes as being of national park calibre. In independent studies in advance of knowledge of this report, a number of outdoor organizations also concluded that the same units should be in a single classified Wilderness Area in this region.

The units recommended for inclusion in an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area are free of roads and perceptible unnatural modification.** In most of the units, the trails are now closed to motorized trail vehicles under Regulation U-6. Most of the acreage proposed for wilderness classifications is now tentatively zoned for recreation in existing multiple use plans, with the exception of some of upper Icicle Creek and Deception Creek. However, those two drainages are now largely in the existing Limited Area and their timber values have not been included in the calculated annual allowable cut. Little change in the allowable cut should result from this proposal. Some timber included in the calculated cut would be withdrawn on upper Jack Creek and in the drainages of the Waptus and Cooper rivers, but this timber is in highly scenic areas where some reductions will probably have to be made anyway to conform with the Landscape Management Area policy. Also, there is reason to believe that timber values in these areas may have been over-estimated in original multiple use planning. With timber along the Miller River and north of Stevens Pass, within the existing Limited Area, that would be released for inclusion in the allowable cut, little difference should be experienced by the lumber industry in the availability of timber from this general area as a result of this proposal.

*Also an area north of Stevens Pass is within the Limited Area too, but no recommendation is made at this time with respect to future management of that area.

**The only exception is that approximately 4 miles of partially unpassable jeep road into the old Van Epps mine on upper Fortune Creek is included. This vestige of a road can be permanently gated and closed off to all but the mine owners.

The Wilderness Area which is proposed would consist of land in the Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests, specifically within the North Bend, Skykomish, Cle Elum, and Leavenworth Ranger Districts. It would lie in King, Kittitas, and Chelan counties. In a number of places, alternative boundaries have been proposed because of the problem posed by interspersed private land. If there is a prospect for consolidation of public land holdings within a reasonable time in the foreseeable future, an outer boundary line is recommended as the optimum one. If no such prospect exists, an inner line is recommended as the best compromise possible under the circumstances. Thus, if the outer boundary line should prove feasible in all cases, a Wilderness Area of approximately 334,000 acres would be recommended. But if the outer line should not prove to be feasible in any case, a Wilderness Area of only 278,000 acres would be recommended.

The area recommended for wilderness classification is ideal for wilderness use. It is a spectacular and varied area, affording striking contrasts in topography, vegetation, and accessibility. The mountains of the Cascade crest are glaciated arêtes and fingers arranged in a simple architectural procession. The mountains of the Stuart Range, in contrast, are granitic blocks and needles in jumbled profusion. The valleys of the Salmon La Sac are wide and gentle, while those of the Stuart area are narrow, precipitous, and V-shaped, with the lower Icicle canyon one of the deepest in Washington.

The forests on the west side are nearly rain forests, as along the Foss River, while those of the east side are rich specimens of dry forests formed of Ponderosa Pine and Alpine Larch (*Larix lyallii*) (found in the Mt. Stuart area). The meadows on the west side are generally found just on open ridges above timberline, while on the east side especially attractive meadows are found in valley bottoms, as Deep Lake Meadow and that below Lemah Mountain. Such rare plants as *Lewisia tweedyi* are also found on the east side.

Accessibility to the attractions of the area varies from a mile and a half stroll into Hyas Lake to a climb of some 10 miles into the remote Enchantment Lakes of the Stuart Range at more than 7000 feet, the last three miles without a trail. More than a hundred Alpine Lakes are to be found in the area, some low accessible, glacial finger lakes and others remote tarns hanging high in glacial cirques. Climbers are impelled to climb the unnumbered needle peaks of the region, such as Mt. Stuart (second highest non-volcanic peak in the state at 9415 feet) and the Cashmere Crag, where the granite is hard and sound for climbing, while others are content to view such rocks as Chimney Rock and Cathedral Rock from the trails below. And the more than dozen glaciers, such as the Hinman Glacier, are apparent to the view alike of both climbers, and hikers at the threshold of the wilderness.

Surely opportunity for an abundance of tastes is found in the Alpine Lakes area for the three-quarters of a million people who live but 30 miles to the west of it, and for those who live to the east and elsewhere. A wilderness classification for the area will protect the quality of opportunity for those people. It will guarantee that the forest scenery of entry valleys will be preserved; it will protect scenic vistas; it will protect fragile sites from roads being brought too near to threaten overuse; and it will assure secure and enduring status for an area of national significance, qualifying it for the added protection which may come with the eventual passage of a Wilderness Bill.

Boundary Explanation

Proceeding in a clockwise direction from about three miles south of Stevens Pass, the boundary of the proposed Wilderness Area runs north from the crest of the Cascades about half a mile along a surveyed section line (east side of sec. 25, T. 26 N., R. 13 E.) to the ridge just north of Lake Susan Jane and Josephine Lake and then runs northeasterly out along the ridgetop north of Whitepine Creek past Jim Hill Mountain to the section line just north of the mountain (south sides

of sections 13, 14, 15, 16, T. 26 N., R. 14 E.). It then runs easterly along these section lines to the Chiwaukum Mountains. This boundary leg is designed to place the drainage of Whitepine Creek above the confluence of Wildhorse Creek in the Wilderness Area. In addition, it places the interesting Bulls Tooth area in the Wilderness Area. These areas have wilderness values that should be preserved and are less crowded than some other areas in this region.

From the intersection with the Chiwaukum Mountains, the boundary runs north-easterly to the northwest corner of section 18, T. 26 N., R. 16 E. and then encloses that section and runs south to McCue Ridge. This boundary leg is designed to place the lakes from Lake Ethel to Chiwaukum Lake in the Wilderness Area. They are especially beautiful and popular lakes, though about three sections of private land is included here. As no timber values exist there to cause any alteration of the character of the private land, it is thought that inclusion of these limited holdings as inholdings is feasible.

At this point, an outer boundary runs out McCue Ridge in an easterly direction for two miles to enclose the upper drainage of Chiwaukum Creek. This is a naturally enclosed interior basin which has interesting open and wild qualities. The boundary then runs southward along the drainage divide through Big Jim Mountain and then along the section line just east of Lake Augusta to about a mile north of Icicle Creek. The boundary then runs westerly to near Grindstone Creek through the middle of sections 35, 36, T. 25 N., R. 15 E. The boundary is set back about a mile from Icicle Creek in deference to developments along the creek but is close enough to protect the wild quality of the land to which the Icicle road provides access. The inner boundary for the Chiwaukum sector runs from McCue Ridge south-westerly along the ridge north of Glacier Creek to the eastern rangeline of R. 14 E. and extends southward to Grindstone Mountain. This rangeline runs along the point where public land ownership is consolidated.

From Grindstone Creek, the boundary line skirts timber sales on Blackpine Creek and lower Jack Creek on various section lines and reaches the ridgeline just west of Trout Creek. This boundary leg is designed to place the valleys of upper Icicle Creek and Jack Creek in the Wilderness Area. These gentle valleys are long entry corridors into the backcountry and are ideal for horse travel. Extremely attractive bottomland stands of old-growth timber are found along the trails through these valleys.

From the ridge west of Trout Creek, an outer boundary runs southeasterly through Cashmere Mountain and down to the confluence of Eightmile Creek and Icicle Creek. This boundard is designed to protect the upper drainage of Trout Creek and the entire drainage of Eightmile Creek. An inner boundary stairsteps down the section lines that define the area of substantially consolidated public ownership to Eightmile Lake. From there, the inner boundary runs eastward along the public ownership section lines to just below Wedge Mountain. These two boundary legs are designed to place the Stuart Range in the Wilderness Area. The range is acknowledged to be one of the most impressive and little know mountain areas in Washington.

The enclosure of the Stuart Range is accomplished by a boundary line running along the ridge east of Snow Creek to the crest of the range. An inner boundary at this point avoids private lands on lower Ingalls Creek by running southward along section lines and up a ridgeline to Navaho Peak, while an outer boundary proceeds more directly across the creek on minor lateral ridges to the Three Brothers. These legs both add the drainage of Ingalls Creek to the Wilderness Area. The drainage is the backdoor to the Stuart Range and affords an unusual opportunity to display representative stands of Ponderosa Pine in a northwest Wilderness Area.

From Navaho Peak, the boundary runs northwesterly along the crest of the Wenatchee Mountains to a point about a mile south of Ingalls Peak. Then it runs

northwesterly down the ridge just east of the south fork of Fortune Creek to the middle of section 17, T. 23 N., R. 15 E. and then north through it to Scatter and around section 1, T. 23 N., R. 14 E., which is privately owned, and diagonally through sections 35 and 27, T. 24 N., R. 14 E. to the roadhead above Fish Lake. This boundary leg connects the Stuart Range extension to the main crest area. The boundary from Ingalls Peak northwestward is drawn somewhat downslope from the crest so as to preserve as much of the wild qualities of the range as possible, above such intrusions as the passable portion of the Van Epps road and the private timberlands on Scatter Creek.

The boundary above the Fish Lake roadhead runs southward along the west bank of the Cle Elum River to Tucquala Lake. Then an outer boundary runs south along the east sides of sections 11, 15, 22, 27, and 34, T. 23 N., R. 14 E. to the southeast corner of section 34 and then west to the Waptus River. From there, it runs south a mile and east a mile and then northwesterly along Polallie Ridge to near the source of Tired Creek. An inner boundary runs southwesterly from Tucquala Lake to Goat Mountain ridge and then along the ridge, between Trail Creek and Goat Creek, to the Waptus River and across it to Cone Mountain. It then runs west a mile or so to Polallie Ridge. Even this inner boundary includes about three and a half sections of private land, but the white pine on it in the Trail Creek drainage is so immature that it is not likely to be disturbed for many years. In view of past efforts to negotiate land exchanges in this area with the Northern Pacific Railroad, it seems probable that such an exchange can be worked out before the timber there is ever logged. These boundary legs are drawn to place as much of the Waptus River drainage as possible in the Wilderness Area. The wilderness trip up the Waptus River from Salmon La Sac to Waptus Lake and beyond is recognized as one of the most outstanding in the Cascades. The Waptus River is one of the few wilderness rivers left in the Cascades. Its route should be permanently protected by wilderness classification.

From Polallie Ridge, the boundary skirts the timber sales on Tired Creek, on section lines, and runs across the Cooper River and then southwesterly across the end of Chikamin Ridge. Then it crosses the center of Mineral Creek and runs south along section lines across Box Ridge, then west across Box Canyon, and south on section lines and ridges to Mt. Margaret. This leg places the lakes running from Pete Lake to Lake Lillian, and the entry valleys to them, in the Wilderness Area. From Mt. Margaret the boundary runs across Rocky Run to Rampart Ridge and then up the ridge a mile and northwesterly across Gold Creek to Kendall Peak, and from there west a mile to the crest. These legs fashion a southeastern corner for the Wilderness Area, and turn the boundary westerly across the pass, placing the lakes along the crest at the head of Gold Creek and the approach to them in the Wilderness Area.

From the crest, the boundary runs northwesterly across Commonwealth Creek, which is heavily used and needs protection, to Guye Peak and beyond it a half a mile, and then southwesterly across the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River, skirting the private-logged land there, to Denny Mountain. An outer boundary at this point runs south a mile and a half and then west five miles to Bandera Mountain and to Mt. Defiance. Then it turns back eastward two miles along section lines to the Pratt River, from where it runs north two and a half miles to Mt. Roosevelt. Then it runs northwesterly along the divide between the Pratt and Snoqualmie Rivers to above Shamrock Lake, from where it runs down to the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River along the ridge northwest of Cripple Creek. An inner boundary extends from Denny Mountain west a mile across Denny Creek to Low Mountain, and then northerly along the ridge west of Denny Creek to Bryant Peak. The inner boundary then runs northwesterly through Chair Peak, Kaleetan Peak, to Mt. Roosevelt, and then down the ridge west of Wildcat Creek to the south bank of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River. Even this inner boundary includes about two and a half sections of

privately owned land, but it is so steep and rocky that it is doubtful whether any change in its character will ever be affected. Both inner and outer boundary legs add the lake country north of Snoqualmie Pass to the Wilderness Area. The outer boundary includes the lake country at the head of the Pratt River in addition, and more of that along the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River. These areas are among the heaviest used in the entire Alpine Lake area, frequented particularly by climbers.

The boundary then runs up the south bank of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River to above the Hardscrabble Creek mining claims, skirting the Goldmeyer Hot Springs development. Then the boundary turns westward, at this point, along the ridge north of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River through Mt. Price, across lower Dingford Creek, and then north across a ridge east of Garfield Mountain to Treen Peak. From there it runs across the Taylor River, skirting the recent logging units there, and then northwesterly along the bench above Big Creek to the Skykomish River divide. These legs place the Hester Lake, Goat Lake, Nordrum Lake, and Snoqualmie Lake groups in the Wilderness Area.

From the Skykomish divide, the boundary runs a mile and a half northeasterly to the south boundary line of T. 25 N. and then runs three and a half miles east along it to Malachite ridge. This leg places the Lake Dorothy region in the Wilderness Area. The boundary then runs a mile and a half north along Malachite ridge and turns due east for almost three miles across the West Fork of the Foss River, crossing it at a point where the old growth stands of timber remain yet unlogged. This leg places the lakes from Malachite Lake to Otter Lake in the Wilderness Area. The boundary then moves a mile north and a mile and a half east to include interesting Alturas marsh at the lower end of the East Fork of the Foss River. The Foss River is one of the most attractive and intensively used back-country areas in the Cascades, used particularly by youth groups.

The boundary then runs north to the Tonga Ridge, to put the Jewel Lakes in the Wilderness Area. From there it runs southeasterly along the ridge through Mt. Sawyer and east across Deception Creek to Spark Plug. The boundary places the upper half of Deception Creek in the Wilderness Area and preserves the immediate approaches to Fisher, Marmot, and other lakes.

From Spark Plug, the boundary runs north three miles along the ridge between Deception and Surprise Creeks and then turns eastward for three and a half miles to the crest and the point of beginning. This final leg places Surprise Creek, the entry valley to scenic Surprise and Glacier Lakes, in the Wilderness Area.

Alternative Values

The value of non-wilderness uses of the land proposed for dedication as an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area is slight.

Only about an eighth of the acreage is covered with commercial timber species and much of this is not operable because of inaccessibility, or would not be cut much in any event because of its higher value for recreation. Principal timber stands included lie along Icicle Creek, Jack Creek, Deception Creek, the East Fork of the Foss River, Tonga Ridge, along Dingford Creek, the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River, and along the Waptus and Cooper Rivers. As pointed out previously, much of this timber is not included in the present allowable cut because of its presence in the Limited Area.

Potential for water projects centers primarily on Icicle Creek, where irrigation works presently exist on Snow Creek, with a dam and tunnel on the Snow Lakes. There is some pressure for expansion of irrigation storage works there. Such installations will just have to be regarded as non-conforming intrusions in the wilderness, as they are where they occur in other Wilderness Areas.

The Alpine Lakes area has a considerable history of mining activity, with many claims in the past staked for copper, gold, iron, mercury, and molybdenum.

However, sustained production has been slight, and no active mines are known to be operating in the area at the present time, though exploration for copper and molybdenum by major producers has continued in recent years, particularly along the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River. Naturally wilderness status can have no effect, under current law, on future development of mines in the area and should not be an influencing factor in the decision to dedicate the area. Wilderness dedication cannot await the uncertain contingencies of mineral exploitation. Proposed developments may never materialize--the whole history of mining in Washington is characterized by unwarranted optimism. Even areas with mineral potential should be placed in the Wilderness Area; they can be eliminated later if permanent mining roads are built into them. The decision should be made in the same manner as the decision to include the Suiattle corridor in the case of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Forest Service Transportation System maps show many roads projected into the proposed Wilderness Area, as up to Dutch Miller Gap, over the Skykomish divide above Lake Dorothy, and to Eightmile Lake in the Stuart Range. These roads, however, are just those which are technically feasible and not those actually desirable. No transportation system that is known is actually relying on eventual construction of roads or highways through the proposed wilderness.

In July of this year, the Governor of Washington requested federal assistance in developing the recreational potential of the northern Kittitas County lake area as an aid to the economic recovery of the area. There should be no conflict between the development of recreation, contemplated in the governor's request, and this Wilderness Area proposal. The most suitable spots for developments for mass recreation are around the large lakes, such as Kachess Lake and Cle Elum Lake, which are presently accessible by road and nearer the main highways. Under a proper scheme of land zoning for recreational management, the small, remote, and

fragile lakes should be reserved for backcountry use. A Wilderness Area would accomplish this.

Presently there are some attempts to extend motorized access to backcountry lakes via floatplanes and helicopters. Landings have been reported for some time at Angeline and Otter lakes, among others. As an established use, such use might be permitted to continue under a permit system in the Wilderness Area or might be gradually phased out to preserve the primeval setting of the lakes.

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MAPS

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Forest Series (USFS), $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to mile, Leavenworth, Cle Elum RD---Wen. NF, Skykomish, North Bend RD---Snoqualmie NF, 1962.

Multiple Use Plan Maps, Wen. NF, Leavenworth and Cle Elum RD, 1962.

Plastic Relief Map (Army Map Service), NL 10-3, 1959.

Timber Type Maps (USFS Range and Forest Experiment Station), Kittitas, Chelan, and King Counties, 1941.

Trail Closure Maps (USFS), Trails Closed to Motor Vehicles in Leavenworth, Cle Elum, (1962) and North Bend RD (1963).

Topographical Maps (USGS), Skykomish Quadrangle (1902), Mt. Stuart Quadrangle (1961), Snoqualmie Pass Quadrangle (1901), Chiwaukum Quadrangle (1901).