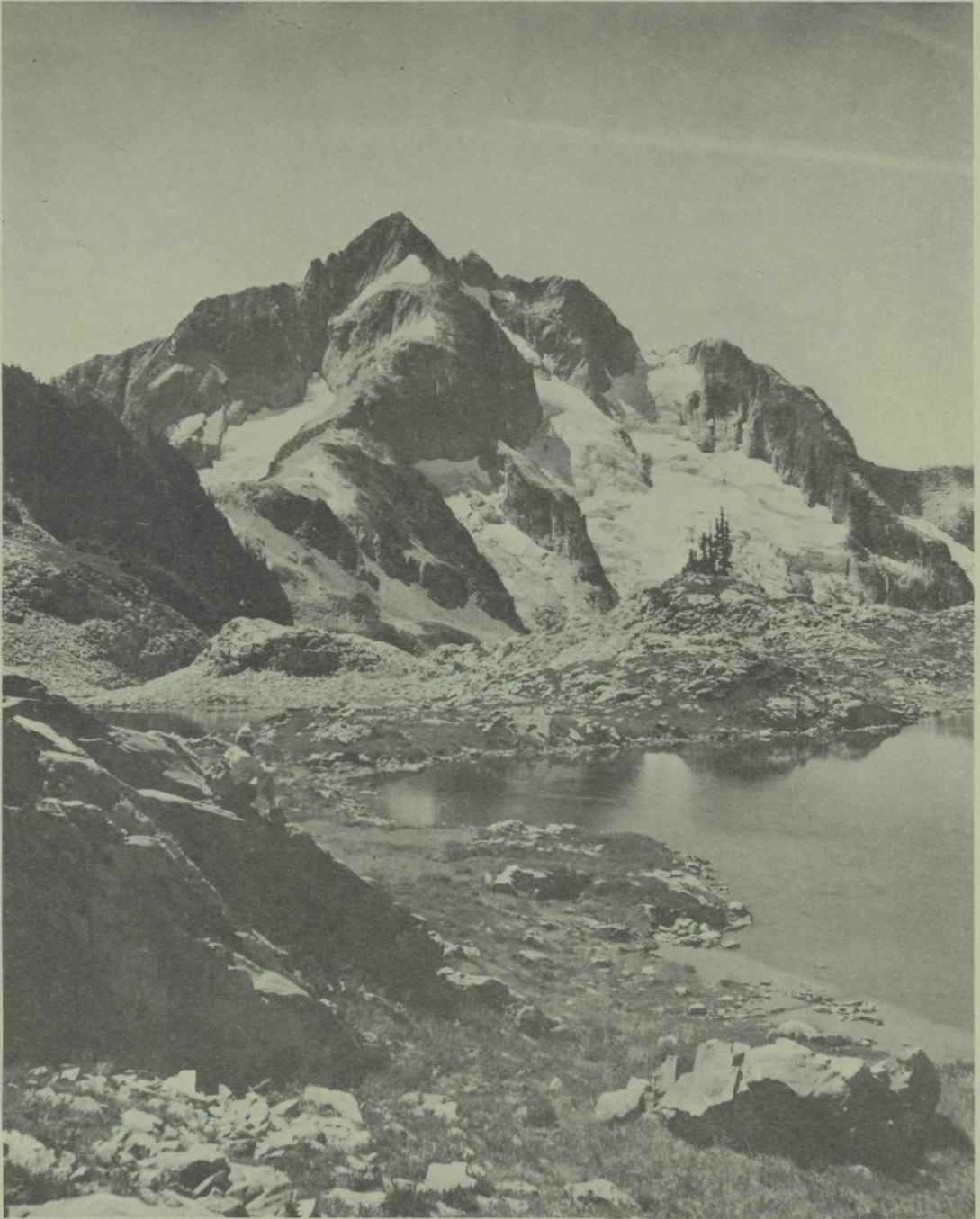


# THE WILD CASCADES

April-May, 1967



Whatcom Peak - Tupto Lakes - Charles Hessey Photo

# RESIDENTS OF WASHINGTON'S SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT TAKE NOTE

William W. Prochnau:

## Meeds Puts His Neck Out

WASHINGTON — (Seattle Times Washington Bureau) — Twice in the past ten days Lloyd Meeds, the young liberal congressman from Everett, has stuck his neck out on the hottest political issue in his congressional district, the future of the North Cascades. Meeds' stand has been politically unorthodox.

The fact that Meeds took any stand at all is unusual. Nowhere is the future of the North Cascades more controversial than in Meeds' 2nd District, which sweeps up the western slopes of the mountains and extends to such disputed areas as Miners Ridge and Thunder Creek. In similar situations most politicians "keep an open mind" and "await developments." But they do not commit themselves. The political risks are too great.

**MEEDS CHOSE TO** charge into the middle of the controversy. He became the first member of the House of Representatives to introduce the Johnson administration's bill calling for a new national park and additional wilderness and recreation areas in the North Cascades. True, Meeds avoided a direct endorsement of the bill.



LLOYD MEEDS

But tacit approval was there simply because he was the first to introduce the bill. It now becomes a Meeds bill in the House.

What does Meeds stand to gain from his action? Not much in the little logging towns that dot his district and have been the mainstay of the area's economy. Rightly or wrongly, the townspeople in towns like Darlington and Sedro Woolley view the administration plan as a plot to lock up their future. They won't like Meeds' action. The conservationist who would like to preserve most of the North Cascades in one large park won't be satisfied either.

**BUT MEEDS TOOK** an even more politically risky move in the North Cascades. He announced he planned to introduce legislation to block the Kennecott Copper Corp.'s plans for an open-pit mine in the Glacier Peak wilderness area. This move might please the conservationists, but once again some of the economic interests in his district will be unhappy.

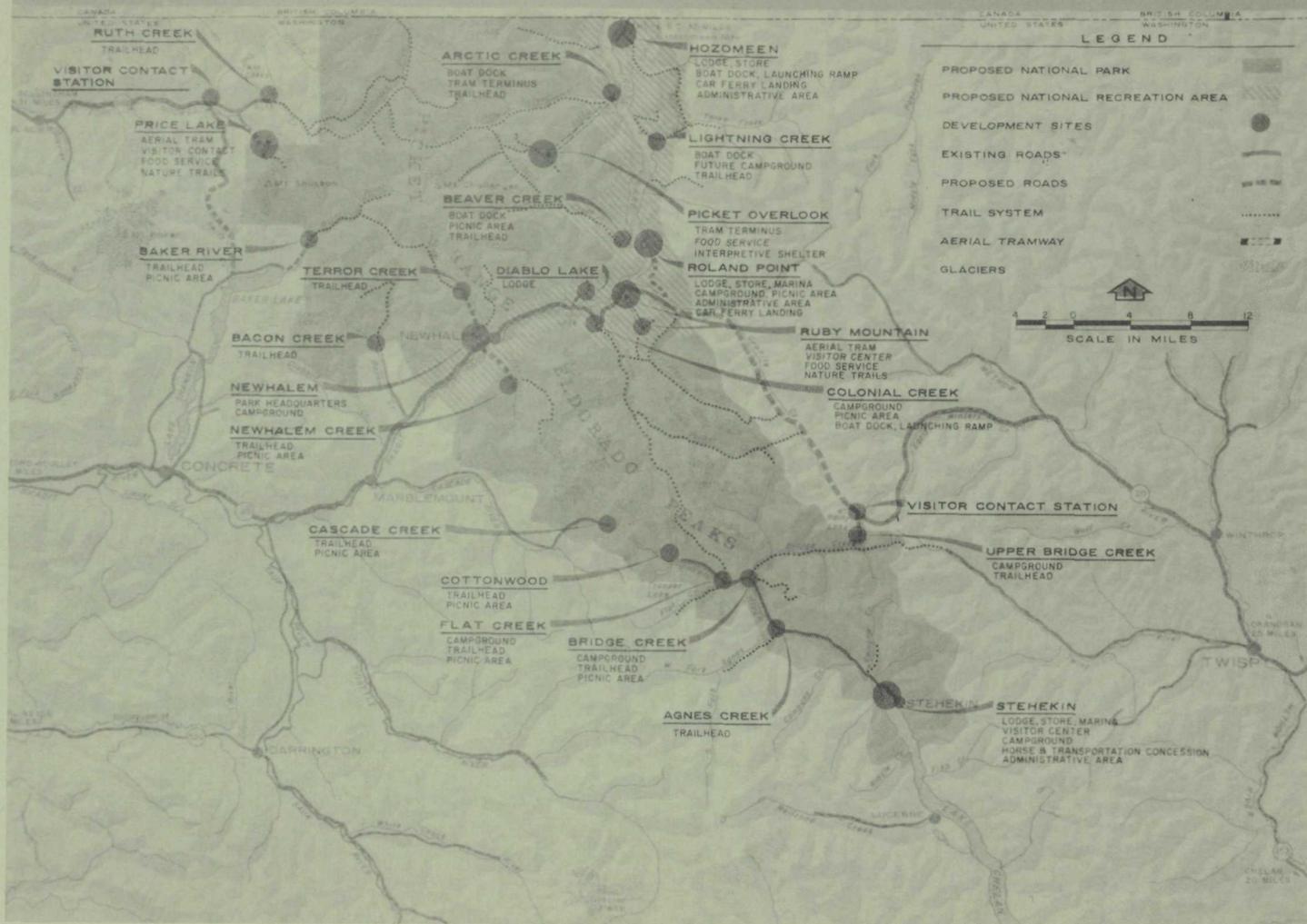
It is highly unusual for a congressman to attempt to squelch a job-producing enterprise within his own constituency. The Kennecott mine would produce 200 jobs and take millions of dollars worth of copper out of the mountains each year. It also would scar—at least temporarily—Miners Ridge, one of the most scenic parts of the Glacier Peak wilderness area.

**MEEDS CHOOSES TO SAVE** the scenery, not the jobs. Even more significantly, he would be the ringleader in the operation. It would have been much easier and safer to sit back and let someone else do the dirty work.

*Suggested*

# GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK • ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA • WASHINGTON



April-May, 1967

90TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

S. 1321



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20, 1967

Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. MAGNUSON) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

**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.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

4 SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and  
5 inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic  
6 mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and  
7 other unique natural features in the North Cascade Moun-  
8 tains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established,

1 subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National  
 2 Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park").  
 3 The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests  
 4 therein within the area designated "national park" on the  
 5 map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades,  
 6 Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7000, and dated Febru-  
 7 ary 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public  
 8 inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Serv-  
 9 ice, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief,  
 10 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

## 11 TITLE II—ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION 12 AREA

13 SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor  
 14 recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit  
 15 River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with  
 16 the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic,  
 17 scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public  
 18 enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby estab-  
 19 lished, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake Na-  
 20 tional Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act  
 21 as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall con-  
 22 sist of the lands and waters within the area designated

1 "national recreation area" on the map referred to in section  
 2 101 of this Act.

## 3 TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

4 SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and rec-  
 5 reation area, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter re-  
 6 ferred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire lands,  
 7 waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with  
 8 donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands owned  
 9 by the State of Washington or any political subdivision  
 10 thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal prop-  
 11 erty within the boundaries of the park and recreation area  
 12 is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of  
 13 the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park  
 14 and recreation area. The national forest land within such  
 15 boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests  
 16 within which it was heretofore located.

17 SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire prop-  
 18 erty by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any  
 19 non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park  
 20 and recreation area and in exchange therefor he may convey  
 21 to the grantor of such property any federally owned prop-  
 22 erty under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which

(continued on page 11)

## A CALL FOR HELP IN THE NORTH CASCADES

from the  
NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

The Administration submitted legislation to the 90th Congress which takes a substantial step forward in the struggle toward protection of the magnificent glacier-meadow-forest scenery of the NORTH CASCADES mountains of Washington State. Hearings were held in Washington, D. C. on April 24 and 25 and will be held in the State of Washington in late May or early June.

S. 1321, introduced by Senators Henry M. Jackson and Warren G. Magnuson (Washington) at the request of the Administration, and HB. 8970, introduced by Congressman Lloyd Meeds (Washington), call for the establishment of a 570,000 acre NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK of two units, divided by a 100,000 acre ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA. They further provide for the establishment of a 500,000 acre PASAYTEN WILDERNESS, to be created out of the eastern half of the former NORTH CASCADES PRIMITIVE AREA, and for 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 and management of the U. S. Forest Service.

This legislation does not do a complete job of protecting all of the NORTH CASCADES that can and should be protected. But it is a significant forward step in the drive for full protection. It is a bill which provides for a park about 1/2 the size it should be (our park proposal of 1963) and protects about 1/4 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 bill has certain defects or omissions which can be remedied by amendment; and, as amended, it deserves and must have conservationist support or it cannot pass. Already, powerful forces, within and without the State of Washington, are mobilizing to defeat the bill.

### WHAT AMENDMENTS ARE NECESSARY?

The White House, Secretaries Stewart Udall and Orville Freeman, and Senators Jackson and Magnuson and Congressman Meeds deserve commendation and praise for their leadership in recognizing the need for better protection and recognition of the unparalleled NORTH CASCADES. However, the bill as presently drafted, omits certain areas which logically should be included in either the Park or Wildernesses. The bill further needs to be tightened up to protect the wilderness inside the Park boundaries from further encroachment by roads and tramways. Here are 8 necessary amendments (same numbers used on map):

1. HORSESHOE BASIN must 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 far northeast corner. The reason for omitting this beautiful area is that it 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. A major entrance into the eastern side of the PASAYTEN WILDERNESS is through HORSESHOE BASIN. 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 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 CASCADES PARK. Even the Forest Service had proposed that it have some protection as a Recreation Area. Now, it has no protection whatsoever; its fine stands of timber are open to logging, and its sides could be scarred by "multiple-use" development. 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 roadside camping can be adequately accommodated within 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 a 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.

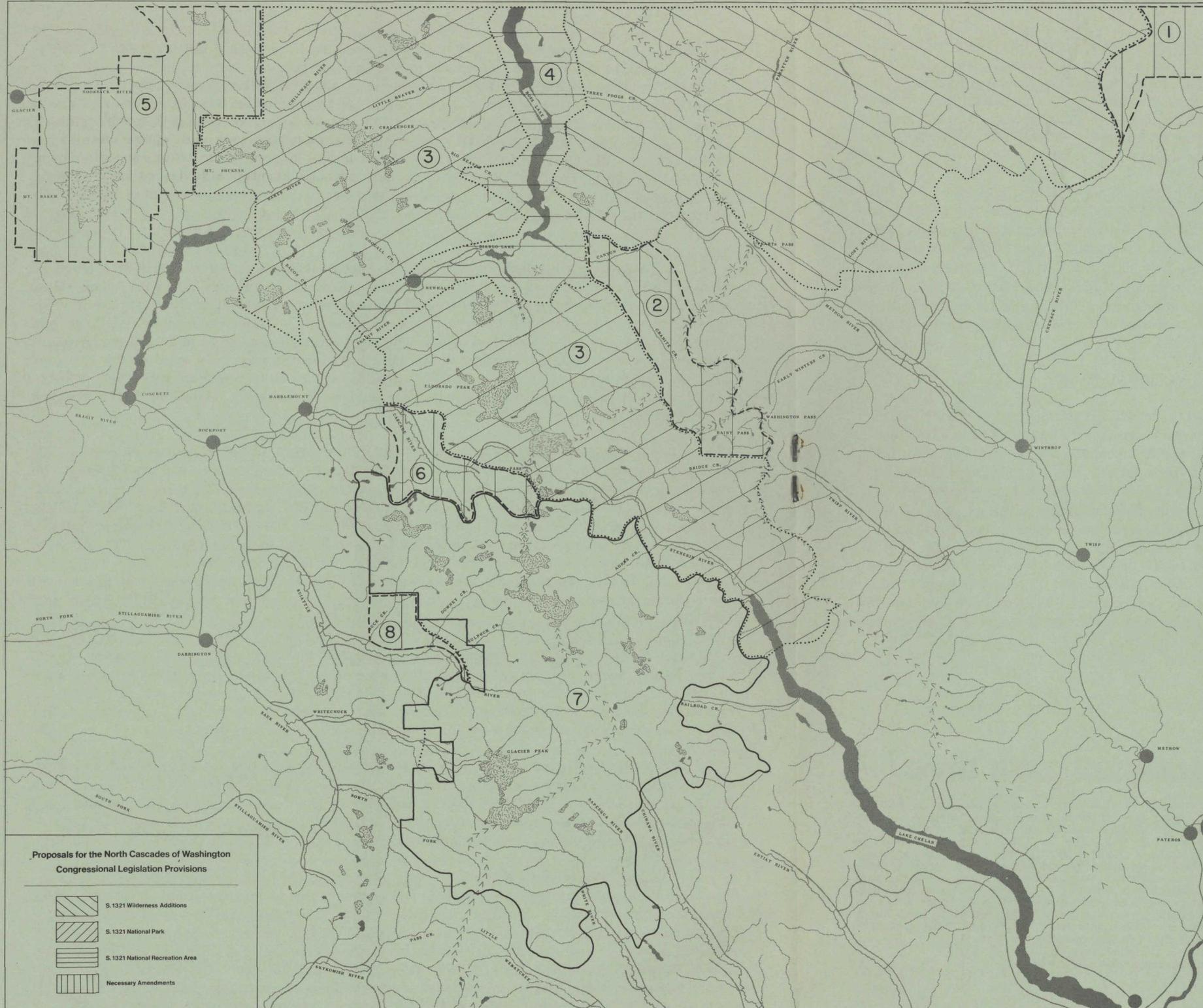
3. Statutory wilderness in the Park. S. 1321 provides that the new Park be studied by the Secretary, who will make a report within two years as to the suitability of the areas within it for inclusion in the Wilderness System. There is no need for further study of this area, which has been thoroughly 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. Statutory wilderness boundaries should be immediately designated within the park at the time the park is established.

4. The ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION 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 reservoirs. 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. 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.

5. The MT. BAKER region 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. The great MT. BAKER volcano is directly faced by MT. SHUKSAN, an outstanding example of the metamorphic character of the rest of the range. The developed portion of this region can serve as a buffer to the wilderness of the rest of 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. 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.

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 westside valley that should be restricted from further logging and reserved exclusively for its recreational and scenic values. 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, has been included, which will result in its becoming almost immediately 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 of the CASCADE RIVER, which has been omitted in the Bill.



WHAT YOU CAN DO

Now is the time that we must have letters of support. The loggers and miners are not waiting to see what happens to the legislation. They are continuing their operations every day in this region, which is among the most outstanding country in the United States.

Write your Congressmen - Senators and Representatives. A thoughtful, well written letter, in your own words and expressing your own thoughts and reasons, always receives careful attention. Your congressman will need to be informed on this issue, and to know how you feel. Please support this bill, together with the amendments set forth here. At the hearings the North Cascades Conservation Council, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, National Parks Association and The Mountaineers, and other conservation organizations are supporting the bill with these amendments. Ask that your letter be made a part of the record.

If you can, please testify at the hearings - to be held in the State of Washington on May 25, 27 and 29.

Become more informed. If you wish more information about the North Cascades, please write: The North Cascades Conservation Council, P.O. Box 156, University Station, Seattle, Washington 98105, and the Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104.

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.

#### WHY A NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK?

The area of the North Cascades now proposed for a National Park is now under the ownership and control of the U. S. Forest Service. For many years, 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, vitally needed as a setting and entryway into the mountains has been destroyed. The Forest Service does a very capable job of managing timberlands for production but the Park Service can do a much better job of protection of scenery. The Forest Service has granted wilderness protection to some areas, but has consistently resisted the inclusion of adequate forest areas inside the wilderness, preferring to leave them open for timber harvest. It has refused to give wilderness protection to other areas needing it, preferring to leave the timberlands in these places open for "development". The Forest Service 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.

## Udall praises proposed national park area

By HARRISON HUMPHRIES  
WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall nominated the proposed North Cascades national park in Washington state today as "one of the crown jewels of the national park system."

He told the Senate Interior subcommittee on parks and recreation that the planned park area includes probably the most rugged terrain in the mainland United States and other areas of

"similar magnificence."

Washington state's representative objected, however, to the banning of hunting and fishing in national parks.

John A. Biggs, director of the Washington State Department of Game, called the ban "a regressive policy."

Referring to mountain goats and deer in the area, Biggs argued that "wildlife populations, as other renewable resources, should be harvested un-

der controls, in order to maintain these populations in a strong and healthy condition, and especially to maintain the environment of wildlife which is essential to its well-being, and which inevitably will deteriorate without population control."

Biggs read a statement from Gov. Daniel J. Evans of Washington endorsing a plan for a special state advisory committee for a 1.8 million-acre recreation area, combining wilder-

ness, high intensity recreational use areas "and perhaps a national park."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., presided at the subcommittee hearing on the administration's proposed 570,000 acre national park of two units separated by a 100,000 acre Ross Lake recreation area, and a 500,000-acre Pasayten wilderness area.

1 he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The  
 2 values of the properties so exchanged either shall be ap-  
 3 proximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal  
 4 the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the  
 5 grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

6 SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Sec-  
 7 retary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural  
 8 or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial pur-  
 9 poses which he finds are compatible with the use and devel-  
 10 opment of the park or the recreation area, may, as a con-  
 11 dition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and  
 12 occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which  
 13 it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of  
 14 the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later,  
 15 or for a fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, which-  
 16 ever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may dur-  
 17 ing its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so  
 18 retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time  
 19 after the date upon which any use of the property occurs  
 20 which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the  
 21 date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates  
 22 a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall  
 23 pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the

1 portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of  
 2 termination.

### 3 TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in ac-  
 5 cordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535;  
 6 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

7 SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recrea-  
 8 tion area in a manner which in his judgment will best pro-  
 9 vide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) con-  
 10 servation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values con-  
 11 tributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management,  
 12 utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and  
 13 the continuation of such existing uses and developments as  
 14 will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly  
 15 impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic,  
 16 scientific, historic or other values contributing to public en-  
 17 joyment. In administering the recreation area, the Secre-  
 18 tary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the  
 19 administration of the National Park System, and such statu-  
 20 tory authorities otherwise available to him for the conserva-  
 21 tion and management of natural resources as he deems ap-  
 22 propriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for re-  
 23 source development compatible therewith.

1 (b) The lands within the recreation area, subject to  
 2 valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location,  
 3 entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The  
 4 Secretary, under such regulations as he deems appropriate,  
 5 may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from  
 6 lands or interest in lands within the recreation area in the  
 7 manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4,  
 8 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he  
 9 may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or  
 10 interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance  
 11 with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as  
 12 amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands  
 13 Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et  
 14 seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have signif-  
 15 icant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation  
 16 area.

17 (c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued  
 18 on lands or interests in lands within the recreation area under  
 19 the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended,  
 20 or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7,  
 21 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act;  
 22 and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals  
 23 within the recreation area shall be disposed of in the same  
 24 manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

25 (d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on

1 lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundary  
 2 of the recreation area in accordance with applicable laws of  
 3 the United States and of the State of Washington, except  
 4 that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish  
 5 periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for  
 6 reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife  
 7 management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emer-  
 8 gencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this  
 9 section shall be put into effect only after consultation with  
 10 the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

#### 11 TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective coun-  
 13 ties of receipts from the national forests from which the  
 14 national park and recreation area are created, as paid under  
 15 the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260),  
 16 as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the  
 17 elimination of lands from such national forests by the enact-  
 18 ment of this Act.

19 SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park  
 20 or recreation area are legally occupied or utilized on the  
 21 effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a  
 22 contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by  
 23 any department, establishment, or agency of the United  
 24 States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such  
 25 privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the

1 terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term  
2 of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer  
3 period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

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

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

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

#### 21 TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

22 SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the  
23 Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid  
24 existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part

1 of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker  
2 National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred  
3 thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted  
4 in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map  
5 referred to in section 101 of this Act.

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

8 SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilder-  
9 ness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before  
10 the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within  
11 and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount  
12 Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are  
13 hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River  
14 corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western  
15 side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand  
16 acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to  
17 Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section  
18 101 of this Act.

19 SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act  
20 takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map  
21 and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the  
22 Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Inte-  
23 rior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States  
24 Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions

1 shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act:  
2 *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typograph-  
3 ical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

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

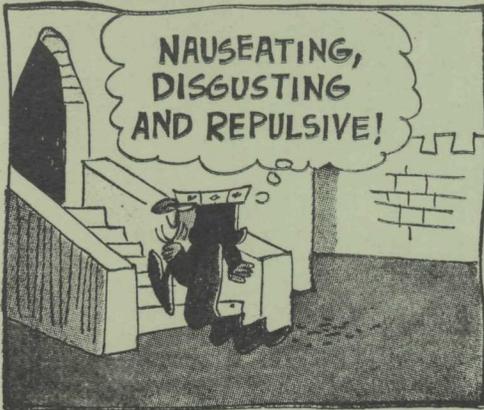
14 SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment  
15 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the  
16 area within the North Cascades National Park, including  
17 the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and  
18 shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections  
19 3 (c) and 3 (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16  
20 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendation as to the  
21 suitability of nonsuitability of any area within the park for  
22 preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such  
23 area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance  
24 with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

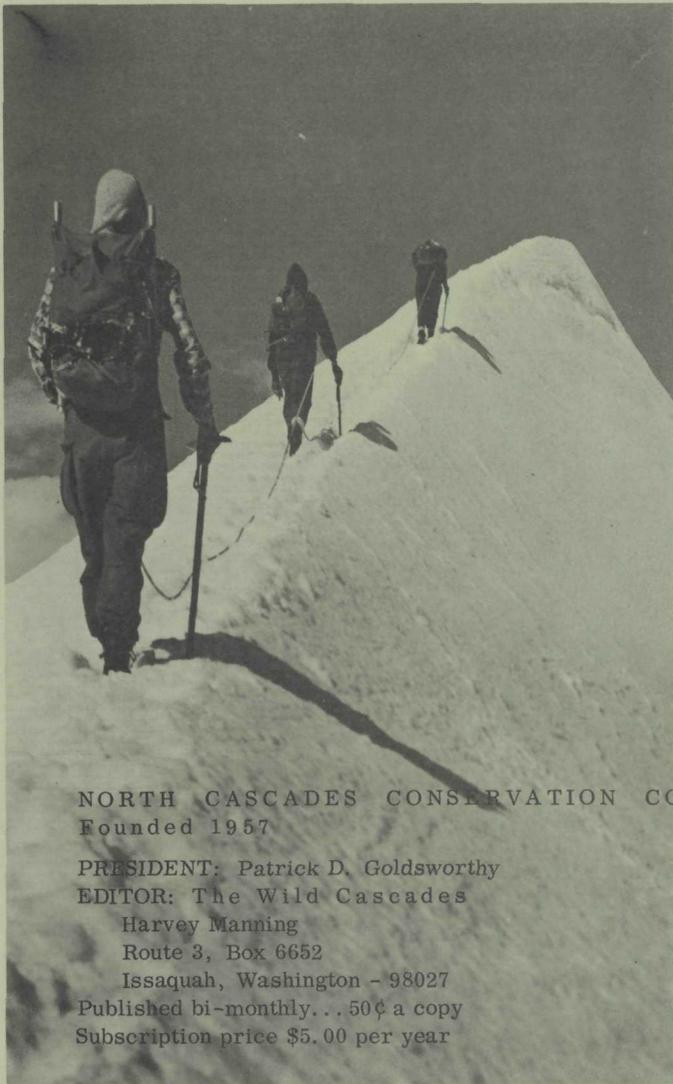


Canyon Lake - Bannock Mt. in background - U.S. Forest Service Photo

# THE WIZARD OF ID

by parker and hart





THE WILD CASCADES

April - May, 1967

North Cascades Conservation Council  
3215 North East 103rd Street  
Seattle, Washington - 98125

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