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STATE OF WASHINGTON

Department of Conservation

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335 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
OLYMPIA

DIVISIONS:

RECLAMATION
FLOOD CONTROL
WATER RESOURCES
MINES AND GEOLOGY
COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT
POWER RESOURCES
WEATHER MODIFICATION
SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION
COMMITTEE

11 July 1963

Yakima Tribe,
Box 632,
Yakima Indian Agency,
Toppenish, Washington

Gentlemen:

Thank you for notifying me of your new book, "Strangers on the Land". Please ship two copies to me at the above address. I'm enclosing my check for \$4.50.

Sincerely,

Ernest E. Wolcott
Engineer

250.00



DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Department of Conservation

H. MAURICE AHLQUIST, ~~ROY MUNDY~~ DIRECTOR

335 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
OLYMPIA

August 25, 1965

DIVISIONS:

RECLAMATION
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Mr. Click Relander
3701 Commonwealth Road
Yakima, Washington

Dear Mr. Relander:

We are enclosing a copy of our press release describing our Information Circular 41, "Origin of Cascade Landscapes," by Dr. J. Hoover Mackin and Mr. Allen S. Cary. This booklet sells at a price of 50¢.

Lucile McDonald's story may have been a little bit misleading when she referred to this report as having been "recently released." We received the report from the printer on the 28th of January, 1965, and we made our initial distribution within a few days after that date. A press release and a copy of the report were sent to The Yakima Daily Republic at that time. It is our practice to send to this paper a press release and a copy of each of our new reports as they are published.

I note from your letter that you are City Editor of the paper. Would you prefer that we address these notices directly to you as City Editor rather than merely to the paper?

Cordially yours,

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

Marshall T. Huntting
MARSHALL T. HUNTING, Supervisor
Division of Mines and Geology

MTH:DR
Enc.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
Division of Mines and Geology

Release on receipt:

February 1, 1965

CASCADE MOUNTAINS REPORT RELEASED

Source of economic value—obstruction to east-west travel—or recreational wonderland—the Cascade Mountains that divide Washington State are variously so considered, according to their influence on the lives of people in the Northwest. Regardless of the mountains' impact, their origin has been a puzzle for centuries: How and when did the Cascades come into being, and what forces were responsible for the construction job?

"Origin of Cascade Landscapes," a report answering these questions, has been released by the Washington Department of Conservation, Director Roy Mundy announced today.

Authors of the report are Dr. J. Hoover Mackin, formerly professor of geology at the University of Washington and, more recently, at the University of Texas, and Mr. Allen S. Cary engineering geologist in charge of investigations for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Seattle. These experts have studied the geology of the Cascades for many years and are the latest of several generations of geologists who have worked to decipher the complex history of the changing Cascade landscapes. Mackin and Cary have presented their findings in nontechnical terms, illustrated with block diagrams.

Some of the most spectacular mountain scenery in the country is in this region, the authors say. About 80 percent of the area covered by glaciers in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is in the Cascades of Washington. Forest cover on the lower slopes adds to the beauty but makes geological study of the mountains difficult, except where rivers and roads break through the vegetation. The Columbia River Gorge provides a scenic passageway through the mountain barrier and also reveals the results of age-old geologic processes.

Described in the report are forces of nature that have transformed the Cascade region from a vast, nearly level, swampy, forested lowland plain. These included earthquakes, folding and tilting of the sedimentary beds, outpouring of thousands of cubic miles of white-hot fluid lava from great fissures in the earth, slow building up of sediments by sluggish rivers, and erosion of the area by catastrophic floods. Other events recounted in the pamphlet have been periodic invasions by the sea and by continental ice sheets, which both scoured the land and deposited sediments. Later changes were caused by the growth of volcanoes and continued erosion and deposition by water, ice, and wind. The book points out that all these agents have left their sculptured records on the changing landscapes for the interested observer to discover.

The pamphlet, Division of Mines and Geology Information Circular No. 41, can be purchased for 50 cents, prepaid, from the Department of Conservation, 335 General Administration Building, Olympia, Washington.

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