

POLICY STATEMENTS - 1971
FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #1

1971

ALASKAN-CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL WILDERNESS PARK STUDY

One of the truly outstanding scenic and wildlife areas on the North American continent is located in the Chugach and Wrangell Mountains and the St. Elias Range in southern Alaska, and the adjoining Kluane Wildlife Refuge in Yukon Territory, Canada. Here are magnificent 12,000 to 18,000 feet peaks, active glaciers, including the extensive piedmont Malaspina Glacier, and as yet unexplored country and unharrassed wildlife.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS urges the governments of Canada and the United States to conduct a joint study to consider the establishment of an International Wilderness Park in the St. Elias, Chugach, and Wrangell mountain ranges. Such a study should include those lands bordered roughly by the Gulf of Alaska on the south and west, the Haines Road on the north and east, and include Kluane and Dezadeash Lakes.

Resolution #3

PROJECT CANNIKIN, AMCHITKA ISLAND NUCLEAR TEST

The Aleutian Island National Wildlife Refuge, set aside in 1913, has been invaded again by the Atomic Energy Commission. In 1965, the AEC exploded an equivalent of nearly one million tons of TNT at Amchitka Island. Project Cannikin, scheduled to detonate a five megaton nuclear device in October 1971, is the latest invasion of the Wildlife Refuge.

In 1969, by Resolution the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs expressed strong opposition to these nuclear explosions and their attendant environmental destruction.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS continues to strongly oppose all nuclear testing on Amchitka or any other Island within the Refuge, and affirms the principle that Wildlife Refuges are not to be used for such purposes.

FURTHER, FEDERATION opposition is based on scarring of the land surface, destruction or alteration of plant and wildlife communities, and the potential for subterranean land slippage and disturbance of underlying geological faults along the eastern Pacific Basin, which could result in tsunamic waves and possible disaster around the Pacific Ocean rim through further nuclear detonation.

OK

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #2

1971

ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS

For years, the Native peoples of Alaska have pressed for settlement of their claims to nearly all the land in that state. A little-understood aspect of this controversy is the fact that, legally, ownership of the land there has remained with the Natives. The U. S. purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 was only for sovereignty over it and the right to administer it. Now the Natives, in pressing their claims, are asserting these historic (and still valid) rights and, in effect, are seeking legislation which will permit them to keep from 10 to 60 million acres, and compensate them for the rest, which they will then give up.

The major issue, from the standpoint of environmentalists, has been in regard to the amount of land (now under federal control and administration but validly claimed by the Natives) that will revert to exclusive Native control. National Parks in Alaska are exempt from any re-taking by the Natives, but Wildlife Refuges and national forests are not; substantial acreages of these now-public lands, as well as those under Bureau of Land Management jurisdiction, will be affected. Native claims legislation now in Congress would appear to open the floodgates of a large scale land rush in Alaska - with resultant exploitation - because it authorizes both Native and state land selections, with no controls on their subsequent resale to private exploiters. Construction on the trans-Alaska oil pipeline would finally be possible, in spite of continuing evidence of serious environmental problems. Thus the big oil companies are pushing hard for a quick Native claims settlement.

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs believes there is a solution to this question which will do justice to the Natives, yet not destroy the Alaskan environment. First, we support the Alaska Natives in their drive for compensation where they have agreed to give up legal title to their lands.

Second, we recommend that any governmental action affecting large areas of land now under public jurisdiction - such as the current Native claims legislation - be accompanied by meaningful planning, zoning and environmental control measures, in order to prevent the ultimate degradation of the Alaskan environment.

This solution recognizes that the attitudes of all of us, Native and non-Native, toward the land have changed deeply in the past 100 years, as have our technological means of damaging our environment at a rapid rate.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS supports an Alaska Native claims settlement which: (1) provides for procedures which would lead to comprehensive inventories and a meaningful land use plan for the State of Alaska, before any further lands are selected by the state or Natives; (2) provides that a moratorium be placed on applications of public land laws in Alaska until the President and Congress have approved the land use plan; and (3) requires that all state and Native land selections and development be conducted in accordance with the land use plan, except that initial native village selections be allowed to proceed now.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #4

1971

ALBERTA

The Province of Alberta is justly famous for its magnificent chain of federally-owned National Parks in the Canadian Rockies. It is commonly assumed that a great deal of the wilderness resource of that Province is protected.

Unfortunately, that is not the case. Outside of the National Parks (which themselves are already heavily developed) very little roadless or undisturbed country exists, due mostly to mineral and oil exploration, and the predominance of mining considerations in the Province's laws governing use of natural resources. The Alberta Wilderness Association is attempting to secure enactment of strong resource protection laws, and creation of a provincial wilderness system for the few areas that remain inviolate.

OK
THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS fully supports the efforts of the Alberta Wilderness Association to protect the wilderness of their Province, and urges the government of Alberta to take prompt measure to enact legislation to accomplish this end.

Resolution #5

NORTH CASCADES AND SKAGIT INTERNATIONAL PARK

For more than 20 years the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs has been concerned with protection of the North Cascades. An important area of this region continues to be threatened by the raising of Ross Dam in the Ross Lakes National Recreation Area, which would inundate an additional five miles of the Big Beaver Creek valley, and extend flooding of the Skagit River further into Canada.

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs reaffirms its opposition to further flooding in Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and supports Canadian conservation organizations in opposing extension of additional flooding into Canada.

Federation representatives further are authorized to intervene in proceedings before the Federal Power Commission to prevent the raising of Ross Dam.

OK
THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS joins with Canadian conservation organizations in urging the government of Canada to designate a national park in the vicinity of the Skagit River and generally contiguous to the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and the Pasayten Wilderness, in the United States. It further urges that the governments of both Canada and the United States cooperate in the administration of these areas as an International Park and Recreation Area.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #7

1971

COUGAR LAKES (WASHINGTON)

In 1965 the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs recommended that Cougar Lakes Limited Area and contiguous areas of the parts of Snoqualmie National Forest in Washington be included in the National Wilderness System. This 220,000 de facto wilderness in two units adjacent to the eastern border of Mt. Rainier National Park is a region dotted with alpine lakes and meadows amid impressive but moderate rocky peaks. East and west-side forest types are found here both in the valleys and on the high ridges.

The Federation commends Congressman John P. Saylor and Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen for introducing legislation in the current Congress to create the Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area.

THEREFORE THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS urges enactment of the bill for a Cougar Lakes Wilderness Area with boundaries as detailed in the legislation and plans as originally prepared by Northwest conservation organizations.

Resolution #8

MT. ST. HELENS (WASHINGTON)

The Mt. St. Helens area in the State of Washington offers, in a relatively small area, a rich display of scenic and scientific features: an impressive volcanic cone, large expanses of lava caves, a beautiful lake, deep virgin forests, and a superb wilderness valley - the upper Green River.

Unfortunately, the Forest Service has not adequately protected the scenic and scientific integrity of this region. Portions of it have already been heavily logged. The Forest Service proposes to road and log the Green River Valley, and to open some of the back country trails to motorized recreation. The Forest Service cannot prevent mining operations rumored to be imminent.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS feels that it is time to transfer the management of this area to an agency more responsive to environmental values, and supports the creation of a Mt. St. Helens National Monument embracing all federal lands from the upper Green River Valley on the north to the lava caves on the south.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #6

1971

ALPINE LAKES (WASHINGTON)

In 1965 the Federation urged inclusion of the Alpine Lakes area as part of the National Wilderness System; in 1968 the Federation endorsed the concept of an Alpine Lakes Recreation Area, to include a substantial wilderness core surrounded by a special management zone for non-wilderness recreation.

This area, between Stevens and Snoqualmie Passes in the Washington Cascades, encompasses approximately 900,000 acres containing 600 glacial lakes, and has the sixth highest elevation differential of any region in the United States. Seventy-five per cent of the area is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The central part of the Alpine Lakes is superb wilderness - the largest de facto wilderness in the entire Pacific Northwest. For many years the Federation, with others, has advocated firm protection by law for the wilderness portion of the region. We are also deeply concerned that the non-wilderness parts be managed and used in such a way as not to impair recreation values or the quality of the wilderness experience.

This superb scenic area is now endangered by a variety of threats. Logging and road construction extend further into the region each year. Speculative mining ventures are rumored, two dams are proposed, and private land is being developed without any over-all management guidance. Because the Alpine Lakes are within an hour and a half drive of two million people, and because the Forest Service lacks adequate funding for recreation management, the area also suffers from over-use in certain locations.

Advantages of National Recreation Area status for the Alpine Lakes would: (a) provide a necessary buffer to preserve the 300,000 acre de facto Wilderness core; (b) provide statutory authority to regulate private land uses, mining and logging, and authorize land purchases and exchanges; (c) provide appropriations for adequate recreation management; (d) could permit designation of existing highways as National Scenic Highways and classification of major streams as Wild or Scenic Rivers.

THEREFORE THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS endorses the concept of an Alpine Lakes National Recreation Area, to consist of (1) a Wilderness Area core with boundaries generally in accord with the 1963 proposal prepared by Northwest conservation organizations, and to be managed pursuant to the 1964 Wilderness Act; and (2) a Recreation perimeter planned to accommodate the widest range of outdoor activities consistent with the purposes of a National Recreation Area and the integrity of the Wilderness Core.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #9

1971

PROTECTION OF STATE LANDS, OLYMPIC PENINSULA

Recent disclosures in the press, and investigations by Federation staff and members, have brought to light considerable evidence of extremely poor and damaging forestry practices on lands managed by the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources, just to the west of Olympic National Park in the Clearwater and Snahapish River drainages. These practices have not only ruined the recreation potential in this splendid segment of rain forest, but have also severely damaged a once-bountiful anadromous fishery.

Some 20,000 acres of these lands immediately adjacent to the National Park are still untouched, but the Department of Natural Resources is making active plans to treat them in the same manner as the lands already damaged. The Federation believes the time has come for the Department to view the beautiful forests and clear streams of this region in terms other than those of sawlogs and wood production, with the consequent impairment of all other resources.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS urges an immediate halt to all further timber sales on state lands in the roadless portions of the drainages of Owl Creek, the Upper Clearwater River, the Solleks River and Stequaleho Creek, until there has been a full review and analysis of all the resources of these areas by persons knowledgeable in non-timber concepts, and until adequate provisions have been made to protect wilderness, trail corridors, stream fisheries, soils and other watershed values.

THE FEDERATION FURTHER supports designation of adequate portions of these lands as fully protected natural areas, under appropriate state laws.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #10

1971

JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT (OREGON)

Legislation has recently been introduced to create a National Monument to include three state parks in central Oregon - the Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds State Park, the Clarno State Park, and the Painted Hills State Park. Within the Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds is one of the most complete records of mammalian evolutionary development yet found; the Clarno Beds contain rare nut and seed fossils; and the Painted Hills are a valuable geological record as well as a scenic area. The present misuse of these parks indicate the urgent need for full federal protection under the Antiquities Act, through designation as a National Monument.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS supports the enactment of legislation which would provide protection of these areas through the establishment of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument.

Resolution #11

MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS (OREGON)

Mt. Hood National Forest is one of the most heavily used in the nation for recreational purposes because of its proximity to the Portland metropolitan area. Its wilderness resource, while not large, is rendered increasingly important by this fact. Several fine areas of de facto wilderness are currently threatened by logging and road building.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS urges the administration of Mt. Hood National Forest to institute a moratorium on all road building programs and timber sales on all de facto wilderness units within that Forest which are more than 3,000 acres in size, or smaller where contiguous to established Wilderness Areas, until there has been a full study and evaluation of their wilderness resources, and until public hearings on their suitability for wilderness classification have been held.

Resolution #11

ILLINOIS RIVER DE FACTO WILDERNESS (OREGON)

The Siskiyou Mountain country in southwest Oregon is not only an extremely rugged and remote scenic area, but also geologically and botanically unique. The oldest rocks in the state are found here, as well as flora which grows nowhere else in Oregon. Only one small area - the Kalmiopsis Wilderness - has been preserved thus far.

Although great stretches of this once vast wilderness have been logged and roaded, there is still an opportunity to protect the wilderness resource in the Illinois River-Big Craggies area between the Kalmiopsis Wilderness and the Rogue River.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS urges the Forest Service to take steps - including a logging moratorium if necessary - to identify and protect the wilderness resources of this area, and further urges that no action be taken that would compromise these resources without full public review and hearings.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #12

1971

MINAM RIVER AND EAGLE CAP WILDERNESS (OREGON)

The Eagle Cap Wilderness in Oregon's Wallowa Mountains is famous for its high lakes and alpine meadows. Within its high country rises the great valley of the Minam River which, flowing out of the Wilderness, curves in a great arc for fifty miles to its confluence with the Wallowa River.

Forty miles of this valley are still wilderness, making it the largest low-elevation wilderness forest remaining in the state. To travel through the Minam country is to enjoy a gentle river flowing sweet, clear and pure, forested ridges, a superb wildlife habitat and a forest fragrant with pine and balsam. For variety, richness and extent of its forest, it is a resource nearly unique in Oregon. It deserves the protection of inclusion in the Eagle Cap Wilderness.

For years, the Minam has been threatened with roads and logging; the adjoining Wilderness has awkward boundaries set entirely on section lines. The Wilderness should be extended to more logical boundaries and the entire unroaded portion of the drainage of the Minam River, including the Little Minam, should be added to it.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS supports legislation now in Congress to extend protection of Eagle Cap Wilderness to include the roadless portions of the Minam drainage, and to expand it in the Bear, Eagle, Lostine, Imnaha and Catherine Creek areas. Further, the Federation supports and encourages the Forest Service to acquire private inholdings, including the Matterhorn tract now up for sale, within the Eagle Cap Wilderness.

Resolution #13

SKY LAKES DE FACTO WILDERNESS (OREGON)

The Sky Lakes country of southern Oregon, which stretches along the Cascades from Crater Lake National Park to Mt. McLoughlin, is a high, lake-spattered plateau wilderness, dropping off sharply into deep canyons on the east and west. The Federation has long been desirous of securing wilderness classification for this whole area, and in 1961 submitted a proposal for a 103,000 acre Sky Lakes Wilderness.

Since that time no formal classification action has been taken, but logging and road building activities have been eroding the wilderness character of parts of the region, particularly the lower elevation forests in the drainages of the South and Middle Forks of the Rogue River, in Cherry Creek, and on the slopes of Mt. McLoughlin. However, recent detailed investigation of the area has revealed that opportunities still exist for protection of essential low-elevation wilderness trail corridors leading into the high country.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS reaffirms its earlier position that all roadless portions of the Sky Lakes Limited Area plus the roadless parts of Mt. McLoughlin be classified as wilderness, and further urges inclusion of key low-elevation approaches, such as the roadless parts of Cherry Creek, the South and Middle Forks of the Rogue River, and the Wikiup and Onion Springs trails.

OK

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #15

1971

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Within the City of San Francisco and in Marin County across the Golden Gate, extensive lands under jurisdiction of the Department of Defense have been or could be declared surplus to national defense needs. Most of these lands are primarily undeveloped, and provide vital open space close to the heart of the city, and a stimulating contrast between the natural and the densely urbanized scene. Included in these areas are rugged shorelines of outstanding scenic value. These lands, presently in federal ownership, together with adjacent private lands, could become a major park that would provide opportunities close to home for residents of a large metropolitan area to enjoy recreation in a natural environment.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS supports the concept of a Golden Gate National Recreation Area, preserving as a natural park the headlands of the Golden Gate and coastal open space of the San Francisco Bay Region. This National Recreation Area should encompass those parts of the military forts (Funston, Miley, Mason, the Presidio, Barry, Baker and Cronkhite) which might have for their highest and best use the provision of public recreation, and those portions of city, state and private land that could be added to the federal lands to create an outstanding recreation area extending from ocean and bay shore lands in San Francisco, continuously north through western Marin County to the Olema Valley and the boundary of Point Reyes National Seashore.

OK

Resolution #20

POINT ARENA NUCLEAR POWER PLANT (CALIFORNIA)

Point Arena on the Mendocino County coast in California is the proposed site of a nuclear electric power generating plant, to be operated by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. As the California coastline has become recognized as a uniquely valuable scenic and recreational resource, it should be protected for possible public use and enjoyment rather than be further exploited for urban or industrial development.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS opposes the construction of a nuclear electric power generating plant at Point Arena, and generally of the construction of power plants on any scenic or undeveloped coastal area. Legitimate requirements for increased power generation can be met from power plants built in already industrialized coastal areas or on interior sites appropriate for industrial development.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS AND MASTER PLAN

The preparation of a master plan for Yosemite National Park and delineation of proposed wilderness areas pursuant to the Wilderness Act offers the opportunity to reaffirm the basic reasons for establishment of Yosemite - and, indeed, of all national parks - and to implement regulations and future planning to allow public enjoyment of its unique features without impairment of the natural scenic beauty.

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs finds that wilderness boundaries as proposed are inadequate to fully preserve the wilderness values of Yosemite.

THE FEDERATION THEREFORE specifically recommends (1) that wilderness boundaries be extended to include any buffer zone; (2) that wilderness boundaries be drawn along Park boundaries and up to roads or other developments; (3) that present High Sierra camps not be enlarged and that no further camps be constructed; and (4) that upgrading of existing roads or rebuilding of roads within park boundaries not be undertaken. The Federation finds no need for "motor nature roads" such as the proposed reconstruction of the Old Tioga Road; the new road has excellent interpretive turn-outs. The old road should be allowed to revert to a natural state.

THE FEDERATION FURTHER urges that no enclaves be created in the Wilderness Area, that installations and activities by governmental agencies be designated as non-conforming uses, and their sites be limited to as small an area as possible; and recommends that the proliferation of data-gathering devices within the wilderness be reduced, so that a single agency would be responsible for necessary data, which could be distributed to all concerned agencies.

THE FEDERATION FURTHER finds that the park Master Plan under consideration will not protect park natural values without substantial revision.

THE FEDERATION specifically opposes plans for an aerial tramway to Glacier Point and construction of a high bridge as proposed over the Merced River gorge to connect north and south entrance roads to the Park. Both structures would be aesthetically disastrous, immensely expensive and totally unacceptable as tools to manage park impact and visitor use. Staging areas both at Big Meadow (as proposed) and in the Wawona section could be used to eliminate traffic within the Valley.

THE FEDERATION FURTHER offers the following recommendations for visitor use management: (1) a reservation system similar to that in use in California State Parks should be instituted in all heavily-used Park areas; (2) provisions should be made for pleasant parking areas for "camper-type" vehicles, whose occupants neither need nor use facilities in campgrounds but who prevent tent-campers from using sites; (3) construction of additional buildings of any type should be curtailed, and all management facilities moved outside areas of significant scenic value; (4) incompatible uses, such as the golf courses at Wawona and the Ahwahnee Hotel, should be gradually phased out; (5) the use of the Ahwahnee Hotel as a convention center is non-conforming and should be subordinate to use by visitors who come primarily to see the Park. The beauty of Yosemite is unique and should not be diluted by man-made games or structures which can be enjoyed elsewhere in less scenic settings.

OK

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #17

1971

LAKE TAHOE BASIN PLAN

The Lake Tahoe Basin in the Sierra Nevada has long been cherished for the splendor of the mountain scene and the jewel-like clarity of the waters of the Lake. Amid this natural beauty, destructive commercial exploitation has been a continual feature of life in the Basin. Logging in early years has given way to intensive recreational development, much of it inappropriate in the mountain scene, and to widespread construction of tracts of second homes.

Citizen concern with this course of action led to the formation, in 1969, of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, given authority to prepare a master plan for development consonant with protection of the natural values of the Basin, and interim power to regulate development contrary to these objectives. The Agency has failed to meet its responsibilities through exercise of these permit powers.

The Agency staff has now completed and submitted a strong regional plan based on careful evaluation of constraints dictated by the objective of protection of the environment of the Basin. This plan has been widely attacked by local government, by developers and many residents of the Basin, and even by the Agency itself. It now appears that the Agency will adopt a watered-down plan which cannot protect the area.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS urges the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency to adopt the strong, environmentally sound regional plan submitted by its staff, and to work for implementation of that plan. If the Agency should fail in meeting its responsibilities to protect the Tahoe Basin, the Federation urges intervention by appropriate agencies of the federal government, on behalf of all the people of the United States, and the imposition of necessary restrictions on development, in order to protect its superb natural values.

OK

Resolution #19

GROUSE LAKES (CALIFORNIA)

The Grouse Lakes area in Tahoe National Forest of California is presently being studied by the Forest Service for future use and classification. This area offers opportunity for a variety of outdoor recreation, including hiking, riding, backpacking, fishing, hunting and camping. These uses are being impaired by noise and land erosion caused by the increased use of motor vehicles in the area.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS urges that the majority of the Grouse Lakes Study area be designated as a vehicle exclusion area pending further studies, and determination of the highest and best use of the land.

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FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #21

1971

OVERDEVELOPMENT OF PARKS IN CALIFORNIA

State and national parks are expected to be places where urban families can enjoy the natural scene, free from sights and sounds characteristic of their usual city existence.

In the state of California, however, the State Department of Parks and Recreation, under its present director, has become committed to the concept that state parks should be sources of income for the state, and that these lands should be developed as profit-making amusement parks. Thus, the state's natural parks are threatened with conversion to centers of urban-type recreation, presumably so visitors from the city will find a familiar atmosphere, and also to earn money for the state.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS reiterates its long-standing belief that state and national parks should be places where natural values are preserved first and foremost, and urges the State of California to cease its senseless destruction of these values through economic development in the state parks.

Resolution #18

SAN JOAQUIN WILDERNESS (CALIFORNIA)

The proposed San Joaquin Wilderness, in and around the Middle and North Forks of the San Joaquin River in the Sierra Nevada, is a land of awesome canyons, lush meadows, magnificent fir forests and clear streams. It is the only section of actual wilderness along the Sierra Crest and John Muir Trail between Yosemite and Kings Canyon National Parks which is still outside the protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Once a part of Yosemite, it and the present Minarets Wilderness to the north were removed from the park to permit mining, in 1905, though only token mining has ever been undertaken since. The area has constantly been threatened by proposals for construction of another trans-Sierra highway.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS endorses establishment of a San Joaquin Wilderness on the Middle and North Forks of the San Joaquin River in the central Sierra Nevada, thus preserving the integrity of this whole wilderness region and of the John Muir Trail.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #22

1971

LOWER TETON PROJECT (IDAHO)

The U. S. Bureau of Reclamation Lower Teton Project near Rexburg, Idaho, would, by inundation of the Teton River Canyon, destroy forever 17 miles of prime, naturally reproducing cut throat fishery, free flowing river, wildlife habitat and an outstanding canyon area. It would allocate the water resources involved to irrigation interests already using far more water than the State of Idaho recognizes as a maximum "beneficial use" and would require development costs greater than the benefits generated. It would allow the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation to once again destroy a unique natural resource for the dubious values associated with the western reclamation program.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS opposes the project and urges the Department of Interior and the Council for Environmental Quality to permanently withhold funding for the Lower Teton Project.

Resolution #26

GREEN RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT (WYOMING)

The Green River in northwest Wyoming flows out of the Wind River Mountains southward to join the Colorado. Free-flowing for most of its length in Wyoming, it is a prime recreation and scenic attraction, a fine wildlife habitat, and the source of livelihood for established homes and ranches in its middle and lower reaches.

The State of Wyoming, under the guise of "protecting Wyoming's water", has endorsed and is promoting a plan to dam and divert much of the river, without full consideration of economic and environmental values. This development, in fact, would result in unacceptable environmental destruction.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS opposes the Green River Basin Water Resources Development Project, and further urges the State of Wyoming to re-examine the premises of the entire Wyoming Water Plan, and to thoroughly consider the environmental values that would be lost or impaired through its implementation.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #23

1971

CABINET MOUNTAINS (MONTANA)

The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness in northwest Montana was created as essentially a long narrow strip along the crest of the range. Omitted from protected status were much of the lower slopes of the range which contain equally valuable wilderness, but - unfortunately for its preservation - fine virgin forests, suitable for logging.

The Federation believes that forests as well as the rock and ice of the high country belong in wilderness. It further believes in the ecological unity and integrity of such areas, and feels that a variety of experiences should be possible in wilderness.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS supports the efforts of other groups to secure a moratorium on logging on nearly 50,000 acres of de facto wilderness contiguous to the Cabinet Mountains, supports the inclusion of these areas in the Wilderness System, and supports any measures necessary to secure full protection of these lands.

Resolution #24

MISSOURI BREAKS SCENIC RECREATION RIVER (MONTANA)

Of all the rivers of the West, the Missouri is perhaps the most steeped in the history of the early days of this nation. The Missouri was the way of Lewis and Clark and was the major passage-way into the Northern Rockies for nearly half a century. It is a river rich in scenic beauty, and also in the memories of the Indian people who lived there for thousands of years.

Yet, today, tragically, most of the mainstem Missouri has been severely altered by man, due in great part to a series of large Corps of Engineers' dams. Only one major stretch - the White Rocks-Badlands area in central Montana - still remains essentially as it was when the first white men came. The Federation feels it is important to protect this part of the Missouri as it is, in order that our people can feel and experience the history and beauty of this ancient land - for dams and other adverse development threaten here too.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS supports legislation which would protect this area as a Missouri Breaks Scenic Recreation River, and urges that such legislation and subsequent management of the area include provisions to eliminate adverse developments on, or visible from, its shores, and restrict modes of travel to those appropriate to the historical tradition of the river.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #25

1971

BIG SKY RESORT DEVELOPMENT (MONTANA)

The Big Sky resort development in the West Fork Gallatin Valley, Montana, has been the subject of much controversy, and is generally opposed by conservationists, not because of opposition to the idea of or need for such resorts, but because of the adverse environmental consequences which will flow from the establishment of a resort in this place - along the scenic Gallatin entryway to Yellowstone Park, and contiguous to the Spanish Peaks Primitive Area.

Acceleration of visitor use into the fragile high Spanish Peaks country, spawning of uncontrolled strip development along the Gallatin canyon, and loss of public ownership of National Forest lands in the West Fork valley due to the necessity of consummating a land exchange - all are detrimental to the area.

In previous policy, the Federation has clearly opposed those speculative recreational subdivisions that have become increasingly numerous in the western states, and which have led to destruction of open space amenities, and severely impaired orderly regional planning and wise county zoning.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS opposes the Big Sky resort development, and further urges that county zoning be implemented to prevent private exploitation of public scenic and recreational values.

Resolution #33

BACKCOUNTRY SANITATION

The increasing number of people traveling in backcountry wilderness brings indiscriminate distribution of human wastes, causing unsanitary conditions and reducing aesthetic experiences.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS recommends that, through its member clubs and in cooperation with other organizations: (a) research be inaugurated into this mounting sanitary problem, seeking improved methods to dispose of human wastes in the backcountry (examples may include on-the-spot incineration or backpacking of portable equipment); and (b) implement educational programs to acquaint Federation members and the general public using wilderness with proper backcountry sanitation practices.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #27

1971

SOUTHWEST UTAH WILDERNESS PARKS

Southwest Utah has numerous outstanding scenic and recreational areas which need and deserve protective legislative and administrative action. The Federation has frequently expressed concern for these lands by resolution, and continues to be concerned that they receive greater protection than at present.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS opposes any reduction of acreage under National Park Service jurisdiction in Arches National Monument, even if such reduction is coincident with establishment of National Park status for the Monument, and recommends the retention specifically of the Cache Valley-Dry Mesa area.

THE FEDERATION supports legislation that would designate Capitol Reef National Monument as a National Park of approximately 240,000 acres.

THE FEDERATION also supports legislation to expand Canyonlands National Park to the north and west, and establishment of a park policy prohibiting construction of paved roads and bridges within the Park.

THE FEDERATION opposes high-speed state highways in the unique Escalante region.

THE FEDERATION requests that appropriate agencies study all parks, monuments and recreation areas in southwest Utah to determine areas suitable for Wilderness designation.

Resolution #28

PHREATOPHYTE CONTROL ON THE RIO GRANDE (NEW MEXICO)

Against mounting opposition, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation is proceeding with its proposed Rio Grande Water Salvage Project. The Bureau's Control program proposes the elimination of all cottonwood, tamarisk (salt cedar), willow trees and shrubs on 30,000 to 40,000 acres along the Rio Grande from Velarde south to Elephant Butte Reservoir, and along the lower reaches of Rio Chama, from Abiquiu Dam to Espanola, in New Mexico.

The Bureau terms the trees to be of no commercial value, claims the valley trees and shrubs are using water that belongs to water-rights owners, who need the additional water now being "wasted" on water-consuming phreatophytes (deep-rooted plants). The water to be saved by removal of trees would ostensibly be used for growing additional cotton, wheat and other agricultural products, some of which are already supported by federal subsidies. Elimination of trees and shrubs along the banks of the Rio Grande would remove not only the cool green center of a semi-desert land but the food and nesting places for the valley's birds and animals.

The additional water supplied to a few land-owners and water users along the river would be paid for by the taxpayers of the rest of the country, at the cost of several million dollars, not including the continuous and costly upkeep to halt erosion of the bared river bank.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS opposes the Rio Grande Water Salvage Project proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation, and urges that Congress appropriate no funds now or in future for such an environmentally destructive and economically unsound project.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #29

1971

HAWAII INTERSTATE FREEWAY

The proposed segment of interstate freeway, known in Hawaii as H-3, would traverse Halawa, Moanalua and Haiku Valleys on Oahu, destroying unique wilderness and historical values, defacing fluted cliffs and scenic farm lands within the famed Nuuanu Pali view area, intrude adversely into the natural underground water storage complex of central Oahu, seriously disrupt wise long-range land use plans, conflict with the Honolulu general plan and State Land Use zoning, impede development plans for a technologically advanced cross-island mass transit system, generate increased automobile traffic in already congested windward communities, and result in further expansion of urban sprawl into agricultural lands.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS opposes construction of Hawaii Interstate H-3, and requests of the U. S. Department of Transportation that federal highway construction funds be denied for H-3 because of adverse environmental consequences to Hawaii and, further, as an alternative, that funds be advanced to Hawaii for design and construction of cross-island mass transit facilities on routes paralleling existing federal aid highways.

Resolution #36

1971

HAWAII NATIONAL PARKS FERAL ANIMAL CONTROL

In view of increasing numbers of feral goats in the Hawaii National Parks, now approaching 14,000 in Hawaii Volcanoes Park alone, and because of the damage these animals cause in the form of girdled young trees, overgrazed vegetation, destruction of native Hawaiian tree seedlings and the precarious forest ecology of endangered native species, it is apparent that an effective program of feral goat elimination must be instituted. The current practice of deputizing hunters has proven inadequate to reduce the goat population, and the accelerated erosion through overgrazing and the resultant adverse encroachment of exotic plant pests into native plant zones demonstrates that goats and native ecosystems cannot co-exist.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS urges the National Park Service to institute in Hawaii a more effective program of feral goat eradication, condoning deputized hunters in remote areas, but amplified by competent rangers' hunting, plus expanded live animal entrapment drives in open land, to eliminate all feral goats within National Park boundaries.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #30

1971

MICRONESIAN OCEANIC PARK SYSTEM

The people of Micronesia are considering establishment of a Micronesian Oceanic Park System patterned after the U. S. National Parks System, to preserve the unique island wilderness of Micronesia, establish marine sanctuaries, preserve their historical and cultural heritage, and provide for tourist recreational opportunities without impairing scenic island beauty.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS fully supports the establishment by the Congress of Micronesia of a Micronesian Oceanic Park System, to be administered by the Micronesians, and further asks that the U.S. National Park Service provide such advisory services as requested by the Micronesian people, and that the Department of Interior, acting as administrative agency for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) budget funds as required to establish and operate the Oceanic Park system and train a cadre of Micronesian park rangers.

Resolution #31

1971

GUAM NATIONAL SEASHORE

The U. S. Navy proposes to construct on Guam an ammunition storage magazine and loading pier to service tactical nuclear and conventional weapons being transferred from Okinawa. This facility would be constructed within the boundaries of the proposed Guam National Seashore, and the adjacent Fena Valley and mountain recreation areas as designated in the Guam Recreation Plan. The 350' by 700' rock-fill pier and dredged access channel would cross the last undamaged coral reef surrounding Guam, and destroy the presently undisturbed natural shore. The magazine would effectively prohibit future public recreational use of the Fena Valley reservoir area.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS calls for establishment of a Guam National Seashore, and requests the Secretary of Interior to release to the public the Guam National Seashore Study Team report; urges phasing out of the Fena Naval Magazine as recommended by the Study Team; requests the U. S. Navy to file an environmental impact statement as required by law on the magazine and pier construction; and asks that all alternatives to the Guam weapon storage facility be presented for public review, with favorable consideration being given to options not conflicting with recreational and environmental amenities.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #32

1971

WILDERNESS IMPACT

Use of many wilderness areas in California is more than doubling every four years.

A non-restrictive permit system for the use of California Wilderness and Primitive Areas was instituted in the summer of 1971, ostensibly to gather information on use of wilderness and of educating visitors to problems of wilderness use and mis-use, but also possibly with the purpose of ultimately regulating visitor use. Similar permits are or soon will be necessary in several wildernesses of the Pacific Northwest.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS approves the institution of a free, convenient, non-restrictive permit system for Wilderness and Primitive Areas, where used as a means of gathering factual data on use impact and of educating users to problems caused by their use of these lands.

THE FEDERATION FURTHER reaffirms its support of research on wilderness use impact, and encourages efforts to find means and regulations to minimize impact while at the same time minimizing interference with the enjoyment of wilderness areas. It also endorses, where supported by adequate research and data, measures taken to protect the wilderness resource, including restrictions on the numbers of users.

THE FEDERATION FURTHER recommends that all its member clubs embark on a program of educating their members to the problems of wilderness use impact, and of modifying their own outings policies to minimize wilderness impact.

THE FEDERATION FURTHER declares that the increased concern with wilderness impact is clear evidence of the need for a major increase in the amount of land classified as Wilderness, in order to meet the growing demand for wilderness experience. We urge the inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System of extensive areas of de facto wilderness and Primitive areas, and the designation of additional lands outside these Wilderness Areas for public recreational use, where a wilderness experience is not the principal objective of the visitor.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #34

1971

MARINE ANIMAL HUNTING MORATORIUM

Unless a moratorium on hunting marine animals is enforced, within our lifetime whales will be so reduced in numbers that they will become evolutionary ghosts, unable to reproduce sufficiently to maintain their ecological integrity, reminders of our greed in exploiting resources. If we allow the extinction of whales and other marine animals, there will never be another chance to recreate these species.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS recommends treaty negotiations between all concerned countries, to preserve endangered marine mammals, with the exception of Northern Fur seals or subsistence hunting by natives. We further urge enactment of legislation to ban the killing of polar bears.

THE FEDERATION FURTHER supports the call for a world-wide ten year moratorium on the willful killing of porpoises and dolphins, and urges the U. S. Secretary of State to initiate international regulations to minimize incidental killing of porpoises and dolphins in conjunction with the catching of tuna.

THE FEDERATION FURTHER commends Representative Ogden Reid of New York on his introduction of an implementing Resolution for the protection of porpoises and dolphins, and urges enactment of a similar Resolution to protect whales.

Resolution #35

1971

TULE ELK

California's Tule elk herd continues to need protection. The small herd introduced into the Owens Valley more than forty years ago has been kept at less than 400 animals, too few to insure survival of the species.

Public interest in the uncertain future of the Tule elk has brought about legislative response in the form of bills to establish a National Wildlife Refuge in Owens Valley for protection of the elk, to re-establish herds in other habitat areas where they once roamed, and to allow the herds to reach at least 2000 individuals - the minimum number recommended for endangered species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

THEREFORE THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS urges passage of legislation introduced in the U. S. Senate by Senators Cranston, Nelson and Tunney, in the House by Representatives Dingell and others, and in the California Senate by Senator Behr and colleagues.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #37

1971

CONCEPTS OF LAND OWNERSHIP

Ownership of land in America does not legally allow or imply an "absolute right of use." Unfortunately the traditional concept of "title" is popularly thought to involve just such an absolute right of use, but at the same time lacks an associated concept of "ecological responsibility". The traditional concept is being slowly and arbitrarily modified by tax assessments, zoning and other land use laws. These laws are frequently a belated response to existing land uses which are an annoyance to other land owners; they seldom are based on an understanding of the need to protect the total land resource.

Technical developments and marketing practices have in recent years made it possible to alter land use in extremely brief time spans. Because of this, air, water and land resources can be substantially diminished or obliterated before appropriate zoning or land use laws can be formulated.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS urges Congress and state legislatures to enter into studies and public hearings which may result in the development of new legal concepts of land ownership. The Federation urges the establishment of the concept that land, air and water resources belong to society as a whole, and that "ownership" of productive natural resources is a clearly limited right which does not include license to adversely affect those resources, without public review and statutory authorization.

ND

Resolution #39

1971

INDIAN LANDS

The Federation is aware of and admires the identification with their land felt by many tradition-minded Indians and other Native Americans, and of the modern resurgence of these attitudes among young people of all races. The Federation is also aware not only of the frequent mis-use and mis-management of Indian lands and of governmental and other agencies responsible, but also of continuing plans to terminate reservation trusteeship.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS: (1) urges that the federal government continue its trusteeship of Indian, Aleut and Eskimo lands out of respect for the wishes of those Native Americans who want to continue to be identified with their land base; (2) opposes any unilateral action by government agencies to remove Indian lands and reservations from established Indian ownership, and urges Congress to follow a non-termination policy in future legislation; and (3) considers the maintenance of environmental quality to be one of the responsibilities of Indians, as well as of the federal government, where jurisdiction is shared; and to that end asks that those who bear that responsibility give consideration to expressions of public opinion regarding interest in and concern for environmental protection.

OK

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #38

1971

PUBLIC LAND DISPOSAL

The time has long since passed when public lands should be treated primarily as something to be sold off to private individuals or institutions. Rather, the time has come to enunciate a clear policy favoring retention of these lands under ownership of all the people. Future disposal of any public lands should be contemplated only where it leads to general public benefit as opposed to private economic advantage.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS believes that, with minor exceptions, the federal government should retain those lands now in public ownership. We urge the repeal of all existing laws for disposal of public lands (such as the Homestead Act) and further urge the statutory establishment of a National Land Reserve, consisting of those lands already identified for retention by the Bureau of Land Management, and all additional lands that may yet be so identified.

In those instances where disposal is contemplated, the Federation supports the establishment of procedures that would: (1) place the burden of proof upon the individual or government entity wishing to acquire the land to show that public benefits would be enhanced; (2) specify the intended use of the land, and make sale contingent on the land being used in the intended manner; (3) require adequate zoning to be in force to assure that the land disposed of would be utilized in a fashion consistent with the principles of sound land management; (4) assure the federal government of a fair price for land sold to profit-making enterprises; (5) provide for full public participation in the form of hearings and opportunity for comment on any disposal; and (6) specify that in no event shall any administrative disposal be made of any tract of more than 5000 acres.

Resolution #40

BLM ORGANIC ACT

The Bureau of Land Management has long been one of our most neglected federal agencies. It operates under a system of confusing, contradictory and often obsolete laws, still geared primarily to disposal or exploitation of the lands under its jurisdiction. This agency, which controls more land than any other federal agency, needs clear direction by statutes which emphasize the environmental concerns of today's society.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS supports legislation that would provide a basic organic act for protecting and managing all public lands administered by the BLM. Such a act would direct the Bureau to maintain and restore the environmental quality of these lands, including appropriate reservations of wilderness and natural areas, and should authorize the Bureau to permit appropriate commercial use under the principle of sustained yield and multiple use, recognizing the importance of maintaining site quality and productivity of non-economic values.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #41

1971

REFORM OF MINING LAWS

It is obvious to anyone who has traveled in the West that our present mining laws must be changed. Poisoned rivers, scarred landscapes, wildlife habitat destroyed, and violated wilderness are the legacy of mining laws that give only miners - above all other groups of the public - almost unlimited access to and use of public lands.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS favors replacement of existing laws governing mining on public lands with a reformed system of mineral leasing that will not allow mining: (1) on lands designated or proposed to be designated as part of any system of environmental protection, including the following: the National Parks, units of National Wildlife Refuges and Ranges, the National Wilderness Preservation System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, the National Trail System, and within units of the National Forest or National Resource Areas classified as Primitive Roadless, Natural or Scenic; or (2) when the environmental damage from mining is likely to exceed the social value of the minerals to be produced; or (3) when the mineral development will not be conducted under firm environmental safeguards, including a requirement for rehabilitation of the site.

THE FEDERATION FURTHER recommends the banning of all mining in Wilderness Areas designated under the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Resolution #42

1971

STRIP MINING

Strip mining has long been recognized for its destruction of vast areas of the earth's surface through the overturning and damaging of the topsoil, the disruption of drainage patterns and the contamination of surface and subsurface water.

In 1968, the Federation, by resolution, supported efforts to minimize impact of strip mining on the environment. The Federation has since watched with dismay the continued increase in the use of strip mining, and total inadequacy of attendant environmental protection measures.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS now calls for a ban on strip mining in all parts of the United States, except where complete environmental protection can be assured, and further urges restoration of all lands damaged by prior strip mining.

OK

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #49

1971

PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports the following proposals for additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, as prepared and advanced by organizations affiliated with the Federation:

EAGLES-NEST-WILDERNESS (Colorado) The Federation endorses the proposal for an Eagles Nest Wilderness of approximately 125,000 acres. This should include the East Meadow Creek area that has been subject of major litigation.

CABEZA PRIETA WILDERNESS (Arizona) The Federation approves the concept of including large undivided sections of the Sonoran Desert in the Cabeza Prieta Game Range within the Wilderness System.

GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK (Texas) The Federation recommends inclusion of approximately 72,000 acres of Guadalupe National Park in the Wilderness System.

INDIAN PEAKS WILDERNESS (Colorado) The Federation supports establishment of an Indian Peaks Wilderness of approximately 75,000 acres in Roosevelt and Arapahoe National Forests.

AGUA TIBIA (California) The Federation supports establishment of a 16,000 acre Agua Tibia Wilderness in Cleveland National Forest.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #43

1971

STREAM AND ESTUARY MANAGEMENT

The streams and estuaries of our country are the life blood of the environment; unabused, they can provide food, water, transportation, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, and help maintain the fertility of the soil and the purity of the air. Dams, dredging, conversion to harbors and marinas, stream channelization, riprapping, dumping of wastes, and piping and covering - all threaten to deplete fish and wildlife, destroy soil quality, reduce esthetic values, and in many instances endanger the existence of the stream itself.

Dredging destroys aquatic ecosystems in both streams and estuaries. Dredge spoils dumped along shorelines cover wildlife habitat; spoils dumped in water areas kill productive bottom life and may be toxic to other marine life. Power boating activities are inimical to all estuarine life. The discharge of inadequately treated waste water reduces oxygen levels, delaying migration of anadromous fish, and increases susceptibility to disease and mortality of marine life. In many places heavy metals, unsaturated hydrocarbons and other toxic chemicals accumulate on the bottom of stream and bays, causing long term pollution. Such accumulated waste materials can be re-suspended in dredging operations, further affecting aquatic life through the depression of oxygen levels and the dispersion of toxic materials.

Stream channelization destroys swamp areas and bank vegetation, resulting in increased water temperature, erosion, downstream siltation and the elimination of wildlife habitat. Draining and dredging of estuaries have many of the same adverse impacts.

Extensive flood control measures, by not allowing occasional flooding, reduce fish nutriment and allow salts to accumulate in the soil.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS urges Congress and the President to institute a moratorium on all stream channelization projects planned by the Department of Agriculture, the Corps of Engineers or any other governmental agency, pending studies to develop project guidelines to assure environmental quality, and urges that all stream and estuary projects, state and federal, be assessed to take into account total environment, and that criteria for project approval shall prove a project will not cause a net environmental loss.

Resolution #47

1971

POLLUTION TAXES

The Federation asserts that the capacity of the environment to accept, dilute and detoxify certain pollutants, which may be called the assimilative resource, is a valuable and publicly held resource, and that the public is entitled to exact taxes or fees for the privilege of its use, and to set the terms, conditions and magnitude of such use, and the amount of such fees.

The Federation asserts further that the setting of taxes or fees at a nominal or mildly constraining level or sufficient to pay for only moderately mitigative treatment is unrealistic, and not in the public interest.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS supports the concept of taxing pollutant sources and at levels high enough to discourage continued pollution and provide incentive to eliminate ecologically adverse pollutants prior to discharge.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #44

1971

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Widespread damage to the rural and urban environment by the Interstate Highway System is draining away vital business activity from the central core of our cities while disrupting orderly land use planning in the suburbs. The System has destroyed community integrity and interchange, and increased smog levels, endangered our health, and discouraged design and financing of innovative and technologically advanced mass transit systems. This is due almost entirely to the Federal Highway Trust Fund, which levies huge taxes to be used only for building more highways.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS urges that the Federal Highway Trust Fund be terminated, and that in future, highways be financed in the same manner as other public works projects - by appropriations through the legislative process, or by bond issues.

Resolution #46

1971

CITIZEN ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS

Legislation to enable citizens and conservation organizations to act as "private attorneys general", and make greater use of the courts for the abatement of pollution and environmental destruction has been introduced by Representative Morris Udall and Senators Philip Hart and George McGovern. The bills would guarantee citizen standing in the Federal courts, and include a finding that each person is entitled by right to the protection, preservation and enhancement of the quality of air, water, land and public trust, and has the responsibility of contributing to their protection. It is important that all citizen conservation organizations give priority support to legislation providing for citizen standing in the courts, and a federal and state environmental Bill of Rights. Legislation for this has also been introduced in several states.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS supports passage of legislation which would clearly establish citizens' rights to sue polluters and, by citizen legal action, require governmental agencies in federal, state and county jurisdictions to enforce environmental laws, zoning ordinances and pollution regulations, to maintain a clean environment and a quality life-style.

THE FEDERATION FURTHER reaffirms its position that the rights of Americans to a decent environment should be protected by constitutional amendment in an environmental Bill of Rights stating that every person has inalienable rights to an environment free from pollution, impairment or destruction, rights that shall not be abridged by the United States or by private action.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #48

1971

ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMICS

During the past year, efforts of environmentalists to secure a clean and healthy environment have sometimes collided with the very important aspirations of working people for job security and an improved standard of living.

The Federation believes that such collisions should not have to take place, first because often the economic impact of most environmental measures is not what it is feared to be, and secondly, because when there is such impact, we feel that jobs and incomes of affected workers can and must be preserved in the process of cleaning up pollution. Working people probably suffer more than any other group from pollution and degradation, and realize as much as any that standard of living means clean air and water and sound land use, as well as higher income. And yet, their right to reasonable job security must not be impaired by efforts to clean up our land.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS resolves that, in future, as it pursues its aims of cleaning up our polluted land and of protecting those parts not yet damaged, it will work strenuously to insure that those who work in affected industries are protected in their rights to continuing job security and income; and adopts the principle that there should be compensation and job relocation or retraining for those workers dislocated by environmental cleanups.

THE FEDERATION extends an invitation to all associated with efforts of workers to improve their standard of living to join together with the environmental movement to work for mutual goals.

Resolution #45

1971

NATIONAL PARK CONCESSIONAIRE ADVERTISING

The purpose for which the National Parks were established is being compromised by concessionaire desires for higher occupancy and greater profits within parks where large numbers of visitors seriously impair park values. Advertising that encourages increased visitation in popular national parks is causing expanded use, resulting in extensive environmental damage through construction of additional overnight accommodations and visitor facilities by concessionaires. Otherwise unnecessary new housing, roads and campgrounds are detrimental to natural scenic values.

THEREFORE, THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS requests the National Park Service to immediately institute regulations to prohibit all advertising and promotion by park concessionaires, where increases in park visitation will lead to impairment of park values.

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #50

1971

REAFFIRMATIONS

THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS reaffirms the following policy:

From 1970:

- Resolution #1, relative to the proposed Alaskan pipeline.
- Resolution #2, relative to forest legislation
- Resolution #12, relative to Hells Canyon-Middle Snake National River
- Resolution #21, relative to Wild River status for the Eel, Trinity and Klamath Rivers, California
- Resolution #22, relative to the East Side Division, Central Valley Project, California
- Resolution #23, relative to the Peripheral Canal, California
- Resolution #25, relative to Pyramid Lake, Nevada
- Resolution #31, relative to Navajo and Kaiparowits power projects, Four Corners area
- Resolution #33, relative to endangered species
- Resolution #38, relative to recreational subdivisions
- Resolution #41, relative to coastal protection
- Resolution #60, relative to extensions of Sequoia National Park

From 1969:

- Resolution #1, relative to the management of Alaskan lands
- Resolution #6, relative to the proposed Emigrant Basin Wilderness, Calif.
- Resolution #7, relative to proposed Siskiyou Mountains Wilderness, Calif.
- Resolution #20, relative to trail vehicles
- Resolution #25, relative to proposed Sawtooth National Park and Recreation Area

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Resolution #51

1971

RESOLUTION OF THANKS

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at its 40th Annual Convention, through the delegates assembled, expresses gratitude and appreciation to:

The sponsoring club, the Mountaineers - Tacoma Branch, its chairman, Phil Stern, the Convention General Chairman, Joe Cockrell, and committee members Charles Dolan, Ruth Rockwood, Edith Delzell, Mary McKeever, and Leo Gallagher;

The Mountaineers, for kindly opening their Kitsap Lodge in the Rhododendron Preserve for use by the Resolutions Committee, Dina Bloomer for some of the finest meals ever served a Resolutions Committee, and Polly Dyer and Arnold Bloomer for other refreshments;

The management of Crystal Mountain for the excellent Convention accommodations;

The Resolutions typist, Joyce Magnusson, for the finished set of Resolutions typed incredibly well in an incredibly short time, the Mountaineers and Maurice Moen, whose skill made it possible to reproduce them overnight;

The President of the Federation, Frank Fickeisen, and his wife Margaret, for personally overseeing Convention details, and bringing to a close one of the Federation's finest years;

The members and officers of the Federation who have contributed to this successful meeting;

And to the many representatives of public agencies and individuals who have given of their time and energy to present information on the West and our environment to Convention delegates.

1977

Respectfully,
The Board of Directors

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the American Red Cross held its annual meeting on the 15th day of December, 1977, at the Hyattsville Hotel, Hyattsville, Maryland. The meeting was held in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation and the Bylaws of the American Red Cross.

The Board of Directors of the American Red Cross held its annual meeting on the 15th day of December, 1977, at the Hyattsville Hotel, Hyattsville, Maryland. The meeting was held in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation and the Bylaws of the American Red Cross.

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