

# A Compilation of the Essential Points of Resolutions Adopted by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at Annual Conventions in the Period Prior to 1990

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*Consisting of the essence of selected resolutions from years prior to 1990—  
resolutions that treated specific matters of substance of enduring  
importance*

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## RESOLUTIONS DEALING WITH THE SUBJECT OF NATURE PROTECTION

### 1941

- Res. 1: The FWOC urged Congress to provide added funds to continue maintenance of campgrounds in the national forests and national parks in light of the end of such services that had been provided by the CCC and their increasing use by war-workers.
- Res. 2: The FWOC opposed opening national parks and monuments during war-time to mining, grazing, and hunting, and in particular to bills to open the Organ Pipe Cactus monument to mining.
- Res. 3: The FWOC opposed turning national forest lands to private interests for grazing.
- Res. 4: The FWOC urged the Forest Service to provide adequate sanitary services around ski areas on the land it administers, as at Donner Pass.

### 1942

- Res. 1: The FWOC opposed encroachments of non-conforming developments on Primitive Areas, such as is proposed in the San Geronio Primitive Area in southern California.
- Res. 2: The FWOC opposed proposals during WW II to open national parks and monuments to grazing.
- Res. 7: All questions concerning the development of the Shasta Dam area are referred to its new officers.

### 1943 [missing]

### 1944

- Res. 1: The FWOC urged that the Barrett bill to set aside the action of the President in establishing the Jackson Hole National Monument in Wyoming be held in abeyance while a collaborative study is undertaken by all those concerned to determine the best boundaries for the Grand Teton National Park.
- Res. 2: The FWOC opposed legislation to repeal the Antiquities Act of 1906 that authorizes the President to set aside national monuments by executive action.
- Res. 3: The FWOC endorsed the standards for the national parks that have been put forth by the Camp Fire Club of America.

- Res. 4: The FWOC opposed efforts to acquire valuable recreation sites on the shores of Paulina and East lakes within Oregon's Newberry Crater by filing mining claims for pumice on them. Furthermore, it urged that these sites and others like them be withdrawn from mineral entry.
- Res. 5: The FWOC urged continuation of ongoing studies of postwar developments for the lands of the national forests and national parks.
- Res. 6: The FWOC opposed efforts to break down the standards established for the national parks and national forests, such as bills to permit more grazing in national parks and monuments, permitting special grazing rights in national forests, allowing mining in Olympic National Park, and enlarging the Warm Springs Indian Reservation [probably reducing the size of the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area].
- Res. 7: In light of the excessive rates being charged by concessionaires for transportation within national parks and the current shortage of cars, the FWOC urged that regular transportation companies be permitted to operate there.
- Res. 8: The FWOC urged that standards be established for wilderness and primitive areas, and that a committee of the FWOC be formed to study what they should contain.
- Res. 9: The FWOC commended its members who have been doing volunteer war work, such as with helping the Forest Service with its needed work.

## 1945

- Res. 1: The FWOC urged the early acquisition of inholdings within national parks and monuments.
- Res. 2: The FWOC opposed the location of radio relay towers on such western peaks as Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams, Mt. Rainier, and Mt. Shasta and peaks of similar character, and opposed defacement of high peaks by power lines and roads.
- Res. 3: Because of the scenic and scientific importance of Hell's Canyon as America's deepest canyon, the FWOC urged that any bill that is advanced to establish a Columbia Valley Authority provide that the region on the Snake River between Lewiston, Idaho and Weiser, Idaho be exempted from its authority and be left in primitive condition.
- Res. 4: The FWOC supported pending legislation in Congress to establish a National Trail System and urged that it be amended to include foot trails in the

West such as the Pacific Crest Trail extending through the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges from Mexico to Canada.

- Res. 5: Now that war-time hostilities have ended, the FWOC urged the resumption of Ranger Naturalist Services within the national parks and the provision of sufficient funding for this work.
- Res. 6: The FWOC urged that pending legislation proposing to establish a Missouri Valley Authority be amended to provide that it shall not interfere in any way with either Yellowstone or Glacier national parks, nor intrude on any other national park. Moreover, that legislation needs to protect fish and wildlife in its development in that drainage. Furthermore, they should not be moved through Congress without the approval of the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Res. 7: With the end of the war, the FWOC urged that sufficient appropriations be made now to develop recreational facilities in national parks and to properly manage them
- Res. 8: The FWOC urged also that sufficient funds be appropriated for the development and management of recreational facilities in national forests.

## 1946

- Res. 1: The FWOC urged the agencies managing national parks and national forests to protect their holdings against vandalism and to educate the public about this problem. Moreover, the FWOC urges its member clubs to initiate poster contests to educate young in schools about this problem.
- Res. 2: Once again, the FWOC urged Congress to provide resources to acquire inholdings in national parks and monuments.
- Res. 3: [reiterated Res. 3 of 1945 to preserve Hells Canyon.]
- Res. 4: [reiterated Res. 6 of 1945 regarding the proposed Missouri Valley Authority]
- Res. 5: [reiterated Res. 7 of 1945 regarding funding recreational facilities in national parks]
- Res. 6: [reiterated Res. 8 of 1945 regarding the same for national forests.] The FWOC also urged increased appropriations to provide adequate sanitary facilities in national forests.

- Res. 7: The FWOC urged Congress to provide funds for the purchase of all known private inholdings within Joshua Tree National Monument and the elimination of all sites valued for mining from the monument.
- Res. 8: The FWOC urged the Forest Service and the National Park Service to provide campsites for the use of organized groups in or adjacent to regular camp grounds.
- Res. 9: The FWOC opposed changes in the boundaries of the San Geronio Wilderness in southern California and urges that any new ski area be located elsewhere.
- Res. 10: Expressing concern over the number of aircraft now flying low over wilderness areas and national parks and the detrimental impact it has on wilderness values, the FWOC opposed such low flying or landing, except by government aircraft or for emergency purposes.
- Res. 11: Because of the wilderness beauty of Mt. San Jacinto State Park in southern California, the FWOC urged the California State Park Commission to avoid granting a contract for construction to the Winter Sports Authority of Palm Springs.
- Res. 12: The FWOC urged the Forest Service to deny renewal of a permit to maintain a radio testing station on top of Mt. San Geronio within the Primitive Area there and opposed any permanent station there. Furthermore, the FWOC urged the Forest Service to develop a policy against placing radio stations on major mountain summits.
- Res. 13: The FWOC urged the Forest Service to maintain adequate corridors of forest cover on the sides of roads through national forests.
- Res. 14: The FWOC urged Congress to enact legislation authorizing the Interior Department to exchange tracts of land it manages outside of national parks and monuments for private inholdings within them.
- Res. 15: The FWOC urged the Bureau of Indian Affairs to restore the disintegrating Indian community of Oraibi.

## 1947

- Res. 1: The FWOC strongly opposed efforts to remove any areas of national park quality from Olympic National Park, as is being proposed in pending legislation.

- Res. 2: The FWOC believed that the Jackson Hole National Monument should be made a part of the Grand Teton National Park and opposes bills to abolish the monument.
- Res. 3: The FWOC strongly opposed efforts of the livestock industry to have major portions of the public lands of the western states transferred to state or private interests to enable these interests to gain control of the resources on them.
- Res. 4: The FWOC believed that the National Park Service should retain control of actions to establish the proper numbers of wildlife in national parks, as between wolves and Dall sheep in Mt. McKinley, and opposes legislation to put predator control within the parks in other hands.
- Res. 5: The FWOC urged the National Park Service to provide proper sanitary facilities within the Whitman National Historic Monument and to make other improvements to realize its historic importance to the pioneer period.
- Res. 6: The FWOC opposed proposals to build dams in Hells Canyon, the deepest on the continent, and believes it should be left in its wild state.
- Res. 7: The FWOC urged the National Park Service to expand its programs to educate visitors for various purposes, including the reduction of vandalism in the parks.

## 1948

- Res. 1: The FWOC reiterated its stand in favor of protecting the new Jackson Hole National Monument and consolidating it within Grand Teton National Park.
- Res. 2: To avoid monopolies in the provision of concession services within national parks, the FWOC believes that various services in the larger national parks, such as hotels, pack services, and stores, should be placed in the hands of different concessionaires.
- Res. 3: The FWOC commended the Oregon State Highway Commission for its enlightened and generous policies in establishing state parks and wayside strips.
- Res. 4: The FWOC commended the Board of Forestry in Oregon for its enlightened and generous policy in acquiring a large Myrtle Grove on the Chetco River in southern Oregon.
- Res. 5: The FWOC opposed the Glacier View Dam which the Bureau of Reclamation proposes to build on the Flathead River in Montana because it would invade Glacier National Park and harm wildlife habitat and wilderness values.

- Res. 6: The FWOC urged action to induce Congress to provide funding for the prompt acquisition of inholdings within national parks.
- Res. 7: The FWOC endorsed plans to include the Quetico-Superior area as a roadless unit within the proposed International Peace Park in Minnesota.
- Res. 8: The FWOC urged that an educational campaign be undertaken on camp courtesy and appreciation in the use of outdoor recreation facilities.
- Res. 9: The FWOC urged that every effort be made to raise the funds needed to acquire the magnificent South Calaveras Redwood Grove as a state park in California.
- Res. 10: The FWOC believed that bottomlands should not be harmed by dredging for gold without restoring the areas impacted.
- Res. 11: The FWOC opposed the dam proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation on Lake Solitude within the Cloud Peak Primitive Area in Wyoming. It lacks economic justification and would damage wilderness.
- Res. 12: The FWOC opposed proposals to delete 23,000 acres along the Blitzen River from the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, which would destroy habitat needed for waterfowl. It is unsuited to be used for agricultural purposes.
- Res. 13: Because recreational facilities in the national forests are now overcrowded and deteriorating, with poor sanitary facilities and inadequate supplies of drinking water, the FWOC urged the authorities to provide sufficient funding for a program to correct this situation.
- Res. 14: [the same needs cited within national parks]
- Res. 15: The FWOC reiterated its opposition to proposals to reduce the size of Olympic National Park to provide more timber for lumber companies.
- Res. 16: The FWOC urged its clubs to collaborate in developing minimum standards for safe mountaineering.
- Res. 17: The FWOC urged its member clubs to cooperate with the Mountain Rescue and Safety Council and disseminate safety information to its members.



- Res. 18: The FWOC opposed efforts by the Bureau of Reclamation to construct more dams on the Rogue River which would seriously damage fish runs and destroy the beauty of the river.
- Res. 19: Because of the growing need to prosecute vandals who deface the features of national parks, the FWOC urged that U.S. Commissioners be appointed in the major parks as was formerly done.

## 1949

- Res. 1: Believing that high-standard roads are the least satisfactory ones for leisurely contemplation of the beauty of national parks and are the most unsafe and damaging ones, the FWOC urged that park roads should be built to a lesser standard for the radii of curves, grades, and widths—one just sufficient to best allow visitors to view their scenic attractions as well as for handling the ingress and egress of them.
- Res. 2: The FWOC strongly disapproved the pending proposal to construct a tramway into the San Jacinto Wild Area and the state park there. The land in the state park was transferred from the Wild Area with the understanding that it would be kept in its primitive and wilderness state.
- Res. 3: The FWOC supported the recommendation of the Hoover Commission to establish a Board of Review that would review massive proposals made by dam construction agencies for the development of natural resources to make sure that they are conserved and waste avoided.
- Res. 4: The FWOC supported pending legislation to expedite the acquisition of most of the inholdings within the national parks and monuments to best realize the potential of the scenic and recreational resources within them.
- Res. 5: In light of the growing problem of low flights over wilderness areas and national parks, the FWOC supported efforts to declare an air space reservation over them and urges the administering agencies to adopt uniform regulations regarding these reserved air-spaces.
- Res. 6: In light of the fact that there are two tracts of timbered land within Glacier National Park that the State of Montana owns and proposes to sell to private interests for logging (totaling 10,000 acres), the FWOC urged Congress to provide the funds to buy them.
- Res. 7: The FWOC supported the efforts of the Butano Forest Associates in California to buy virgin redwood lands that would connect two public holdings in this region south of San Francisco.

- Res. 8: The FWOC pledged to give all possible aid to the South Calaveras Grove Association in its efforts to acquire Sequoias and Sugar pines in that area to serve as a state park.
- Res. 9: Because it is urgent that the levels of water pollution be combatted to protect public health and animal life, the FWOC should work with public health authorities to reduce this pollution
- Res. 10: The FWOC supported the efforts of state-level Keep Green organizations to prevent man-caused forest fires by educating the public of the importance of this goal.
- Res. 11: Because many trails in the national forests have become almost impassible by the lack of maintenance, the FWOC will work to assure the provision of necessary funds for maintaining these trails.
- Res. 12: Because of the need for summer employment of teen-age boys, the FWOC urged the federal government to establish some type summer Youth Conservation program in national forests and parks.

## 1950

- Res. 1: Because dams are proposed to be built within various national parks and monuments, as well as in wilderness areas, the FWOC urged the President and Congress to keep their watersheds in their natural condition and to keep them unimpaired for future generations in keeping with various provisions of law and regulations.
- Res. 2: The FWOC urged the President to sign legislation now before him to consolidate the Jackson Hole National Monument within Grand Teton National Park [which he soon did].
- Res. 3: The FWOC reiterated its opposition to the proposed tramway up Mt. San Jacinto because it believes it should be kept in primitive condition, as was pledged decades ago.
- Res. 4: The FWOC urged that teachers be trained to teach proper standards of stewardship in colleges and universities to better assure the wise use of natural resources, including wilderness.
- Res. 5: Because the state of Oregon is considering the establishment of a State Department of Natural Resources, the FWOC urged that this only be done if recognition is accorded to the value of these resources for the purposes of recreation.

- Res. 6: Because states such as Oregon have provided many small and scenic roadside picnic spots and small parks, the FWOC urged that its member clubs help persuade more states to do that since that practice helps to keep roadsides clean and attractive.
- Res. 7: The FWOC supported ongoing efforts in the Oregon Cascades to establish new wild areas in the vicinity of Diamond Peak, Waldo Lake, and Mount Washington and the revision of the boundaries of the Three Sisters Primitive Area to better include lands of wilderness quality.
- Res. 8: The FWOC urged the Oregon State Highway Commission to establish state parks with facilities for overnight camping.
- Res. 9: Because the numbers of wild condors are getting to be too low, the FWOC opposed proposals to drill for oil within the Condor Sanctuary of the Los Padres National Forest that would disturb their nesting places.
- Res. 10: The FWOC urged the National Park Service to maintain and expand the number of campsites for organized group camping.

## 1951 [missing]

## 1952

- Res. 1: The FWOC reaffirmed its opposition to dams and water projects that would adversely affect national parks and monuments, and specifically its strong opposition to the proposed Echo Park and Split Mountain dams within Dinosaur National Monument, and its opposition to a proposed tramway into the San Jacinto State Park in California.
- Res. 2: Believing that the development of minerals on public lands must be coordinated with the use of renewable surface resources, the FWOC [opposed or subscribed ?] to the principles embodied in legislation that would separate surface and sub-surface rights.
- Res. 3: The FWOC urged Congress to provide increased funding for facilities for public use of Forest Service lands, and in particular facilities for sanitation.
- Res. 4: The FWOC opposed Forest Service proposals to substantially reduce the size of the Gila Wilderness Area and particularly the deletion of a 60,000 acre block of virgin timber, which is especially scenic.

- Res. 5: The FWOC urged the Forest Service to put the western boundary of the new Three Sisters Wilderness on the high ridge west of Horse Creek, and urged it to move forward with designation of wild areas around Diamond Peak, Mt. Washington, and around Waldo Lake.
- Res. 6: The FWOC supported efforts to preserve areas with scenic and recreational values along highways, and specifically those in the Columbia River Gorge, and opposed logging there that would impair its values.
- Res. 7: The FWOC urged that clean up campaigns be launched to remove trash in wild lands, particularly in camps, trails, and on peaks, and called upon its member clubs to encourage more of the campaigns of this type such as the Sierra Club has begun.
- Res. 8: The FWOC extended its greetings to Lyle F. Watts on his retirement as chief of the U.S. Forest Service and hoped that his successor would carry on the conservation principles established by his predecessor.

## 1953

- Res. 1: The FWOC reaffirmed its resolution opposing water projects that would adversely affect national parks and monuments, as well as its resolution urging its member clubs to support Clean Camp campaigns.
- Res. 2: The FWOC urged that the focus of the U.S. Forest Service should shift from reducing the size of wilderness areas to increasing their size and that additional areas be investigated. It also urges that greater efforts be made to protect them against conflicting uses.
- Res. 3: The FWOC supported establishment of a large area of wilderness in northeast Alaska because of its ecological importance.
- Res. 4: The FWOC not only opposed the construction of dams within the Dinosaur National Monument but urged that this area be made a national park. Allowing the monument to be invaded by dams would create a dangerous precedent.
- Res. 5: The FWOC opposed efforts to shrink the boundaries of Olympic National Park and commended the Interior Secretary for his opposition to reducing its size.
- Res. 6: Because of the abuse of federal mining laws under which claimants are seizing control of aspects of surface values that have no value in mining, the

FWOC urged Congress to change the law to make it clear that miners cannot get control of these other surface resources and that will protect these other non-mineral values.

- Res. 7: The FWOC opposed the proposed road across Joshua Tree National Monument and commends the National Park Service for denying the request to build this road.
- Res. 8: The FWOC urged Congress to gradually increase the funds appropriated to improve sanitary facilities in national parks and the national forests, and welcomes its recent provision of increased funds for this purpose in the national forests.

## 1954

- Res. 1: Reaffirmations:
  - re the Dinosaur National Monument: opposition to building dams there; support making it a national park
  - support creating an Arctic Wilderness Preserve
  - support changes to the mining laws: protect other public values; multiple values should be considered; after mining is over, keep public ownership of what is left.
- Res. 2: The FWOC commended NPS for policies in federal parks that only permit activities that do not adversely affect the natural scene and beauty of the parks.
- Res. 3: The FWOC opposed construction of a tramway in Mt. Rainier NP, as well other commercialized recreation there.
- Res. 4: The FWOC reaffirmed 1952 resolution urging that the western boundary of the Three Sisters Wilderness be the high ridge west of Horse Creek
- Res. 5: The FWOC urged prompt action in establishing the proposed new Mt. Washington and Diamond Peak Wilderness Areas, as proposed by the Regional Forester.
- Res. 6: The FWOC pledged cooperation with the Forest Service in finding suitable boundaries for the Glacier Peak Wilderness (in WA).
- Res. 7: Because of the importance of the goals established by Oregon's Columbia River Gorge Commission to acquire private inholdings and the threats development there poses, the FWOC urged the state to provide the funding for their immediate acquisition.

- Res. 8: The FWOC urged that be mountain goats be restored to their natural habitat in Washington state and that hunting of them stop until their situation is studied.
- Res. 9: The FWOC urged that the FPC deny a license to the Eugene Water and Electric Board to build power facilities on the upper McKenzie River because of its paramount scenic value.
- Res. 10: The FWOC urged that the Forest Service and National Park Service build more camping facilities in areas without enough of them to alleviate problems of overcrowding.
- Res. 11: The FWOC urged that more trash containers be provided along highways to combat problems of litter.

## 1955

- Res. 1: the FWOC's prior policies are reaffirmed in these respects:
  - Dinosaur National Monument should be made a national park;
  - that it continues to urge establishment of a wilderness preserve in Arctic Alaska;
  - it continues to stress the importance of combatting litter;
  - it continues to urge that the Forest Service should establish wilderness areas around Mt. Washington and Diamond Peak in Oregon;
  - it continues to oppose building dams in the upper McKenzie;
  - it continues to urge provision of more facilities for recreationists outside of wilderness areas.
- Res. 2: The FWOC opposed salvage logging in national parks, with it only allowed in the event of epidemics.
- Res. 3: Opposing the construction of high speed roads in national parks and monuments, the FWOC concurred with the standards established by the Sierra Club in its policy for roads in national parks and monuments.
- Res. 4: The FWOC reaffirmed its policy that the Three Sisters Primitive Area should be reclassified as wilderness without any reduction in size.
- Res. 5: Supporting wilderness status for the Glacier Peak Limited Area, the FWOC urged that its boundaries should be set on logical geographic features, essentially as they were in 1939.

- Res. 6: Those areas set aside for recreational use should be protected from lumbering and other conflicting uses; adequate trails and camping facilities should be provided.
- Res. 7: The FWOC opposed construction of a tramway up California's Mt. San Jacinto, and it urged termination of the contract with the Winter Park Authority.
- Res. 8: The FWOC opposed construction of structures such as those for radio and television purposes within wilderness and wild areas, unless needed for national defense. Principles established for managing such areas should exclude such structures.

## 1956

- Res. 1: The FWOC reaffirmed its past resolutions urging that Dinosaur National Monument be made a national park, in support of creating a wilderness preserve in Arctic Alaska, that the Mt. Washington and Diamond Peak wildernesses be established without delay, and opposing salvage logging in national parks.
- Res. 2: The FWOC supported initiation of a broad scenic resources review by agencies such as the NPS, the Forest Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service--looking forward to determine how to meet the nation's scenic needs over the next 50 years.
- Res. 3: The FWOC opposed construction of the proposed dams at Bruce's Eddy and at Penny Cliffs in Idaho because of the lack of studies of the needs of wildlife and scenic resources in planning for power development in the Columbia Basin.
- Res. 4: The FWOC supported legislation to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System as proposed by Senator Humphrey and Rep. Saylor.
- Res. 5: Because of its surpassing scenic beauty, the FWOC urged the Forest Service, in reclassifying the Glacier Peak area of Washington state, to put the boundaries on logical, geographic features, similar to the ones the Forest Service chose for the Limited Area in 1939.
- Res. 6: The FWOC urged that the Forest Service provide more funding for the maintenance of major recreational trails, since many of them need repair and are suffering from neglect.
- Res. 7: The FWOC urged that the boundaries of the reclassified Three Sisters Wilderness remain substantially unchanged, including the western portion in the old Cascades which are of increasing interest to ecologists and geologists.

- Res. 8: The FWOC opposed the proposed Beaver Marsh project on the upper McKenzie River and urged that the FPC license for it be revoked. Its value for scenery and recreation is paramount.
- Res. 9: The FWOC opposed construction of the proposed Shrine of the Ages chapel within the Grand Canyon National Park at the edge of the canyon. It is too large and would detract from the natural view.
- Res. 10: In planning for the Olympic National Park, the FWOC urged that the wilderness character of the narrow beach strip between Lake Ozette and the beach be maintained. New roads should be kept east of Lake Ozette.
- Res. 11: The FWOC urged that the Pacific Crest Trail follow the crest of the mountains as much as possible and be routed away from roadways.
- Res. 12: The FWOC urged the State of Washington to compile an inventory of its holdings to serve as a basis for planning to meet future public needs.

## 1957

- Res. 1: The FWOC reaffirmed its opposition to the proposed tramway up Mt. San Jacinto (or anything threatening the wilderness values of the Mt. San Jacinto Wild Area or the State Park there), its opposition to power dams on the upper McKenzie River, and its opposition to the proposed “Shrine of the Ages” in the Grand Canyon National Park.
- Res. 2: The FWOC reaffirmed its support for federal legislation establishing the National Wilderness Preservation System.
- Res. 3: Recognizing that legislation to authorize a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review accomplishes many of the purposes of the Scenic Resources Review that it has endorsed, the FWOC commended its sponsors, but asks for assurances that resources of high scenic, recreational, or scientific value will be protected while it is underway.
- Res. 4: The FWOC commended the Forest Service for publishing the Dana Report on needed Research on Forest Recreation and urged that the studies it recommends be promptly undertaken and that no action be taken that would jeopardize Limited Areas in Reg. VI while the studies are underway.
- Res. 5: The FWOC opposed legislation to make the Petrified Forest a national park because that area lacks the variety of features to qualify it to be national park. It should remain a national monument because of its value to science.



- Res. 6: Because of its range of life zones in the desert (including the fact that it supports a live glacier), the FWOC supported proposals to establish a national park in the Great Basin in Nevada in the vicinity of Lehman Caves National Monument.
- Res. 7: The FWOC appreciated the growing number of bills that recognize the park values of Dinosaur National Monument with assurances that no dams will be built in national parks or monuments, but saw inconsistencies on these grounds in legislation put forth by Sen. Gordon Allott of Colorado and urged that it be revised to make park values those of paramount value.
- Res. 8: The FWOC opposes construction of any road across the Sierra between Tioga and Walker passes, including the proposed road across Mammoth Pass. This stretch of unroaded mountains is the longest of its kind in the U.S. and is most valuable for its scenery and wilderness.
- Res. 9: The FWOC supports the California State Park Commission in its efforts to phase out grazing in California state parks. These parks should not be exploited for private gain.
- Res. 10: The FWOC urges that the 53,000 acres not included in the reclassified Three Sisters Wilderness be left in its natural condition until relevant studies are there are completed, such as those of Drs. Henry Hanson and Robert Storm. These are necessary to make intelligent decisions there.
- Res. 11: The Waldo Lake Limited Area of the central Oregon Cascades should have its wilderness protected from commercial exploitation. Among other things, it includes one of the largest summit lakes in the state, a bog with four carnivorous plants (Gold Lake Bog), fifty smaller lakes, and seventeen miles of the Skyline Trail.
- Res. 12: The FWOC opposes any legislation that would permit the removal of any land within the borders of Olympic National Park and supports legislation authorizing exchange of surplus federal lands outside its boundaries, and within the peninsula, for private inholdings within the park.
- Res. 13: The FWOC opposes the policy adopted for national parks which which permits the cutting of trees and use of the resulting wood. It opposes logging within national parks and urges that a committee of the Advisory Committee for National Park review this new policy. This policy would permit substantial amounts of cutting within parks.

- Res. 14: The FWOC urges that comprehensive studies be undertaken of the recreational and wilderness values of Washington's entire North Cascades and that no irrevocable commitments be made while these studies are underway. It believes that all management agencies now operating in that area be involved. It reaffirms its support of the proposal made in 1956 by the Mountaineers for wilderness in the Glacier Peak Limited Area.
- Res. 15: The FWOC believes that no areas which are important for the values of wildlife, wilderness, scenery, or recreation should be sacrificed for further hydroelectric development. Developments for flood control and irrigation should come in areas that are already developed and areas downstream. Alternatives should be carefully appraised to resolve conflicts.

## 1958

- Res. 1: The FWOC reaffirms its support for the establishment of a Dinosaur National Park in Utah; its opposition to the construction of a road across the Sierra between Tioga and Walker passes; and its support for prompt funding of the recreation studies recommended by Samuel T. Dana.
- Res. 2: The FWOC urges Congress to authorize a study by the Secretary of Interior, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, of the best way to protect the area between the North Cascades Primitive Area and Stevens Pass in the Washington Cascades, in light of its outstanding wilderness qualities and unquestioned national park caliber.
- Res. 3: In light of the urgency of protecting Rainbow Bridge National Monument in Utah from the encroaching waters of the Glen Canyon Dam, and the need to do so by the time the dam is completed, the FWOC urges that the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service identify the most feasible means for safeguarding the Monument, and make public those findings.
- Res. 4: In light of the growing interest of the public in visiting National Wildlife Refuges, the FWOC urges the Fish and Wildlife Service to provide essential visitor facilities at these refuges.
- Res. 5: The FWOC urges the National Park Service to complete studies looking forward to the establishment of a Great Basin National Park in Nevada.
- Res. 6: In light of the damage done by the new roads built by the National Park Service in Yosemite National Park, such as with the Tioga road, the FWOC urges the National Park Service to study, then adopt and publish the standards which the Park Service will follow in constructing new roads in national parks, and urges that this be done in cooperation with conservation groups.

- Res. 7: The FWOC commends the sponsors in Congress of legislation to protect wilderness and urges its prompt adoption.
- Res. 8: The FWOC supports the efforts of the Forest Service to acquire inholdings within the Mt. St. Helen's Limited Area and urges that it be kept free of commodity developments. It also urges that the lakes area north of Spirit Lake be maintained in a wild state.
- Res. 9: Given the uniqueness of the roadless character of the Olympic ocean strip from the Ozette River to Cape Flattery, the FWOC urges the National Park Service to keep it in that state. It also urges that efforts be made to extend NPS jurisdiction to the beaches in that strip.
- Res. 10: Because the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review may provide an opportunity to reevaluate the best long-term use of various lands, the FWOC urges that no decisions be made while it is underway on the disposition of lands of the national forests that still lack a long-term designation, such as the Alpine Lakes and Waldo Lakes Limited Areas in the Northwest and the Kern Plateau in California.
- Res. 11: The FWOC urges that those doing studies for the ORRRC report give special attention to the following considerations:
  - (a) gateway areas and buffers which can absorb some recreational demands and alleviate the impact on wilderness;
  - (b) the role that open space may provide around urban areas in reducing the impact of recreationists on wildlands;
  - (c) the role that substitutes for some commodities provided by wildlands can play in reducing the impact on wilderness.

General Recommendations:

- (a) that the Forest Service proceed with plans to set aside some new natural areas in the 53,000 acres deleted from the Three Sisters Wilderness;
- (b) that legislation be enacted giving protection to the wildlife finding habitat in the Klamath Lake refuge;
- (c) that legislation be passed prohibiting motorized travel in wilderness.

## 1959

- Res. 1: The FWOC reaffirms its support for the Wilderness bill and urges its speedy passage.

- Res. 2: Recognizing the natural beauty of certain coastal areas and the need to protect them, the FWOC supports the enactment of legislation to establish a system of National Seashores, and particularly ones at Point Reyes, the Oregon Dunes, and at Cape Flattery, all on the Pacific coast.
- Res. 3: The FWOC opposes inappropriate structures within national parks, such as the proposed “Shrine of the Ages” chapel in Grand Canyon National Park and a proposed chair lift in Crater Lake National Park. These structures would detract from the natural scene.
- Res. 4: Because of the wild values of the portions of the Waldo Lake Limited Area to the north and west of the lake, the FWOC urges that they be classified as a Wild Area, with only a corridor provided for a new access road.
- Res. 5: To limit damage to scenery and park values, the National Park Service should establish standards which govern factors in constructing roads in parks—so as to limit speeds, gradients, depths of cuts and fills, curve radii, and that establish practices to minimize scars.
- Res. 6: The Tule Elk of southern California is endangered in its native habitat by over-grazing and spreading agriculture. Studies are needed on the condition of their range, carrying capacity (if competing cattle are removed), and the minimum numbers that would allow them to escape extinction.
- Res. 7: To deal with the changing needs of recreation and the disappearance of lands needed for recreation, the FWOC urges that qualified lands be acquired as rapidly as possible, guided by long-range planning on needs.
- Res. 8: The FWOC urges independent investigation of the proposals made by the Hoover Commission to transfer various federal lands from the Interior Department to the Agriculture Department and other lands from the Agriculture Department to the Interior Department.

And while the ORRRC is underway, the FWOC urges a temporary set aside of public lands of high recreational quality to be held in their present state without commodity development. The list then provided includes all Limited Areas in the PNW and all Primitive Areas. It would include the 53,000 acres recently deleted from Oregon’s Three Sisters Wilderness, California’s Kern Plateau, many scenic and wild areas in the North Cascades, and others.

- Res. 9: The FWOC urges the Forest Service to proceed to acquire inholdings within Wild, Wilderness, and Scenic Areas to protect high recreational and scenic

values in them, particularly in light of rising market prices of privately owned property.

- Res. 10: Throughout the national forests the FWOC urges the Forest Service to acquire trail rights-of-way to assure public access to adjoining public lands. No public lands should be transferred to private parties without reserving public trail rights.
- Res. 11: The FWOC urges the Forest Service to adopt the boundaries for Washington's Glacier Peak Wilderness that were proposed by the Mountaineers in 1959, and not to leave out the lowland access valleys on the west, nor the areas in the Skagit River Valley proposed in 1939 by Forest Service Chief Ferdinand Silcox.
- Res. 12: The FWOC urges Congress to direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the area in Washington Cascades between Stevens Pass and the Canadian border to determine which areas merit national park status and make such recommendations. This study should be done in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.
- Res. 13: In light of the findings of a National Park Study of the Snake Range in Nevada's Great Basin that the area qualifies to be a national park, the FWOC urges publication of that study and urges Congress to establish that area as a national park.
- Res. 14: The FWOC commends the National Parks Association for sponsoring the Student Conservation Program, which enables students to become aware of the challenges of protecting parks and offers its support and encouragement.
- Res. 15: The FWOC reaffirms its support for the legislation put forth by Rep. John Saylor for making Dinosaur National Monument a national park and commends Rep. Wayne Aspinall for his bill that would enlarge its boundaries and urges Sen. Gordon Allott to remove the provision in his bill that might be used to build a dam there.
- Res. 16: The FWOC urges that Congress provide sufficient funding to retain enough professional staff to conduct the ORRRC report studies of future demand for outdoor recreation and the resources available to meet the need. It is important that these studies be authoritative and unbiased.
- Res. 17: The FWOC urges the Congress to halt the construction of the Glen Canyon dam--so as to arrest the rise of the reservoir that might impair the

Rainbow Bridge National Monument--until an adequate program to protect the monument is underway and assured, as had Congress had promised.

- Res. 18: Because unique formations of crystals have recently been discovered in the Crystal Ball Cave near Gandy, Utah, the FWOC urges the National Park Service to study the cave, with a view to including it in the national park system and affording it protection.
- Res. 19: Believing that irreplaceable scenic and recreational resources, such as those in Grand Canyon National Park and monument, should not be sacrificed for hydroelectric development, the FWOC opposes construction of dams on the Colorado River that would cause water to be backed up into this park and monument.

## 1960

- Res. 1: The FWOC reaffirms the following points embodied in past resolutions:
  - (a) The areas north and west of Waldo Lake should be classified by the Forest Service as a Wild Area.
  - (b) Dinosaur National Monument should be made a national park.
  - (c) The FWOC opposes the proposed Bridge Canyon dam which cause water to back up water in the Grand Canyon National Park and opposes any dam which would do that.
  - (d) The FWOC urges that lands being studied by the ORRRC commission be protected against adverse change until they can be evaluated and the published report can be studied by the public and Congress.
  - (e) The FWOC reaffirms its support of the Wilderness bill and urges its early adoption.
  - (f) The FWOC urges states to find ways to route traffic around national parks, that park roads should fit the scenery, and the NPS should establish numerical standards for good practices in constructing its roads to minimize damage.
  - (g) With regards to the North Cascades, the FWOC reaffirms its support for a Glacier Peak Wilderness that includes the lowland timbered valleys leading into it and that legislation should move forward in Congress for a study of the national park potential in the area in the Washington Cascades between Stevens Pass and the border with Canada and that areas being studied receive interim protection.
- Res. 2: The FWOC recognizes that better levels of stocking need to be attained on the nation's forests (public and private), that higher levels of utilization need to be attained of the wood that is cut, that more forest lands need to be replanted, and that the amounts of wood consumed by insects needs to be reduced. By such improvements, adequate forested areas can be set aside as wilderness, including

lowlands as well as highlands. The FWOC urges the Forest Service to develop more accurate methods of measuring wilderness use.

- Res. 3: The FWOC is concerned about the rapid growth in the construction of logging roads that harm the Pacific Crest Trail. The FWOC urges that the relocation of trails be made at the same time the roads are built, that the trail be properly built when it is relocated, that needed signs be put out to guide hikers, and that the trail be available at all times.
- Res. 4: The FWOC opposes removing the Robinson Basin from the High Sierra Primitive Area, which is being proposed to provide land for a proposed ski area. The area is already too narrow at this point.
- Res. 5: Believing in the importance of protecting wilderness within the national parks, the FWOC urges the Park Service to give greater priority to acquiring inholdings within the parks and urges better funding for this purpose.
- Res. 6: The FWOC opposes construction of non-conforming developments within national parks, or the continued maintenance of them where they have been built in the past. Specifically, it opposes construction of hotels in Mt. Rainier National Park in upper scenic areas, the construction of a chair lift in Crater Lake National Park, the construction of a ski area in Seven Lakes Basin in Olympic National Park, and the use of power boats on Yellowstone Lake, as well as the use of power boats with motors of five horsepower or more on the lakes of national parks. It commends the National Park Service for resisting the installation of such facilities and urges their removal.
- Res. 7: The FWOC reaffirms its support for maintenance of the Olympic National Park's roadless ocean strip, and opposes construction of a parallel nearby road outside with spurs, except for that proposed to Teawhit Head.
- Res. 8: The FWOC urges Congress to enact legislation establishing national seashores and lakeshores, as recommended by the National Park Service on the basis of a series of field studies. Dozens of such areas have been recommended, including such areas as Point Reyes and the Oregon Dunes on the West Coast, Padre Island in Texas, Indiana Dunes and Pictured Rocks on the Great Lakes, and Cape Cod and Fire Island on the East Coast.
- Res. 9: The FWOC joins outdoor organizations in the East in opposing invasion of the large block of wilderness north of Fontana Lake in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park by an unnecessary 40 mile, loop road.

- Res. 10: The FWOC urges Congress to authorize a study of the qualifications of the Sawtooth area of central Idaho to be a national park. It has 78 peaks of more than 10,000 feet and 355 lakes.
- Res. 11: Because of its slow start, the FWOC urges Congress to provide two more years to complete the work of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review. More funding should also be provided to hire expert staff, and interim protection should be provided for the areas being studied.
- Res. 12: Impressed by the recommendation of the Fish and Wildlife Service that an Arctic Wildlife Range be established in northern Alaska, the FWOC urges the Secretary of the Interior to take administrative action to set it aside. It would protect the habitat for many forms of wildlife that are indigenous to the area, such as caribou and Dall sheep.
- Res. 14: When those building dams flood dedicated scenic resources, the FWOC urges that that the acquisition of comparable replacement resources of that type be included in the budget for the project. More particularly, it urges that this be done for the Round Butte dam on Oregon's Deschutes River.
- Res. 15: The FWOC urges that a state park system be established in the state of Hawaii as the Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club has advocated.
- Res. 16: The FWOC supports the recommendations of the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan and urges all groups affected to cooperate.

## 1961

- Res. 1: The FWOC commends Agriculture Secretary Freeman for opposing efforts to invade wilderness areas and to eliminate them on a piecemeal basis.
- Res. 2: The FWOC appreciates the cooperation begun by the secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to cooperate in striving to achieve coordinated and balanced planning for the use of natural resources.
- Res. 3: The FWOC asks the Forest Service to initiate sound planning approaches that provide for public participation in decision-making.
- Res. 4: The FWOC commends Agriculture Secretary Freeman for ordering preparation of a long-term management plan for the high Cascades in Oregon and Washington and halting inconsistent development until it is prepared.
- Res. 5: The FWOC commends Secretary Freeman for pledging to have the Forest Service establish buffer zones for high country scenery.



- Res. 6: The FWOC urges the Forest Service to protect strips along all significant streams, lakes, roads and trails, not just major ones. In computing the width of these strips, more acreage should be included to allow for losses to diseases and blow-down.
- Res. 7: The FWOC asks the Forest Service to continue to maintain forest camps in old growth and to avoid cutting trees in them on mere suspicion of unsoundness.
- Res. 8: The FWOC urges the Forest Service to recognize the wilderness values in Limited Areas as being of the greatest importance and urges an end to logging around Waldo Lake and urges that a Wild Area be set aside in the lakes area northwest of Waldo Lake.
- Res. 9: The FWOC urges that the western boundary of the Three Sisters Wilderness be moved to the western edge of the Horse Creek drainage and that Natural Areas be established in the Olallie Ridge area and that its streams be protected by strips along them.
- Res. 10: The FWOC opposes logging in the Minam River Valley and supports adding that valley to the Eagle Cap Wilderness.
- Res. 11: In its reclassification, the FWOC believes that the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area should be expanded to include the Pamela and Marion Lakes areas, and it looks forward to the planned public hearings on this reclassification.
- Res. 12: The FWOC urges the Forest Service to establish a wilderness area on the White Mountains of California above the 7500 foot level and that it include White Mountain Peak, Juniper, Pinyon, Davis, and Black mountains.
- Res. 13: The FWOC opposes permitting a winter sports facility within the San Geronio Wild Area in southern California and commends the Forest Service for continuing to protect it.
- Res. 14: The FWOC strongly opposes efforts to turn over the management of wildlife numbers to others than the staff of the National Park Service within national parks. It further urges that national park standards be maintained within National Recreation Areas established besides national parks.
- Res. 15: The FWOC opposes efforts to expand concessionaire facilities within national parks. When they become obsolete, they should be re-located at the periphery of such parks.

- Res. 16: The FWOC believes the National Park Service should give its highest priority to acquiring inholdings within such parks as Joshua Tree National Monument and urges Congress to provide the needed funding to do this. It opposes building subdivisions on inholdings within Joshua Tree monument.
- Res. 17: The FWOC asks the Interior Secretary to study the suitability of lands on Kauai Island in Hawaii to be included within the national park system.
- Res. 18: The FWOC urges the President to order that efforts within the administration be expedited to prepare a proposal to Congress to establish a national park in the North Cascades.
- Res. 19: The FWOC urges that the construction of a restraining dam be undertaken immediately to protect the Rainbow Bridge National Monument from the rising waters of Glen Canyon dam.
- Res. 20: The FWOC reiterates its support for establishing a new program of national seashores, as well as a new national park in Hawaii.
- Res. 21: The FWOC urges the California State Highway Commission to select a new route around Emerald Bay on Lake Tahoe that would not encroach upon the state park there.
- Res. 22: The FWOC urges the PUC of California to deny a request to lay a natural gas pipeline across much of the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, which would damage its scenic and esthetic values.
- Res. 23: The FWOC opposes the construction of military facilities within units of the national park system and wilderness areas, unless no alternative sites are available or the nation is in grave peril.
- Res. 24: Planners at all levels should respect the integrity of parks and open spaces, as well as be integrated with established plans for communities. This should happen early in the process.
- Res. 25: The FWOC urges the Forest Service to close trails and specified areas to mechanized uses, including motor cycles and chain saws. Such uses can damage trails, start erosion, create forest fires, and destroy quiet.
- Res. 26: The FWOC supports the control of billboards along interstate and state highways.

- Res. 27: The FWOC urges that conservation education be more strongly emphasized in the public schools, giving emphasis to the interrelations of all living things.
- Res. 28: The FWOC commends the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife on its proposals that would insure wintering areas for waterfowl on federal water-control projects, so as to increase the numbers of waterfowl.
- Res. 29: In light of the destructive effects of prevailing predator control practices, the FWOC urges that Congress establish a qualified commission to investigate the need for such a program.
- Res. 30: The FWOC urges early passage of the Wilderness Bill reported out of the Senate Interior Committee, both by the Senate and House.

## 1962 [missing]

## 1963

- Res. 1: In a Preamble, the FWOC cited the various pressing reasons for a broad new law to protect wilderness.
- Res. 2: The FWOC reaffirms its support for speedy passage of the Wilderness Bill that is at least as strong as that passed by the U.S. Senate in the last Congress.
- Res. 3: The FWOC urges the U.S. Forest Service to adopt the boundaries proposed by the Mountaineers for the North Cascades Primitive Area and to stop selling timber within those boundaries until the reclassification process is complete.
- Res. 4: The FWOC urges the Forest Service to include more acreage on the west side of the Mt. Jefferson Wild Area, and particularly in the Pamela Creek drainage and the Marion Lake area, in its reclassification of this wild area.
- Res. 5: The FWOC urges the Forest Service to set up a wilderness area on the entire Kern Plateau in California's Sierra. In the interim, it urges that the Golden Trout Wilderness be extended as far south as possible, and that the wilderness qualities of the rest of the plateau be maintained while studies are underway.
- Res. 6: In its reclassification of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in Montana and Idaho, the Forest Service shrunk it by 22%. The FWOC urges the Secretary of Agriculture to reconsider this decision and to maintain the wilderness qualities of the entire Primitive Area while this is pending.

- Res. 7: The FWOC urges the Forest Service to expand its proposal for a reclassified Sawtooth Wilderness in Idaho to include expansions in the following areas: the Hanson Lakes and Trail Creek area, areas downslope of the Alpine Way Trail, more corridors from Pettit and Redfish lakes, and more stands of yellow pine along the North Fork of the Boise River.
- Res. 8: The FWOC reaffirms its support for the national park in the North Cascades proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council and urges that timber sales be dropped from plans while the future of this area is being studied.
- Res. 9: The FWOC urges the National Park Service to do a study of the national park potential of the area in the Oregon Cascades generally between the Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area (north of it) and the Diamond Peak Wilderness (south of it), and such intervening areas as the former Waldo Lake Limited Area and the areas originally in the Three Sisters Primitive Area, with the natural qualities of this region protected while the study is underway.
- Res. 10: The FWOC urges the establishment of a Scenic Parkway under the National Park Service in the Columbia River Gorge, including the drainages flowing into it and acquisition of private inholdings.
- Res. 11: Because of the unusual ecological relationships found in the Channel Islands off the coast of Santa Barbara, the FWOC urges that they be given protection under the National Park Service as either a national park or a national seashore, or some combination of the two.
- Res. 12: The FWOC supports legislation introduced by Rep. Sisk of Fresno to add the Tehipite Valley on the Middle Fork of the Kings River and the area around Cedar Grove to the Kings Canyon National Park.
- Res. 13: The FWOC strongly urges that a national park be established in Hawaii on the island of Kauai because of its scenery and rare flora and fauna. It would include Waimea Canyon, the Na Pali cliffs, and the Alakai Swamp. A large share of it should be managed as wilderness.
- Res. 14: The FWOC endorses the proposal of the Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club to expand Haleakala National Park by adding certain valleys that extend from its crater to the sea. They are the Kipahula and the Keanae valleys.
- Res. 15: The FWOC endorses the proposal of the Secretary of the Interior to establish a Canyonlands National Park in southeastern Utah of at least one million acres, with large undisturbed areas and commercial uses excluded.

- Res. 16: The FWOC urges that the Grand Canyon National Park be extended westward to embrace the Grand Canyon National Monument, including the canyons of Kanab Creek. No part of the geological Grand Canyon should be flooded by dams such as the proposed Marble Canyon dam. Moreover, the FWOC protests the failure to adequately protect the Rainbow Bridge National Monument from the rising waters of Glen Canyon dam.
- Res. 17: The FWOC welcomes the study just getting underway of free-flowing rivers that ought to be protected and offers its cooperation and urges its members to make suggestions, particularly of rivers flowing through wild lands. This study is a cooperative one by the secretaries of Agriculture and Interior.
- Res. 18: Because of the value of the Yukon Flats as habitat for birds, the FWOC opposes construction of the proposed Rampart Dam on the Yukon River in Alaska. And there are also alternatives to provide power.
- Res. 19: In light of the studies underway by the National Park Service of the best way of saving remaining virgin redwoods, the FWOC urges that a Redwood National Park be established. It also urges that freeways be routed around virgin redwoods and state parks such as that at Prairie Creek.
- Res. 20: The FWOC urges that more appropriate criteria be developed for evaluating losses to the public of natural and scenic areas to new construction projects. These should include estimates of the costs of replacing such features.
- Res. 21: Recognizing that motorized vehicles don't belong in wilderness, the FWOC urges that laws or regulations severely limit the landing of aircraft in areas set aside for their wilderness character, as well as low-level flying, and air drops, except in emergencies.
- Res. 22: The FWOC strongly opposes efforts to build skiing facilities in areas dedicated as wilderness and commends the Forest Service for its opposition. In no case should the boundaries of such areas be modified to permit construction of ski areas.
- Res. 23: The FWOC protests the construction of power plants and other industrial facilities in coastal areas with significant values for parks and recreation, such as at Bodega Bay in California.
- Res. 24: Because of concerns over the ecological effects of dangerous chemicals used in agriculture, the FWOC urges that national regulations be adopted to control their use and be diligently enforced.

- Res. 25: Under the applicable laws of 1963, it is difficult to exchange private inholdings in places such as Mt. St. Helens for public lands elsewhere; they have to be lands of similar character. The FWOC urges that these laws be revised so that public lands can be consolidated within wilderness and recreational areas.
- Res. 26: Under the Mining Act of 1876 that still governs, mining on public lands can proceed regardless of the damage inflicted on other resources. The FWOC urges that this law be modernized, as by putting all mining under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.
- The following policies are to guide the President of the FWOC:
  1. In addition to the boundaries the FWOC has endorsed for the Alpine Lakes Limited Area, the following areas should also be added: the Waptus Valley and much of the Foss River Valley, as well as giving consideration to the Mt. Stuart Range.
  2. While the FWOC endorses the latest proposal of the Interior Department for an Oregon Dunes National Seashore, no new roads should be built north of the Siltcoos River.
  3. [omitted because its meaning is too obscure]
  4. The FWOC endorses giving study to the wilderness potential of the Taylor-Hilgard Peaks area of the southern Madison Range in Montana.
  5. The FWOC urges the Interior Secretary to appoint an inter-agency team to develop a long-term plan to protect the Steens Mountain area in Oregon for science and recreation.
  6. The FWOC urges the Forest Service to study the potential for establishing a wilderness area in the Boulder-Whitecloud range of central Idaho.
  7. The FWOC urges the Forest Service to protect the wild and scenic values of the Siskiyou Range in Oregon and northern California.
  8. The FWOC urges the Forest Service to protect the wild and scenic values of Jewel Basin west of Hungry Horse dam in Montana.
  9. The FWOC endorses the proposal of the Forest Service to enlarge the Cabinet Mountain Wild Area in western Montana, but deplors the construction of adjoining logging roads.
  10. The FWOC commends the BLM for establishing needed rules along the lower Rogue River for controlling vehicles, camping, and refuse.
  11. The FWOC urges that more funds be provided for the construction of trails for hiking and horse use.
  12. In general, the FWOC supports the recommendations of the Leopold Report for managing wildlife in national parks.
  13. The FWOC opposes the deletion of the Dennison Ridge area from Sequoia National Park.

14. Within the Pismo Beach State Park in California, the FWOC particularly urges that the Oceano Beach area be preserved for its scenic and recreational qualities.
15. The FWOC urges that the High Sierra Primitive Area be expanded.
16. Within the Lincoln backcountry of the Helena National Forest of Montana, the FWOC urges that the Red Mountain Scenic Area be made a Wild Area and that it be extended further to the north.
17. The FWOC urges that the Oregon Caves National Monument be expanded to provide more room for camping and to serve as a buffer.
18. The FWOC regrets the discontinuance of the publication The National Wildlands News.

## 1966

- Res. 1: FWOC urged the NPS to prepare a proposal for a national park on the island of Kauai in Hawaii, including a plan to control feral animals.
- Res. 2: FWOC supported a Redwood National Park of 90,000 acres in California's Redwood Creek. See also Res. 3, 1964.
- Res. 3: The FWOC recommended federal legislation modeled on the 1963 report of the North Cascades Conservation Council, with the Glacier Peak Wilderness withdrawn from mineral entry and wilderness for all areas that were then roadless, with the exception of the route of the North-Cross State Highway, and no roads entering the Stehekin Valley.
- Res. 4: The FWOC opposed a water project in Hawaii that would flood the Alakai Swamp (i.e., the Kokee Water Project).
- Res. 5: The FWOC opposed the deletion of the Bogachiel Valley from Olympic National Park and called for continued acquisition of inholdings in the park.
- Res. 6: The FWOC supported the establishment of a Sonoran Desert International Park in Arizona which would embrace the Organ Pipe National Monument and the Cabeza Prieta Game Range on the American side and various craters and desert lands on the Mexican side.
- Res. 7: Alarmed at the prospect of an open pit mine on Miners Ridge in the Glacier Peak Wilderness in Washington, the FWOC urged acquisition of mineral patents there and the withdrawal of the area from mineral entry.
- Res. 11: The FWOC opposed locating helicopter landing sites (heliports) in wilderness or backcountry areas of national and state parks.

- Res. 25: The FWOC supported the establishment of a federal system of wild and scenic rivers.
- Res. 27: The FWOC supported the establishment in Colorado of the Florissant National Monument on account of the significance of the fossil beds found there.
- Res. 28: The FWOC opposed the development of a massive ski area in the Mineral King area in California's Sierra and urged transfer of the area to the National Park Service.
- Res. 29: The FWOC urged incorporation of the Burnt Lodge Roadless Area, containing approximately 13,000 acres, in the wilderness areas of the Charles M. Russell Game Range.
- Res. 30: The FWOC supported the reclassification of the Desolation Valley Primitive Area in the Sierra as wilderness and its expansion to 65,000 acres.

## 1967

- Res. 1: While the FWOC expressed satisfaction in the fact that the administration then in power was advancing proposals to protect some roadless areas in the North Cascades, it still thought the North Cascades Conservation Council proposal of 1963 was the best one. It went on to list the areas that it felt had to be protected under the administration proposal.
- Res. 2: The FWOC called again for a NPS study of the Oregon Volcanic Cascades between the Columbia River and Crater Lake National Park to determine the suitability of the area to be a national park; reaffirming its resolution number #9 of 1963.
- Res. 3: The FWOC urged that the Glacier Bay National Monument in southeastern Alaska be made a national park, with all minerals withdrawn from entry.
- Res. 4: Deploring the uncoordinated recreation planning of the Forest Service in the Mt. St. Helens area of Washington state, the FWOC called for less logging, unified planning, and putting the Mt. Margaret Back Country under the Wilderness Act. If these were not soon undertaken, then the area should be made a national monument instead.
- Res. 5: Recalling its earlier call for making substantial additions to the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area in Oregon, the FWOC called for speedy congressional action on adding the area to the wilderness system with these additions.



- Res. 6: The FWOC supported putting Idaho's Magruder Corridor in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness; also it asked for better protection of the Sawtooths and adjacent areas; and for a buffer around the Bighorn Crags in the Idaho Primitive Area.
- Res. 7: The FWOC asked for wilderness classification of the two parts of Idaho's Teton Corridor north and south of the primitive road crossing it, and opposed plans to turn that road into a high-speed highway.
- Res. 8: The FWOC supported putting the Jack Creek drainage in southwestern Montana into the Spanish Peaks Primitive Area and keeping motorized vehicles out of that drainage until the issue is settled.
- Res. 9: The FWOC urged Congress to put substantial areas of southeastern Alaska into wilderness areas (e.g., the area from Dixon Entrance to Icy Straits and Lynn Canal). Long-term timber contracts should not be let in that area.
- Res. 12: The FWOC opposed construction of a high dam in Hells Canyon (e.g., High Mountain Sheep dam) and urged that the canyon and the adjoining Seven Devils Scenic Area be given better protection to keep those areas natural.
- Res. 13: The FWOC opposed all commercial activities in the Columbia Gorge that would degrade the scenery between the mouth of the Sandy River and the city of Hood River.
- Res 14: The FWOC called for adding the Ledbetter Point area in Washington state to the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge and called for closing the area to vehicular traffic.
- Res. 15: The FWOC urged Oregon to complete planning for better implementation of the Willamette Greenway idea and the acquisition of more protective easements.
- Res. 21: The FWOC opposed using pesticides and pursuing predator control programs in national parks and wilderness areas until the advice of a qualified commission of eminent ecologists in each case is obtained.
- Res. 24: The FWOC opposes constructing dams that may affect stream flow in national parks and monuments. Specifically, it opposed the proposed Hooker Dam that would invade the Gila Wilderness and various dams that would invade the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area (dams such as the Sun Butte and Castle Reef Dams).

- Res. 27: The FWOC urged the Forest Service to refrain from logging in areas being proposed as wilderness until Congress has had a chance to consider the proposals.
- Res. 30: The FWOC supported the establishment of a system of marine wilderness reserves.
- Res. 32: The FWOC urged that underground wilderness in caves be protected from projects on the ground, such as roadways and buildings.

## 1968

[not available at this time]

## 1969

- Res.1: The FWOC urged the federal government and the government of the state of Alaska to identify and protect the great wilderness, scenic, and wildlife regions in that state.
- Res. 2: Concerned about efforts to drill for oil in the Arctic Wildlife Range, the FWOC urged that the Interior Department resist all such efforts and support proposals to add the entire unit to the wilderness system.
- Res. 3: The FWOC opposed any nuclear testing activity on the Alaskan island of Amchitka, believing that wildlife refuges should not be subject to such activities.
- Res. 4: Concerned about the pace of logging in southeast Alaska and the letting of long-term timber sales, the FWOC opposed single-use management of the area for timber and especially was determined to seek protection for Admiralty Island. It called for investigation by a commission of non-governmental personnel.
- Res. 5: Concerned about the pace of oil development on Alaska's North Slope, the FWOC called for better environmental safeguards in areas being developed and opposed the construction of an oil pipeline from the North Slope to southern Alaska, and urged speedier action to protect scenic and wildlife areas in the state.
- Res. 6: The FWOC supported the inclusion of California's Emigrant Basin Primitive Area in the national wilderness system with a size of 111,100 acres, including the Waterhouse and Snow Lake areas.
- Res. 7: The FWOC supported putting a substantial area in the Siskiyou Mountains of California in the wilderness system, including surrounding forests which might be, but should not be, logged.

- Res. 9: The FWOC supported establishment of the proposed South San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, which not only would include suitable portions of the Bay but portions of the Delta as well.
- Res. 10: Given that the Torrey Pines are found nowhere else and were not then all included in California's Torrey Pines State Reserve, the FWOC urged expansion of the reserve to include those on the headlands above as well.
- Res. 13: The FWOC urged Congress to quickly provide the funding needed to complete land acquisitions within the originally designated boundaries of the Pt. Reyes National Seashore in California.
- Res. 14: In light of the ecological damage that would have been done by the three dams proposed in the late 1960s on the Eel, the Klamath, and the Trinity Rivers in northern California (i.e., to fish runs, redwood groves, and to the region's ecosystems), the FWOC opposed construction of dams on the Eel, Klamath, and Trinity Rivers.
- Res. 24: The FWOC called for adding the Western Slopes of the Teton Mountains in Idaho to the wilderness system, after studies on their suitability. Until this is accomplished, that area ought to be closed to motorized vehicles and there ought to be no more logging or road construction there.
- Res. 25: The FWOC supported the establishment of a national park and national recreation area complex in the region of Idaho's Sawtooth Mountains, the Sawtooth Valley, and Stanley Basin.
- Res. 26: The FWOC supported the expansion of the one-time Idaho Primitive Area, the combination of two contiguous primitive areas, and re-naming the combined area as the "River-of-No Return Wilderness."
- Res. 28: The FWOC proposed indefinite postponement of timber sales within Oregon's French Pete Creek roadless area, and its ultimate addition to the Three Sisters Wilderness.
- Res. 29: The FWOC urged that Oregon's Eagle Creek watershed and adjoining valleys be considered for addition to the wilderness system, and that in the short-run be managed as a roadless area that is protected.
- Res. 30: The FWOC supported the plan of Olympic Park Associates that 840,000 acres of the Olympic National Park be managed as wilderness as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System and embraced the idea that the park should be viewed as wilderness park.

- Res. 31: The FWOC supported putting the unroaded portions of the Salmo River drainage in northeastern Washington into the wilderness system and urged their protection until they have been added to it.
- Res. 32: The FWOC opposed all plans that would further flood the areas within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, such as those proposed by Seattle City Light.
- Res. 33: The FWOC supported expansion of Haleakala National Park in Hawaii and adjustment of its boundaries and management of Kipahula Valley as a wilderness area without trails, and establishment of the a Maui National Parkway.
- Res. 37: The FWOC supported making the Arches national monument in Utah a national park.
- Res. 38: The FWOC opposed building high-speed highways within Utah's Canyonlands National Park.

## 1970

- Res. 1: Because it feared that the proposed oil pipeline from the North Slope to southern Alaska would seriously impair the unique values for wilderness and wildlife of the area that would be impacted, the FWOC expressed its opposition to building it and the roads involved and commends those suing to stop it.
- Res. 4: The FWOC urges a moratorium on timber sales in southeast Alaska until Congress can act on wilderness proposals advocated by conservationists.
- Res. 6: The FWOC opposed the proposed Lynn Crandall Dam on the upper Snake River in Idaho and urged abandonment of this idea.
- Res. 7: The FWOC called for a halt to timber sales along the Middle Fork of Montana's Flathead River until its wilderness values could be evaluated and considered by Congress.
- Res. 8: The FWOC opposed zoning of Washington's Nisqually Flats for industrial development and urged its preservation as a wildlife refuge.
- Res. 10: The FWOC opposed proposals by the National Park Service to reserve areas as enclaves for future hostels within proposed wilderness and to their construction in any case within wilderness areas.

- Res. 11: The FWOC urged that various sections of Washington's Skagit River be classified as either scenic or recreational reaches under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
- Res. 12: The FWOC believed the remaining undammed sections of the Snake River in Hells Canyon should be classified as a National River, embracing the river reach between Asotin and the low Hells Canyon Dam and including the Seven Devils and portions of the Wallowa Mountains.
- Res. 13: The FWOC urges that the 40,000 acres in the Salmo River drainage, and the drainages in Slate Creek and Priest River, be placed in the national wilderness system (in northeast Washington and Idaho).
- Res. 15: The FWOC supports making the Mission Mountain Primitive Area in western Montana a wilderness area, but without the exclusions recommended by the Forest Service.
- Res. 19: The FWOC opposed construction of a jetport in the southern portion of San Francisco Bay because of the damage it would do to wetlands there.
- Res. 21: Having already opposed construction of dams on California's Eel, Trinity, and Klamath Rivers, the FWOC now called for adding dam-free portions of those rivers to the national wild and scenic river system.
- Res. 22: The FWOC opposed construction of the proposed East Side Division of the Central Valley Project in California because of the damage it would do to North Coast rivers.
- Res. 23: The FWOC opposed construction of the proposed Peripheral Canal in and around California's Delta until enforceable guarantees could be provided so that sufficient water would be released to maintain the Delta fishery and to minimize adverse impacts to it.
- Res. 24: The FWOC called for putting the portion of the Tuolumne River in California above the new Don Pedro Dam and reservoir in the national wild river system and believed there should be no major renovation of Eleanor Dam.
- Res. 25: The FWOC urged state and federal agencies to adjust their operations to maintain the level of Nevada's Pyramid Lake in the desert, as the Paiute Indians want.
- Res. 28: The FWOC supported setting aside a Blue Range wilderness of 232,000 acres in the states of Arizona and New Mexico.

- Res. 29: The FWOC supported putting the Uncompaghre Primitive Area in Colorado in the national wilderness system, with two units—one of 70,000 acres and one of 17,000 acres, and an adjoining scenic area of 50,000 acres.
- Res. 30: The FWOC supported reclassifying the San Juan and Rio Grande Primitive Areas in Colorado as wilderness, with various adjacent areas included. It would be called the Weminuche Wilderness.
- Res. 32: The FWOC opposed construction of a jetport north of Florida's Everglades National Park that would adversely impact the Big Cypress Swamp.
- Res. 34: The FWOC urged that all bounties on wolves be removed and full protection for wolves.
- Res. 35: The FWOC urged better protection for grizzly bears, by among other things: protecting roadless areas, purchasing inholdings in national parks, and only allowing takes by permit--if at all.
- Res. 36: The FWOC urged better protection for the Desert Pupfish, as at Ash Meadows in the region of California's Amargosa River, where it demanded an immediate halt to pumping. It also asked for the addition of habitat for the Pupfish to Death Valley National Monument.
- Res. 57: The FWOC urged that the use of pack stock be banned along certain trails in Oregon's Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington, and Three Sisters wilderness.
- Res. 58: The FWOC called for major expansion of California's Sequoia National Park to include the Mineral King Game Refuge and the entire watershed of the Little Kern River and the northern portion of the Kern Plateau.

## 1971

- Res. 3: The FWOC continued to oppose nuclear testing within Alaska's Amchitka national wildlife refuge because of scarring of the land, its negative impact on plant life, and geologic displacements that could trigger tsunami waves. In any event, such testing is an inappropriate use of wildlife refuges.
- Res. 4: The FWOC supported efforts of the Alberta Wilderness Association to gain better protection for the wilderness found in their province.
- Res. 5: Continuing to oppose efforts to raise the level of Ross Lake in Ross Lake National Recreation Area in Washington state (that would back up water into Canada), the FWOC urged that an international park be established in the

northernmost portion of the Cascades along the international border, with a new park to be set aside on the Canadian side to complement the North Cascades National Park on the U.S. side.

- Res. 6: The FWOC endorsed the concept of an Alpine Lakes Wilderness in Washington state, built around the 1963 proposal put forth by the northwest conservation organizations. The core area would embrace an area of 300,000 acres, surrounded by a buffer.
- Res. 7: The FWOC supported establishment of a Cougar Lakes Wilderness of 220,000 acres in Washington state.
- Res. 8: Because of the poor protection afforded by the Forest Service to the resources in the Mt. St. Helens area in Washington state, the FWOC called for turning it into a national monument embracing the area from the upper Green River valley to the lava caves on the south.
- Res. 10: The FWOC urged enactment of legislation establishing a John Day Fossil Beds National Monument in Oregon, with three units in it.
- Res. 11: The FWOC urged a moratorium on logging in *de facto* wilderness areas around Mt. Hood in Oregon and their evaluation as possible formal wilderness areas.
- Res. 14: The FWOC urged a moratorium on logging in *de facto* wilderness in the Illinois River-Big Craggies area in southwestern Oregon between the Kalmiopsis Wilderness and the Rogue River.
- Res. 12: The FWOC supported expansion of Oregon's Eagle Cap Wilderness to include the unroaded portions of the Minam Valley and unroaded portions of the following drainages: Bear, Eagle, Lostine, Imnaha, and Catherine creeks.
- Res. 13: The FWOC supported turning southern Oregon's Sky Lakes Limited Area into a wilderness area, including the roadless portions of the Mt. McLoughlin area and various low-elevation approaches.
- Res. 15: The FWOC supported the establishment of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in California's Bay area, including the various former military forts at the entrance to the Bay and various shore lands north to the Olema Valley and the southern boundary of the Pt. Reyes National Seashore.
- Res. 16: The FWOC found many objectionable features in the master plan then proposed for the Yosemite National Park:

- the boundaries proposed for wilderness zones were too small;
  - those boundaries should follow roads, and not be set back to provide buffers;
  - roads in the park should not be upgraded;
  - enclaves should not be set aside in wilderness zones for further development;
  - motor nature trails are inappropriate;
  - present high country camps should not be expanded;
  - tramways should not be built to place such as Glacier Point;
  - golf courses should be removed;
  - the principal hotels should not be used for conventions;
  - a reservation system should be instituted.
- Res. 18: The FWOC urged the establishment of a San Joaquin Wilderness on the Middle and North Forks of the San Joaquin River in the central Sierra Nevada to preserve the integrity of this whole wilderness region.
  - Res. 22: The FWOC opposed construction of the Lower Teton dam in Idaho near Rexburg, which would destroy 17 miles of prime trout fishery in a free-flowing river.
  - Res. 26: The FWOC opposed the Green River Basin Water Resources Development Project which would destroy a prime recreation and scenic areas and fine wildlife habitat in Wyoming.
  - Res. 23: The FWOC supported proposals by Montana conservationists to secure a moratorium on logging 50,000 acres of forestland contiguous to the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness and called for the inclusion of these lands in that wilderness area.
  - Res. 24: The FWOC supported legislation in Montana to establish the Missouri River Breaks Scenic Recreation River and the elimination of adverse developments along that river.
  - Res. 27: The FWOC supported upgrading Capitol Reef National Monument in Utah to become a national park of 240,000 acres and the expansion of Canyonlands National Park to the north and west and opposed reduction in the size of Arches National Monument. It also opposed construction of high-speed highways in the unique Escalante region.
  - Res. 28: The FWOC opposed the project of the Bureau of Reclamation to remove all deep-rooted trees along the Rio Grande River, such as cottonwoods, tamarisk, and willows, and urged Congress to withhold funds that could be used to finance this project.



- Res. 31: The FWOC supported the establishment of the Guam National Seashore and urged the phase out of military facilities there.
- Res. 49: The FWOC supported the following additions to the national wilderness system:
  - In Colorado, the establishment of an Eagle's Nest Wilderness of 125,000 acres, including the East Meadow Creek area;
  - In Arizona, the establishment of Cabeza Prieta Wilderness in a large undivided section of the Sonoran Desert in that game range;
  - In Texas, the establishment of a wilderness zone of 72,000 acres in the Guadalupe National Park;
  - In Colorado, the establishment of an Indian Peaks Wilderness of 75,000 acres;
  - and in California, the establishment of an Agua Tibia Wilderness of 16,000 acres.

## **RESOLUTIONS DEALING WITH OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

### **1960**

- Res. 13: Because the growing population puts greater pressure on the nation's water supply and increases pollution and the need for abatement, the FWOC endorses an expanded federal program to finance pollution abatement such as that proposed by Rep. John Blatnik in the last Congress. It is also needed because efforts at the state level are falling far short.

### **1966**

- Res. 21: The FWOC urged federal agencies to accord priority to acquiring lands as soon as possible and putting off development of them until later.
- Res. 23: The FWOC opposed the idea of reimbursing states when their lands are acquired for national parks and other federal recreation areas.

### **1967**

- Res. 10: The FWOC opposed constructing a trans-Sierra Highway in California between Tioga Pass and Walker Pass because it would bisect the John Muir Trail and not be free of snow until late in the season.
- Res. 11: The FWOC urged enactment of laws to insure that San Francisco Bay retains the quality of its water, its suitability for wildlife, and that it will not be shrunk further.

- Res. 17: In the western national forests, the FWOC called for more trails in low-elevation forests that would not be logged; and specifically opposed logging in the watersheds of Washington's Boulder River and Oregon's French Pete Creek.
- Res. 20: Finding that development of oil shale in the West would be highly damaging to the environment, the FWOC opposed large-scale development of oil shale until guiding public policies are developed.
- Res. 22: The FWOC urged that motorized traffic be prohibited on trails with heavy pedestrian or equestrian use or on trails that would thereby be damaged significantly. In national parks and monuments, snow vehicles should be restricted to established roads.
- Res. 23: Reflecting concern about proposals to drain and dredge river flats and marshlands, the FWOC called for all such proposals by agencies doing this, or constructing dams, to have their plans first be subject to review by a federal commission composed of specialists in ecological, recreational, and wilderness values. Studies done for such projects should be made public.
- Res. 25: The FWOC called for legislation that would deny air space to aircraft (such as the SST) that would consistently generate sonic booms in excess of the levels permitted over urban areas. In particular, this air space should be denied over wilderness areas and recreational open space, as well as over fragile archeological sites.
- Res. 26: The FWOC opposed the NAWAPA proposal to re-engineer the rivers of the continent to fulfill the water demands of southern California.
- Res. 29: The FWOC supported efforts to identify and preserve the nation's estuarine areas.
- Res. 31: The FWOC called for the construction of large culverts under highways to permit the passage of animals under fenced highways.

## 1969

- Res. 8: Taking satisfaction in the fact that conservationists succeeded in having an agency set up to better protect San Francisco Bay—the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, the FWOC urged that commission to implement the establishing legislation under the highest standards possible.
- Res. 11: In light of the offshore spills and oil leakage in 1969 near Santa Barbara, the FWOC urged passage of federal and state legislation providing better controls

to protect tidelands, liability requirements for all commercial users of them, setting up a zoning system for tidelands, and establishing marine sanctuaries.

- Res. 12: The FWOC opposed building any dams on California's Santa Ynez River near the Lompoc Narrows because of the natural values of the area, and also called for studies on how to limit growth of industrial and military complexes in the region between Santa Barbara and Monterey.
- Res. 15: Concerned about the adverse environmental impacts of chlorinated hydro-carbons, such as DDT, Dieldrin, Aldrin, Endrin, BHC, and chlordane, the FWOC called for laws to stop the sale and use of all hard pesticides, a moratorium on the sale of biocides until research establishes that they don't have long-term adverse effects, and for research sufficient to establish standards for the safe use of toxic substances. No biocides should be released to the environment until these standards are met.
- Res. 16: The FWOC called for the establishment of state shoreline commissions to assure public use of beach lands; these commissions should have jurisdiction over these tidelands until public ownership of beach lands lying below the vegetation line is established either by the courts or by state legislatures.
- Res. 19: The FWOC urged enactment of federal legislation putting full control over mineral development in the hands of the agency managing the public lands involved, establishing standards for environmental protection, and eliminating prospecting and mining on public lands in wilderness areas, primitive areas, and lands in national parks and monuments.
- Res. 19: The FWOC opposed building high-speed highways along ocean shorelines, such as on Oregon's Nestucca Spit.
- Res. 20: Concerned over the spreading use of off-road vehicles on public lands, the FWOC urged passage of federal legislation banning off-road vehicles in roadless areas, in areas where they pose a conflict with other recreational uses, and where they would disturb wildlife. They also called for licensing all motorized vehicles.

## 1970

- Res. 2: Facing legislation to substantially increase logging on public forests, the FWOC called for requirements that logging be limited to levels consistent with principles of sustained yield and that log exports be limited. It also called for CEQ to set standards for forestry.

- Res. 3: In light of an order by then President Nixon that would increase logging on public lands, the FWOC called for a series of new requirements:
  - Congress should provide necessary funding for the Forest Service without relying on the proceeds from logging;
  - full environmental impact reviews of logging plans under NEPA;
  - exclusion of areas primarily valuable as habitat, or needed to protect watersheds, or where necessary to protect soils, recreation, or forage;
  - exclusion of unclassified roadless areas until Congress has had a chance to review them;
  - and, most of all, withdrawal of the Nixon order on logging.
- Res. 4: Concerned about the impact on ocean beaches of vehicles and parked cars, the FWOC urged passage of legislation banning them.
- Res. 33: The FWOC supported legislation to better protect endangered species that were then being damaged by chemicals, industrial activities, and agriculture (Sen. Alan Cranston's Nature Protection Act).
- Res. 9: The FWOC opposed the construction of an oil pipeline across the North Cascades from Puget Sound to eastern markets.
- Res. 26: The FWOC deplored the use of coastal areas for the construction of nuclear power plants, and specifically opposed building one at Bodega Head and one near Davenport in California. It suggested that inland sites be used alternatively.
- Res. 31: The FWOC opposed construction of the Navajo and Kaiparowits coal-fired power projects, which entailed destructive strip mining of the Black Mesa in Arizona and the Kaiparowits Plateau in Utah. Both would aggravate problems of air quality, destroy scenery, and disturb the traditional homelands of Southwest Indians.
- Res. 44: Realizing that when large parties are taken into the wilderness, damage often ensues, the FWOC urged the following changes in practice by outdoor clubs:
  - limit the size of parties
  - use gas stove instead of burning wood
  - pack out all garbage
  - shift camp sites often and avoid over-used areas
  - use alternate trails (where possible) to high-use camping areas
  - administering agencies should establish guidelines for visiting wilderness areas
  - pack animals should be used as little as possible and avoid letting them graze in fragile meadows.

- Res. 45: Recognizing the global impact of growing populations, the FWOC urged passage of U.S. legislation on family planning and specifically that taxpayers not be allowed to make dependent deductions for more than two children.
- Res. 47: The FWOC supported the move to end the practice of earmarking the proceeds from gasoline taxes just for highway construction (i.e., “Bust the Trust Fund”). Instead, the proceeds ought to be usable for all transportation uses and mitigating the adverse impacts of auto traffic, as well as acquiring land for public parks.
- Res. 49: The FWOC opposed exploring for oil deposits in bays and estuaries, such as San Francisco Bay and Puget Sound, and specifically the construction of oil refineries and pipeline terminals along Puget Sound.
- Res. 50: Having already opposed providing air space for supersonic aircraft that produce sonic booms, the FWOC now opposed spending any more federal funds for this purpose.
- Res. 51: The FWOC made it clear that U.S. airspace ought not be provided for any aircraft, commercial or military, that produces sonic booms at levels greater than those permitted over urban areas; the only exception could be in times of national emergency for military aircraft.
- Res. 54: The FWOC urged that non-returnable beverage containers be prohibited and that a deposit be levied to encourage their return.

## 1971

- Res. 2: The FWOC supported enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Act because it would lead to comprehensive inventories of the lands there and planning for land use, with land selections by natives and the state to be in accordance with that plan, and a moratorium on selections until the President and Congress approve of the plan.
- Res. 17: The strong plan to protect the Lake Tahoe Basin proposed by staff of the Lake Tahoe Commission should be adopted and should not be watered down as developers want.
- Res. 20: The FWOC opposed construction of the proposed nuclear plant at Point Arena north of San Francisco Bay and anywhere along undeveloped coastlines.

- Res. 25: The FWOC opposed the Big Sky resort project in southwestern Montana and urged better county zoning to preserve public scenic and recreational values in the region.
- Res. 29: The FWOC opposed construction of Interstate H-3 in Hawaii because of the environmental damage it would do.
- Res. 38: The FWOC believed that almost all of the public domain should be kept in federal ownership. Disposal of bits of the public domain should only be allowed in the following circumstances: (1) the tract is not more than 5000 acres; (2) the land is zoned; (3) the federal government will receive a fair price; (4) there is opportunity for hearings and public comment; and (5) and the party wishing to acquire the land bears the burden of proof of showing that public benefits would be enhanced by the disposal.
- Res. 40: The FWOC advocates enactment of legislation that would provide a basic organic act for the BLM, which would direct the agency to restore the environmental quality of its lands and authorize maintenance of wilderness and natural areas, with commercial activities to be done under the principles of sustained yield and multiple use. Site quality should be maintained.
- Res. 41: The FWOC believed that the mining laws then in force on federal lands should be replaced by a reformed system of mineral leasing that would not allow mining on lands in systems that are supposed to protect them, or when the damage from mining exceeds the social value of the minerals to be produced; or (3) when the mining would not be conducted under firm environmental safeguards, including a requirement for rehabilitation of the site. No mining should be allowed in wilderness areas.
- Res. 42: The FWOC called for a ban on strip mining in all parts of the United States, unless complete environmental protection can be provided, and urged restoration of all lands damaged by prior strip mining.
- Res. 44: The FWOC urged that the earmarking of gas taxes for the Federal Highway System be ended, and that highways be financed in the same way as all other public works projects.
- Res. 48: The FWOC supported the principle that those workers who lose their jobs in environmental cleanups should be compensated or aided in relocating and be given retraining.