

SEVEN committee members, their chairman Paul W. Wiseman presiding, selected 20 from a total of 50 resolutions submitted.

Mrs. F. D. "Rick" Mack, Miss Una Davies, William Oberteuffer, Edward G. Darrow, Miss Frances Kramer, Roscoe Poland, and Lewis Clark passed on the following policies and resolutions which were approved by FWOC delegates at Norden, California, September 7, 1959:

## RESOLUTION NO. 1 — Reaffirmation of Policy — Wilderness Bill

A resolution with regard to the following subject was passed in September 1958. The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs believes that because of continuing problems a reaffirmation of the principles in this resolution is necessary and important in 1959.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs commends the sponsors of the National Wilderness Preservation System Bill (S. 1123) and urges speedy passage.

## RESOLUTION No. 2 — National Seashores

There are along America's coastlines, and particularly on the Pacific Coast, certain areas endowed by nature with great natural wonders and unique combinations of landscape and seascape of national interest. They also have scientific and recreational resources that should be protected.

These outstanding areas should be preserved for posterity in their natural beauty and form without depredation by industry or subdivision. The dedication of these areas for the benefit of the nation as a whole would also have continuing benefits to their regional communities.

The National Park Service has competently conducted a timely "Pacific Coast Recreation Area Survey." This study points out those areas along the Pacific Coast from Canada to Mexico still relatively undeveloped and valuable for recreation and other public purposes, including scenic, scientific and historic.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports legislation for the protection of areas as national seashores; such as the sand dunes area along the Oregon Coast in the vicinity of the Siuslaw and Umpqua Rivers and the Sea Lion Caves, the Point Reyes Peninsula in California and the Cape Flattery area in Washington.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs hereby expresses its gratitude to the National

Park Service for conducting the "Pacific Coast Recreation Area Survey" and to the private donors who financed the study.

## RESOLUTION No. 3—Structures in National Parks

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs is concerned about proposals for structures in National Parks which we believe are inappropriate to the basic purpose for which the parks were established.

There has been a proposal for a "Shrine of the Ages" to be built near the South Rim of the Grand Canyon National Park. This proposal embodies a self-assertive type of architecture that would compete with the natural scene. Such a structure would not be in harmony with the natural surroundings of the Canyon. The Federation continues its opposition to such a structure.

A chair lift has been proposed for Crater Lake National Park between the rim and the lake level.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT if there should be renewed interest in any similar chapel in Grand Canyon National Park the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs requests the National Park Service to require that it be built within the limits of the present village.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes a chair lift in Crater Lake National Park because it would exceed the essential accommodations for visitors, and because it would unnecessarily impair the esthetic values of the natural features of the Park.

## RESOLUTION No. 4—Waldo Lake Limited Area

The U. S. Forest Service formerly proposed reclassifying the Waldo Lake Limited Area as a Wild Area; it now proposes abandoning Limited Area status and throwing the whole area into cutting circles, with the usual protective strips along lake shores, mainroads and the Skyline Trail designated as recreational area. Outdoor groups favor Wild Area status. The Lane County Park and Recreation Commission proposes a compromise; opening most of the area but reserving Waldo Lake's west and north shores and the portion of the Limited Area north and west of Waldo Lake as Wild Area. Waldo is the last large Cascade mountain lake not already in the process of development for mass recreation, the only such lake which can still be preserved in approximately its natural state. Undeveloped areas around other lakes, reservoirs, and streams in the general area are adequate for many years of expansion for mass recreation.

## CLAIR TAPPAAN LODGE IN 1959 . . .

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs has previously recommended that the U.S. Forest Service find a way to preserve the natural scene, notwithstanding the existence of a road to the lake and the necessary use of motor boats on the lake.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the U.S. Forest Service to reclassify the Waldo Lake drainage basin and the adjacent portion of the Limited Area to the north and west of the lake as Wild Area, providing access to the lake via a corridor for a road and permitting the use of motor boats on the lake, not itself a portion of the proposed Wild Area.

### RESOLUTION No. 5—Road Standards in National Parks

Consideration of limit standards used in building roads in the national parks leads us to the conclusion that the present standards are insufficient to protect scenic values. As evidenced by the roads built in several parks recently, the standards seem to be extremes which have been set up to assure safety at speeds in excess of park speed limits.

Numerical limits should be established in respect to curvature, widths, and gradients in each case in accordance with topography to meet moderate speed requirements appropriate to scenic display roads.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs requests the National Park Service to establish limit standards with respect to curvature, widths and gradients, the width of scenic alteration, the use of humps and dips, constancy or variance in gradient, substitution of long-radius curves for tangents, depths of cut and fill; avoidance of any damage to natural structure of unusual value and minimizing of visible scars.

A national policy should be established that the use of limited numerical standards is considered good practice and is mandatory wherever such use will lessen the damage to scenic and other park values.

### RESOLUTION No. 6—Tule Elk

The Tule Elk is an unique species of big game animal adapted to a warm environment. Agriculture development in the Sacramento and San Jauquin Valleys of California has driven them out of their only native habitat: there are a few on a limited fenced reserve near Taft, California and a free ranging herd on the Los Angeles City Water Reserve in the Owens Valley, Inyo County. This last free ranging

herd is endangered by cattle and threatened by reduction to extinction.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, for the purpose of preserving a vanishing species, will both endorse and aid a scientific study to maintain a representative population of the wild Tule Elk in their native valley habitat. An investigation is recommended to determine:

1. The present condition on the range;
2. The future carrying capacity if overgrazing by cattle is stopped;
3. A safe abundance in numbers to survive reduction by plague, drought, or other possible contingencies so as to avoid extinction.

Recommendations based on these studies are essential to determine correct action. A report by the Desomount Club of this study should be made at the 1960 Federation convention.

### RESOLUTION No. 7—Land Acquisition for State Parks

Lands available for recreational purposes are rapidly disappearing. Needs for outdoor recreational areas increase as population grows.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends to the park agencies of the states that:

1. Long-range planning be made on the basis of the outdoor recreational needs of the people.
2. Long-range planning be continued to appraise changing needs as objectives are achieved.
3. Lands for recreational use be acquired as rapidly as possible to effect financial savings in the light of the study and planning made.

### RESOLUTION No. 8—Land Transfer Study and Moratorium

There are now being conducted the most comprehensive surveys of national recreational resources in the nation's history. The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was established by the 85th Congress to survey these resources, the National Park Service has been concerned with them as part of Mission 66, and the U. S. Forest Service is inventorying the recreational potential of national forests, and the states of California and Massachusetts are developing recreation plans. It is obvious that if areas of high recreational potential are diverted to other purposes incompatible with their highest recreational use before the national survey can be completed and its re-

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commendations considered and acted upon, the purposes of the review will be to that extent defeated. A number of such areas are now being invaded by incompatible and irreversible development and further invasions are imminent.

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs is concerned that the maximum permanent national benefit should derive from the unparalleled opportunity afforded by these surveys, which may well be the nation's final opportunity to make any further dedications for preservation of certain irreplaceable wildlife, wilderness, park, and recreational resources.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges:

1. That the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review be supplemented with field investigations made independently of the agencies concerned, and recommendations be made thereon to the President and to the Congress, concerning the merits of concurrent transfer of lands, from the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture as recommended by the second Hoover Commission, and also from Agriculture to Interior, in order to protect them for the optimum long-range public benefit, primarily for consolidation of forestry in the Department of Agriculture and for the consolidation, in the Department of the Interior, of lands upon which the recreational, scenic, wildlife, scientific, educational, and historic values are likely to be paramount and to warrant preservation without impairment by incompatible uses.
2. That pending such investigation, recommendations and action thereon, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission request the temporary setting aside of areas of public lands, and particularly federal lands, known to be high in such potential values to be held in their present state without road building, lumbering, additional grazing, or other irreversible alteration, and that the following specific areas, among others so eligible, be covered in this moratorium:
  - (a) All Limited Areas in the National Forests, including Anthony Lakes, Diamond Lake, Eagle Creek Canyon, Illinois Canyon, Sky Lakes, Snake River, Umpqua, and Waldo Lake in Oregon; and Alpine Lakes, Cougar Lake, Monte Cristo, Packwood, and St. Helens in Washington.
  - (b) All National Forest areas classi-

- fied as "Primitive" under Regulation L-20 on September 1, 1959.
- (c) The following further areas of special significance:

**Alaska**—Area to provide southern extension of Mt. McKinley National Park; Tracy Arm-Ford's Terror and portion of Endicott Arm; Hasselborg Lake; Kennicott area.

**California**—Kern Plateau; Bristlecone Pine Area; White Mountain Range; Coast, Big Sur-San Simeon vicinity; portion of Mendocino coast.

**Colorado**—Sangre de Cristo area.

**Montana**—Spruce Park.

**Nevada**—Ruby Mountains; northern Snake Range.

**Oregon**—The 53,000 acres excluded in the Three Sisters reclassification; additions to the Mount Washington Wild Area to include Deer Butte and the Clear Lake-Upper McKenzie area above Beaver Marsh; additions to the Diamond Peak Wild Area, including the pioneer wagon train route across Willamette Pass; the Gold Lake-Salt Creek watershed to protect Salt Creek Falls; the Minam River drainage adjacent to the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area.

**Utah**—Grandview Point, confluence of Green and Colorado; the House and Confusion Ranges; Gandy Mountain.

**Washington**—Northern Cascades, including:

- 1) Area proposed by Chief Forester Silcox in 1939 for wilderness status.
- 2) That portion of the Mount Baker National Forest lying within Whatcom County except the area north of the north fork of the Nooksack River and west of the Tomyhoi-Damfino Divide, and the area west and northwest of Coal Pass.
- 3) The Monte Cristo area.
- 4) The White River valley and tributary valleys above Lake Wenatchee.
- 5) The headwaters of the Entiat, Methow, and Twisp rivers, Early Winters Creek, and the Lake Chelan area west of Safety Harbor.
- 6) The Salmon LaSac area above the upper end of Cooper Lake, including the approaches to Wapatus Pass.

**Wyoming**—Additions to the Bridger Primitive Area.

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### RESOLUTION No. 9—Acquisition of Private Lands in National Forests

It is recognized that the public welfare demands augmented provision for recreation and the enjoyment of scenic areas, while the economic trend is toward increasing property values.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that the U. S. Forest Service undertake an expanded program of acquiring private lands of high recreational and scenic value within the National Forest boundaries especially in Wild, Wilderness and Scenic Areas in order that these values may continue to be enjoyed in perpetuity.

### RESOLUTION No. 10—Acquisition of Rights of Way over Private Lands in National Forests

Public usefulness of National Forest lands has been impaired and may be further impaired by restrictions established on private inholdings.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that the U. S. Forest Service undertake a program of acquiring trail rights-of-way over private lands within the National Forest boundaries as required to guarantee the right of public access to publicly owned lands of high scenic and recreational value, and further to provide that no federal land shall be transferred to private ownership without reservation of suitable public rights-of-way.

The Federation President is requested to appoint a committee to study the matter of rights-of-way for public access over private lands within National Forest lands with a view toward further action at the 1960 convention.

### RESOLUTION No. 11—Glacier Peak Wilderness Area

The proposal, dated February 16, 1959, by the U. S. Forest Service for establishment of a Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, is unsatisfactory for the following reasons:

1. The area included in this proposal is not typical of the Glacier Peak region because it fails to include the lowland river valleys which provide access to Glacier Peak; i.e. the Suiattle and Whitechuck Rivers, and Agnes Creek.
2. Failure to include these areas, and their consequent opening to highway construction and logging would destroy the present extensive recreational use of these valleys by large numbers of pedestrians and horseback riders, who now make up about 90% of the users of the Glacier Peak area, with only 10% using the high country.
3. Also omitted from the 1959 Forest Ser-

vice proposal are Cascade Pass and the superb mountainous region between Cascade Pass and the Skagit River which is one of the outstanding mountain regions of the United States, as well as several smaller areas also of considerable importance.

The Mountaineers Club completed in May 1959 a detailed study of the Glacier Peak Area and prepared a report outlining boundaries which would provide an essential wilderness core for this region of the Cascades. The boundaries outlined in this report proved to correspond in most details with the boundaries recommended by Chief Forester Silcox of the U. S. Forest Service in 1939 for a Wilderness Area. Such differences as are present are almost entirely dependent upon:

1. Inroads of civilization on the Silcox Area.
2. Use of natural boundaries instead of lines.
3. Subsequent proposals by the Forest Service to include part of the Napeequa and Entiat River watersheds.
4. Consideration of a Cady Pass Parkway.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs strongly recommends establishment of a Glacier Peak Wilderness Area with boundaries as outlined in The Mountaineers' report of May 1959.

### RESOLUTION No. 12—North Cascades

Portions of the North Cascades of Washington have been recognized to be unquestionably of national park caliber. Twenty-one years ago in a preliminary survey by the National Park Service it was stated that a national park created there would "outrank in its scenic, recreational and wildlife values, any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park in the United States."

Protection of the wilderness core of the North Cascades is of extreme importance and is one part of the total requirement for scenic preservation. The periphery of the wilderness, including the transition zones of the thresholds of the area, is also of major importance and requires protection from commodity utilization. Existing law does not provide an adequate basis to protect either the transition areas or the wilderness core under U. S. Forest Service jurisdiction.

The national park caliber of this region, including both the wilderness core and the developed gateways, would be protected by law, including the basic National Park Act of 1916, if a major part of the area were given national park status.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs requests the Congress to direct the Secretary

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of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to conduct a study of the North Cascades area between Stevens Pass and the Canadian Border in the State of Washington, and to recommend to the Congress which portions, if any, are of national park caliber and should be made a part of the National Park System.

### **RESOLUTION No. 13—Proposed Great Basin National Park**

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs has previously resolved in favor of a study of the national park possibilities of the Snake Range in the Great Basin of Nevada. The study has now been completed by the National Park Service and is believed to demonstrate that the region contains ecological, scenic, and recreational values that are of national significance, of national park caliber, and of particular importance as an example of Great Basin physiography.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges early publication of the study and supports action leading to the establishment by the Congress of the Great Basin National Park.

### **RESOLUTION No. 14—Student Conservation Program**

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs has observed that the "Student Conservation Program" sponsored by the National Parks Association offers excellent opportunity for high school and college students to become aware of the problems and responsibilities of preserving, maintaining, protecting and interpreting the National Parks System, and acquainted with natural and scenic resources in general.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs commends the National Parks Association for sponsoring the "Student Conservation Program" and gives encouragement and support for the continuation and enhancement of the existing program.

### **RESOLUTION No. 15—Dinosaur National Monument**

Three bills are before the 86th Congress relating to Dinosaur National Monument. The bills by Congressman John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania and Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado are the same as those introduced by them in the 85th Congress to give national park status to Dinosaur. The Allott bill contains a sentence which could lead to the construction of Echo Park Dam. The third bill, by Congressman Wayne Aspinall of Colorado, provides for highly desirable enlargement of Dinosaur National Monument but would not establish it as a national park.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms its action of 1957, supporting the Saylor bill and commending Senator Allott for his interest but urging that he agree to a change of the sentence which has caused concern.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED THAT although the Federation still believes that Dinosaur deserves national park status, the Aspinall bill is fully acceptable at this time as a major improvement in protection of the area; further, that Mr. Aspinall is commended for his assistance in formulating this.

### **RESOLUTION No. 16—Adequate Support for the National Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission**

The National Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission was established by the Congress to survey the Nation's resources for outdoor recreation and to predict the nature and extent of such resources required to meet its future needs. To perform this critical task the Commission must have a staff of adequate size and of top level professional competence. Much information may be obtained from other agencies, particularly those administering public lands. But it is essential that the Commission make its own authentic, authoritative, unbiased and forward-looking evaluations, particularly in estimating future needs and in evaluating areas of high recreational potential, some of which are already threatened with development incompatible with their highest recreational use.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends to the Congress that it appropriate to the National Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission funds sufficient to enable it, while using dependable information from whatever sources available, to employ its own adequate professional staff of highest quality, especially at the level of evaluating the Nation's diverse future outdoor recreational needs, and to determine the nature, quality and extent of areas required to meet these future needs of the American people.

### **RESOLUTION No. 17—Rainbow Bridge National Monument**

Public Law 485, 84th Congress, authorized the construction of Glen Canyon Dam provided that Rainbow Bridge National Monument be precluded from impairment, and that no dam or reservoir of the Upper Colorado Storage Project would lie in any national park or monument. Over a period of nine years, conservationists have been assured by the Bureau of Reclamation that such protection for Rainbow Bridge National Monument would present no serious dif-

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ficulty. However, the rapid construction of Glen Canyon Dam has now made imminent the danger that the surface of the reservoir will rise above the critical level before the best means of protection of Rainbow Bridge National Monument can be decided upon and the construction of protective measures initiated.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Congress to halt construction of Glen Canyon Dam until an adequate program of protection for Rainbow Bridge National Monument is assured and underway.

### RESOLUTION No. 18 — Crystal Ball Cave, Utah

Preliminary investigation of recently discovered Crystal Ball Cave, near Gandy, Utah, indicates that the cave has exceptional and perhaps unique contents. Most of its surfaces are coated with a thick layer of large crystals throughout its 500 foot length, and other features of scientific importance have been noted. Several leading western speleological groups have studied the cave and recommended that it be given national protection before severe vandalism occurs.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the National Park Service to conduct an evaluation of Crystal Ball Cave, Utah, for consideration for inclusion in the National Park System.

### RESOLUTION No. 19 — Dams

It is recognized that there are unique scenic, educational, and recreational values associated with the natural flow of water through some deep river canyons and specifically through the Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Canyon National Monument.

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs in 1957 adopted a policy that no important irreplaceable scenic and recreational resources should be sacrificed for the development of hydroelectric power.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes the building of any dams on the Colorado River that would cause impoundment of reservoir water extending into the aforesaid National Park or Monument or otherwise encroach on the integrity of these dedicated areas.

### RESOLUTION No. 20—Resolution of Thanks

The 1959 convention of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs extends its great appreciation to the hosts, the Sierra Club, for their courteous hospitality and the excellent care provided at the Clair Tappaan

Lodge. The convention gratefully thanks them.

It further wishes to thank the staff of the Lodge for gracious and efficient handling of convention services.

## RODENTS AND RABIES

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enjoy it but to quote an old cliché 'it is better to be safe than sorry.'

Back in the days when Justinian was ruler of the Byzantine Empire two great events took place. One was the codification of the Roman laws into what is termed the "Corpus Juris Civilis" and which is still the basis of the actual law in much of Continental Europe. The second was the spread out of Egypt in 542 A.D. of bubonic plague. This first pandemic of plague, which was to last for fifty or sixty years, is said to have slain 100 million people. The second great plague pandemic which we know as the "Black Death" took place in the fourteenth century and was responsible for the death of about one-quarter of the population of Europe. Shortly before the turn of the century a third pandemic which is said to have originated in the interior of China began as an epidemic in the great seaport of Hongkong. From there it spread to many parts of the globe over the world trade route. The two epidemics of flea-transmitted plague in San Francisco in 1900 and 1909 resulted in 281 cases and 191 deaths. During October of 1924 Los Angeles was stricken with plague. Prompt measures to reduce the rat population and prevent spread kept this epidemic down to thirty-two human cases even though the disease took the dread pneumonic form. Thirty out of the thirty-two people infected died.

Plague is said to be endemic in California. Rodents such as the California ground squirrel, rats, mice and other rodents serve as reservoirs of disease and various fleas as carriers. Sometimes it apparently dies out in one location only to appear somewhere else. This year we have had two human cases of plague, neither fatal. The new anti-biotics seem to be an almost certain cure if administered in time. Even though plague averages only about one human case

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