June 2
New Mexico Primary. Vote for the environment.

June 13-14
Chapter Conservation/ExCom Meeting, Questa, NM.

June 15
Deadline for combined July/August Sierra

June 19
Dave Foreman speaks on "Defence of the Wild." Friday, 7 p.m., at Unitarian Church, Santa Fe. For more information, call 984-8644.

June 20-21
Summer Solstice Rio Grande raft trip to benefit Forest Guardians. Special Guest Paddler: Dave Foreman. Call 984-9126 to make reservations by June 10.

June 21
"Dividend Bird's" Fundraising Picnic for Randall Dayley Audubon Center, Santa Fe. Featuring music by the Red Hot Chix. Call 983-4653 for more info.

July 5-12
Sierra Club Family Camp and Environmental Education Workshop. Glen Trepp London, California. Call (510) 283-6683 for more information.

Sept. 11-13
Chapter Retreat/ExCom Meeting.

Sept. 15
Conference on the Environment. Sponsored by the NM Environment Department, Albuquerque Convention Center.

Oct. 10-13
Chapter Conservation/ExCom Meeting, Kingston.

**Primary Offers Choice**

Monica Bolly

Even though the presidential primaries are well under way, there are still some important decisions to be made at the ballot box in New Mexico's primary elections on June 13. With the crowded field of candidates, the vote for the environment is likely to be an important factor.

In New Mexico, three democratic candidates are vying for the right to challenge incumbent Tom Scheckel in the Senate District 20 election. Their views on the environment vary

At a recent AARP-sponsored forum in Las Cruces, the democratic candidates were asked their opinion of the Endangered Species Act and the Mexican wolf recovery efforts.

Las Cruces Engineer Bruce Wilson said he supports the Endangered Species Act and hopes his grandchildren can enjoy a world as biologically diverse as the one he knows. He was quite knowledgeable about the Mexican wolf program, which he also supports.

In contrast, Dan Sears, the retired state Supreme Court Justice, stated that he felt the Endangered Species Act should be re-evaluated. He said he had a problem with saving subspecies as the "exclusive" species. He did not comment on the Mexican wolf program.

The third candidate, Socorro attorney Paty Reinhart, said she felt the most endangered species war was the "American middle class." She believed the Mexican wolf was "just a Mexican timber wolf" that came south for the winter, and that it is not a problem for New Mexico or Michigan "where large wildlife areas remain." She opposes Mexican wolf reintroduction in New Mexico because "we worked hard to eradicate wolves" and "people are hurting too much already."

On the subject of Bureau of Land Management wilderness, Wilson replied that he favored protecting at least 3 million acres—the national proposal of the Sierra Club and New Mexico Wilderness Coalition—"not only to protect the state's wildlife."

Sears said he supported wilderness, but didn't know enough about the competing proposals to comment on specific acreages. Reinhart said her inclination was for "maintaining" wilderness acreage because so much of Mexico is already in federal hands. She said she supported the Mexican "puzzle" wildlife use of public lands.

Wilson has been endorsed by the New Mexico Conservation Voters Association (CVA).

**U.S. No Longer World Leader on Environment, Say Environmentalists**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The United States will not play the leading role it did twenty years ago in the world's runs in Rio for the upcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, environmentalists said in mid-May.

Despite the world's opposition war that the "America middle class." She believed the Mexican wolf was "just a Mexican timber wolf" that came south for the winter, and that it is not a problem for New Mexico or Michigan "where large wildlife areas remain." She opposes Mexican wolf reintroduction in New Mexico because "we worked hard to eradicate wolves" and "people are hurting too much already."

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**The Environment**

- Business as Usual
- Shortsightedness
- Infinite Growth

**Jemez in Danger**

Jemez National Monument could derail proposed National Recreation Area. See page 6.

**Group News**

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So. New Mexico p 22

**Inside**

Global Warming Treaty • Biodiversity • Hardrock Q & A's • RCRA Update
Owls vs. Jobs: The Big Lie

The "environmental president" and his henchmen have been busy behind the scenes, using their power to enact regulations that negatively impact the job market and economic growth. This has led to a significant decrease in employment opportunities and overall economic wellbeing.

The environmental policies are designed to protect the environment, but at what cost to the economy? Businesses are forced to comply with strict regulations, leading to increased costs and decreased competitiveness. This ultimately results in fewer job opportunities and lower wages for workers.

For the sake of economic stability and job growth, it is crucial that we find a balance between environmental protection and economic development. This can be achieved through pragmatic policies that prioritize both the environment and the economy.

Congress must take action to support job creation and economic growth, while ensuring environmental sustainability. A balanced approach that considers both economic and environmental factors is essential for the long-term prosperity of our nation.

Jobs are the lifeblood of any economy, and we cannot afford to neglect the importance of job creation. By working together, we can create a future where both a healthy environment and strong economy coexist.

Let's move towards a solution that benefits everyone, protecting our planet while ensuring a prosperous future for all.
Bush Succeeds in Weakening Global Warming Accord

The Bush Administration showed its scorn for the environment when the White House cut a deal with European nations on a toothless Earth Summit treaty. It will now be up to Congress to pull the environment from the wreckage and use the Global Climate Protection Act in the House and Senate to take action on global warming.

World leaders met at the United Nations in mid-May for the last round of negotiations before June’s Earth Summit. Environmentalists hoped the treaty would result in a 20 percent reduction in CO2 emissions by 2000. But while all Western industrialized nations except the US and Turkey had previously committed to at least stabilize their emissions of CO2 at 1990 levels by the year 2000, intense pressure from Bush forced world leaders to agree to a much weaker treaty.

The treaty language now adopted President Bush’s "comprehensive approach" to global warming reductions, does not legally bind countries to make reductions, and would allow the United States to stay on emission reduction commitments from countries that have made emissions reductions. U.S. emissions of carbon dioxide could actually increase under the current agreement.

Under the President’s "comprehensive" or "basket" approach, the U.S. government would contract to provide double-count greenhouse gases that were already called for in previous environmental agreements. The restructuring of emission trading in the treaty would be difficult to administer and enforce, and would probably result in reduced emissions as much as a strict target would. Finally, the treaty would only set a goal of greenhouse gas reduction, but would not legally require nations to meet that target.

Ironically, the U.S. stepped up its efforts to weaken the treaty only days after the White House released its View on Global Warming which revealed slight progress in the Administration’s position. Previously, the Administration denied the consensus of scientific opinion on the threat of global warming.

The new document confirmed that the intergovernmental panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) report on global warming represented a consensus science.

Convened by the U.N. to assess the science of global warming, the IPCC concluded that the earth would warm 3 to 9 degrees Fahrenheit under a business as usual scenario and that action must be taken now to curb greenhouse gas emissions.

View on Global Warming also showed that the U.S. could nearly stabilize CO2 emissions at 1990 levels by 2000 through voluntary federal programs that are in place already or will be underway soon.

Join the Sierra Club.

Report Finds Worldwide Biological Collapse Underway

An unprecedented biological collapse has begun worldwide, and only an unprecedented effort will cure this planetary menace of extinction. Furthermore, climate change from carbon dioxide emissions is likely to accelerate the demise of many forms of life. So says <i>Life</i> magazine’s "Concerning Biological Diversity," a new report by the Worldwatch Institute, a Washington D.C.-based policy research organization.

"Although species are disappearing at such an alarming rate, that the collapse of the world’s tropical forests," says research associate John C. Ryan, author of the report, "biological diversity is diminishing all over the globe."

The top priority for halting the loss of biodiversity — the ecosystems, species, and genes that together constitute life on earth will be the protection of wildlands, those areas so far minimally disturbed by human activities. Ryan continues. But the pervasive nature of the problem and the imminent threat of global warming means that parks and reserves alone cannot do the job.

"Only if biodiversity becomes a central concern in governments' economic activities as well as in our protected areas," Ryan says, "will we avoid squandering our biological inheritance."

Among the report’s findings:

- Three-fourths of the world’s bird species are declining or threatened with extinction.
- Amphibians are declining worldwide.
- In Indonesia, 1,500 local varieties of rice have disappeared in the past 15 years. Nearby-forested islands of the rice grow introduced from a single plant.
- In the United States, about 3,000 plants, nearly one in every eight native species, are considered of danger of extinction. More than 700 are likely to disappear in the next 10 years.
- Industrial nations have decimated their wetlands; Italy, New Zealand and California have all destroyed more than 90 percent of their wetlands.
- "Whether through direct reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, however, the impacts of global warming will probably make the world’s current biological collapse pale in comparison," the report says. Rapidly rising temperatures will overwhelm many species’ and ecosystems’ ability to adapt. Widespread die-offs of forests, tundra, and coral reefs, disruption of animal migrations, and the loss of mangroves and other wetlands to rising seas are likely in coming decades if actions are not taken soon to curb global warming.

Biological diversity is no luxury. "Life" magazine concludes, "With the collapse of the world’s remaining mature tropical forests, only by sharing management responsibility with the millions of people living in or near the forests do governments have any hope of controlling the forests’ exploitation."

"Limiting the amount of the planet we dominate, and tolerating diversity more in the places we do dominate, will entail tackling two of the most intractable forces in the modern world: rapid resource consumption and rapid population growth," Life magazine concludes.

"No conservation strategy, however ingenious, can get around the fact that the more resources one species consumes, the fewer are available for all the rest."
Jemez National Recreation Area in Jeopardy

Domenici Puts Up Roadblock

by Henry Oat

Senate hearings on a bill to establish the Jemez National Recreation Area (NRA) were held on May 12, 1992, in Washington, D.C. Chairman Don Young of Alaska, who had 16 years of experience in the 1970s and 1980s when the Recreation Act of 1976 was written, described the bill as "the most important" Senate hearing of the year. He also praised the bill's provisions, which he called "an excellent example of what the Recreation Act of 1976 was supposed to do."

However, the bill's supporters faced a formidable challenge. The NRA, which is located on the eastern slope of the Jemez Mountains in northern New Mexico, is home to the Jemez Pueblo, a Native American community. The bill's supporters, who include environmental groups, want to protect the area from development and ensure that it remains a place of environmental importance.

Supporters of the bill include several powerful senators, such as Senator Pete Domenici of New Mexico, who has been a strong advocate of the NRA. Domenici has been a key player in the legislation since it was introduced in 1986. He has beenpeatedly cited for his efforts to protect the Jemez Mountains, and has been described as a "strong advocate of the NRA." However, Domenici's support has not been enough to overcome opposition from environmental groups, who have criticized the bill for its lack of protection for the Jemez Pueblo and the surrounding environment.

A key issue in the debate is the extent to which the Jemez Mountains should be protected. Domenici has argued that the bill would protect the area from development, while environmental groups argue that it would not provide enough protection. The bill's supporters also argue that the bill would create a new national park, which would help to protect the area's natural resources.

The bill has been praised by environmental groups, who see it as a significant step forward in protecting the Jemez Mountains. However, it has also been criticized by developers, who see it as a threat to their ability to develop the area. The bill is currently being considered by the Senate, and it is not clear whether it will be passed in the near future. The outcome of the debate will have a significant impact on the future of the Jemez Mountains, and on the ability of environmental groups to protect the area.
Hardrock Answers

Answers to Some Commonly Asked and Not So Commonly Asked Questions About Hardrock Mining in the West
by Sue McIntosh

The General Mining Law of 1872 is a remnant of manifest destiny and the Indian wars. Its existence today in a form that preserves the ancient favors granted in another century flies in the face of the power and influence of the mining industry in America. The State of New Mexico has never enacted a law to control the devastating environmental, cultural and economic impacts of hardrock mining, or to reclaim the land and water that ore is taken out. Mining activities with the Rio Grande Chapter and other groups will try again in next year's legislative session to get such a law on the books.

The mineral industry in America (we are careful not to say "the American mineral industry" because, in large part, it is not — only 50 percent of the industry in America is foreign) must come to understand that the time has come to change. They must realize that the glory days of the Comstock lode and high grade ore deposits are gone. The remaining ore is hard to find, destructive to the earth, and, profitable to mine in part because the expense has been lowered by the land and water, and traditional, sustainable lifestyles. Reform of state and federal mining policies cannot and should not wait. This is the first part of a series that examines why such reform is long overdue.

The 1872 Mining Law ain't broke, why fix it?

A: On the contrary, the General Mining Law of 1872 is in trouble. At the Reconstruction Era Congress enacted the General Mining Law in another series of giveaway acts, designed to settle the frontier and exploit its seemingly endless natural resources to fuel the frantic industrial growth of eastern U.S. cities. According to the Council on Environmental Quality, the 1872 Mining Law "promotes private exploitation of mineral wealth that was its original and sole intent. Though the Mining Law has evolved over the years through legislative, administrative and legal action, it remains anachronistic. Today, however, efficient and equitable management of mineral resources is more complex, which inquires that mineral exploitation be considered an objective but not the objective."

All other of these land-use acts have been repealed. But this last vestige remains. And it is the most dangerous and destructive of all the laws of its kind.

The 1872 Mining Law has resulted in the ravaging of over 12,000 miles of western streams.

The 1872 Mining Law makes a mockery of the idea of multiple use of public lands. It grants (at least according to the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service) mining companies the absolute right to mine on the public lands, anywhere, and ultimately, in any manner.

The simple existence of the gigantic mining operations at Elkhorn, Butte, Bingham, Madison, Montana open pit and copper smelter, the modern Golden Sunlight mine near Walshtah, Montana or any of the more than 40 mining Superfund sites in the West attest to fact that hardrock mining in many areas is a complete sacrifice of the land.

The Mining Law must be "fixed" so that management of our public lands can meet minimum multiple use standards: adequate environmental protection; a fair market return for the public's resources; retention of public ownership of remaining public lands; efficient allocation of resources; energy conservation; and adequate information for public decision-making.

Yes: The term "multiple use" means "the harmonious and coordinated management of various resources without permanent imper- fecture of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment," according to federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

Unfortunately, development and operation of an open pit mine often means complete sacrifice of at least the pit area, and often the fish and rock and other surface improvements. Retention of any of these areas is frequently impossible due to their size and poor design. In some places, the areas of sacrifice include the Golden Sunlight Mine; Tyrone and Santa Rita Copper Mines, operated by Phelps Dodge in Southern Mexico; and the Molybdenum Mine in Questa, New Mexico.

Two factors work together with this destructive reality to render the concept of multiple use meaningless where public lands mining is concerned. First, public land managers have not come to grips with the BLM and Forest Service's interpretation that the 1872 Mining Law grant an absolute right to mine" on public lands anywhere an economic ore body is located.

As authorities have enacted some regulatory framework, the basic right to mine theory remains unchallenged. For example, BLM has authorized itself to take any action necessary to "prevent "unreasonable and undesirable degradation of the land" and the Forest Service to take "necessary and undue degradation" to mean damage resulting from activities or operations that are "dissimilar to those found in the mining industry. Thus, these particular regulations are affectionately referred to as the "dissimilarity" standard, and are practically meaningless.

As it stands, the 1872 Mining Law prevents multiple use standards for the same environmental destruction and the disabling impact on public lands managers of the "right to mine" concept. Right now, the hardrock mining industry enjoys an advantage over the ranching community, the timber industry, and every single recreational user of the public lands.

The mining law must be changed so mining companies can actually mine the land — that is, to balance resource values, protect and restrict or prohibit mining when other resource values exceed those of the minerals.

The Rio Grande Chapter appreciates the original thought and contributions to this article from Lawrence Seguin and Stan Hope, members of the Sierra Club's Mining Subcommittee. Thanks.

Diamond Bar Debate Draws Crowd

By Susan Scheck-Graul

Over 250 people attended a forum in Silver City on the Diamond Bar Grazing Allotment sponsored by the Western New Mexico University Biology Department and April 25. Environmentalists and ranchers debated issues concerning a Forest Service proposal to increase cattle numbers and construct 33 new stock tanks within the wilderness in the Gila National Forest.

Environmentalists included myself, Doug McElhohn, Executive Director of the New Mexico Environmental Law Center, Jim Fish, founder of PLAN; Greg Jorgensen of Trout Unlimited; and Dr. Sandy Dick-Peddle, retired botany professor at NMSU.

Environmentalists had originally been invited by the Biology Club sponsor Derek Miller to debate the Forest Service on Diamond Bar issues, but the agency did not want to be perceived by the public as being "the other side" and declined to participate. However, the Forest Service did set up the other side, which included Diamond Bar Ranchers Chris and John Loor, representatives of the New Mexico Department of Agriculture and co-owner of the Land Center, and Allen Schreiber, Executive Director of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association. Thus, rather than discuss management of the mosaic of Diamond Bar Forest Service elected to pit environmentalists against the cattle industry.

I began the debate by stating that the responsibility for the management decision on the Diamond Bar roused squarely on the shoulders of the Forest Service, and then presented slides of resource damage on the allotment. Environmental panelists requested that new studies be conducted to accurately assess the damage to rangeland, aquatic, and upland ecosystems, dreanhead species, and endangered species and habitat. The Forest Service elected to pit environmentalists against the cattle industry.

In coming months you will have an opportunity to tell your legislative candidates a little something about mining in New Mexico. It may be the first time he or she thought about 10,000 tons of coal a day. And there's just one mine. If you can, definitely join us. Write me, An Painter, P. O. Box 923, Cedar Crest NM 87009.
Waste Bills Need Work

Bills in both the House and Senate to ratify the nation's omnibus waste law, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), have hit resistance from both waste management sides and environmentalists, making it uncertain whether the Act will be ratified this session.

The House Transportation and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee voted for Rep. Al Smull's recycling bill, H.R. 3865; on March 24-26. This bill would do little to reduce the production of solid and hazardous waste. Several strengthening amendments were offered and rejected by the Subcommittee. These included:

- "Community Right to Know More" amendments that would have required companies to report on the toxic chemicals they use, develop voluntary plans to reduce their use of toxic, and extend reporting requirements to currently exempt facilities. Offered by Skillett (D- MN) and Rinaldo (R-NJ).
- An amendment to establish a time-out on the construction of new incinators so that a recycling infrastructure can develop. Offered by Kostmayer (D-PA).
- An amendment to prohibit the incineration of recyclable and noncombustible materials, increase the recycling of printing and writing paper, and other recycling proposals. Offered by Skillett (D-MN).
- An amendment to reduce the amount of lead and other toxins in used oil before it is burned. Offered by Collins (D-IL).
- An amendment to establish a nationwide deposit program for beverage containers. Offered by Markley (D-MA).
- An amendment to speed the elimination of stratospheric ozone-depleting substances, and phase out the use of chlorine for paper production. Offered by Bill Richardson (D-NM).

Smull's bill passed through the Transportation and Hazardous Materials Subcommittee on March 26th and is scheduled for mark up by the full committee soon. Representative Bill Richardson is on the subcommittee and voted for all the above amendments (except number 3; he was absent for this vote). He has shown impressive leadership on this very important issue, and deserves our thanks.

The Senate:

The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee is expected to vote on RCRA legislation beginning in May. The Committee will consider a bill introduced by Miss Baucus (D-MT) and John Chafee (R-Ri). Although this bill is an improvement over Smull's proposal, it must be enhanced in many critical areas, and does not currently enjoy Sierra Club support.

The Baucus-Chafee bill would shift the responsibility for garbage disposal from taxpayers to manufacturers. Companies (or "responsibility entities") that produce products made of plastic, glass, metals, paper or news paper would be required to recover a certain percent of these materials for resale in new products. Companies could meet this requirement themselves, or pay a third party to do it. This approach gives companies flexibility to determine the most cost-effective way to recover and recycle their products.

This "responsibility entities" proposal would go too far, in my opinion. It would place a "target minimum recycling rate" of 50 percent on manufacturers. This is a tough standard to meet. The Senate Environment Committee also rejected an amendment to establish a "target minimum recycling rate" of 50 percent on manufacturers. This is a tough standard to meet. The Senate Environment Committee also rejected an amendment to establish a "target minimum recycling rate" of 50 percent on manufacturers. This is a tough standard to meet.

The Baucus-Chafee bill includes several provisions to limit incinertors' interference with recycling programs. Unfortunately, the draft bill contains several technical loopholes to this requirement. At a minimum, the bill should be strengthened by prohibiting the incineration of recyclable or noncombustible materials. People should also have the right to say "no" to building an incinerator in their town. The bill would do nothing to restrict the construction of new hazardous waste incinerators.

The bill includes a community right to know more proposal which is a good start but also needs some work. The bill would begin to provide the public with information essential to preventing and evaluating pollution prevention efforts.

We urge Senator Kennedy and the Senate Environment Committee to consider amendments to this bill that would:
- Support the Baucus-Chafee "responsible entities" recycling proposal.
- Support amendments expected to be offered by Senator Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) to further restrict construction of garbage and hazardous waste incinerators while recycling and recycling programs commend.
- Support efforts to strengthen the toxic use reporting requirements by companies producing toxic.
- Oppose weakening amendments that shift responsibility from individual companies to an industry-wide recovery rate.

Finally, in order to accomplish the goal of strengthening the nation's solid and hazardous waste law, which is one of the Sierra Club's highest priorities this year, we are supporting legislation which will:

- Reduce the serious health threats posed by incinerators and landfills.
- Jump-start the reduction recycling economy.
- Close the loopholes that allow hazardous wastes - including known carcinogens - to be dumped in unlined pits, ponds, and lagoons, or burned in unregulated cement kilns.
- Cut down on the production, use, and disposal of toxic materials industry available to electricity consumers. And the Science and Technology Committee has increased federal funding for research and development of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

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- Cut down on the production, use, and disposal of toxic materials industry available to electricity consumers. And the Science and Technology Committee has increased federal funding for research and development of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

The Interior Committee voted to restore public safety hearings on nuclear plant operations - a provision removed from the Senate bill. "Our bill is designed to protect the rights of individuals, communities, and states to participate in the process of setting energy policy," said Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.), chairman of the committee.

Both the Interior and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries committees also approved provisions in restriction of offshore oil and gas drilling, and to allow the Interior Department to buy back underdeveloped drilling leases in environmentally sensitive areas.

Griffin said it is not clear which provisions will be included in the final bill, and he expects the Sierra Club will have to fight off weakening amendments on the House floor, as well as in the final House-Senate conference negotiations.

Griffin said he anticipates a major floor fight over amendments expected to be offered by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) and Peter Kostmayer (D-Pa.). Waxman wants to require the United States to stabilize its carbon dioxide emissions in order to curb global warming. Kostmayer's amendment would guarantee the public's right to participate in safety hearings on new nuclear power plants.

What You Can Do

Sierra Club Names 1992 Award Winners

SAN FRANCISCO — The Sierra Club announced the winners of its 1992 environmental award on May 2. Honorees included: long-time Club activists, an environmental journalist, a photographer, and two members of the U.S. Congress.

James C. Catlin, the John Muir Award, the Club’s highest honor, “For 16 years of untiring field work, research, advocacy, and coalition-building in the cause of Utah and other desert wilderness. He has carried forward the ideals and principles of John Muir in exemplary fashion.” Mr. Catlin, of Berkeley, CA, is a member of the San Francisco Bay Chapter.

Kansas Chapter, Sierra Club, the Denen and Ida Wilkerson Award, “For phenomenal and sustained growth in membership in 1990 and 1991.”

Alice Krupey, the Susan E. Miller Award, “For extraordinary personal and long-standing commitment to the needs, concerns, and ambitions of the San Gorgonio Chapter.” Ms. Krueper resides in San Bernadino, CA.

Harry Krueper, the Susan E. Miller Award, “For extraordinary personal and long-standing commitment to the needs, concerns, and ambitions of the San Gorgonio Chapter.” Mr. Krueper resides in San Bernadino, CA.

JoAnn Bennett, the Susan E. Miller Award, “For enthusiastic and exceptional communication efforts on behalf of the John Muir Chapter.” Ms. Bennett resides in Riverside, WI.

Karla Derichwolfe, the Susan E. Miller Award, “For teaching and leadership for her chapter and group.” Ms. Derichwolfe, of Neenah, OH, is a member of the Oklahoma Chapter.

Robert J. Palmer, Special Achievement Award, “For his energetic and effective defense of air quality in Oregon and beyond.” Mr. Palmer, of Ashland, is a member of the Oregon Chapter.

Bennie Hardwick, Special Achievement Award, “For managing the completion of the Centennial Project to process the Sierra Club’s permanent records. For securing the federal grant to fund this project.” Ms. Hardwick, of El Centro, CA, is a member of the San Francisco Bay Chapter.

Rosemary Fox, Special Achievement Award, “For many years she has been the Sierra Club’s voice for wildlife and wilderness in western Canada.” Ms. Fox is a member of the Western Canadian Chapter.

Amy Meyer, Special Service Award, “For two decades of superb organizing and mobilizing people for Golden Gate National Recreation Area and for her dedication as an advocate and steward for this and other urban park areas.” Ms. Meyer, of Oakland, CA, is a member of the San Francisco Bay Chapter.

Susan Merrow, Centennial Award, “For the 1991 Annual Dinner.” Ms. Merrow, of Colchester, CT, is a member of the Connecticut Chapter.

Tom Turner, Centennial Award, “For writing the Centennial book, 100 Years of Protecting Nature.”

Richard Cellarius, Centennial Award, “For editing the Centennial book, 100 Years of Protecting Nature.” Ms. Cellarius, of Olympia, WA, is a member of the Washington Chapter.

Maxine McClooskey, Centennial Award, “For the children’s musical.” Ms. McClooskey, of Bethesda, MD, is a member of the Maryland Chapter.

Jean Luttermann, Centennial Award, “For the children’s musical.”

Marie Richman, Centennial Award, “For the 1,000-mile bicycle ride.” Ms. Richman, of Bethesda, MD, is a member of the Maryland Chapter.

Harvey Ayers, Centennial Award, “For the Appalachian Trail hike.” Mr. Ayers, of Boone, NC, is a member of the North Carolina Chapter.

Gib Smith, Centennial Award, “For the Utah Symphony.” Mr. Smith, of Layton, UT, is a member of the Utah Chapter.

Ajoy Hoffman, Centennial Award, “For the Utah Symphony.”

Las Huertas Canyon Update

For twenty years, folks have opposed the development of Las Huertas Canyon which follows the creek of the same name down the northeast slope of the Sandias. With the Forest Service's decision that the area should be developed for automobile recreation, a coalition of organizations, including the Sierra Club, filed suit in federal district court last summer. Represented by the environmental attorney, Grove Burnett, the groups complained that the decision had not adequately considered the impacts on the Canyon of the proposed development and that the decision was not based on the full range of alternatives required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Currently, Burnett is gathering affidavits from experts to demonstrate the lack of attention to a wide range of impacts that will result from Forest Service proposals for the Canyon. During the discovery phase of the lawsuit, documents from the Forest Service revealed that the "scenic byway" designation for the Crest Highway included a stop in Las Huertas Canyon in its auto tour brochure which is expected to attract over one million visitors a year to a new visitors' center at the Crest.

According to Burnett, a final brief and argument in the Las Huertas litigation is expected for this summer. To support this effort, the Helios String Quartet will appear in a “Concert for the Earth with Dessert” scheduled for June 7 at 3:00 pm at the Coronado Monument. See the above announcement for more information.
Water Activist Needed

We are facing very important and exciting water issues in the coming months. We are, however, in need of a new Water Chairperson for the Albuquerque Group. Expertise in the area is not a necessity, but an interest in water is essential. Our former Water Chair will help anyone interested to take over the position. Please call Leslie Amirth (298-2001) or David Bouquin (265-7853).

CALENDAR

Unless otherwise noted, meetings take place at the club office at 207 San Pedro NE.

June 6: Mexican Wolf Coalition, 7:30 PM
June 9: 9pm Deadline for all articles for Sierra on disk. Dorothy Bretherer (275-6113) is editor.
June 8: Executive Committee meeting, 7:30 PM
June 15: Sierra Club General Meeting, UNM Law School, m. 2401, 7:30 PM
June 22: Conservation committee meeting, 7:30 PM
July 2: Mexican Wolf Coalition, 7:30 PM.
Sierra Club
El Paso Regional Group

JUNE GENERAL MEETING
The June general meeting will feature a panel discussion about the Franklin Mountains State Park. John Green will present some of his beautiful slides of the Franklin, and host a discussion concerning potential intrusions into the park. The LORAX has recently favored articles about the Franklin, one being regarding a communication tower and, in this issue, a mining venture in Hitt Canyon, but, unbeknownst, there are other potential intrusions.

The meeting will start at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 24, at St. Paul's Methodist Church, 3000 Edgemere (two blocks east of Airway). Please join us. For more information, contact Ted Merid, 852-3011.

GROUP DIRECTORY
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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Vice Chairman: Joe Rodriguez, 856-6865
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Franklin Mine: Tom Sproul, 545-1357
Pollution: Jim Bell, 516-8403
Populace: Paty Perez, 571-4746
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Group/LORAX Meet: Bill Phillips, 572-4876
Horticulture: Barbara Merid, 852-3011
RCD: Joanna French, 569-1699
EDITOR: Wynn Tuxen
Membership: Caroline Greenfield, 593-2838
Publicity: Paul Peirce
Outings: Carol Mottine, 585-9077
Publicity: Todd Daughtry, 574-2700
Sierra Club Environmental Center
303 E. Pecos
532-6665, 532-4786
Please send any changes or corrections to membership in Caroline Greenfield, Membership Chair, 1510 Dale Douglas, 79936

JUNE OUTINGS
GRAY RANCH SERVICE TRIP
DATE: June 5-7, 1992
PLACE: Gray Ranch
CLASS: Most kids
LIMIT: 12, reservations required
LEADER: Gary Williams, 544-8448
Departure at noon on Friday. That evening and Saturday will be spent clearing trails.

DECISION SOON ON THE DIAMOND BAR GRAND JURY
Environmentalists in the Silver City area are battling a Forest Service proposal to construct 3 new stock tanks in the Gila and Aldo Leopold Wilderness areas on the Diamond Bar grazing allotment in the Gila National Forest. The plan, which calls for new stock tanks to be bored into upper drainages of trout streams that provide critical habitat for the endangered Gila trout, was identified as the Forest Service’s “preferred alternative” in their development of a new management strategy for the Diamond Bar.

If constructed, these tanks would permanently alter the wilderness ecosystem by diverting stream flow, creating siltation and destroying riparian vegetation and contributing to increased erosion rates.

EDWARD ABBEY’S ADVICE TO FRAZZLED ENVIRONMENTALS
Do not burn yourself out. Be as I am, a reluctant enthusiast—a part-time crusader, a half-hearted fanatic. Save the other half of yourself and your lives for pleasure and adventure. It is not enough to fight for the West; it is even more important to enjoy it. While you can. While it is still here.

So get out there and hunt and fish, mess around with your friends, ramble out of doors and explore the great grizz, climb the mountains, bag the peaks, run the rivers, breathe deeply of that sweet and lyric air, sit quietly for awhile and contemplate the precious stillness, that lovely, mysterious and awesome space.

Enjoy yourselves, keep your brain in your body, the body active and alive. I promise you this much: I promise you this one sweet victory over our enemies, over those desktops and with our safe deposit boxes and our eyes hypnotized by desk calculators, I promise you this: You will outlive the bostards.

From the Gila Hike & Bike, Silver City, NM

A Decision Notice from Gila National Forest Supervisor Maynard Raskin is due early this summer. For information call Susan Schock at Gila Watch, (505) 388-2854.

SIERRA BLANCA UNDER SIEGE
Hudspeth County, Texas, near the town of Sierra Blanca is the proposed location for several waste disposal projects. The residents are seeking our support in opposing the following waste sites.

Low Level Nuclear Waste Dump
The proposed location of a low level mediator waste dump has been moved from Fort Hancock to Sierra Blanca. This decision appears to be based on political factors not scientific ones. 1) This area has geology very similar to Fort Hancock (ground fissures, seismic activity, complex and poorly understood hydrogeology); 2) surface water flows into the Rio Grande; 3) very close to the International border with Mexico, with subsequent political consequences; 4) facility design (burial) doesn’t allow for future inspection or retrieval of waste should problems arise or new disposal techniques be discovered.

Sludge
New York City proposes to ship its partially treated sewage to Hudspeth County, Texas, and spread it on a thin layer on the surface. Potential problems with this proposal are: 1) pathogens in the partially treated sewage may cause diseases in area residents; 2) heavy metals pose health risks; and 2) sewage on the ground will smell bad and may contaminate surface water.

For more information, contact Bill Addington, (915) 369-2541 (before 6 p.m) or (915) 369-2551 (after 6 p.m).

EARTH DAY 1993 HELP WANTED
A committee is now being formed to plan a truly memorable and international Earth Day for 1993. If you have some outstanding ideas or would like to volunteer to help with the planning, please call Ted Merid at 852-3011.

The RIO GRANDE SUNDAY JUNE 12, 1992 THE RIO GRANDE SUNDAY
JUNE OUTINGS

SHORT DAYHIKE IN THE FRANKLINS
DATE: Saturday, June 6, 1992
PLACE: Franklin Mountains State Park
CLASS: Easy
LIMIT: 24, reservations required
LEADER: Claus Christianesen, 532-4066
This hike goes to the Cross in the Franklins (and you don’t know where that is, join us on June 6th.) The length of the whole hike is less than two miles and there is very little elevation gain.

SPRING CABIN BACKPACK
DATE: June 6-7, 1992
PLACE: White Mountain Wilderness
CLASS: Moderate
LIMIT: 12, reservations required
LEADERS: Evan Popel, 501-9713, and Carolina Greenfield
We will hike up the 2.1 miles to the crest via Argentilla Trail, continuing on the Crest Trail 1.1 miles to Spring Cabin, where we will set up camp. Sunday, we will hike (3 miles) to Bosque Springs and then take Bosque Trail (2.5 miles) back to our cars. The elevation gain is 1,200.

RIM TRAIL DAYHIKE
DATE: Saturday, June 13, 1992
PLACE: Rim Trail, Lincoln National Forest
CLASS: Moderate
LIMIT: 15, reservations and leader approval required
LEADER: Jim Bell, 581-8864
Enjoy this trail in (hopefully) cool weather for an approximately 12 mile hike in the Lincoln National Forest outside of Cloudcroft.

ISSUE OUTING BACKPACK
DATE: June 13-14, 1992
PLACE: Black Range, Alto Lobo Wilderness
CLASS: Easy
LIMIT: 15, reservations required
LEADER: Mike Episcopo, 833-3770
On this backpack we will witness firsthand some of the damaging effects of the 1872 Mining Law in one of the riparian ecosystems with the Black Range. Our route will follow Trail 757 along N. Porcha Creek where several mines will be observed. The harm to the area will become self-evident as numerous mines, mineral licks and the resultant water pollution are examined. We then will enter the backcountry of the Alto Lobo Wilderness, which was a favorite retreat of Mimbres Apache Chief Victono, and camp along the creek in the shadow of a high rock canyon where Indian rock paintings can be seen. Total roundtrip mileage is 6 miles, with an approximate 50 ft. elevation gain. There will be numerous stream crossings along the trail. We will have an early Saturday morning.

SACRAMENTO MOUNTAINS CARCAMP
DATE: June 19-21, 1992
PLACE: Sacramento Mountains
CLASS: Easy
LIMIT: 12, reservations required
LEADER: Dale Harris, 544-7149
We will depart from the Wilderness Park Museum at 6:30 p.m. Friday evening. Friday night camp will be in the Sleepy Grass campground outside Cloudcroft. Saturday we will hike to a primitive camp on the east side of the Sacramento for our hiking. Sunday we will have additional hikes and return to the El Paso in the afternoon. Higher clearance vehicles are necessary. You will need to bring enough water for the entire trip.

SOUTH FRANKLIN PEAK DAYHIKE
DATE: Saturday, June 20, 1992
PLACE: Franklin Mountains State Park
CLASS: Moderate
LIMIT: 15, reservations and leader approval required
LEADER: Carol Morris, 585-9077
Enjoy a Spring-Summer mountain hike on South Franklin Peak that will offer terrific views and a rest break on top. You’ll need some sun protection, a snack and water for this hike that will begin at 8 a.m. at the parking area just east of the top of Transmountain Road. Despite a rather steep and rocky trail, we should be down by noon.

EIGHT-DAY GILA BACKPACK
DATE: June 22-29, 1992 (Monday-Monday)
PLACE: Gila Wilderness, NM
CLASS: Difficult
LIMIT: 12, leader approval required
LEADER: Laurence Gibson, 594-7342
This hike is for the experienced, well-conditioned, and well-equipped backpacker. It offers a fine opportunity to revel in the beauty of the Gila while reaching a state of toughness not possible on shorter outings. The hiking itself will only be moderately difficult, but packs are heavy for the first several days and require careful preparations and adequate experience.

HUBBELL CANYON KIDDEBACK PACK
DATE: June 27-28, 1992
PLACE: Lincoln National Forest
CLASS: Easy
LIMIT: 5 families or 20 people, reservations required
LEADER: Mike Episcopo, 833-3770
Departing early Saturday morning, we will drive to Cloudcroft, NM and then turn south toward Sacramento Peak on route to our trailhead. The hike follows an easy trail through open meadows for a total of 2 miles. We will camp near the stream in a very picturesque area, where several waterfalls are located. Splashing about in the stream will be available. You and your children should have some backpacking experience, although beginners will be accepted with proper equipment. Those Sierrans with no children are welcome, space permitting.

SANTA FE GROUP NEWS

SUMMER SOLSTICE POTLUCK PICNIC - SATURDAY, JUNE 20
Lani Moore (989-7711) has again graciously offered her beautiful home in Tseque to host this annual event. Please bring a pot luck contribution equal to eight servings for each person coming from one of the following: casseroles, neat or vegetable dish, salad, bread, dessert, appetizer, beer, wine or fruit juices. Please also bring your own plates and drinkware so we do not have to use and throw away paper and plastic. If you play a guitar or other musical instrument, we could have an after-dinner sing. For reservations and information, call Norman McCallum (471-2005) or Carol Owens (471-4769). See map for directions to Lani’s house. This is a great occasion to meet new friends, do some environmental networking, or renew old acquaintances.

The potluck picnic is free and open to the public and will be held at Lani Moore’s house (see map) on Saturday, June 20, at 6 PM.

FLHA MARKET FUNDRAISER — Clean out your closets and garage now, and then set aside Saturday, June 20, as the day you will help sell everyone’s goodies to keep our Group afloat! To donate merchandise and/or to volunteer to help, please call: Gwen Wardwell (435-3806) or Web Kitchell (982-9674/church, 471-7539)

SIEURIA CLUB — Santa Fe Group
440 Corrillos Road
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
Phone 505/983-2703

SANTA FE GROUP OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Chair — Jana Oyler* 988-1585
Vice Chair — Norma McCallum* 471-4000
Secretary — Jana Oyler* 988-1585
Treasurer — Liselot Sonen* 983-6715
Conservation — Sue Harrod 986-8255
Chapter Representative — Sue Harrod 986-8255
Legislature — Ken Hughes 988-9297
Membership — Pat Stevens 982-5051
Funding — Web Kitchell 471-7539
John Moore 473-1916
Coby Marketing* 983-5483
Lani Moore* 989-7711

*Member of the Santa Fe Group Executive Committee

Soce — Society of the Medici, Santa Fe

“Diedrick at Broadcast”—A fundraiser picnic and concert for the Randall Davey Audubon Center featuring the music of the Red Hot Chilies, Sunday, June 21, 4-6 p.m. Admission is $20 (bring your own food) or $30 (includes food and drink). For reservations and info, call 983-4069. Don’t miss it!
SANTA FE

------------- SANTA FE GROUP OUTINGS ---------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Outing Details</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>Art Judd (982-3212) Easy/Moderate Hike Atilaya Mtn or equivalent. Leave 9 AM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>SF National Forest Watch (Martha Anne Freeman 438-0697) Training Workshop 9:30 AM to 3 PM at Hotel Plaza Real, 125 Washington Street. Effective forest monitoring skills/silviculture/communication skills.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Victor Atyas (981-7545) Easy Hike in Bandelier to Rio. Leave 9:15 AM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Stephen Janus (983-4317) Moderate/Stormy Hike Santa Fe Baldy. Leave 8 AM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Joe Whelan (984-0746) Moderate Hike in Bandelier. Leave 8:30 AM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Paul Miller (473-3107) Car Camp at Trujillo Meadows (near Cumbres Pass). Leave Sat 8 AM. Hike both days (optional). Return Sun PM. Call leader for further info and reservations. Open to day hikers as well as car campers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>New Wave Rafting Co (455-2633) Sierra Fund Bailing Raft Trip full day thru White Rock Canyon. Hike up thru Frijoles Canyon to Bandelier. CALL FOR INFO.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Gary Enos (473-4463) Stormy Hike in Pecos Wilderness. Leave 7:30 AM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>SF National Forest Watch (Martha Anne Freeman 438-0697) Training Workshop 9:30 AM to 3 PM at Hotel Plaza Real, 125 Washington Street. Continuing silviculture/communication skills and info on Threatened &amp; Endangered Species.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Flea Market Fundraiser To help and/or just contribute goodies, Gwen Wardwell (438-3000) or Web Kettel (982-9674/church. 471-7359).</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Group General Membership Summer Solstice Picnic at Lahi Moore's house in Tesuque (see map) For information, call Norma McCallan (471-0005).</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Charles Crooks (471-0005) Easy Hike Bear Wallow Loop. Dogs OK. Leave 9:30 AM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Elizabeth Altman (471-8490) Easy Hike on the Chama Trail. Leave 9 AM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>David Brown (602-2183) Stormy Hike to Lobo Peak (near Tsos Ski Basin). Leave 7:30 AM for meeting place and dispensation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Caroline Glick (984-3184) Stormy Hike to Painted Cave. Leave 8 AM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Arnold Kesikulla (982-9570) Easy Hike. Leave 8:30 AM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Louise Leopold (983-4592) Easy Hike for dogs and friends. Leave 9:30 AM.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE / ISSUE HIKE FOR JUNE**

28 With Amigo Bravo, Tour the Molyeora molybdenum mine's tailings, debris and general environmental degradation and pollution of this beautiful area. Meet at El Seville Restaurant, Queena, 10 AM Saturday, or PERA at 7:45 AM to carpool. After touring the mine area, proceed to Guadalupe Peak (Easy to Moderate hike to the top), site of the proposed new tailings pond for Molyco, and picnic at the top. Great vistas! Those who wish, can Car Camp overnight (Saturday) at the Rio Grande Wild & Scenic River campgrounds and enjoy the various Easy to Moderate Hikes in the area on Sunday. For more information on the mining issues, call Amigo Bravo in Taos (1-758-3874) or Hank Saxe (1-758-9513). For more information and reservations on the trip, call Norma McCallan (471-0005). Dogs allowed.

**MEETINGS - MEETINGS - MEETINGS**

Membership Meeting ** Conservation Committee ** Executive Committee ** Tuesday, June 16, 730 PM Tuesday, June 30, 7 PM Tuesday, July 7, 7 PM
* Held at the Sierra Club office at 440 Cerrillos Road ** Held at the Unitarian Church (on Barcelona between Don Gaspar and Galisteo)

The Deadline for Submission to the July Newsletter is Friday, 5 PM, June 5.

**GROUP ISSUE CHAIRS**

To continue with our emphasis on conservation matters, the Santa Fe Group now has watch dogs for specific issues in the area:

- **Mining** - Sue Harrod
- **BLM** - Roger Peterman
- **SF Forest** - Randy Freeman/
  Martha Ann Freeman
- **Carnon Forest** - George Grossman
- **Urban Affairs** - Ken Hughes
- **Grazing** - Vacant

Is grazing on our public lands an issue with you? Call Sue Harrod (986-8825) to see how you can get involved.

JUNE 1992

20 The Rio Grande Sentinel

JUNE 1992

21 The Rio Grande Sentinel
New Officers
Storm Serenly is the new Membership Chair. Steve Kalya is the new Outings Chair.

Hike-a-thon
The first annual John Mole Earth Day Hike-a-thon went very well. About a half dozen members hiked, raising a modest sum of much-needed money for the Group. Thanks to Kris Paulson for all her hard work in organi-zing the event.

Frenger Tree Planting
The Southwest Environmental Center’s riparian park project at Frenger Park in Las Cruces was launched with the planting by volunteers of 60 native tree and shrub species on Saturday, May 16. Students from Sarah Orom’s University Hills School first grade class were on hand to help plant and present the $600 in colors they collected for the project.

Outings
At press time, no outings were scheduled.

Animal Damage Control
The Group has written a letter to Doña Ana County Commission requesting that county funds not be used for predator control any-where. At press time the Commission had not decided on the matter.

Meetings
Contrary to previous announcements, there will not be a club meeting on May 26, due to a shortage of people to organise the event. There will not be any type of general meeting for May.

There will not be a general meeting in June. The Executive Committee will meet on June 11. Call Myra for more information.

Pecos Trail Trip Planned
The USFS-Canino Real District is developing a connection between the Trampas and Santa Barbara drainages, Jun north of the Pecos Wilderness boundary to the Canino Trail. This will add about 12 miles to the existing trail system by re-building an abandoned trail and by converting an old jeep road to trail use (a nice example of the small USFS tends). The former road would be available for motorized travel only by snowmobiles. Because this trail is very near the Santa Barbara and Trampas Lakes trails, it will add some of the presence off those heavily used areas, if other will be available for mountain bikers.

The trip will take place from July 31 to August 3. Elevation in both camps will be 9000′ feet, in a mixed spruce forest. Days will be warm and nights cool, with typical mountain thunderstorms possible in the afternoon. Trust fishing is available in both small and larger streams should it be wet.

Leaders will be John and Linda Bechtel, who have led numerous trail maintenance trips for the national Sierra Club outings program. Trail participants will be their own personal backpacking gear. Tools will be provided by the USFS. Meals will be provided at a cost of $40 for the four days, and trip members will form cook crews. John and Linda are known for their tasty meals; since this trip can be supplied by wheel drive access, we can expect tasty food. Contact John or Linda to reserve a space before July 26 at P.O. Box 430, Santa Fe, NM 87507 or (505) 988-5485.

THE CARTER HOUSE
Bed & Breakfast Inn • AIA-Honored
101 North Cooper Street
Silver City, NM 88061
Lucy and Jim Nelson
(505) 388-5485

SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO

THE LOG
Southern New Mexico Group

Beyond Beef: The Rise and Fall of the Cattle Culture
by Jeremy Rifkin

Reviewed by Marc Bedar

What are the reasons for the current trend towards beef consumption, and what are the implications of this shift for the meat industry and the environment?

The rise of beef consumption can be attributed to various factors, including globalization, urbanization, and changes in consumer preferences. As people move from rural areas to cities, they often develop a preference for red meat, which is perceived as a symbol of wealth and status. Additionally, globalization has led to the expansion of beef production in countries with less stringent environmental regulations, allowing for cheaper and more abundant supplies of meat.

However, the implications of this trend on the environment are significant. Meat production is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and water usage. It also requires a large amount of land and resources, which can lead to deforestation and degradation of ecosystems.

The book "Beyond Beef: The Rise and Fall of the Cattle Culture" by Jeremy Rifkin addresses these issues, arguing that the current reliance on beef production is unsustainable and that alternative sources of protein should be explored. The book calls for a shift towards plant-based diets, which have a lower environmental impact and are more sustainable. It also emphasizes the importance of considering the ethical implications of meat production and consumption.

In conclusion, the rise of beef consumption is driven by various factors, including globalization and changes in consumer preferences. However, the environmental and ethical implications of this trend should not be ignored, and alternative sources of protein should be explored to create a more sustainable future.