

Convention Accomplishments Briefed . . . 1957 Resolutions

THE following general recommendations were presented by the committee on resolutions and passed by vote at the 1957 annual convention.

IT was moved: That the President be instructed to act for the Federation in the following matters presented to the Resolutions Committee for its action:

1. Operation Outdoors: Encourage the U. S. Forest Service in implementation of this plan; urge appointment of professionally qualified personnel to carry it out.
2. Appoint a special committee to study the problem of Limited Areas in Region VI of the U. S. Forest Service and make recommendations to the 1958 convention.
3. Appoint a special committee to study use of sub-alpine timber in National Forests of the Pacific Northwest and report its findings at the 1958 convention.
4. Military Land Withdrawals: Endeavor to secure passage of the Engle Bill, H. R. 5538, and future similar legislation which will put Congressional controls on military withdrawals and reservations from the Public Domain to require observance of state game and fish laws on military areas.
5. Forest Service Management Plans: Request the Forest Service to give advance notice of new or enlarged working circles of land management plans, with public hearings if requested.
6. Selway-Bitterroot: Initiate a study of the Forest Service boundary revision proposals, in order to assess the full effects of the proposed changes in the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive area, in cooperation with the Forest Service and local and national conservation organizations that share the Federation's concern for Wilderness Preservation.
7. Bruces Eddy Dam: Commends members of the 85th Congress for action in rejecting Bruces Eddy dam and urges continuing studies on the scenic and recreational resources of the Columbia Basin.

Here are the fifteen Resolutions, important as to purpose and content, passed at the 26th Annual Convention of the FWOC at Cazadero, California.

RESOLUTION No. 1 — Reaffirmation of Policies

Resolutions with regard to the following subjects were passed in September, 1956 or previously. It is believed that a reaffirmation of the principles in these Resolutions is necessary and important in 1957.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirm

its position taken in Resolutions adopted in 1956 and previous years as follows:

1. The Federation continues its opposition to the proposed Mount San Jacinto aerial tramway and opposes any action which threatens the wilderness values of Mount San Jacinto State Park and Wild Area. The Federation further reaffirms its opposition to any contract between the Mt. San Jacinto Winter Park Authority and the California State Park Commission.
2. The Federation continues its opposition to the development of the Upper McKenzie River in the State of Oregon for power or other purposes by the Eugene Water and Electric Board or any other agency.
3. The Federation continues its opposition to the proposed "Shrine of the Ages" building in Grand Canyon National Park.

RESOLUTION No. 2—Wilderness Bill

IT IS RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms its support of the National Wilderness Preservation System bill, commends all its sponsors for their leadership in carrying out hearings before the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and urges that the legislation be enacted following further perfection of the proposal consistent with the integrity of its basic concept of wilderness preservation.

RESOLUTION No. 3—Outdoor Recreation Survey

Legislation sponsored by Senator Anderson, Congressman Aspinall, and many others to establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission accomplishes most of the purposes of the Scenic Resources Review previously supported by Resolution of this Federation. Assurance is needed that areas of probable high scenic, recreational, or scientific value shall not be irrevocably committed to incompatible uses prior to the final review and appraisal by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs:

1. Commends the sponsors of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission for their leadership and vigorous support of the measure.
2. Urges that the sponsors recognize that the Commission's purpose is complementary to, but by no means a substitute for, the Wilderness Bill, Operation Outdoors, Mission 66, Operation Waterfowl, or similar programs.
3. Requests that the sponsors incorporate in the legislation, or otherwise assure, that areas of probable high scenic, recreational, or scientific value will be protected at least pending completion of the review.

4. Urges that in the review optimum use be made of the staff and facilities of the National Park Service authorized by the Park and Recreation Act of 1936, augmented by the recreation-survey provision of Mission 66.

RESOLUTION No. 4—The Dana Report

The United States Forest Service recently published a report, "Problem Analysis: Research in Forest Recreation," by Dean Samuel T. Dana, setting for "a comprehensive program of research that will guide action along sound lines" with respect to forest recreation.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs:

1. Commends the U. S. Forest Service for this report.
2. Urges that the studies recommended in Dean Dana's report be speedily undertaken and that the U. S. Forest Service take the lead in the cooperative studies recommended.
3. Offers its support, if needed, in obtaining the appropriations for these studies.
4. Recommends that except in cases of absolute necessity decisions which would jeopardize future scenic, wildernes, or recreational values of areas already recognized as possessing such values, e.g., Limited Areas in Region VI, be deferred until the findings of these studies are available.

RESOLUTION No. 5—Petrified Forest National Monument

The Federation believes that only those areas of the highest scenic significance should be qualified to become national parks.

The Federation believes that no commercial considerations, or problems of acquiring inholdings, should enter into the question of a change of status from national monument to national park, since such status should be based entirely on the qualities of the area.

Petrified Forest National Monument is fully qualified for inclusion in the system of national monuments because of the special scientific value of its exhibits of petrified trees, but it does not contain a sufficient variety of exceptional features appropriate to national park status.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes Senate Bill 2359, or any other bill, the purpose of which is to change the status of Petrified Forest National Monument to that of a national park, and recommends that such legislation be not enacted.

RESOLUTION No. 6—Great Basin Range

The Great Basin Range, adjacent to Lehman Cave National Monument, in Nevada, represents an outstanding example of desert mountain geology and ecology, including five life zones in undisturbed wilderness condition, the only active glacier in the Great Basin, and the habitat of representative wild life species; and

it is an area of outstanding scenic beauty.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs approves the proposal that as large a portion of this range as possible be brought within the protection of the National Park Service.

RESOLUTION No. 7—Proposed Dinosaur National Park

Dinosaur National Monument is of scenic caliber fully meriting the recognition, dignity, and protection of national park status.

Identical bills introduced in the 84th Congress by Congressmen Aspinall and Saylor and reintroduced by the latter in the 85th Congress are admirably suited to this purpose and have received the support of this Federation and other conservation organizations of the United States.

In the 85th Congress a bill introduced by Senator Allott of Colorado accomplishes most of the desired purposes of National Park legislation but contains a section that would invite further pressure for the utilization of Dinosaur for reclamation purposes inconsistent with its preservation unimpaired for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations:

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs:

1. Extends appreciation to the sponsors of the Colorado River Storage Project for their assurance that no dam or reservoir of the project would be constructed in any national park or monument.
2. Commends Senator Allott for his interest in the establishment of Dinosaur National Park but urges revision of the bill to clarify the fact that Dinosaur's national park values are paramount and are to be preserved unimpaired unless it be proved at some future time that the national security demands their sacrifice.
3. Supports and urges other conservation groups to support such a Dinosaur National Park.

RESOLUTION No. 8—Trans-Sierra Roads

In the Sierra Nevada, between Tioga pass and Walker pass, there exists a superlative scenic and recreational area uncrossed by any road. The existence of this roadless area, the longest in the U. S. A., has been of great value to the people of the United States and will be of even more value in the future.

It has been proposed that a trans-Sierra highway be constructed in the general region of Mammoth Pass. The arguments for such a road from the standpoint of national defense and economics are of doubtful worth. However, such a road would greatly damage the scenic and inspirational values of the area in which it would be constructed.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes the construction of any road across the Sierra Nevada between Tioga and Walker passes, including the proposed Mammoth Pass road.

RESOLUTION No. 9—Grazing in California State Parks

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs commends and supports the California State Park Commission in its efforts to gradually eliminate grazing from the State Parks of California.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes any legislative action which would hamper or handicap the California State Park Commission in carrying out its designated role of preserving and protecting scenic, historic, and recreational lands for the use and enjoyment of the general public or would cause these lands to be exploited for private uses which do not in any way benefit the parks or the park users.

RESOLUTION No. 10—Three Sisters Wilderness Area

In February, 1957 the Department of Agriculture announced the reclassification of the Three Sisters Primitive Area as a Wilderness Area, excluding while doing so a western portion of 53,000 acres. Without restating the substantial reasons which caused the Federation at its 1955 and 1956 conventions to oppose reduction of the area, the Federation deplores this decision as action before, rather than after, information essential for such a decision is available. Studies now underway and others projected for the near future will supply information required for intelligent and far-sighted planning for the use of this area. Such studies include: (a) the scientific studies now proceeding under grants from the National Science Foundation to Dr. Henry Hansen and Dr. Robert Storm of Oregon State College; (b) the proposed scenic resources review included in legislation to establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review commission; (c) the survey by the Oregon State Water Resources Board; and, (d) researches recommended by S. T. Dana in his report to the U. S. Forest Service on forest recreation. These should throw new light on the quality of the area itself and on the future national need for such areas preserved in their natural state.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs requests the U. S. Forest Service to leave in its present natural condition that 53,000-acre portion of the Three Sisters Primitive Area not included in the Three Sisters Wilderness Area, at least until the findings of scientific, recreational and other studies now underway or projected, of both the area itself and of the future national need for such areas, are available for the consideration of the U. S. Forest Service and to its owners, the citizens of the nation.

RESOLUTION No. 11—Waldo Lake

The Waldo Lake Limited Area in the Oregon Cascades contains the second largest summit lake of Oregon and more than fifty smaller lakes. The southern part of Waldo Lake Lim-

ited Area includes two-thirds of the watershed above Salt Creek Falls. North of Gold Lake, within the area is a large sphagnum bog that is an extraordinary example and of great scientific interest, containing four species of carnivorous plants and several other rare plants that can be found only in a habitat of this kind. The Waldo Lake Limited Area protects approximately seventeen miles of the Skyline Trail of the Pacific Crest Trail System.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the U. S. Forest Service to find a solution for the Waldo Lake Limited Area by which it shall be given maximum protection as wilderness from commercial exploitation.

RESOLUTION No. 12—Private Lands Within Olympic National Park

The existence of privately owned lands within Olympic National Park adversely affects its protection, and effort should be made to bring them into federal ownership as quickly as possible.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the passage of bills now before Congress which would authorize the exchange of surplus federal land on the Olympic Peninsula for private lands within the present boundaries of Olympic National Park.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes any bill which would permit the removal from the Olympic National Park of any lands within its exterior boundaries.

RESOLUTION No. 13—Logging in National Parks

The policy on Cutting and Use of Forest Material announced by the National Park Service in November, 1956 resulted from the intensified interest and concern of conservation organizations in National Park tree cutting operations. This policy provides for substantial logging operations under certain circumstances.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes logging in National Parks and urges that the present policy on cutting and use of forest material be reviewed by a committee recommended by the National Parks Advisory Board.

RESOLUTION No. 14—North Cascades

The Federation has long recognized the superb scenic and recreational potential of the North Cascades extending through the State of Washington from the Columbia River to the Canadian Boundary. The Federation realizes that specialized skills of the various agencies of the federal government which administers most of this area have not yet been coordinated as they need to be in the interests of wise long range planning.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs:

1. Supports and recommends that the Glacier

Peak Wilderness Preference Area Proposal of February 7, 1957 of the U. S. Forest Service be augmented to include all areas, except Cady Pass, that have been proposed by The Mountaineers in 1956 as part of a proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

2. Requests the U. S. Forest Service to establish a schedule for early comprehensive studies of recreational and wilderness values of all the North Cascades in Washington State, in conjunction with Operation Outdoors, concurrently with the formulation of management plans and prior to the laying out of working circles.
3. Recommends that the skills and facilities of other federal agencies, including the Agricultural and Interior Inter-Agency Committee, be enlisted and request that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and its member clubs and similar organizations be consulted in connection with the proposed study.
4. Urges that no irrevocable encroachment be permitted and that hearings on specific boundary proposals be postponed until the program is well underway.

RESOLUTION No. 15 — A Policy Guide: Water Development

The continuing increase in population of the United States of America will bring increasing demands for development and utilization of the nation's water resources for power, irrigation, domestic use, flood control, navigation, and transportation of waste.

The increase in population will at the same time result in increasing demands for scenic, wildlife, wilderness, and recreational resources

deriving from waters in their natural state.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED—that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs adopt the following policies concerning these types of water development:

1. *Hydroelectric Power*: In view of the rapid advance of alternative sources of energy and the decreasing role of hydroelectric power in meeting the needs of the future, no important irreplaceable scenic and recreational resources, including wilderness values and wildlife values, should be sacrificed for the development of hydroelectric power.
2. *Flood Control*: Maximum multi-purpose use should be made of sites which do not imperil important scenic resources in providing for flood control which is essential.
3. *Irrigation and Domestic Use*: Whenever most of the important scenic resources are in the upstream reaches of rivers, emphasis in the planning of conservation storage should be placed downstream, where optimum volume may be stored with minimum area of impoundment. A program of upstream watershed protection should nevertheless be continued and improved on lands utilized for commodity purposes.
4. *Other Development*: In many areas other uses of water, or a combination of other uses with those named above, will come into conflict with scenic-resources preservation. In the resolution of this conflict there should be made public a careful appraisal of the tangible and intangible values to be gained and lost through use of alternative plans of development that would not impair the important scenic resources.

SLATED FOR SEATTLE IN SPRING . . .

THE second Northwest Wilderness Conference, sponsored by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, will be held in Seattle, Washington, March 22 and 23, 1958, Washington Vice-President Chet Powell announces.

The high standard of accomplishment of the first Northwest Wilderness Conference held in Portland two years ago provides both incentive and challenge to the committee members now at work on activities and arrangements. The steering committee includes Polly Dyer, ex-officio, Leo Gallagher, Phil Zalesky, Pat Goldsworthy, Al Schmitz, Art Winder, Frank

Brockman, with Chet Powell, general chairman.

No better statement of purpose could be made than that contained in the FWOC Bulletin of Feb. 1956. "The purpose of the conference is to bring together representatives of the various groups concerned with the uses and administration of our natural areas in order to promote better understanding between outdoor people and the administering agencies. . . ."

The excellent facilities of the Edmond Meany Hotel, near the University of Washington campus, have been secured for the two-day meeting which will include Saturday and Sunday luncheon, Saturday evening banquet, and Sunday breakfast. Other accommodations at popular prices are available.