

ALASKA

FWOC / PASSED 1969 *FW*

The Federation believes that Alaska is blessed beyond every other state, not only because of its unsurpassed magnificent scenery and vast expanse of wilderness, but also because the mistakes of headlong economic development which have plagued the "lower 48" states have not yet come to Alaska in great measure. However, if statements of some state officials and local press are indicative, there are disturbing signs that such a trend is beginning.

The Federation believes that because Alaska is fortunate beyond other states, it bears a special and vital responsibility. In a very real sense, it is a trustee of its lands for the whole of the American people. While recognizing the need for some careful resource extraction, we believe that both federal and state governments should manage and protect their lands in order that the existing wilderness and scenic magnificence of Alaska shall not substantially diminish. Because of the rapid pace of development of the state, time is running out to accomplish this and avoid the mistakes of other states.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the government of the state of Alaska to initiate action to identify and set aside as state preserves the great scenic and wilderness areas now under its jurisdiction, such as the western Chugach Mountains, Keystone Canyon, the Tikchik Lakes-Wood River area, Kachemak Bay and the south central coast.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges the Federal Government to take immediate steps to identify and protect, by legislation or regulation, the great wilderness, scenic and wildlife regions now under its jurisdiction, such as the Wrangell Mountains, Prince William Sound, the forests and mountains and archipelagoes of the southeast, the Iliamna region of the Alaska Range, the Gates of the Arctic region of the Brooks Range, the country to the north and south of Mt. McKinley National Park, and the wildlife producing regions of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Basin and the coast.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 1, 1969

ARCTIC WILDLIFE RANGE

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms its 1968 Resolution supporting the integrity of the Arctic Wildlife Range and urging the Secretary of Interior to resist pressures for oil prospecting and development of this great Arctic preserve .

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that there be a complete cessation of oil prospecting or development activities of any type within the Range , in order to preserve its magnificent environment, as a reminder of what the now heavily-developed lands just to the west once looked like .

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that Congress be urged to give full support to proposals to manage the entire Range as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System .

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 2, 1969

AMCHITKA ISLAND NUCLEAR TESTING

The Aleutian Island National Wildlife Refuge, of which Amchitka Island is a significant part, was set aside in 1913 for the purpose of protection of the outstanding wildlife resources of this beautiful island chain. Included also in the executive order establishing the refuge was a provision permitting limited military use of portions of it where essential for national defense.

Since 1965, the Atomic Energy Commission has literally "taken over" Amchitka Island for the purpose of conducting a series of nuclear tests. The latest of these tests, involving an explosion equivalent to nearly a million tons of TNT, is scheduled for October, 1969.

Both the nuclear explosions themselves, and the attendant construction, road-building, and service activities have severely damaged the ecological balance of plant and animal life on and near Amchitka. Wildlife species have been driven away; the tundra has been deeply scarred; and an incredible profusion of junk and litter lies across the landscape. We are informed that military activities are being considered for other islands within the Refuge, notably Agattu, a large island of the same high caliber as Amchitka.

The Federation believes that activities of the type now being conducted or proposed for Amchitka were obviously never envisioned, so cannot be authorized by the 1913 order, therefore are in violation of it. It deplores the continuing degradation of the fragile Aleutian environment resulting from such activities, and particularly opposes the use of a National Wildlife Refuge for such purposes.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs expresses strong opposition to any nuclear testing activities on Amchitka Island, and affirms the principle that Wildlife Refuges across the nation should not be used for such purposes.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 3, 1969

INVESTIGATION OF MANAGEMENT OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA FORESTS

In 1967, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs called attention to the magnificent fjords, glacier and forest scenery of southeast Alaska, and noted that none of this country had been considered for protection under the Wilderness Act. It pointed out the opportunity created by the forfeiture of a 50 year timber sale contract in the Tongass National Forest, and urged the Forest Service to withhold further contracts until protection of adequate portions of this area was assured.

In 1969 the Federation stated its concern and alarm at the pace of logging in southeast Alaska and opposed such single use management in violation of law.

Unfortunately, in the past two years, two long-term timber sales, committing immense acreages of beautiful wilderness country to logging, have been made by the Forest Service. One of these sales involves most of Admiralty Island, long proposed for National Park status. Forest Service officials have publicly stated their intent to log over 98% of all the commercial accessible timber in southeast Alaska.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation reaffirms its 1968 resolution opposing single use management of timber resources in southeast Alaska in violation of law.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation will support action necessary to prevent consummation of the Admiralty Island timber sale contract (known as the U.S. Plywood-Champion sale).

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges immediate creation of a high-level commission to consist of non-governmental personnel, to conduct a full investigation into all aspects of timber sale and cutting policies in southeast Alaska, and to make findings and recommendations to Congress for legislation to protect and manage all resources of this beautiful region.

ALASKA NORTH COUNTRY

Through both its individual members and its component organizations, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs has expressed concern for protection of the tremendous wildlife, scenic and wilderness resources of the Yukon Basin, Brooks Range and North Slope regions of Alaska. Until this year, there was not a single road in a vast and beautiful wilderness twice the size of California, and the urgency of immediate of immediate action to protect the quality resources of this area did not seem apparent to many conservationists.

However, with the rapid pace of oil exploitation now taking place on the North Slope, it is obvious that prompt action is imperative if significant portions of this wilderness are to receive the protection they deserve. Further, the Federation believes that the development of areas for commercial-industrial purposes is no reason for omitting the strongest type of environmental protection available.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation states its firm conviction that natural environmental values are the primary resources in northern Alaska, and that any proposals for development of other resources must take this into account.

The Federation further urges that in accord with the above principles, the following regulations and restrictions be observed by private and public bodies where commercial development is to take place: (1) prohibition of the use of "flow tests" in oil prospecting and development operations; (2) no mining of gravel from streams where such activity disrupts fish spawning and migrations or changes their character; (3) complete removal of all solid wastes, human and otherwise, from tundra areas, and disposal by non-polluting methods; (4) complete revegetation of disturbed areas; and (5) restriction of vehicle movement during thaw periods to authorized and limited rights of way.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation opposes the granting of any permit for construction of a pipeline from the North Slope to southern Alaska at this time, pending more thorough studies of the impact of such development on the region's ecology and wildlife. No permit should ever be granted unless such studies show such a pipeline could and would be constructed without harm to these values.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges immediate steps be taken to establish wilderness areas, parks, and wildlife refuges in this region where scenic, wildlife or wilderness qualities warrant, in recognition of the primary value of these resources, and to properly balance the industrial activity now taking place.

EMIGRANT BASIN PRIMITIVE AREA

The Emigrant Basin Primitive Area will soon be reclassified as a Wilderness Area. This primitive area, located just north of Yosemite National Park, now has approximately 97,000 acres. A wilderness proposal by the U. S. Forest Service suggested two deletions and four additions to the primitive area; the deletions in the Relief Reservoir region and the active mining district around Snow Lake and Horse Meadows. Forest Service proposed additions are in Camp and Chain Lakes on the west and above Cherry Lake on the south. Conservationists advocate including Waterhouse Lake on the west, and the Snow Lake area be kept in wilderness.

IT IS RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs proposes that the Emigrant Basin Primitive Area be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System with the area of 111,100 acres including the Waterhouse Lake and Snow Lake areas.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 6, 1969

SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREA

Proposals for a Siskiyou Mountains Wilderness Area are presently under discussion. The Siskiyou area of northern California includes forest lands which have possible commercial value.

Wilderness areas must, where possible, be ecologically complete, and in addition should have high intrinsic aesthetic value.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports the establishment of a Siskiyou Mountains Wilderness which includes significant areas of forest land of commercial value, thus assuring ecological completeness, and enhancing the aesthetic and recreational value of the area.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 7, 1969

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

After a difficult struggle, conservation groups have succeeded in enactment of legislation for the protection of San Francisco Bay. The 1969 San-Francisco Bay Conservation & Development Commission Act, if wisely implemented, can secure its purpose.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs congratulates those individuals, groups and agencies together with the legislators responsible for the legislation.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges those officials responsible for the administration of the Commission to maintain the quality of San Francisco Bay and its shorelines at the highest standards possible under the legislation.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 8, 1969

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SAN FRANCISCO BAY-DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

San Francisco Bay in its southern portion includes marshland habitats for endangered species of wildlife including the California clapper rail, black rail, white-tailed kite and salt-marsh sparrow. The nearby Delta area and its tributary waters together with the Bay make up one of the largest and most important national estuarine areas on the west coast. The ecology of this region is being seriously affected by both air and water pollution and the filling of shoal lands.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs endorses the establishment of selected portions of San Francisco Bay and the Delta as a National Wildlife Refuge.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation specially supports establishment of the proposed South San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 9, 1969

TORREY PINES STATE PARK

The famed Torrey Pines of California, found nowhere else in the world and unique to the area of Torrey Pines State Reserve in San Diego county, are not all included within the State Park.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the expansion of Torrey Pines State Reserve to include the Torrey Pines on the headlands above, to give more complete park protection to these unique trees.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 10, 1969

OFF-SHORE OIL DEVELOPMENT

The Santa Barbara off-shore oil leakage early in 1969 brought world-wide reaction.

Informed opinion was that exploitation of the tidelands and outer continental shelf of the coastlands was made without sufficient regard to the ecology or geological structure of these marine lands. Oil development continues in the same area without sufficient safeguards against accident and spillage, and with little or no zoning to protect these sensitive and unique marine ecological areas.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs (1) calls upon all responsible units of government to fully exercise their authority to protect the sensitive ecologic systems of all the tidelands, the continental shelf, and their covering waters; (2) supports the enactment of state and federal legislation to survey the tidelands and outer continental shelf to identify biological and social values that could be adversely affected by oil development, with a view to zoning the tidelands and the shelf to protect these values, including establishment of marine sanctuaries; (3) supports the enactment of strong state and federal controls to prevent tideland pollution; (4) supports the enactment of state and federal legislation to establish liability requirements for all users of the tidelands and the continental shelf.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 11, 1969

LOMPOC DAM

The Bureau of Reclamation plans two dams on the Santa Ynez River in northern Santa Barbara county to provide future water supplies for an expanded Vandenburg Air Force Base and supporting urban communities. The proposed earth-filled dams and extensive reservoirs will destroy valuable scenic, wildlife and archeological values.

Encouragement of the growth of industrial development and military installations in the California coastal areas between Santa Barbara and Monterey has been seriously questioned.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs believes the remaining natural, scenic and agricultural values of the Santa Ynez River watershed should be preserved, and the Federation opposes construction of any dams on the River near Lompoc Narrows.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation recommends that comprehensive statewide zoning studies precede any decision that would encourage growth of industrial or military complexes in the region between Santa Barbara and Monterey.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 12, 1969

POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE

WHEREAS, the original appropriation of funds for the acquisition of land to create the Point Reyes National Seashore has proved to be inadequate because of increasing land values; and

WHEREAS, many of the lands intended for inclusion in the National Seashore are still privately owned and may soon be developed in ways incompatible with their inclusion in the Seashore,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms previous policy in urging the Congress of the United States to immediately appropriate sufficient funds to complete the acquisition of all of the lands within the originally designated boundaries of Point Reyes National Seashore .

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 13, 1969

NORTH COAST WATER PLAN

California's Department of Water Resources, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Corps of Army Engineers plan a series of dams on three of California's major rivers: the Eel, the Klamath, and the Trinity. Water from this north coastal area is to be diverted through canals and tunnels to provide millions of acre feet of water to southern California.

These proposed water plans would (1) destroy salmon and steelhead runs on all three rivers, (2) destroy large areas of winter deer range, plus hundreds of miles of natural stream banks, (3) and have additional adverse effects on regional ecology, including loss of nutrients to redwoods growing downstream and the loss of important groves of coast redwoods existing in this fragile and unique environment.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes construction of dams on the Klamath, Trinity and Eel Rivers because of the drastic effect such water impoundments would have on the ecology of these north coast rivers.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 14, 1969

ENVIRONMENTAL POISONING

Toxic and noxious substances including biocides are rapidly accumulating on earth. These include those purposely spread to increase agricultural production, or to rid man of pests and nuisances, and those released as unwanted residues of industrial processes. Conspicuous among biocides are chlorinated hydro-carbons, including DDT, Dieldrin, Aldrin, Endrin, BHC and chlordane.

Rising world-wide toxic levels may lead to fatal poisoning of more and more classes of living things. Certain birds, fishes and invertebrates appear to be early victims. It is unknown at what level of which substance or combination of substances mankind will be seriously affected.

At present, substances can be and are purposely spread, or released as waste, with little or no concern or understanding of the associated long range environmental effects. It is clear that continuation of these procedures involves great risks for all living things.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports the enactment of legislation which would prohibit the sale, transportation or use of biocides or disposal of toxic industrial effluents until research has been completed to establish that these substances do not have long-term undesirable effects on the environment.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges that Federal and State governments fund or conduct the research necessary to establish environmental standards for toxic substances, and that these standards be based on both long and short-term considerations.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation supports legislation which would require producers of toxic substances to conduct or fund the research required to establish that all products sold or released meet the established environmental standards, and that sale, transportation or release of such substances not be allowed until proof is complete that such standards have been met.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that Federal and State governments be asked to enact legislation and enforce present laws to immediately stop the sale, transportation, use, or disposal of all hard pesticides, among which DDT is the most notorious example.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 15, 1969

PUBLIC BEACHES

Long range public interest demands that public ownership of bay, lake and ocean beaches include all that land lying below the vegetation line and including all beach accretion areas. Shoreline conservation commissions should be established for the study and inventory of all such beaches and shorelines. They should identify all areas needing protection and be authorized to obtain funds and legislation for the purchase of beaches, to assure public access at all times. Open-space lands adjoining public beaches are also a vital part of the beach environment and must be acquired for inclusion in beach parks.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports establishment of shorelines conservation commissions on national, state or regional levels to study and define public interest in all bay, lake and ocean shores and coasts, to take appropriate steps to assure public use of beach lands where necessary until such public ownership of lands lying below the vegetation line or obtained by accretion is established by the legislatures or courts.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 16, 1969

WILDERNESS PROTECTION RESEARCH

Recreational use of classified and de facto wilderness is rapidly growing. This growth often threatens to diminish the quality of the land and to destroy the environment required to support many species. Elk, grizzly bear, native trout and other species to a lesser degree do not flourish when natural environmental conditions are disturbed.

It has become apparent that more ecological and other scientific information is needed to resolve wilderness water, land and air environmental problems. Many wilderness management controversies could be resolved if sufficient sound scientific information were available.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges State and Federal governments to extensively fund wilderness research projects. The results of this research should be widely publicized to increase the knowledge and understanding of both users and managers of wilderness.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 17, 1969

MANDATORY COURSES IN CONSERVATION EDUCATION IN TEACHERS' COLLEGES

There is today a well-defined need for increased general understanding of the importance and problems of conservation.

The 29th Yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators, recognizing this need, states:

"For the children to acquire satisfactory insight into the various types of conservation problems. . . their instruction. . . must necessarily be incorporated into both elementary and secondary schools. The teachers' colleges must train teachers who are alert to the conservation needs of our communities, our country, and our world."

The partial response to this requirement is reflected in optional courses in conservation education offered by most colleges.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs strongly recommends that colleges and universities that train teachers include mandatory courses on conservation broad enough to include ecology, studies in wilderness preservation and of the general quality of environment.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 18, 1969

MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ON PUBLIC LANDS

Of all the varied uses of public lands, only the location and development of mining claims are essentially beyond the control of the public. Alone, of all segments of the public, miners can select and destroy choice parcels of public land for their particular use, regardless of public needs or the concerns of the administering agency. Mining and wilderness are by definition completely incompatible, yet prospecting and mining are the only new commercial operations permitted within wilderness areas.

Mining laws are extremely weak, from the standpoint of protection of the environment. They are based on an 1872 Act, when a completely different philosophy of development was current in this nation. We are seeing the tragic consequences of the failure to change these laws today, as plans are advanced for mining in the White Cloud Range, one of the most beautiful parts of Idaho.

The Federation believes that the time for changing these laws to reflect the needs of these times is long overdue, and that new laws should place management and development of public mineral resources under controls and regulations in the same manner as other resources, such as recreation and timber.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the following as basic components of national minerals legislation:

- (1) Elimination of prospecting and mining activity on all units of the Wilderness Preservation System and existing Primitive Areas, and in all National Parks and Monuments.
- (2) Placement of full control over and responsibility for development of public mineral resources with the administering agency of the land involved, which agency shall have full power to lease prospecting and development rights, subject to strict regulations protecting the environment and other public resources.
- (3) Legislation establishing strict guidelines and standards for environmental protection to be followed by the appropriate agencies when leasing prospecting and development rights, and clearly enunciating the right of such agencies to forbid mining activity where necessary to protect other values and resources.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE

The increasing use of many forms of mechanized transportation - such as motorboats, jeeps, trail bikes and snowmobiles - in roadless areas is a source of great concern to the Federation. Such uses destroy the peace and quiet of many recreation areas. These conveyances are often defended on the grounds that they are just another form of recreation, ignoring the fact that their use often totally destroys the recreation potential for many others seeking peaceful outdoor experiences and finding them progressively difficult to achieve, even in roadless areas. The Federation does not believe that motorized vehicles belong in roadless areas.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges all public agencies and legislators to take the following steps to insure the preservation of trails and wildlife and to protect diminishing opportunities for a tranquil and noise-free recreation experience:

- (1) Legislation or regulations banning off-road motorized conveyance use in any area where there is a present or potential conflict with other recreation use;
- (2) Legislation or regulation making it unlawful for anyone to use a motorized vehicle for the purpose of pursuing, driving, rallying or harrasing any form of animal life;
- (3) Legislation or regulation establishing areas, presently roadless but not classified in a protected status, as non-motorized recreation areas;
- (4) Legislation requiring the licensing of all motorized vehicles.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 20, 1969

LAND SUBDIVISIONS

Speculative and recreational subdivisions are becoming increasingly numerous in the western states and Hawaii. In many cases zoning considerations are inadequate, building requirements and street standards are minimal, and planning and construction carelessly accomplished. These deficiencies frequently lead to developments which contribute to pollution and to destruction of scenic resources and open space amenities, and impair orderly regional planning and aesthetic values.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges and supports the creation of statewide or regional zoning agencies to review all development proposals, and issue permits only for developments which fit into established area development plans and meet all pollution control, scenic protection and construction requirements. Until such planning agencies have been established, and until development master plans have been formulated, the Federation strongly urges that all subdivisions proposed for agricultural and scenic areas not be allowed.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION 22, 1969

LOGGING PRACTICES IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES

Many Federation members and member organizations are disturbed over the possible impact of certain types of logging practices in the western states on the environment and economy of this region. Such practices involve among other measures the clear cutting of areas adjacent to wilderness and other important recreational and scenic areas.

Concerns are based on the impact of these practices on wildlife resources, preservation of natural beauty, water quality and supply, and whether the accelerated rate of timber cutting will maintain a lasting forest economy in the west.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation supports an objective evaluation of such logging practices, and further supports any other action which may be necessary to eliminate adverse impact of such practices.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 23, 1969

WESTERN TETON WILDERNESS

The western slopes of the Teton Range in western Wyoming are one of America's most scenic areas. This region encompasses over 200,000 acres of prime wilderness lying west of the main drainage divide of the Tetons (the western boundary of Grand Teton National Park). A significant portion of this range deserves and needs permanent wilderness protection, as the Western Slopes are geologically, geographically and aesthetically related to Grand Teton National Park.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that studies now initiated to determine wilderness values of the Western Slopes be completed in the near future and that this area be made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Until such time as this study and classification can be completed, it is requested that a moratorium be called on further road building and timber harvest, and that all trails within the study area be closed to motorized vehicles.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 24, 1969

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA AND PARK

The mountainous area of central Idaho, embracing the Sawtooth, Smoky, Boulder, White Cloud and Pioneer Ranges, together with their associated valleys, has long been felt by many to be the most scenic section in that state, easily qualifying for National Park status.

Most of this area of over one million acres has been under the management of U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service has commendably recognized the wilderness values of part of the Sawtooth Range, and has made efforts to protect certain other parts of the region as well. However, it has permitted or planned timber sales and roads in places which, in our judgment, have high scenic and wilderness quality. It seems at present to be faced with the threat of large-scale mining in the White Clouds, with which it may not be able adequately to cope by law. It has permitted and encouraged use of portions of the wilderness by motorized vehicles.

Finally, the National Recreation Area legislation now proposed for part of this area, which would continue Forest Service management, will not stop the disastrous plans for mining in the White Clouds, nor effectively control the proliferation of private housing developments in the Sawtooth Valley and Stanley Basin.

A National Recreation Area-National Park complex, under jurisdiction of the National Park Service, combines the capabilities for orderly development and control of wide recreational opportunities with protection of outstanding scenery and wilderness. The National Recreation Area will protect ranching, farming and full hunting and fishing opportunities. National Park status for the high areas and remote valleys would bring protection and national recognition and prestige to Idaho's mountain country, presently faced with irreversible damage from mining operations, with their attendant ore-processing and vast accumulation of waste.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports legislation which would create a Sawtooth National Recreation Area and National Park complex, embracing the whole of this beautiful country, all to be under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, as the best way of achieving full and complete protection of the area.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 25, 1969

RECLASSIFICATION OF SALMON RIVER BREAKS AND IDAHO PRIMITIVE AREA

To the north and south of the main stream of the Salmon River west of Shoup, Idaho, lies a superb stretch of wilderness with a flavor and character not found elsewhere in the Northwest. This is the wilderness of the Salmon - the River of No Return - and its tributaries, a region of deep, rough canyons, pine forests, rocky crags, and abundant wildlife.

Large portions of this country are presently protected in the existing Salmon River Breaks and Idaho Primitive Area. However, other fine segments of this once vast Idaho wilderness remain outside any protection at all and, in the opinion of the Federation, deserve the full protection of the Wilderness Act.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends that the existing boundaries of the Salmon River Breaks be expanded when reclassified as wilderness to include the following roadless lands: Salmon River Canyon below Wheat Creek Ridge and lower Horse Creek drainage, including Pinto, West Horse, and Colt Creeks and all roadless country north of the present boundaries to the Magruder-Elk City Road.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the existing boundaries of the Idaho Primitive Area be expanded when reclassified as wilderness to include the presently unprotected roadless portions of the drainages of Clear, Garden, Camas, and Loon Creeks, the south fork of the Salmon River and the Big Horn Crag country.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation accepts in principle the concept of exclusion of a small acreage in the vicinity of Butte Creek for development of automotive camping facilities adjacent to the wilderness, and to protect the existing investment in the Salmon River Lodge.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that, upon reclassification, we recommend the two contiguous primitive areas be combined into one and names "River of No Return Wilderness", so as to further increase their national prestige and economic benefits to the State of Idaho.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 26, 1969

BITTERROOT VALLEY LOGGING PRACTICES

Many Federation members and member organizations are disturbed over the possible effects of logging practices in the Bitterroot National Forest in Montana on the environment and economy of the Bitterroot Valley. Such practices involve, among other measures, the clear-cutting of ponderosa pine, logging steep south slopes, and extensive terracing of cut-over areas with logging roads.

Concerns are based on the impact of these practices on wildlife resources, preservation of natural beauty, water quality and supply, and whether the accelerated rate of timber cutting will maintain a lasting forest economy in the area.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports an objective evaluation of such practices, and further supports any other action which may be necessary to eliminate adverse impact of such practices.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 27, 1969

WILDERNESS ENVIRONMENT IN FRENCH PETE CREEK

French Pete Creek is one of only seven valleys five miles or more in length still unroaded in the National Forest lands of the Oregon Cascade Mountains, and although relatively short, extends from low elevation at its junction with the south fork of the McKenzie River to the high elevation at its source near the west boundary of the Three Sisters Wilderness. The proximity of French Pete Creek to population centers of the Willamette Valley and the readily available year-round wilderness recreation it affords are exceptional and irreplaceable values.

The Willamette National Forest supervisor studied the French Pete Creek Valley, and has recommended a multiple-use plan which includes cutting the commercial timber in the drainage. Commercial timber harvest by present methods, including an extensive network of roads, will destroy the unique wilderness environment this valley now affords.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends that the Secretary of Agriculture, who will make final government decision on the future management of French Pete Creek Valley, postpone timber harvest within the valley indefinitely, and classify the entire valley of French Pete Creek as a roadless recreation area.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges future consideration of the French Pete Creek area for addition to the Three Sisters Wilderness.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 28, 1969

EAGLE CREEK ROADLESS AREA

The valley of Eagle Creek in the Columbia Gorge in Oregon, which is the Eagle Creek Limited Area, plus parts of the adjoining valleys of Tanner, Herman, Grays, Gorton and Harthan Creeks, have been kept undeveloped by the U. S. Forest Service. This area of unaltered wild land offers outstanding possibilities for low-elevation, wilderness-type recreation, observation and study less than 40 miles from a great metropolitan center.

Requirements of the Wilderness Act for Congressional designation as "wilderness" possibly could not be met for at least ten (10) years or longer; however, firm protective status for the Eagle Creek area is needed now.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Regional Forester of Region VI to take immediate action to establish by administrative order an Eagle Creek roadless recreation area, define its boundaries and declare such management objectives as may be necessary to preserve the area in its natural condition.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges early consideration of Eagle Creek and adjoining valleys for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 29, 1969

OLYMPIC PARK WILDERNESS

In the 1930's, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and other conservationists supported the establishment of Olympic National Park, emphasizing the concept that it should be a wilderness park. Obviously, sponsors of the legislation felt this way also, as, after creation of the Park, Secretary of the Interior Ickes pledged himself "to the policy of keeping Olympic National Park a permanent wilderness area."

The Park presently contains some 170 miles of road, making every significant feature of the Park accessible for viewing or visitation from automobiles. Olympic Park Associates, who are thoroughly familiar with the Park, have prepared a comprehensive wilderness plan for the Park which would place under the protection of the Wilderness Act some 840,000 acres of the 900,000 acre park, leaving ample room for developments and service facilities associated with the existing roads.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation supports the concept of Olympic National Park as a wilderness park and further supports the plan of Olympic Park Associates, except for the proposed reopening of the Whiskey Bend road as being the most consistent with this concept.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 30, 1969

SALMO RIVER WILDERNESS

One unfortunate fact of conservation in the Northwest has been a lack of protection of any major portion of the great forests of white pine which once covered large areas of northern Idaho, western Montana and northeast Washington. Another unfortunate fact has been the almost complete absence of protection for any roadless country in the public lands of northeastern Washington.

Of all the very scenic lands in northeastern Washington, it appears that only certain parts of the drainage of the Salmo River within the Colville National Forest remain as examples of untouched white pine forest and of the former appearance of the entire region. While aware of the existence of disease threatening white pine forests, the Federation of Western Clubs believes that some such areas should nevertheless remain unroaded and unlogged.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation urges the U. S. Forest Service to take prompt steps to classify and manage the presently unroaded portions of the Salmo River drainage as roadless areas; and further, that it commence the necessary studies and steps leading to the establishment of this area as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 31

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs has long been concerned with protection of all the primary scenic and wilderness features of the magnificent North Cascades in Washington State. One major attraction in this area is Ross Lake, and its surrounding valleys, mountains and forests. We have consistently advocated that these resources be protected either as a Wilderness Area or be included with the North Cascades National Park.

At present, this region is within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, managed by the National Park Service for its recreation and aesthetic values. However, the Seattle City Light Company now proposes to raise the level of the lake by 125' - a measure which would flood out many areas of pleasant beaches and campsites along the shore, back the great Skagit River still farther up into Canada, and, most important, completely flood what is probably the largest and finest forest of virgin, giant old-growth cedar in the state on the lower five miles of Big Beaver Creek.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes any further flooding of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area because of the disastrous impact on natural and recreational values, and urges the Seattle City Council to reject any proposals which may result in flooding of this fine area.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 32, 1969

HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK

To preserve the natural scenic resources, unique bird life, botanical values and Hawaiian cultural and historical traditions of Hana and Haleakala on East Maui in Hawaii, an innovative combination of national, state and county parks, scenic easements, zoning and parkways must be established. Such a combination can protect open-space amenities, limit urban growth and discourage construction of additional tourist resorts and speculative land subdivisions.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommends the expansion of Haleakala National Park to include: (1) Kipahulu Valley as a wilderness area without trails; (2) the working cattle ranch of Kipahulu to preserve the pastoral beauty; (3) the Seven Pools of Kipahula; (4) Keanae Valley from Koolau summit to the sea at Keanae and Wailua, preserving private Kuleana ownership and traditional Hawaiian rural-agricultural land-use patterns; (5) Manawainui Valley above the Kaupo ranch lands; (6) adjustments in the existing boundary downward to protect the integrity of the crater and provide trail routes which will not infringe on the scenic qualities of Haleakala or the wilderness values of Kipahulu Valley.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation recommends (1) expansion of state and county parks along the Hana Belt road, and (2) establishment of a Maui National Parkway, extending from Keanae to Kaupo to protect the natural scenic surroundings and existing rural-agricultural environment.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 33, 1969

HAWAII TOURIST TAX

The exploding visitor population in Hawaii is making severe demands on public facilities, parks, beaches and mountain recreation areas to the extent that local tax moneys are insufficient to acquire, improve and protect land and natural resources, with resulting loss to scenic values and lowered maintenance standards in public parks and areas used by both tourists and residents.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs favors in principle the concept of a tax on tourists, equitably established, provided that the revenues therefrom are earmarked for acquisition of open-space lands, and park and natural areas in Hawaii.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 34, 1969

MICRONESIA

The islands of the Pacific Ocean from Hawaii to Australia, including the 2,500 islands of U. S.-administered Micronesia, are facing a major ecological disaster. The living coral reefs and atolls across six million square miles of ocean are threatened with destruction by the giant star fish *Acanthaster planci* (popularly known as "crown of thorns"), now multiplying astronomically. The result is destruction of protective reefs, fish habitat and possibly entire islands.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges an immediate program to identify methods to control the giant star fish, and further urges that appropriate international groups and citizen conservation organizations participate in studies now under way to insure complete evaluation of the apparent disruption of the ecological balance in the Pacific, both on land and in the sea, by atomic weapon testing, persistent pesticides, power plants, airport construction, and improper management of land and sea resources in an area that is essentially and ocean-island wilderness.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 35, 1969

FOUR CORNERS REGIONAL ZONING

The rapid growth of tourist travel into the Four Corners area (Arizona-Colorado-Utah-New Mexico) has precipitated unsightly commercial strip development along major highways, through lack of proper zoning controls. Ugly urban developments threaten scenic areas and impair traffic safety, where lack of planning is destroying the natural scene and economic potential, resulting in the permanent loss of the outdoor experience and the historical environment.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Four Corners Regional Commission to immediately take steps to establish regional zoning measures based on sound planning principles, to govern the land in the four states under the Commission's jurisdiction, in order to insure preservation of scenic beauty, open space and historical traditions.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 36, 1969

ARCHES NATIONAL MONUMENT

Arches National Monument has been substantially increased in size to include important geological and scenic areas north of the old boundary and extensive grass valleys and old grazing lands south of the monument to the Colorado River. Opposition to the additions has developed because of marginal mining claims and winter grazing lands included in the expanded park area.

IT IS RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges retention of the expanded boundaries and recommends that Arches be raised in status to a National Park, and further recommends that traditional limited winter grazing be continued for the present in the added southern section and regulated through special permits issued by the National Park Service.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 37, 1969

CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK ROADS

The purpose of National Park roads should be the same as the purpose of National Parks - to provide for the enjoyment and appreciation of the park while leaving it unimpaired. All too often, park roads are designed to high-speed standards that are destructive of natural values, and offer benefits only to the occasional tourist who may spend a few minutes in the park, and not to those who want to walk or camp and spend several days in an undamaged scenic environment.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes any roads built to high-speed highway standards within Canyonlands National Park, since the Park should be kept as a roadless wilderness preserve, accessible on foot or by vehicles capable of travel on primitive roads. The Federation is particularly opposed to the paved Elephant Hill road and accessory high-span concrete bridge, and urges that the road be designed for low-speed travel in a manner more adapted to the unique topographical terrain of Canyonlands.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 38, 1969

ESCALANTE PARKWAY

A projected cross-country highway, supported by the Utah State Highway Department, would cut through the proposed Escalante Wilderness Area and the expanded Waterpocket Fold National Monument, and would, under the guise of opening up back country to tourists, impair an extensive wilderness in southern Utah. Studies of the area show that alternate highway routes may offer more scenic views and provide better access for visitors without intruding into the proposed wilderness areas.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the adoption of a scenic parkway route following existing roads, beginning at Arches National Monument, with side spur to Canyonlands National Park, passing Natural Bridges National Monument, Upper Powell Reservoir, Capital Reef National Monument, Boulder Mountain, Bryce Canyon National Park, Cedar Breaks National Monument, and ending at Zion National Park, the entire road to be constructed to National Parkway standards with appropriate easements protecting the scenic environment.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, RESOLUTION NO. 39, 1969

