

NORTH CASCADES

In previous years the Federation has passed several resolutions calling the attention of the public to the North Cascades, and urging protection of its superlative wilderness scenery in the form of a large National Park and several wilderness areas.

This year the Federal Administration has also recognized the scenic and wilderness values of the North Cascades, and has called for protection of portions of the area in a North Cascades National Park and adjacent Recreation Area; a Pasayten Wilderness; and two small additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Legislation to implement these proposals has been introduced in both the House and the Senate.

The Federation welcomes these proposals and this legislation as a constructive and significant step forward in the drive for full protection of the magnificent North Cascades. However, it notes that the administration legislation affords protection for only about one-half of the park caliber lands which have been proposed for protection by the Federation and other conservation groups in the past. It notes also that legislation has been introduced in the House (H.R.12139) which would create a North Cascades National Park and National Recreation Area of truly adequate size.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation commends the Administration for its vision and foresight in attempting to obtain park and wilderness protection for some presently unprotected parts of the North Cascades. However, at the same time, it reaffirms its belief that the 1963 proposal of the North Cascades Conservation Council and others, affirmed in Resolution No. 8 of 1963, and embodied in H. R. 12139, is the best proposal for a North Cascades National Park.

Glacier Bay (3)
South East (9)

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the administration legislation, with certain necessary additions, can also form a satisfactory basis for protection. These modifications are: The addition of the valleys of Cascade River and Granite Creek and the Mt. Baker Area to the National Park proposed by the administration; the Horseshoe Basin and Lightning Creek areas to the proposed Pasayten Wilderness; the Buck Creek, Downey Creek and Sulphur Creek drainages in their entirety, and more lands on the Whitechuck River to the Glacier Peak Wilderness; and the immediate dedication of the Picket and El Dorado Wilderness Areas as wilderness.

Source: Idaho Alpine Club

OREGON VOLCANIC CASCADES

The Oregon Volcanic Cascades have been shown to contain perhaps the most outstanding assemblage of volcanic forms existing anywhere in the United States and, in addition, an unusual ecological succession as well as outstanding scenery combining the two.

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs has asked repeatedly of the federal government that better protection be given the scientific, scenic and recreational qualities of the area, particularly that portion between and including Mt. Jefferson and Diamond Peak. To date, the protection of these values, notably in some of the more wooded areas, has been most inadequate.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms its resolution No. 9 of 1963 that a National Park Service study should be made to determine whether the National Park Service could administer any of the Volcanic Cascades area between the Columbia River and Crater Lake National Parks so as to provide greater protection to the outstanding geologic, biological, scenic and recreational features than is being provided by the present administration.

Source: Obsidians

GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Glacier Bay National Monument in Alaska is a region of exceptional mountains, ice fields and sea life, including the only example within the National Park System where glaciers flow to the sea. In its establishment by executive, rather than legislative action, it was left without protection against intrusion by mining operations.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that Glacier Bay National Monument be established as a National Park by act of Congress and that the act of establishment provide for withdrawal of the area from mineral entry.

Source: Sierra Club

MOUNT ST. HELENS

The Mount St. Helens area contains a rich accumulation of unusual geological features. These are centered on the spectacular mountain itself and include Spirit Lake (formed only a few hundred years ago) to the north, the Plains of Abraham lava flow area to the east and southeast, and a fine collection of lava caves to the southwest.

Present Forest Service management plans appear uncoordinated. The Mount St. Helens Scenic Area centered on the mountain is deeply indented by an extension of the Spirit Lake Recreation Area. The Lava Cave Area to the southwest is apparently established to protect the caves without interfering with timber harvest plans. Extensive logging is planned very close to the mountain. Although a Mt. Margaret Back Country of somewhat over 5000 acres is being set aside for wilderness recreation, it is without dedication under the Wilderness Act. Apparently the remaining land will be subjected to usual logging procedures.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that an integrated plan be developed for the Mount St. Helens area. Such a plan should provide recognition of the need for protection and interpretation of the fragile features associated with the caves and should also manage the forests in a way to maintain the scenic value of the country surrounding the mountain. It should also classify the Mt. Margaret Back Country under the Wilderness Act.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that if the Forest Service is unable to develop such a unified plan within the administrative procedures available to it, consideration should be given to establishing a National Monument in this area.

Source: The Mountaineers

MT. JEFFERSON WILDERNESS AREA BOUNDARIES

Recommendations for size and boundary increases of the proposed Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area were submitted at the October, 1966 Forest Service

hearing in Salem, Oregon, by representatives of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and other conservation organizations.

IT IS RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urge the speedy enactment by Congress of legislation incorporating these recommendations.

Source: Mazamas

PRIMITIVE AREAS IN IDAHO

Persistent whittling away of sections of Idaho's primitive areas continues.

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs deplores such activities and recommends that no additional logging roads be built into or near to these areas until a formal decision is made about their wilderness classification. The Federation also recommends that wilderness status be extended to certain areas whose inclusion has been questioned. Specifically:

A. The Federation recommends inclusion of the Magruder Corridor in the proposed Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. It commends Senators Frank Church and Lee Metcalf for their part in opening hearings on the Magruder Corridor and for the thorough report resulting therefrom which emphasizes the important role of recreation and conservation.

B. Since adequate entry is available to the Bighorn Crags area from Cathedral Rocks road and trail, the Federation asks that a substantial buffer zone be provided to the east of the Crags.

C. The Sawtooth Primitive Area has been proposed as a National Park and will also be reviewed for wilderness classification. Today, however, indifference on the part of both state and federal agencies and the public as well, threatens its future. Recreational and wilderness values in the adjacent Sawtooth Valley, Stanley Basin, Hanson Lakes, and White Cloud areas are also jeopardized by slothful agencies and public indifference. Accordingly, the Federation asks for immediate action to protect these values.

OK
Source: Idaho Alpine Club

TETON CORRIDOR

Three hundred thousand acres of prime wilderness lying close behind the major peaks of the Grand Teton Range have no wilderness protection. This region, designated as the Western Slopes and the Teton Corridor, lying between Teton Pass on the south and Yellowstone National Park on the North, extends from Grand Teton National Park westward to, for the most part, the Idaho border.

It is geologically, geographically, aesthetically, and biologically a part of the Teton region.

The section separating Teton and Yellowstone Parks, called the Teton Corridor, is crossed by one primitive road, from Flagg Ranch on the east, to Ashton, Idaho. The wilderness qualities of the Corridor are threatened by proposed construction of a modern high-speed highway.

In order to maintain the wilderness values of the designated area,

IT IS RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends the establishment of the area to the south of the existing primitive road as National Forest Wilderness, the area to its north as wilderness in either the National Forest or the Park, and opposes changes in the character of the road.

Source: Idaho Alpine Club

JACK CREEK

The Upper Jack Creek-drainage adjacent to the Spanish Peaks Primitive Area in Southwestern Montana has been recommended for addition to the proposed Spanish Peaks Wilderness Area. The area recommended covers about 30,000 acres and is bounded by the Madison Range on the northeast and east and Lone Mountain and Fan Mountain on the south and southwest. Except for the corridor of the existing Jack Creek Road, the recommended western boundary coincides with that of the Beaverhead National Forest itself.

The country is covered with forests of lodgepole pine and Douglas fir interspersed with grassy alpine meadows. Existing trails provide outstanding vistas of surrounding snowcapped peaks.

Except for grazing on some lower slopes, the area is undeveloped. Many local ranchers derive considerable economic benefit from recreational use of the area. Presently considered clear cut logging operations on the deeply weathered shale soils would cause siltation damage to trout fisheries and induce damaging floods at runoff times with reduced availability of irrigation water during late spring and summer.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports local civic groups, ranchers, and businessmen in their efforts to include the Upper Jack Creek drainage in the Spanish Peaks Wilderness Area. The Federation further requests the Congress to enact enabling legislation directing the Forest Service to secure private inholdings within the area through exchange of land of comparable value.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs requests the Forest Service to prohibit use of motorized vehicles on trails in the Jack Creek watershed until final disposition of the area is determined.

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA WILDERNESS FORESTS

Tongass National Forest in Southeastern Alaska encompasses some of the loveliest forested mountain scenery in the United States, interlaced with fiords and narrows from Dixon Entrance to Icy Straits and Lynn Canal. No part of this region has been given formal wilderness classification.

Because of the future need for wilderness forests, wilderness designations in the Tongass National Forest should be made now. A final opportunity to dedicate a substantial portion of virgin forest to perpetuate its primeval beauty has been created by the forfeit of a major timber sale under a fifty-year contract with the United States Forest Service.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Forest Service and Congress to designate wilderness areas in Southeastern Alaska and to withhold further logging and pulp contracts until preservation of adequate portions of the forested islands and fiords is assured.

6K
Source: The Mountaineers

MINARET SUMMIT HIGHWAY

The proposed trans-Sierra route, long known as Mammoth Pass, and more recently as Minaret Summit route, is in the Forest Highway System as Forest Highway 100. Feasibility studies by the Bureau of Public Roads, which led to the designation of the Forest Highway, have been supplemented by California Division of Highways data which indicate that a highway by this route is not economically advantageous. Such a highway would be closed by snow until well into the summer. The Administration of the California Resources Agency has declared that it would bisect the John Muir Trail and damage the adjacent wilderness. Despite this, local interests continue to press for construction of the road.

OK
IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms its opposition, first stated in 1957, to any trans-Sierra Highway between Tioga Pass and Walker Pass as being opposed to the public welfare and it specifically recommends that proposals for Forest Highway 100 be abandoned.

Source: Sierra Club

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

The San Francisco Metropolitan Area fringes one of the world's great bays. The Bay tempers the climate, provides a setting for recreation, nourishes a rich marine life and provides indispensable winter habitat for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds.

Disturbances of the Bay, and its marginal wetlands, comprising diking, draining, filling, building of salt evaporation ponds, and use as a sewer and city dump have progressively and diversely degraded its extent and quality.

Recently, acceleration of all destructive trends has posed problems which must be resolved in the near future.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that legislation be enacted to insure that San Francisco Bay suffers no further infringement in extent, in the quality of its water, in its hospitality to wildlife, or in its scenic and aesthetic qualities and

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that for the long run a program of restoration of these attributes must be undertaken.

Source: Sierra Club

HELL'S CANYON

The United States Supreme Court has recently ruled that before the Federal Power Commission issues a license for High Mountain Sheep Dam on the Snake River it should consider not only the economic value of the project but also the impact that construction would have on fish and wildlife and on the recreational significance of the undammed river. The decision of the Supreme Court recognized that the law requires the most careful consideration of wilderness and scenic values before licenses are granted for hydroelectric projects.

Between High Mountain Sheep and Hell's Canyon damsites, the Snake River passes through one of the deepest gorges in North America in a wild and beautiful region. It possesses scenic, geological, wilderness and wildlife resources and features which are of primary value to the nation in their present state.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation opposes construction of High Mountain Sheep Dam on the Snake River and urges instead that lower Hell's Canyon and the present Seven Devils Scenic Area be given protection to insure their natural state.

Source: The Mountaineers
Idaho Alpine Club

COLUMBIA GORGE

IT IS RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs
urges the Columbia Gorge Commissions of both Oregon and Washington
to intensify their efforts to retain scenic and to develop recrea-
tional aspects of the Gorge, and to oppose stoutly the expansion
of commercial activities which would degrade the scenery between
the mouth of the Sandy River and the city of Hood River.

Source: The Committee

LEADBETTER POINT

Leadbetter Point and the adjoining water area is a major stopping point for migratory birds on the Pacific Coast and is also a nesting area for many species. The associated marsh areas are easily eroded and thus should be open only to controlled foot travel.

✓ IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends that Leadbetter Point be made part of the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge to assure dedication of the area to protection of the habitat of migratory and nesting birds and other wildlife, and supports the pending application before the BLM for transfer of this area to U. S. Fish and Wildlife administration.

0- IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Washington State Park Department be urged to establish immediately a joint program to exclude vehicular travel and to provide trails only upon evidence of damage from foot traffic.

Source: Seattle Audubon Society

WILLAMETTE GREENWAY

The Oregon Legislature has recently provided a modest sum to be used as matching funds to assist local governments in efforts to purchase property and recreational easements along the banks of the Willamette River. If the possibilities created by this legislation are implemented, the action will be of steadily increasing importance as the population in this part of the country increases and as river frontage not covered by recreational easements becomes committed irreversibly to non-conforming uses.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs commends Governor Tom McCall, State Treasurer Robert Straub, the members of the Oregon legislature, and the many citizens whose interest aided initiation of this program of great ultimate potential.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges the State of Oregon through its Department of Highways to develop a long range recreational plan for the Willamette Greenway and to conduct an active program of implementation.

Source: The Committee

FINANCING OF NATIONAL OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

At a time of unprecedented individual prosperity but also of great external commitments, the demand and need for acquisition and development of land for its recreational and scenic benefits outstrips allocations of federal funds. The problem is compounded by inflationary land prices. It has not been resolved by a national program of user fees.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that new sources of income for the Land and Water Conservation Fund be provided to accelerate purchase of inholdings within existing National Parks and Forests and of land for new parks. The Federation endorses proposals, as for example S.1401 as introduced by Senator Jackson, to include receipts from offshore oil and other federal mineral leases, timber sales, and grazing permits.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that, to maximize benefits, acquisition funds be made available quickly after authorization, and that development be deferred to land acquisition. Bonding, borrowing, advance appropriations to the Fund, or intervention by The Nature Conservancy may be effective aids.

Source: Idaho Alpine Club
Sierra Club
The Mountaineers

FOREST SERVICE LAND POLICY

The Wilderness Act classification system as implemented by the United States Forest Service has successfully provided wilderness recreation possibilities for persons seeking this type of experience at higher altitudes. Forest Service policies have been notably less successful at providing off-road recreational opportunities at lower altitudes and at permitting the motoring public the sensation of being on the edge of wild country.

Many low altitude forests must be devoted to timber harvest, but it is not essential that all of them be so utilized. Present Forest Service policy apparently is to develop a tight road network over all land outside of wilderness areas, often with clear cuts over existing trails, thus eliminating most trails on that land. Such a policy greatly restricts opportunities for hiking when the higher country is closed during winter and spring. This policy also destroys any opportunity to preserve representative undisturbed units of significant size to illustrate a type of forest that was once very common. Boulder River in the Mount Baker National Forest and French Pete Creek in the Willamette National Forest are among the very few low altitude watersheds in the Pacific Northwest not yet affected by logging operations.

Present Forest Service policies locate roads almost entirely for purposes of timber harvest and pay little attention to recreational values. Many members of the motoring public who do not wish personally to penetrate into wilderness still appreciate the experience of looking into wilderness. In the whole Pacific Northwest, there is scarcely a Forest Service road leading to a view across dedicated or de facto wilderness in which the immediate foreground is not marred by the clear cut whose sale paid for the road construction.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs ~~requests the Forest Service to maintain and construct a considerable number of~~ low altitude trails through uncut forests for recreational use (even after the road network has rendered these trails unnecessary for administrative purposes. The selection and designation of such trails should be made in close cooperation with representatives of local outdoor clubs.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges the Forest Service to select a few representative low altitude valleys to be exempted from logging operations and kept as examples of a type of country generally not found in wilderness areas. Until the Forest Service has made its selections, the Federation specifically requests that no logging operations be initiated in the watersheds of Boulder River and French Pete Creek.

IT IS ALSO RESOLVED that the Federation recommends that the Forest Service include scenic and recreational values in the location and construction of its road system and that these values be given paramount consideration in those cases where the situation warrants it.

Source: The Mountaineers

and

The Committee

USE OF PUBLIC LAND BY UTILITIES

The increased tendency of public and private utilities to locate power lines or pipe lines on public land results in the loss of forestry and scenic values.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Forest Service and other land management agencies to require that careful consideration and full weight be given to aesthetic values as well as to cost and engineering problems in locating utility corridors across public land.

Source: Mazamas

Other Business — Pat G

"A Pass port to Urban Living" ^{written} booklet published by ~~Faye O.~~ → Mrs Tilse

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HIGHWAYS NEAR SHORELINES

Highways located on or close to shorelines tend to destroy the natural and scenic values of those shorelines by removing forests and other natural vegetation, by altering the terrain, and by intruding the sight and sound of traffic. These undesirable effects can be eliminated or greatly reduced if highways are located at reasonable distances from shores and if access is provided where needed by stub roads.

A specific controversy involving these principles has recently developed in connection with a proposal to route U. S. Highway 101 along the Oregon Coast between Neskowin and Pacific City. Part of the issue has been resolved by the refusal of Secretary Udall to allow the route to follow the Nestucca sandspit. However, the State Highway Department has ignored these principles in routing the highway along the beach south of the mouth of the Nestucca River.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that major highways be located wherever possible so that they do not interfere with recreational values of the shores of oceans, lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation commends Oregon Treasurer Robert Straub and Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall for their efforts in behalf of these principles in connection with the routing of U. S. Highway 101 on the Oregon Coast. The Federation also vigorously urges the Oregon Department of Highways to refrain from issuing contracts that violate these principles.

Source: Trails Club of Oregon
Mazamas

SHALE OILSHALE OIL

The known oil shales of Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah are estimated to contain 70 times the known national reserves of conventional crude oil. A great deal of this oil shale is on Federal land, and the way in which the resource is developed involves questions of public policy. Many presently employed processes of mineral extraction and refining are highly damaging to the natural environment and can extensively alter huge areas if used indiscriminately.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends there be no large scale leasing or development of these lands until public policies have been settled regarding the condition to which the land is ultimately to be transformed. Subsequent operations should be required to adhere strictly to the policies so established.

Source: Desomount Club

have not been effective in making recommendations with regard to test plans.

PESTICIDES

A basic objective of wilderness management is that only in very rare instances should human activity affect the ecology or cause the area to develop differently than it otherwise would have. Ecological development can be radically affected by distribution of chemicals, such as pesticides, that at trace concentration levels greatly influence the behavior of certain organisms. Likewise, a program of greatly depleting the number of predators in an area can have a profound effect on ecological development. When changes of this sort occur, the effects may be irreversible and may preclude any return to the original condition of the area.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that no pesticide or predator control program should be initiated in any National Park or Wilderness Area until a qualified commission of eminent ecologists has evaluated the specific case and has advised on the need for the proposed control program.

Source: Idaho Alpine Club

MOTORIZED TRANSPORT OFF ROADS

Various motorized devices such as jeeps, motorized trail vehicles, snowmobiles, and so forth, permit easy access to unroaded areas not accessible to ordinary automobile traffic. These devices are clearly prohibited from areas dedicated under the Wilderness Act. Even in areas where they are permitted, they are not only a nuisance to pedestrians and horsemen but can be highly dangerous to them if improperly operated. State laws regulating traffic on established roads are often ineffective to control dangerous behaviour associated with operation of such devices on government-owned land.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends that agencies administering government lands outside Wilderness Areas should prohibit motorized traffic on trails subject to heavy pedestrian or equestrian use and on trails where motorized traffic leads to significant damage, and should provide separate trails when parallel motorized travel appears desirable.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation recommends the establishment of Federal laws for the control of motorized traffic on those portions of public land which are open to such traffic.

IT IS ALSO RESOLVED that public use of motorized snow vehicles within National Parks and Monuments should be restricted to established roads and developed areas.

Source: Sierra Club
Idaho Alpine Club

- 1) Application for seismicologic exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Range.
- 2) Amchitka Island - Nuclear testing
over Amchitka - Fish & Wildlife Reps

ENGINEERING PROJECTS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

The building of dams, dredging of river mouths, draining of marshlands, filling of tidelands, and other projects of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation have deeply concerned those who consider many of these projects to be short-sighted and destructive of wildlife, scenic, and other values. In some instances, the projects have led to biological disasters.

Specific examples can be itemized: The work of the Corps in Florida has become a national scandal. In Washington State, the project to dredge a deep harbor in the estuarine flats of the Nisqually River would disturb one of the few remaining resting and feeding places for waterfowl on the Pacific Flyway. The proposed three dams on the upper Snoqualmie River, in the interests of so-called flood control, would severely damage wildlife, drown forests and cause other destruction. The construction of Horse Creek Dam off the Upper McKenzie would be disastrous to wilderness values. The indifference of the Bureau to scenic, biological, and wilderness values in its destruction of the Colorado River is a national disgrace.

The Corps and the Bureau, as mechanical specialists, lack the wider concepts of the humanities and the natural sciences and, for this reason, their proposals should be subject to review in the interests of the general public.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends to Congress the enactment of legislation to subject all construction proposals of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to review and approval by an independent federal commission having adequate representation of specialists in ecological, recreational, and wilderness activities.

It also notes that recent Supreme Court decisions direct the Federal Power Commission when granting power site licenses to give due consideration to the impact of dams on the quality of the environment.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation asks that the Corps and the Bureau be required to make public the objectives of all economic and technical feasibility studies when such studies are initiated and, further, to provide ready access by the public to the results of such studies.

Source: Montana Wilderness Association
Seattle Audubon Society

Northwest Center Rep will be prepared
to intervene with the Fed Power
Commission in case application
for construction is made.
Such action could lead to
public hearings.

M. M. reported

Next Weds evening meeting

M. M. - Chair

Dick Cooley

B. Evans

Z. Price

J. Osseward

J. & P. Dyer

DAMS AND WILDERNESS

Dams and other structures regulating water flow are contrary to the objectives of the Wilderness Act and should not be constructed in wilderness areas. Dams outside of wilderness areas also violate the intent of the Wilderness Act if the resulting reservoirs intrude within those areas. Such intrusions alter ecological conditions by flooding winter range and restricting movement of wildlife, and by adding unnatural features to the scenery.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms its opposition to construction of structures that may affect stream flow in National Parks and Monuments. The Federation specifically opposes Senate Bill S. 1555 (introduced by Senator Moss) that would rescind the provisions of the Colorado River Storage Act prohibiting dams and reservoirs in National Parks or Monuments. The Federation also opposes the proposed Hooker Dam that would invade the Gila Primitive Area and the proposed Sun Butte and Castle Reef Dams on the Sun River that would invade the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area.

Source: Montana Wilderness Association
Sierra Club

SONIC BOOM

Military aircraft flying at supersonic speeds presently produce sonic boom effects which have proved disturbing to a large number of people. The Congress has authorized development of a supersonic transport airplane which because of its size and frequency of use could disturb or seriously disrupt urban and rural life, wild creatures and delicate geologic and archeologic features.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends that all aircraft, including supersonic transport airplanes, which consistently generate sonic booms in excess of those which may be permitted over urban areas should by statute be denied air space over wilderness, scenic and recreational open space, and fragile archeologic sites.

Source: The Committee

I get a bill introduced in Congress.

*Minning proposal at La Bole Cap
No 1st action yet.
Letter has been drafted for Jesse E
signature.*

*City of Seattle has made application to
study the Thunder Creek dam site
Application for dam may come later*

NORTH AMERICAN WATER AND POWER ALLIANCE
(NAWAPA)

The North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) is a proposal of continental proportions for the utilitarian management of water. It envisions the entrapment and storage of water in reservoirs in northwestern Canada and Alaska, and the transport, in great conduits, of water southerly as far as Mexico, and easterly into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence drainages. Viewed simply as an engineering undertaking which seeks to meet future demands for water, based on estimates of population growth of existing patterns of use and disposal, it has attractive qualities. However, its focus is entirely on economic activity, its estimates of the demands which it proposes to fulfill are subjective and self-serving, and its estimate of the pattern of water use and of water quality is that no further changes will occur.

NAWAPA, by flooding innumerable valleys from Alaska southeastward through British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, down into Utah and Arizona, and by modifying the natural processes of scores of important streams, would ruin a large fraction of the wild lands of the West. All told, flooded lands would approximate the area of the state of Maine.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes this proposal and similar proposals, and suggests to proponents of such schemes that they look at the whole American society before they recommend changes in the American landscape which must be expected to be more disruptive than beneficial.

Source: The Committee

LOGGING IN DE FACTO WILDERNESS

One of the most unfortunate sources of misunderstanding arising between citizen conservation groups and the Forest Service in the Northwest has been the practice of that agency in frequently planning and advertising timber sales in areas of de facto wilderness which are suitable and desirable for special protection under the Wilderness Act. In some instances, such as Deception Creek and Eight Mile Creek in the Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests, and east of the South Fork of the McKenzie River in the Willamette National Forest, the sales have been advertised in areas formally proposed for specific Wilderness protection. In other instances, logging and logging roads have pushed into areas which might logically have been set aside as wilderness and have thereby damaged their wilderness values before any inventory of suitability for wilderness has been made.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs deplores the Deception Creek and Eightmile Creek timber sales, in the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness, which were made before Congress has had a chance to consider these valleys for wilderness classification, and urges a moratorium on logging in these areas until Congress has so acted. The recent moratorium on logging in the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area in the Willamette and Deschutes National Forests is a commendable precedent.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges the Forest Service to undertake an inventory and survey of all remaining roadless non-protected lands under its jurisdiction and to make proposals either for wilderness status or commitment to multiple use before such lands are irrevocably opened up to timber harvest. Such proposals should be the subject of public hearings and comment.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation requests the Forest Service to refrain from logging or other development in any areas formally proposed for wilderness or other special classification by citizen groups until Congress has had an opportunity to consider those proposals.

POPULATION

The unprecedented growth of human population in recent centuries has led to increasing concern and study. Only recently, has it become clear that continued population growth in the poor lands of the world is leading to imminent crisis in food supplies and social instability, and that among the poor folk even in affluent societies, the traditional large family is a potent factor in perpetuating poverty.

In the rich land of the United States, the American people are only beginning to see that the scenic, aesthetic, recreational, wilderness and wildlife values which enrich the quality of human life can also be impaired by overuse even though they are not consumed when used.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs commends and joins the position of the several conservation organizations which have taken the lead by formally recognizing that, even in the richest of lands, continued population growth is incompatible with the objectives of the conservation movement and the maintenance of quality of the human environment.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges those conservation organizations which have not taken a position to do so, and urges the American people to manage family size in such a fashion as to lead to an early termination of the growth of the American population.

Source: The Committee

ESTUARINE AREASTOPICAL

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports efforts to identify and preserve the nation's estuarine areas.

Source: Sierra Club

Ask the Insurance Committee about the problems of owning & operating a trailer to haul conservation educational material. Insurance for trailer & for the display material.

Water Resources

- V.J.

No report

National Parks & Forests - Pat G. & Mandy Murio

Timber sales in and around the proposed Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. Up date the Alpine Lakes Area proposal

UNDERWATER WILDERNESS

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs endorses the following recommendations of the Panel on Oceanography of the President's Science Advisory Committee (see sec. 3.0, "Modification of the Ocean Environment" in Effective Use of the Sea, June 1966):

"Man's ability to modify and alter marine environment necessitates (1) establishment of a system of marine wilderness reserves; (2) large-scale efforts to restore and maintain the quality of already damaged environments; (3) increased research into possible biological effects of proposed programs that might cause environmental modifications.

"Establishment of a system of marine wilderness preserves (would be) an extension to marine environments of the basic principles established in the Wilderness Act of 1964.... In the present context, specific reasons for such preservation include:

- (a) provision of ecological baselines against which to compare modified areas;
- (b) preservation of major types of unmodified habitats for research and education in marine sciences; and
- (c) provision of continuing opportunities for marine wilderness recreation."

Source: Sierra Club

RESTRICTION OF WILD ANIMAL MIGRATIONS

The fencing of public lands, the construction of elaborate highways, and other restrictions to the movement of wild animals, for example antelope, have restricted the ranging, migration, and well-being of these animals.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs encourages efforts of the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Public Roads, and other agencies to provide for the ranging and seasonal migratory needs of wild animals, for example by construction of culverts to permit passage of animals under fenced highways.

Source: Idaho Alpine Club

II. Conservation Education. — Wm Long
 Conservation Education Teacher guide —
 N.W. Chapter Sierra Club

L. Huber resigned from N.W. Consv Film
 center duties. Plans to handle the
 N.W. C. Film center being formulated
 Speakers Bureau is functioning

PRESERVATION OF UNDERGROUND WILDERNESS

A number of underground caves and caverns are being increasingly affected by the impact of man, both as he enters them and as he alters the ground surfaces above in such a way that delicate structures below or even whole cave systems may be destroyed. Almost all of these areas are true wilderness and deserve protection, both above and below.

Several areas are in public awareness at this time:

A. Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, is the location of a Job Corps Work Center which has disturbed considerable surface area within the park and which threatens some of the natural phenomena for which the park was established.

B. The surface and cave features of Guadalupe Ridge, to the west of Carlsbad Caverns, are both rare and fragile. Current proposals to construct a scenic parkway along this ridge and other means of encouraging extensive use of the ridge should be prevented. Addition of this ridge to Carlsbad Caverns National Park would help to provide protection.

C. The Schonchin Lava Field at Lava Beds National Monuments contains a fine collection of lava caves. Protection of the surface area with wilderness status would prevent the physical impact of possible roads and help to assure protection of this subterranean wilderness.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports wilderness protection for underground caves, recognizing that wilderness preservation may be valuable underground as well as on the surface. It recommends special attention be given to Mammoth Caves, Guadalupe Ridge near Carlsbad Caverns, and the Schonchin Lava Flow in Lava Beds National Monument.

Source: The Mountaineers and
The Committee

TRAIL CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

A long tradition of forest and wilderness trails is familiar to all of us. In the National Forests of the west, trails built primarily to provide access for fire control using heavy pack trains are so standardized that they characterize the entire western mountain landscape. These "wilderness high-ways" were designed to insure uniform pack train speed so as to minimize bunching and straggling. Necessarily, therefore, they had limited grades. Hence the familiar switchback of the western mountains, almost unknown in the east.

But the need for pack trains dwindles. Entry into the National Forests and Wildernesses is more and more by backpackers who need less width, less pavement, and whose concern is not to keep a steady pace but more "how long will it take me?" Under these conditions, the National Forest and Wilderness trail built to rigid standards makes less and less sense.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs asks the Forest Service when setting up standards of grade, surface quality, width, and width of clearing, to give more consideration to local terrain and anticipated use, and that a willingness to let a trail blend into a hillside and wind through timber be encouraged.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that federal and state agencies be urged to consult with local outdoor clubs before setting standards and alignment for a specific area or trail.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at its 36th annual convention, through the assembled delegates, expresses gratitude and appreciation to:

1. The sponsoring clubs, the Mazamas, the Trails Club of Oregon, and the Obsidians, and the convention committee, Janet McLennan (General Chairman), Katie Averill (Arrangements), Lawrence Williams (Publicity), Carleton Whitehead (Program), Edward Dolan (Exhibits), Glenn Ridley (Finance), Margaret Oberteuffer (Services), Una Davies (Entertainment), Mary Lambert and Mae Mace (Registration), and numerous volunteers, both young and old, for hospitality, for care in planning, and for arrangement of an excellent program;
2. Marylhurst College, Sister Anselm Mary, its President, Mr. R. M. Thomas, its assistant business manager, and its staff for their kindness in granting us the use of their facilities and for excellent and cheerful service;
3. The representatives of public agencies who have been on hand to inform us of their program and to advise and assist in the discussion of conservation issues;
4. The Officers of the Federation, Committee members, and numerous volunteers for their devoted work in advancement of the objectives of the Federation; and
5. Dr. Donald and, very especially, Mrs. Maude McKinley, for their hospitality, and to Mrs. Very Springer, Mrs. Helen Blinco, Mrs. Joan Hingston, Mrs. Mae Mace and Mrs. Dorothy Bergstrom for stenographic aid to the Resolutions Committee during its several days of trying to compress the open space conservation issues of the Western States into these few pages of policy statements.

1. State Local Parks Committee - Faye

State Parks Assn Membership O.K.

King Co Sup Court upheld city council action in establishing the route for the R.H. Thompson expressway.

Invt.

Long reported that tube will be used under navigable part of Canal & Causway will cut thru Union Bay.

Ft Lawton to be used for anti missil site.

Approved by

SICOR - See told list

late afternoon
outdoor
recreation
bagging

5 in Seattle.