

POLICIES AND DECISIONS MADE AT CAMP PARSONS IN 1960

WITH Clark Jones of the Ramblers as Chairman, the 1960 Resolutions Committee studied and checked the many submitted for their consideration which in turn were passed to convention delegates for rejection or approval.

Aiding Mr. Jones were Lewis Clark, Sierra Club; Frances Kramer, Desomount; Calvin Lockwood, Wanderers; Mike McCloskey, Obsidians; Margaret Oberteuffer, Mazamas; John Osseward, Mountaineers; Robert Wenkam, Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club. Assistants in typing were Donna Osseward, Eleanor Hisey and Elsie Wagner, Mountaineer Juniors.

Delegates passed the following 22:

RESOLUTION No. 1 — Reaffirmation of Policies

Resolutions on the following subjects have been passed previously by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. The Federation believes that because the need continues, reaffirmation of the principles contained in these resolutions is necessary.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms in 1960 the positions it has taken as follows:

A. **Waldo Lake Limited Area:** Because the fragile qualities of the Waldo Lake Area are still in jeopardy and the need for protection is more imperative than ever, the Federation reaffirms its recommendations of 1959 to the Forest Service that the Waldo Lake drainage basin and lake areas to the north and west be classified as a Wild Area (Resolution No. 4, 1959; Nov. 11, 1957; Nov. 5, 1952).

B. **Dinosaur National Monument:** The Federation reaffirms the intent of Resolution No. 15 of 1959, supporting the establishment of the Dinouaus National Park.

C. **Dams and Reservoirs — Bridge Canyon Dam:** The Federation reiterates its opposition to dams an dreservoirs which would invade national parks or monuments with water or sediment aggradation since they violate national park concepts; and it specifically opposes the proposed Bridge Canyon Dam in Arizona below the Grand Canyon Monument (Res. No. 19, 1959; No. 15, 1957).

D. **Moratorium and Land Transfer:** The Federation reiterates its position stated in Resolution No. 8, 1959:

1. Urging that areas of known scenic and recreational value be held in status quo until the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission can examine them and evaluate them in terms of their highest use in the long run to the people of the nation and until the findings and recommendations can be published for the information of the public and Congress and other bodies concerned so that they may have an opportunity to act with respect to them.
2. And urging the Department of Agriculture and Interior to exchange certain areas so that these lands of high recreational value are not put to various uses incompatible with their highest purpose.

E. **Wilderness Bill:** The Federation reaffirms the principles underlying its Resolution No. 1, 1959, holding that dedicated wilderness areas need the security of legislative protection and, therefore, recommends that a bill embodying the essence of S. 1123 of the 86th Congress for the purpose of establishing a National Wilderness Preservation System be reintroduced in the next session of Congress, and, furthermore, that early favorable action on it be urged.

F. **National Park Roads:** The Federation reaffirms previous resolutions regarding the purpose and manner of constructing park roads. We believe that the purpose of park roads is primarily to give the public opportunity to view and enjoy the natural features and qualities which warranted the original dedication of the park; it is only an incidental purpose to move traffic across the park. Therefore, park roads should fit into the scene, not cut across it, and should have provision for visitors to pause and enjoy the scene. Provision should be made by state and federal highways to bypass through traffic around national parks as a thoroughly warranted means of protecting the parks for their fundamental purpose. Concerning construction of the park roads, we reaffirm our request to the National Park Service to establish and publish limit standards with respect to curvature, width, gradients and other parameters that affect scenic preservation as set forth in Resolution No. 5, 1959, and, furthermore, we recommend that the use of limit numerical standards be considered good practice and mandatory wherever such use will lessen the damage to scenic and other park values.

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G. **North Cascades:** The Federation reiterates its belief:

1. That the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, in the state of Washington, is such an outstanding example of western wilderness that both the alpine country and lowland timbered valleys (essentially the areas in the boundaries originally set forth in 1939) deserve permanent preservation (Res. No. 6, 1954; No. 5, 1955; No. 5, 1956).
2. That the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area proposed by the Forest Service dated February 16, 1959, does not adequately protect the unique wilderness features of the area, particularly the forested corridor approaches (Res. No. 11, 1959).
3. That much of the other North Cascades area between Stevens Pass and the Canadian border may be of national park calibre.

THEREFORE the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reiterates its recognition of the national park potential of the North Cascades (as covered in Res. No. 12, 1959, and No. 2, 1958) and urges that bills introduced and not acted upon during 1960 (H.R. 9360, H.R. 9342, and S. 2980) be introduced for consideration and favorable action during the 1961 session of Congress.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges the Department of Interior and Agriculture to cooperate in good faith since these departments are each part of a broader program to manage the public lands of the United States for present and future generations.

Realizing also that the U.S. Forest Service is presently studying the North Cascades Primitive Area for reclassification, the Federation reaffirms its general criteria for designating wilderness: in essence the Federation urges the Forest Service to give serious consideration to protecting from commodity utilization the wilderness core including representative lowland timbered valleys and the periphery or threshold of the wilderness.

It is further recommended that to improve public understanding, the Forest Service issue with its U-1 recommendations, any U-3 designations and recreation aspects of its multiple-use plan for the adjacent areas.

RESOLUTION No. 2—United States Forest Service

A. BE IT RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs commend the United States Forest Service for its skill in estimating the nation's future timber needs and endeavoring to meet those needs. The Federation urges the Forest Service to continue and intensify its efforts in scientific management and research on those forest areas whose highest public values derive from timber production and urges adequate Congressional appropriations to finance such management activities.

B. The Federation recognizes that the Forest Service has done much to educate the public regarding the problems of forest management.

C. In recognition of the unique and urgent role of the Forest Service within the whole forestry complex, public and private, BE IT RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Forest Service to stimulate by unprecedented means the acceleration of intensive forestry in the light of the following statistics concerning the nation's public and private forest lands:

114 million acres, one-quarter of these lands are poorly stocked or nonstocked;

One-quarter of the national timber cut is not utilized;

Insects, disease and fire consume annually some 44 billion board feet of growth;

Fifty-two million acres urgently need replanting;

to the end that the gross potentials of timber growth will satisfy national requirements without denying the need of complete ecological wilderness units for public, scientific, wildlife, and water multiple uses.

D. The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the U.S. Forest Service to continue in its program of reclassifying Primitive Areas under Regulations U-1 and U-2, and initiate a procedure for holding public hearings on the reclassification of existing Limited Areas, and give serious consideration to placing these lands in U-1, U-2, or U-3 status.

E. Wilderness Classification — Inclusion of Forested Areas

With the recent passage of the Multiple-Use Act, precedents for management of the National Forests under the new legislation will be of great importance.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges that the United States Forest Service and the Secretary of Agriculture:

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1. Give full consideration, under the provisions of the new law, to the vision of well-known Forest leaders in the past, such as Aldo Leopold, "Bob" Marshall, E. C. Cleator, F. A. Silcox, and others who foresaw the importance of wilderness experience in the multiple-use land management policies of the service;
2. In reclassifying areas under U-1 or U-2, will give as a dominant use, high consideration to the national heritage recognized in the low as well as the high elevation wilderness, and
3. Give greater weight than appears to have been given to the integral value of lowland forested areas adjacent to higher alpine areas in wilderness classification;
4. To invite suggestions from the outdoor groups for rounding out the National Forest wilderness system.

F. Wilderness Use Statistics: Recognizing the desirability of attempting to measure visitation use of wilderness and wild areas in the National Forests and at the same time the difficulty of fairly measuring such use in terms of number of campers or travellers compared to counts of other forest "products" or uses;

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs to urge the Forest Service to discontinue publishing figures purporting to measure wilderness use and by implication, if not by actual argument, comparing "wilderness" values with other "recreational values," until it has data that are quantitatively reliable and that actually measure with an adequate degree of accuracy the real use, value and benefit of wilderness to the people of the Nation.

RESOLUTION No. 3 — The Pacific Crest Trail on Forest Service Logged-over Lands

The Pacific Crest Trail established by the Forest Service is an unique trail system traversing the Pacific Crest of Washington, Oregon and California. The Forest Service is to be highly commended for its foresight in establishing such a system hundreds of miles long through wild country and vast forests far removed from civilization. It is a primary outdoor recreational asset and promises to be of growing value for future generations. It warrants every protection that can be given. Now, along with growing populations and increasing economic pressures, its safety from encroachment is threatened. More and more the Pacific Crest Trail System and commercial exploit-

ation are in conflict. So far the Forest Service has done well in maintaining and preserving it.

In areas where logging is taking place or has recently occurred, trails are of necessity obliterated and the signs destroyed. This can be of serious consequences to unsuspecting travelers.

When roads are extended into new regions, they often replace the existing trails. Hikers then must travel on roads, the very thing they are seeking to avoid by going to the mountains.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Forest Service to require (1) that the Pacific Crest Trail be kept available at all times; (2) that signs be maintained so that travelers will not be lost or miss connections; (3) that trails be properly relocated, when they have been replaced by roads, and (4) that the relocation be made concurrently with the construction of the road.

RESOLUTION No. 4 — Robinson Basin

The United States Forest Service has been requested to delete Robinson Basin from the High Sierra Primitive Area to allow construction of a lift and ski resort.

The Sierra Club after a two-year study, including on-the-ground surveys in both winter and summer, is opposed to any modification of the Primitive Area.

Onion Valley, the nearest road terminus, is the principal gateway to the High Sierra Primitive Area and to the wilderness portion of Kings Canyon National Park. Camping facilities at Onion Valley are presently insufficient. Any large ski development would further crowd the valley.

The High Sierra Primitive Area, already narrow at this point, would be practically severed by the deletion of Robinson Basin and its wilderness environment.

Robinson Basin as a wilderness gem is presently enjoyed by campers, fishermen and one-day hikers because of its easy access from Onion Valley and its wilderness qualities would be destroyed by a ski development.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Outdoor Clubs opposes any boundary change or reclassification which would remove Robinson Basin from its present status as dedicated wilderness.

RESOLUTION No. 5 — National Park

Expansion

A. Competition for Land: The Secretary of the Interior in his Williamsburg statement has called attention to the urgent need, owing to the increasing competition for land, to study and identify areas to be reserved for the rounding out of the Nation-

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al Park System. Under the Mission 66 program, the National Park Service is cooperating with agencies at all levels in preparing its National Recreational Plan. The plan will be available to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and will assist in the analysis of recreation resource problems in the United States.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports this effort to round out the National Park System and commends the Secretary of the Interior for recognizing this urgent need and initiating action to meet it.

B. Preservation of Wilderness: In the opinion of the Federation, a major point of the Williamsburg directive was that park service management should keep clearly in view the importance of preserving wilderness areas within the park system.

C. Acquisition of Inholdings: The acquisition of privately owned lands in national parks and monuments, such as Joshua Tree National Monument, is becoming increasingly difficult owing to the rapid rise in cost of land and the growing competition for public funds.

IT IS THEREFORE FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation urges the National Park Service to assign the highest possible priority to the acquisition of inholdings and urges Congress to provide adequate funds for this purpose.

RESOLUTION No. 6 — Nonconforming Developments in National Parks

A. Mt. Rainier National Park Facilities: The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports the National Park Service recommendations against the construction of hotel and "related facilities" within the upper scenic areas of Mt. Rainier National Park.

B. Other Nonconforming Uses: The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs further opposes within the National Park and Monuments other nonconforming facilities and uses, such as the proposed chair lift for Crater Lake, the proposed ski development in Seven Lakes Basin of Olympic National Park, and the use of power boats particularly on the south arms of Yellowstone Lake.

C. Motor Boats: The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs further strenuously urges the phasing out of the use of all mechanized boats of five horsepower or over on natural lakes of national parks and monuments and therefore also opposes construction of marinas.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs commends the Department of Interior and the National Park Service for the control and removal of nonconforming facilities and uses within the national parks and monuments.

RESOLUTION No. 7 — Olympic National Park Ocean Strip

The Ocean Strip of Olympic National Park is one of the few remaining wilderness coastlines within the United States and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs fully appreciates the values of its remote wilderness character;

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms Resolution 9 of 1958, and continues to favor the retention of the roadless ocean strip of Olympic National Park in its present state;

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs opposes the addition of roads either paralleling the coast, or as spurs, including those contemplated to Sand Point and Cape Alava, with the exception that we concur with the National Park Service recommendation to extend a road to Teawhit Head with an overlook for public interpretation of marine, geological and biological features.

RESOLUTION No. 8 — Shoreline Parks and Recreational Areas

Nearly all our great National Parks are in the mountain ranges. A belated effort is under way to add some of the "Vanishing Shorelines" to the System administered by the National Park Service. Bi-partisan interest in Congress stems from the Shoreline studies of the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific Coast and Great Lakes, which are now completed. These studies resulted in the Omnibus Bill in the 86th Congress recommending ten National Seashore Recreational Areas: Cape Cod, Massachusetts; Padre Island, Texas; Oregon Dunes, Oregon; Indiana Dunes, Indiana; Point Reyes, California; Cumberland Island, Georgia; Huron Mountains, Michigan; San Miguel and Santa Cruz of the Channel Islands, California; Pictured Rock, Michigan; and Sleeping Bear Dunes, Michigan.

Furthermore, the Omnibus Bill specifies ten additional seashores or Great Lakes Shorelines for study by the National Park Service, "for the purpose of determining what action should be taken by the United States to save and preserve them...", being: Fire Island, New York; Cape Flattery, Washington; Leadbetter Point, Washington; Mosquito Lagoon, Florida; Pigeon Point, Minnesota; Debidue Island, South

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Carolina; Kiawah Island, South Carolina; Popham-St. John, Maine; Parramore Island, Virginia; and Smith Island, North Carolina.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges Congress to enact legislation to achieve the purposes of the Omnibus Bill of the 86th Congress, and that the National Park Service, in accord with the six-point pronouncement of the Secretary of Interior in December, 1959, cause all means to be used toward the preservation for study and acquisition, the aforementioned shoreline for the enjoyment and needs of national public use.

RESOLUTION No. 9—Fontana Road Protest, Great Smoky Mountains National Park

The proposed construction of a 40-mile long road through the southern slope of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, north of Fontana Lake, is a grave threat to the wilderness integrity of approximately one quarter of the park. The area in question is rapidly becoming the largest roadless area in the entire eastern United States. This project being a needless duplication of an existing more convenient facility south of the lake, is therefore unreasonable, unsound both aesthetically and economically.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs joins conservation, recreation, and sportsmen's organizations of the East, in being strongly opposed to the building of the proposed North Shore road through the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

RESOLUTION No. 10—Sawtooth Mountain Range Study

On April 7, 1959, Senator Frank Church of Idaho introduced S. 3353 to provide for a study and report to Congress on the advisability of establishing a national park in the Sawtooth Mountain Region of Central Idaho.

This is a region of 355 lakes and contains seventy-eight peaks of more than 10,000 feet. There is substantial evidence of its national park qualifications. It is at present a primitive area within the Boise, Challis and Sawtooth National Forests. Congress was memorialized by the Idaho Legislature in 1915 and 1917 to establish a national park here.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges legislation in the Congress providing for study and a report on the advisability of establishing a national park in the Sawtooth Mountain Region of Central Idaho.

RESOLUTION No. 11 — National Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs has consistently supported the proposal for a Scenic Resources Review and the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission that was created to accomplish this. Delays in providing adequate appropriations resulted in a disappointingly slow beginning to the survey, and there has been an apparent serious lack of evidence of understanding of the meaning of wilderness to national outdoor recreation. The unique and unprecedented opportunity afforded by the creation of the Commission is not likely to be met by the time set for the completion of the Commission's report in 1961.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports an extension of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission for a further period of two years, with provision of adequate appropriations, and that the Commission in the interim vigorously seek a temporary setting aside of imperilled lands of high recreational potential, as listed by the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs in 1959, in order to protect the integrity of the review.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs seeks to encourage a separate appraisal of national wilderness needs to supplement the study now contracted for by the Commission, and that evaluations be made on the basis of long-term social and human values and not primarily on the basis of counts or estimates of the number of present or future users traveling within wilderness.

RESOLUTION No. 12 — Arctic Wildlife Range

The Fish and Wildlife Service recommended legislation to create the Arctic Wildlife Range and the Secretary of Interior, Fred A. Seaton, transmitted it to Congress on May 1, 1959 as H.R. 7045 (Herbert Bonner) and S. 1899 (Warren Magnuson).

It is described as an area of biologically irreplaceable land in the northeastern corner of Alaska, the only economically feasible opportunity for maintaining a primitive frontier large enough to aid in the preservation of the caribou, the grizzly, the Dall sheep, the wolverine, the polar bear, and other animals which require unrestricted range. The proposed Arctic Wildlife Range offers the only opportunity for this nation to preserve an undisturbed portion of the Arctic large enough to be biologically self-sufficient.

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IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges the Secretary of Interior to administratively establish the Arctic Wildlife Range of a size now proposed.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that it is desirable that Congress be urged to enact legislation confirming the Secretary's directive.

RESOLUTION No. 13 — Water Pollution

The rapid increase in population and in leisure time promises to make increasingly heavy demands upon the nation's water resources and to require an expanded program for pollution abatement in order to permit a limited resource to serve best an expanding use. State and local governments are not adequately equipped to achieve such a program. H.R. 3610 (Blatnik of Minn.) introduced in the 86th Congress would have accomplished this and was supported by virtually every major sanitary engineering, public health, conservation, civic, and municipal group on national, regional, state, and local levels, but was opposed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers, and was vetoed.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports a federal pollution-abatement program such as could be achieved by immediate expansion of the Water Pollution Control Act of 1956.

RESOLUTION No. 14—Park Replacement

It has been the custom when water-development projects inundate economic resources such as towns and farmlands that substitute sites for the towns and farms be provided as part of the cost of the project. However, when stretches of white water or other primitive streams of high recreational value are inundated by such projects, the development of reservoir recreation, has been construed to be an adequate substitute for the primitive resource lost. To protect the long range public interest in both primitive and developed recreation a different approach is required.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that whenever public authorities decide to modify or impair dedicated scenic resources with water-development projects, scenic resources which are reasonably equivalent in both character and quality should be acquired and dedicated to replace those lost, and the cost of acquisition and necessary development should be accepted as part of the cost of the project. For example, the

Oregon State Highway Commission should take advantage of the license provision for the Round Butte Dam on the Deschutes River which permits it to require the applicant to provide similar stream-side park areas upstream from the reservoir, and the Federation urges that it do so.

RESOLUTION No. 15 — Hawaii State Park System

The people of Hawaii and their conservation organizations need the help of all conservationists to promote the preservation of the natural scenic and cultural resources of Hawaii through the establishment of a State Park System in the 50th State.

Hawaii has outstanding natural resources which should be preserved in their natural condition. These scenic values have an inspirational quality and therefore attract many visitors. Their recreation potential is also unsurpassed.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the member clubs of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs should support its member organization, the Hawaiian Trail & Mountain Club, in its aim of promoting the preservation of the natural scenic and cultural resources of Hawaii through the establishment of a State Park System in the 50th State;

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that the ideals of the Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club be recognized by the authorities in charge by incorporating its ideals in the implementation of the provisions of the Statehood Act in setting up such a system, and that the Board of Land and Natural Resources be respectfully requested to cooperate with private, state and federal agencies such as the National Conference on State Parks, the National Park Service, and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs in the establishment of a State Park System in Hawaii.

RESOLUTION No. 16 — California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan

The State of California has spent three years and several hundred thousand dollars in the preparation of the California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan. All levels of government, private industry and public service organizations, including three Federation clubs, advised in the preparation of the report. Because California's rapidly expanding population makes immediate action not only desirable but necessary, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs concurs in principle with the recommendations contained in the report.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs urges all levels of government, National, State,

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