

RESOLUTIONS AND POLICIES OF THE FWOC, 1963 . . .

Under the able leadership of George Marshall, the Resolutions Committee (Jules Eichorn, Patrick D. Goldsworthy, Betty Hughes, Arthur B. Johnson, J. Michael McCloskey, Donald McKinley, Robert Wenkam, Philip Zalesky) worked long and hard, both before and during the conference, to consolidate and coordinate, prune and polish, the more than 60 resolutions submitted by the clubs. The 26 which follow were finally selected as the policy of the Federation. (Resolution no. 27, thanking officers, host club, and cooperating agencies, is omitted as a space conservation measure.)

RESOLUTION No. 1 — Preamble

The conservation movement has faced many major crises in the past, but at present, because of the rapidity with which time is running out, the crises are reaching points of no return in at least five important areas.

(1) Since whatever wilderness and scenic areas not specifically designated for preservation and given strong, enduring protection will soon deteriorate and be lost entirely to posterity, the passage of a strong Wilderness Law without further delay is essential to effective preservation.

(2) The U. S. Forest Service is completing its long-range management plans for all national forests, and what is not classified as wilderness, wild, or canoe areas when this process is completed will soon be lost as wilderness.

(3) Opportunities to add areas of sufficiently high wilderness, scenic, and scientific standards to the National Park system are likewise vanishing with rapidity under a variety of industrial, military, and transportation pressures, and additions of high quality to the Park system not made soon will no longer be of national park caliber.

(4) The increasing encroachment of motorized vehicles on our previously roadless wild lands and on wild lakes and waterways is creating precedents which will become increasingly difficult to reverse unless a strong, far-sighted policy to combat this trend is adopted promptly by the various administrative agencies and, where necessary, through legislation.

(5) The cumulative pollution and poisoning of wild life, plants, soils, and waters in wild lands through old-fashioned types of pollution and litter, wholesale use of pesticides, and atomic fallout and other poisonings can reach irreversible stages unless sufficiently strong and effective protection is programmed soon.

RESOLUTION No. 2 — Wilderness Bill

The future of an adequate Wilderness System in the United States depends upon an

effective Wilderness Law for its enduring protection. This truth has been recognized at many previous Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs conventions.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms its support of the Wilderness Bill, and urges the 88th Congress of the United States to pass without further delay legislation at least as strong as that already passed by the United States Senate in 1963 (Bill S. 4).

RESOLUTION No. 3 — North Cascade Wilderness Area

There is evidence that timber is being sold within areas proposed for addition to the North Cascade Primitive Area in northern Washington.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs expresses its regret that recommended additions are being committed to commercial uses before public comment on the Forest Service proposal is invited, and a final decision is made by the Secretary of Agriculture. This procedure displays a lack of respect for public opinion, and has happened with respect to other areas also, such as the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges that the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Forest Service, and the Regional Forester expedite the early release of their reclassification proposal for the North Cascade Wilderness Area. The Federation further urges the Forest Service to establish the new boundaries of this area in accordance with the proposal of the Mountaineers of Seattle.

RESOLUTION No. 4 — Mt. Jefferson Wild Area

The recently released reclassification proposal for the Mt. Jefferson Wild Area in Oregon contains some important additions to the area on the northwest, east and south. Two recommended additions on the west side of the area were not made, however, including portions of the Pamela and Marion Lake valley approaches.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs expresses its conviction that the omission of the Pamela and Marion valley additions will seriously impair the wilderness and recreational value of the west side of this area.

RESOLUTION No. 5 — Kern Plateau

For some years conservation organizations have urged that the Kern Plateau in California be classified as a National Forest Wilderness Area. Within the past year the Dome Lands Wild Area has been established in the southern portion of the Plateau, and the Forest Service is considering establishing a Golden Trout Wild Area in the northern portion. However, unless other steps are taken, the intervening major part of the Plateau may

be assigned to other than wilderness purposes before there is a final determination of the wilderness values of the entire Plateau.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Forest Service to establish a Golden Trout Wilderness Area at the northern part of the Kern Plateau, with boundaries running as far south as possible; and further requests the Forest Service to continue to consider the establishment of a unified wilderness area on the Plateau, in accordance with Federation Resolution No. 5, 1962, and to preserve the presently unclassified portions of the Plateau in wilderness status pending further studies and wilderness classification.

RESOLUTION No. 6 — Selway-Bitterroot Area

The 1,869,356-acre Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in Idaho and Montana was reclassified as the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area and the Salmon Breaks Primitive Area by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman on January 11, 1963, with a net loss of 418,500 acres from classified wilderness—a loss of 22%.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs

1. Regards the removal of 418,500 acres from wilderness status in the reclassification as a serious undermining of the wilderness value of this area and a serious reduction of the National Forest wilderness system.

2. Urges Secretary Freeman to reconsider the declassification and to further study this area, meanwhile maintaining the wilderness character of the area pending further decision.

RESOLUTION No. 7 — Sawtooth Wilderness Area

The Forest Service has made a proposal for the reclassification of the Sawtooth Primitive Area in southwestern Idaho to a Sawtooth Wilderness Area, which recognizes the wilderness value of much of the region but fails to include some desirable areas.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs strongly recommends that the U. S. Forest Service expand its proposal by the addition of a 10,000-acre unit around the Hanson Lakes and Trail Creek area, some downslope acreage along the Alpine Way Trail, more corridor approach along Pettit and Redfish Lakes, and additions, rather than deletions, in the Queens River area and along the North Fork of the Boise River, including representative stands of yellow pine.

RESOLUTION No. 8—North Cascades National Park

Past Federation resolutions have urged the establishment of North Cascades National Park (No. 18, 1961; No. 10, 1960; No. 12, 1959; No. 2, 1958). Study of the area, including its park potential, is now being made by a team jointly appointed by the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture. The Federation has advocated in the past (Res. No. 8, 1962) that a moratorium on timber cutting in the area be im-

posed while the study is under way; the Secretary of Agriculture has imposed only a very limited moratorium for 1963.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs endorses the specific proposal for a North Cascades National Park and Chelan Mountain National Recreation Area which the North Cascades Conservation Council has prepared and urges the joint departmental study team to recommend the establishment of this park and recreation area.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges that in establishing timber sales plans of the Forest Service for 1964 the Secretary of Agriculture exclude sales in all areas for which a moratorium has been requested previously.

RESOLUTION No. 9 — Oregon Cascades

The Federation has requested in the past (Res. No. 18, 1960) that the federal government use its best skills to preserve the scenic and wilderness values of the Oregon Cascades. To date, the protection of these values has not been adequate.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that a National Park Service study be made of the protection which these values might receive under an Oregon Cascades National Park. The Federation suggests that a study be made particularly of the park potential of the area running from somewhat north of the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area to somewhat south of the Diamond Peak Wild Area, and of suitable intervening and adjacent lands, such as the former Waldo Lakes Limited Area and the Three Sisters Wilderness Tract. Recommendations emanating from this study should guarantee the continuing roadlessness of zones presently classified as wilderness and wild areas.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that pending completion of such a study, administering agencies be urged to do nothing further to compromise scenic and wilderness values in the area.

RESOLUTION No. 10 — Columbia River Gorge

For many decades, state and federal agencies have attempted to protect the unique scenery of the Columbia River Gorge from despoilment. Despite the efforts of the Columbia River Gorge Commission and the establishment of the Columbia Gorge Park Division, land ownership in the gorge remains divided and threats continue, of which the most recent is the proposed construction of two unsightly tramways.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that a Columbia River Gorge Scenic Parkway be established under the National Park Service. It should consist of much of the drainages of streams flowing into the gorge—most of which should be kept roadless—as well as of intervening and adjacent private holdings which should be acquired.

RESOLUTION No. 11 — Channel Islands

The Channel Islands south of Santa Barbara off the coast of California—comprised of Santa Barbara, Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel Islands—are a significant national recreational resource, with special value for science because of the unusual ecological relationships found there.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs favors protection of the Channel Islands under the National Park Service, either as a National Park or Seashore or appropriate combination.

RESOLUTION No. 12—Kings Canyon National Park

Congressman Sisk of Southern California has introduced legislation in this Congress providing for the inclusion in Kings Canyon National Park of the area on the middle fork of the Kings River known as Tehipite Valley and the area around Cedar Grove. These additions would increase the scenic and recreational values of the Park as a whole.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges support of Congressman Sisk's bill for passage by the 88th Congress.

RESOLUTION No. 13—Kauai National Park

The central and north shores of Kauai Island, Hawaii, contain some of the most scenic areas of the Pacific Ocean: Mt. Waialeale; Alakai Swamp, comprising extensive preserves of unique and rare flora and bird life in still untouched wilderness; spectacular Waimea Canyon; and Na Pali Cliffs. Also included are fluted cliffs, lovely valleys, rain forests, precipitous waterfalls, white beaches, coral reefs, and excellent areas suitable for campgrounds and hiking trails.

This is the site of the proposed Kauai National Park. The National Park Service currently is engaged in a feasibility study of this unusual area to inventory its assets and to decide where its boundaries might be. Ninety-eight percent of the area is owned by the State of Hawaii, and half of it is administered as a state park.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs strongly supports the establishment of a Kauai National Park and urges that a large proportion of this Park be preserved as wilderness.

RESOLUTION No. 14—Expansion of Haleakala National Park

The National Park Service is at present studying possible additions to Haleakala National Park on the island of Maui in Hawaii. The Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club has recommended as additions to the Park the Kipahulu and Keanae Valleys, which extend from the crater of Haleakala to the sea in virgin rain forests and untouched wilderness.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs endorses the recommendation of the Hawaiian Trail and

Mountain Club to add these valleys to Haleakala National Park.

RESOLUTION No. 15—Canyonlands National Park

In southeastern Utah is a vast area of spectacular landscape. The beauty of the canyons, arches, and other erosional features is everchanging with the time of day and weather.

The Secretary of Interior is to be commended for recognizing the potential of the region in suggesting that over a million acres be set aside for scenic and recreational purposes. Legislation looking toward this end introduced by the Senators from Utah is unacceptable because the areas proposed are far too small. Also there are proposed certain commercial uses, and uses incompatible with the area's scenic and recreational potential.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the establishment of a National Park and Recreation Area complex of a magnitude similar to that indicated by the Secretary of Interior, with considerable portions set aside to remain undisturbed. Uses incompatible with the scenic and recreational enjoyment of the area should be prohibited.

RESOLUTION No. 16—The Grand Canyon of the Colorado

The magnificent canyons of the Colorado River, extending practically uninterrupted from above Moab, Utah, to the Grand Wash Cliffs in northwestern Arizona, have long been recognized as one of America's scenic treasures. Until recently, a wild river—their creator—has flowed through them, adding to their wilderness character and high scenic values.

The Glen Canyon reservoir will tame that wild river, flood a large portion of this unique landscape, as well as inflict irreparable damage to the remote charm of the setting of one of the world's great natural wonders—Rainbow Bridge. The Congress of the United States promised protection, and instructed the Secretary of Interior to provide that protection to this masterpiece of nature.

Pleadings of conservationists throughout the country for adequate protection of Rainbow Bridge have been repeatedly rebuffed. The Secretary of Interior is to be criticized for refusing to use the powers of his office to provide protection ruled by the courts to be his duty under law. Congress is also to be criticized for not fulfilling a promise made in the Colorado River Storage Act.

There remains one last outstanding section known as the Grand Canyon. It is imperative that adequate permanent protection of the highest order be immediately undertaken to guard the largest possible amount of this natural wonderland. The Marble Gorge above Grand Canyon National Park, and the gorges between Grand Canyon National Monument

and Lake Mead are geographical parts of the Grand Canyon. Proposals for flooding these are protested.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs express its disappointment with Congress and the Secretary of Interior for failure to provide protection for Rainbow Bridge.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges that Grand Canyon National Park be extended westerly to the boundary of Grand Canyon National Monument, embracing all the Colorado River escarpment and the lower canyon of Kanab Creek. Grand Canyon National Monument should be added to and included in the National Park. The natural scene within this enlarged Park should be protected against flooding and any man-made works, with the exception of foot and horse trails.

It is recommended that studies be instituted to determine if additional areas deserve to be added to the enlarged Park. Until such determination is made, plans to flood the gorges anywhere above or below present dedicated areas should be held in abeyance.

RESOLUTION No. 17 — Wild Rivers

A Wild River Study Team has been appointed by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to "investigate the nation's need to protect recreation values of a share of its remaining rivers free-flowing in their natural state." Chairman Edward C. Crafts, of the Study Team, has stated, "Undeveloped rivers offer unique values to all Americans. They are symbols of timelessness and continuity of history. Rivers substantially in their natural state afford a needed variety of recreation and related experience possible nowhere else." The Study Team has selected 64 rivers or segments of rivers for preliminary study to determine those to be protected and the best means for their protection.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs welcomes the Wild River Study, offers its co-operation to the Study Team, and requests that special emphasis be given to preserving those wild rivers which flow through wilderness or have outstanding scenic values.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that member clubs of the Federation make recommendations to the Study Team, both on rivers already selected for study in their areas, and on other rivers in their areas which they may feel warrant future study and possible protection.

RESOLUTION No. 18 — Rampart Dam, Alaska

The Yukon Flats in Alaska have outstanding values for wildlife, including nesting grounds for myriads of migratory birds, as well as other wilderness features. Flooding this region would irreparably damage an area larger than Lake Erie.

There are alternate sites and methods for developing power in Alaska which would

not destroy major wilderness, wildlife, and the natural scene.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes construction of Rampart Dam.

RESOLUTION No. 19 — Redwoods

Officials of the National Park Service are now studying means of saving a substantial portion of the remaining virgin stands of coastal redwoods in northern California, much of which are currently threatened by highway construction and logging.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs advocates establishment of a Redwoods National Park or Recreation Area to preserve as many of these stands as possible, with the acquisition and inclusion of endangered stands on private as well as public lands.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation calls upon all public agencies to protect redwoods on their lands from destruction, and to see that all roads, highways, and freeways be routed around rather than through redwood preserves, with special emphasis on the imminent proposed construction of freeway through Prairie Creek State Park.

RESOLUTION No. 20 — Increased Consideration of Scenic and Recreational Values

Technological advances have increased the frequency and magnitude of construction projects. A woeful disregard of aesthetic as well as of fish and wildlife values is increasingly evident. Under the guise of economy, construction has intruded upon parks and public-owned recreational facilities. Any such economy is illusory when the cost of replacing these lost facilities is considered.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that the appropriate public agencies develop criteria for evaluating true loss to the public resulting from intrusions on recreation and scenic areas, as well as from alteration of other natural features, and that these criteria be applied to the evaluation of all public construction projects.

RESOLUTION No. 21 — Aircraft and Wilderness

The presence of motorized equipment of any type is inconsistent with a true wilderness experience. The Federation position on trail vehicles and chain saws has already been formulated in Resolutions No. 25 of 1961 and No. 15 of 1962.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the passage of laws or regulations severely limiting air drops, landing of aircraft, and low level flying over Wild, Wilderness, or Primitive Areas and in wilderness portions of National Parks except in emergency conditions.

RESOLUTION No. 22 — Skiing Facilities and Wilderness

The desire for more downhill ski developments with their mechanical lifts, buildings, and roads provides a recurrent threat to dedicated wilderness. New proposals for such developments within wild, wilderness, and primitive areas continue to be made. Any inclusion of this type of development in classified wilderness necessitates modification of boundaries.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs strongly supports and commends the U. S. Forest Service for its steadfast opposition thus far to all such proposals, and strongly encourages it to continue this opposition.

RESOLUTION No. 23 — Industrial vs. Park and Recreation Values

Increasing numbers of industrial and power plants are being proposed for construction along the Pacific Coast in areas that are of major importance for state parks. The projected power plant at Bodega Head is a conspicuous example.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs protests the construction of any industrial or power plant which might be located at any point along the coast where significant park or recreational values would be adversely affected.

RESOLUTION No. 24 — Pesticides

The people of the United States are becoming increasingly aware of the dangers arising from the use of chemical pesticides. There is growing concern over the intentional or unintentional misuse of chemicals intended to control insects and plant disease before adequate studies to determine their possible adverse effects on plants and animal populations. Forests, fish, wildlife, water, and even our soil resources may be endangered.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that criteria and regulations for control of dangerous or potentially dangerous agricultural chemicals be adopted on a national level, and diligent enforcement on all government levels be effected.

RESOLUTION No. 25 — Land Exchanges

With the checkerboard pattern of land ownership in the Pacific Northwest, some high mountain lands of great public value for scenic and recreational purposes, such as those on Mt. St. Helens, are under private ownership.

Under existing Federal regulations, exchanges of Federal for private lands must involve property containing the same types of resources, and thus, exchanges of Federal timber lands for high mountain lands are not feasible.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the revision of Federal law to provide an effective means of exchanging public and private

lands of differing types of values when the objective is consolidation or expansion of public ownership of lands with wilderness or recreational values.

RESOLUTION No. 26—Mining Law Revision

Laws currently governing mining rights on public lands have not been revised significantly since 1872. Mining on these lands may proceed irrespective of damage to other resources, such as soils, watersheds, and wilderness.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges Congress to modernize these laws so that values of other resources of the land are considered in granting mining permits. Reformation could be effected through placement of all minerals under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as Congressman Saylor of Pennsylvania has recommended in H.R. 935, 88th Congress.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT

The President is instructed to take action which he deems appropriate in pursuance of the statements of policy which follow.

1. The problems of **de facto wilderness** outlined in Resolution No. 3 of 1962 continue to be of utmost importance. The **de facto wilderness** of the **Alpine Lakes Limited Area** is soon to be studied for reclassification. The new wilderness area suggested last year should also contain the entire Wapitus Valley and much of the Foss River drainage. The wilderness values of the nearby Mt. Stuart Range should also be studied in connection with the reclassification. All of these areas should be protected from logging while being studied.

2. In accordance with previous resolutions endorsing an **Oregon Dunes National Seashore** (Res. No. 20, 1961), the Federation endorses the latest proposal for this seashore as indicated by the Department of Interior, but without beach roads north of the Siltcoos River.

3. In accordance with past Federation resolutions urging sound **timber** conservation practices on commercial timberlands (No. 2A, 1960), the Federation urges that state and federal **tax policies** be geared to this objective.

4. The Federation urges the Forest Service to study potential for establishing a wilderness area in the **Hilgard-Taylor Peaks** area of the southern Madison Range of Montana.

5. The Federation urges the Secretary of Interior to appoint an inter-agency study team to draw up a long-term comprehensive plan of management for the **Steens Mountain area** of southeastern Oregon to protect its values for science and recreation.

6. The Federation urges the Forest Service to study the potential for establishing a wilderness area in the **Whiteclouds-Boulder Range** of central Idaho.

7. The Federation urges the Forest Service to protect remaining scenic and wild values of the **Siskiyou Range** of southern Oregon and

northern California, particularly of the area from Grayback Mountain to Cook and Green Pass.

8. The Federation urges that wild and scenic values of the **Jewel Basin** Area west of Hungry Horse dam in Montana be protected by the Forest Service.

9. The Federation urges that the **Cabinet Mountain Wild Area** be established in enlarged form as the Forest Service is proposing, but it deplors the construction of logging roads adjacent to the Primitive Area boundary along the East Fork of the Bull River prior to release of the proposal for public consideration.

10. The Federation commends the Bureau of Land Management for establishing clear rules for use of the scenic **trail along the Rogue River** in Oregon between Alameda Bridge and Marial—a distance of 22 miles—including the limiting of camping to specific areas, refuse control, and closure of the trail to mechanized vehicles and to horses.

11. The Federation urges that increased funds be provided, both by administrative allocation and by legislative appropriation, for foot and horse **trail construction**.

12. The Federation supports the general recommendations of the **Leopold Report** on wildlife management policy in National Parks.

13. The Federation opposes the deletion of **Dennison Ridge** with its sequoia stands from Sequoia National Park.

14. The Federation recommends the preservation of **Oceano Beach**, a section of California shoreline from Pismo Beach State Park to Point Sal, including the dunes eastward of the beach. It should be preserved for recreation and scenic purposes under the management of the California Division of Beaches and Parks.

15. The Federation supports expansion of the **High Sierra Primitive Area**.

16. The Federation disapproves Forest Service plans to put roads in the **Lincoln backcountry** of the Helena National Forest in Montana. The area proposed as a Red Mountain Scenic Area should be made a Wild Area and should be expanded to include more area to the north.

17. The Federation endorses expansion of tiny **Oregon Caves National Monument** to include suitable adjacent areas useful for camping and as a screening buffer.

18. The discontinuance of the publication of **National Wildlands News** is deplored as a loss to the conservation movement and a setback to the communications problems of individual conservationists. The Federation expresses the hope that means can be found to re-institute publication of this periodical.

RECLASSIFICATION

(Continued from page 1)

Area is reported to be similar in size and shape to the present Primitive Area there.

A proposal for future management of the Cougar Lakes Limited Area in the Washington Cascades may also be held back for delayed release for the same reason. The proposal was sent to the Chief of the Forest Service in July by the regional office in Portland. Since approval by the Chief is being sought, it is likely that some sort of wilderness-type classification is being suggested.

Proposals will be submitted to the Chief this fall on two areas: the Minam River valley of northeastern Oregon and the Spanish Peaks Primitive Area of southwestern Montana. Addition of some 11,000 acres or more of the Minam valley to the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area will most likely be proposed, and a proposal for expansion of the Spanish Peaks Primitive Area is expected also. This area may have another four miles of the northern Madison Range added to it, though this addition may be offset by the deletion of some timbered lowlands on the north along the South Fork of Spanish Creek.

Reports from forest supervisors are now being studied by the regional office in Portland on the Sky Lakes Limited Area south of Crater Lake National Park, and it has been hinted that some acreage will be classified as wilderness. The Portland regional office will also receive a proposal from the Mt. Hood National Forest this fall on the future of the Eagle Creek Limited Area, and prospects for a Wild Area classification are reported to look brighter.

Studies of two large areas in Montana and Washington are now underway at the supervisors' level. Studies are in progress on the spectacular 230,000-acre Beartooth Primitive Area in southern Montana, adjacent to Yellowstone National Park. Reportedly, some enlargement of the area is being considered. Studies of the 256,000-acre Alpine Lakes Limited Area in the central Washington Cascades are beginning this fall, with all interested parties invited to