



ENVIRONMENTAL TEACH-IN

NATIONALLY

--Here is a report from Connie Flateboe, the Sierra Club's campus representative.

The New York Times recently carried an article by Gladwyn Hill headlined "Environment May Eclipse Vietnam as College Issue." He said: "Some of the campus groups are branches of national organizations such as the Sierra Club, the Wildlife Federation, and the newly established Friends of the Earth. But most of them are spontaneous local movements." The movement is really catching on at college campuses. Friday I was at a meeting with some 60 students at Solano College in Vallejo. Last year you probably couldn't have gotten more than a dozen people to turn out on any campus for such a meeting!

Every week we learn about at least five new environmental action groups starting up on campuses around the country.

In comparing environment and Vietnam as issues of interest to students, I see an important difference. We have several established organizations of national scope which have been working on problems of environmental deterioration for a number of years--with outstanding success. By emphasizing those successes to new student groups, we can encourage them to join with us in working out positive solutions to our common problems. The word this year is "do it!" The students want action, and I think we have it.

The groups call themselves Active Conservation Tactics, Ecology Action, Zero Population Growth, or other imaginative acronyms. Ecology Action



(UNM Photo Service)

(Continued on page 3)

LOCALLY

Earth Day, a conservation moratorium, is receiving widespread support from students on campuses throughout New Mexico. Here's how the plans are shaping up:

University of New Mexico

April 20--public address by Roger Revelle, Director of the Population Bureau, Harvard University. April 21--UNM students will probably join with high school students for a parade and possible demonstration (no littering, please!). April 22--classroom discussions on the environment as related to particular courses of study as well as day-long panel discussions on population control, industry efforts in pollution control, effect of environmental degradation on wildlife habitats, etc. and speech by Gerald Thomas, newly-appointed President of New Mexico State University, on "Can the World Afford to Feed Itself?" April 25--Greek

clean-up day will be oriented toward environmental projects.

Highlands University

Plans got off to a slow start in Las Vegas, but once Elmer Schooley got 10 people to agree on the idea, arrangements were off and a 'running. A series of roundtable discussions, informational in character, are planned between the students and the general populace. Subjects proposed include use of land, politics of conservation, wildlife conservation, and population control. Las Vegas has a new city administration, but the

(Continued on page 6)

CONSERVATION BRIEFS

Hearings on Wilderness Status for the Black Range are expected later this year. Members should urge Southwest Regional Forest Director William Hurst to hold one portion of these hearings on a Saturday in Albuquerque so that private citizens can have an opportunity to speak. His address is Room 6428, Federal Building, Albuquerque.

Southwest Regional Conservation Committee meeting was held Feb. 28-March 1 at the South Rim of the Grand Canyon. Brant Calkin and Mike Williams attended from the RG Chapter and were encouraged by a report by Peter Bennett, National Park Service research officer for the Grand Canyon master plan. Apparently the NPS and the Sierra Club are seeing eye-to-eye on the proposal. Other items considered were: pollution and predator control legislation in the Four-Corner states; celebration of defeat of the National Timber Supply Act; implementation of the Natural Area Survey in the Southwest; review of Sierra Club needs in formulating a National Water Policy.

(Dana Douglass)

WILDERNESS WORKSHOP

Milo Conrad of the New Mexico Mountain Club is working on plans for a State Committee on Wilderness and has come up with a schedule of wilderness workshops for various parts of the state.

Forthcoming meetings and local contacts for further information are:
 March 28--Carlsbad, 7:30 p.m., library annex, Guadalupe Escarpment Wilderness. Jack Hunt 887-2590 or Jesse Rayroux 887-1472.
 April 5 or 26 (tentative)--Las Cruces, Write Larry Fisher, Box 4705, University Park Branch, Las Cruces.
 April 11--Santa Fe, 9:30 a.m., New Post Office and Federal Bldg. Review of Multiple Use Plans by Forest Service supervisors. Milo Conrad, 298-2989 (Albuq.).

The Sierran is published six times a year by the Rio Grande Chapter of the Sierra Club.

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TWO GROUPS ORGANIZED

Increased interest in Sierra Club principles is indicated by the formation of two Groups in New Mexico.

Elmer Schooley spearheaded the new Las Vegas Group which has some 30 members and "looks promising." Elmer is a member of the Executive Committee, Chapter treasurer, and is an activist when it comes to conservation. Newly-elected officers are: Group Chairman and Conservation Chairman, Elmer; Vice Chairman and Outings Chairman, John Gavahan; Secretary-Treasurer, Mary Riseley.

In Las Cruces, Larry Fisher and others have claimed the entire area "south of the 34th parallel" for the Mesilla Valley Group. Several meetings have already been held. For further information contact Louis Corl, 2215 El Paseo Road, Las Cruces.

OUTINGS PREVIEW

The Chapter plans to have a variety of outings this spring and summer for which there will be later Newsletter notices or special mailings.

Water flow permitting, another white water cruise will be held through White Rock Canyon in late May.

June 6-7, Gene Gonzales, 409 1/2 Don Miguel, Santa Fe, will lead an overnight backpack trip from Santa Fe ski basin to Cowles.

Don Lyngholm, Box 993, Shiprock, N.M., has offered to lead the following trips:
 May 29-31, hiking and/or horseback trip from Navaho Mountain Trading Post to Rainbow Bridge. Two days overland travel; the third day come out via boat to Page.

July 3-5, narrow gauge railroad trip to Needleton for a backpack from Animas Canyon to Vallecito Campground. May be combined with a wilderness threshold trip.

Sept. 5-7, exploration of the upper parts of Canyons de Chelly and del Muerto.

Oct. 3-4, Carrizo or Chuska Mountains for the aspen color. Explore part of the proposed Teec Nos Pos-Canyon del Muerto Trail.

Nov. 7-11, possible trip to Havasu and on to the Colorado River.

If interested, contact Brant Calkin, Rt. 1, Box 267, Santa Fe, or the trip leader.

TEACH-IN SPEAKERS

Want an Earth Day speaker for your school? Unfortunately the Sierra Club movies have already been booked, but we have a variety of speakers on a wide range of topics. In Albuquerque contact Mrs. Richard Metzler, tel. 298-0512; for the Santa Fe/Los Alamos area, Brant Calkin, Rt. 1, Box 267, Santa Fe; and for southern New Mexico, Louis Corl, 2215 El Paseo, Las Cruces.

National Teach-in (Cont. from page 1)

is the "in" name this year; "conservation" is an old word. "Environment" or "Ecology" is with it today.

The Stanford Conservation Group sponsored a Student Environmental Congress attended by some 200 leaders from 40 campuses in California. We helped the group find relevant materials for committees discussing topics such as public education, legislative proposals, regional planning, and we arranged for some good resource people to meet with the committees. The Congress was a great success. The findings were presented directly to the Governor's Conference on the Environment being held in Los Angeles. The student caucus proposed legalizing abortion, halting manufacture and distribution of DDT, stopping work on the supersonic transport, and using gas tax monies for rapid transit.

Again at the conference of the U.S. National Commission on UNESCO, held in San Francisco, the student delegation was able to say, "OK, we all agree there's a problem. What are we going to do about it?" And they proposed a similar set of recommendations.

There is much activity in the campus ecology movement. One of the most productive committees at the Stanford Congress established a statewide Student Environmental Confederation for which we are giving temporary staff support. It will coordinate and act on behalf of student conservation groups in California. The Sierra Club will feed information to it and its member organizations as will Audubon, FOE, even the California Redwood Association if it cares to!

As campus ecology groups get started, we will tell them of Sierra Club activities and help them work on their issues. We will look into the possibility of setting up an intern program with a university department (such as a school of education) and in that way stretch our budget by using student manpower as staff support.



Not all the rafts used commercially on the Grand Canyon run are as large or as well-equipped as ours. The ones we used were provided by the American River Touring Association, a group that also conducts many of the Sierra Club's frequent trips down various rivers. NEW YORK TIMES



FAMILY PLAN: 50% reduction for children 12 & under. 25% reduction for young adults 13-17. 10% discount for groups with 10 or more persons that join a regularly scheduled outing. Special charter rates for groups numbering 15 or more persons.

1970 OUTINGS

- GRAND CANYON** (Weekly Trips) Lee's Ferry to Lake Mead, 8 1/2 days
- MIDDLE FORK (Id.)** (Primitive Area) Phantom Ranch to Lake Mead, 5 1/2 days
- ROGUE RIVER (Ore.)** (Siskiyou Mt. Wilds) Dagger Falls to Cache Bar, 6 1/2 days
- STANISLAUS (Calif.)** (Gold Rush Country) Rogue "Camp & Trail" 5 days
- ST. CROIX-MISS.** (Wis.-Minn. Border) Rogue "Voyage & Lodge", 4 days
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- "An excellent introduction to white-water rafting"
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- LAKE ATITLAN & JUNGLE RIVERS OF GUATEMALA** Combined sea & land expedition (July & Aug.)
- HEADWATERS OF THE AMAZON IN PERU** A Special "exploratory" waterborn adventure (March)
- Two wilderness raft journeys down the Perene, Rio Santa, & Urubamba (May & June)

I would like to receive supplemental information on:

Grand Canyon _____ Australia _____ Peru _____ Stanislaus _____
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 ADDRESS _____ OFFICE PHONE _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP NO. _____

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FOREST SERVICE MULTIPLE USE PLAN

(The following article was prepared by the Southwest Regional Office of the U.S. Forest Service for the Rio Grande Sierran.)

"In the administration of the forest reserves it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to the most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies . . .

"You will see to it that the water, wood, and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used . . . (and) where conflicting interests must be reconciled, the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

These lines are the essence of a 1905 directive from Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson to the first chief forester of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot. No one has better expressed the principle of Multiple Use Management of natural resources which is the guide for administering 186.6 million acres of land in 154 National Forests and 19 National Grasslands. These directives became law with the passage of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960.

If the instructions were written today, the only changes would be to add wildlife, recreation, wilderness, and natural beauty as renewable resources. In recent years, the District Forest Ranger, as the executor of Forest Service policy, has emphasized maintaining and even enhancing the beauty of National Forest lands.

The purpose behind multiple use management is meeting the growing demands from a burgeoning and more environment-conscious populace plus fulfilling the needs of the traditional users of forest resources--but with the same limited land area.

In New Mexico there are five National Forests and portions of two others totaling 9 million acres. Combined, they offer a greater variety of resources, wildlife, scenery, recreational opportunities, and management problems than those in any other state. The National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico, plus the Panhandle National Grasslands in Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico make up the Forest Service's Southwest Region.

In the Southwest Region, particularly in New Mexico, the low annual precipitation produces a slow-motion effect in forest and range regeneration. Trees that reach saw timber size in 60 years in heavy rain areas may take twice

as long to reach the same size in New Mexico's timber lands. Slow forage growth, when coupled with improper grazing, leaves soil vulnerable to erosion, especially from short but violent summer rainstorms. This is true at all elevations but is doubly so in the lower reaches of forest land.

Systematic timber harvest is an essential element of Multiple Use Management, not only because one person in seven in the state is employed in the many wood manufacturing processes, but because unharvested these forests would stagnate or deteriorate through age, disease, and insect attacks. Eventually mortality would exceed growth. When this happens, there are economic losses and natural beauty becomes natural ugliness.

Unavoidably, logging roughs up the landscape temporarily. It is an example of a use that must be carefully coordinated to prevent damage to other resources. From the beginning, the District Forest Ranger in charge of a harvest keeps in mind the needs of other forest users. If a road is necessary to reach the logging area, the Forest Service decides how good the road will be. If the area being opened has recreational opportunities, a permanent road is built. The standards are lower if the road will be closed after the harvest.

Timber contracts often require restoration of temporarily-disturbed lands. This includes piling debris and slash for later disposal (mainly by burning), and reseeding disturbed soil and closed roads with grass and other plants favored by livestock and wildlife. This restoration work protects the land's watershed capacity and increases forage--and with it wildlife and hunting opportunities. The land is left ready to grow more timber. In short,

TYPE	CHARACTERISTIC TREES	ELEVATION (Feet)
Fir-spruce	Engelmann spruce Subalpine fir Corkbark fir Limber pine	8,500-12,000
Douglas-fir	Douglas-fir White fir Aspen ¹ Ponderosa pine Limber pine	8,000-9,500
Ponderosa pine	Ponderosa pine Arizona pine	5,500-8,500
Pinyon-juniper	Pinyon Juniper species	4,500-7,500
Oak brush and woodland ²	Oak species	3,600-4,800

¹ Where aspen predominates, it is recognized by Forest Survey as a separate type.

² Oak brush and woodland are classed by Forest Survey in the general category known as chaparral.

SOURCE: U.S. Forest Service

As I gazed every color seemed to deepen and glow as if the progress Of the fresh sunlight's work were visible from hour to hour. A free man revels in a scene like this and time goes by--unmeasured.

- John Muir -

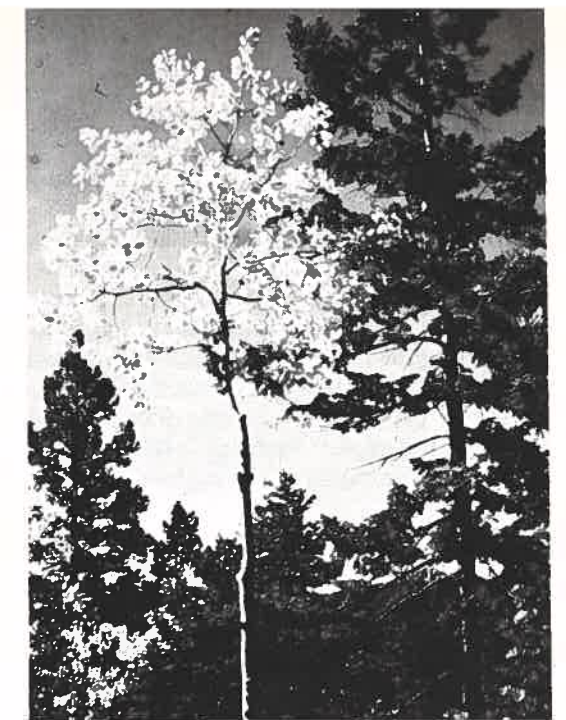
a well-planned harvest can serve all the renewable resources including natural beauty.

New Mexico has 6.3 million acres of commercial forest lands, half within the National Forests, and another 11.9 million acres of non-commercial forest with pinyon and juniper trees. In recent years the annual production of lumber has held at near 250 million board feet with 160 million coming from National Forests.

Research has shown that with certain species and under certain conditions, total productive capacity is increased if all timber is taken from a specific area, followed by immediate re-stocking, compared with selective cutting with only overmature or decadent trees taken. Selective cutting aims at reducing the loss of timber trees to disease, insects, fire, and water (an estimated 212 million board feet each year).

If New Mexico had more precipitation to insure quick regeneration, clear-cutting might not be so objectionable to other forest users. The best answer, so far in ponderosa pine harvests has been a combination of the two systems where seed trees and shelter wood are left. The story is different for other species. In mixed conifer stands, dominated by Douglas-fir and white fir, selective cutting is favored. In spruce stands, wind can do extensive damage to trees left by selective cutting so clear-cutting may be advisable. Each cutting area has its own characteristics and needs, and the forester must decide which system will benefit the people and the forest.

Many uses are possible in some areas. On the other hand, some resources are more delicate and require special treatment, demonstrating that Multiple Use does not mean all uses in all places. Wilderness, for instance, would cease to be Wilderness if commercial activities were attempted on the same land. Other uses are modified when the recreational values are important, as in the Sandia Mountains east of Albuquerque. Smaller areas may be protected for natural, historic, botanical, or other scientific and educational values. These can be and are left undisturbed, adhering to Secretary



Wilson's view that the land "be devoted to the most productive use."

Recently the Multiple Use concept was refined by identifying nine management zones appropriate to Southwestern National Forests. To help the Ranger evaluate his resources, a revised Southwestern Regional Multiple Use Management Guide explains how the resources, uses, and activities within each zone will be coordinated to meet demands. The Travel Influence Zone is an example of this precision management: natural beauty is emphasized along roads, popular trails, and campgrounds, and other resources may be used only in a way that will enhance the quality of the environment.

Other refinements will come as more people ask more from their public lands. The best hope for meeting these needs is through Multiple Use Management, the most effective form of forest management yet devised to produce "the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run."

MORE POWER PLANTS

Construction is scheduled to begin this spring on the Salt River Project, a 2,310,000 kilowatt electrical generating plant at Page, Ariz. An additional 5-million kw plant is planned a few miles away in Utah on the opposite shore of Lake Powell. Mike Williams, representing the Club's Southwest Regional Conservation Committee, attended a hearing on the Arizona plant March 4 in Phoenix. "This proposed plant is larger than the existing one in the Four-Corners area," he said, "but use of better quality coal will mean less ash."

CONSERVATION WORKSHOP

Highlands University in Las Vegas has firmed up arrangements for a Conservation of Environmental Quality Workshop to be held July 27-August 1. Ronald L. Stewart of Albuquerque, who will conduct the workshop, will use guest speakers and movies to present up-to-date facts about conservation topics. He will also analyze teaching methods, techniques, and materials useful for teachers of conservation. The course carries two quarter-hours of credit. For further information write Highlands University or Ron at 9225 Fairbanks NE (tel. 298-4960).

FOR THE BIRDS

Sierrans from the Albuquerque area joined members of the New Mexico Ornithological Society Feb. 15 for a day of birding at Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge south of Socorro.

Many of the sandhill cranes and waterfowl had already begun the spring flight north, but a few cranes, a large flock of snow geese, and a variety of ducks remained behind to entertain their wingless guests.

Cinnamon teal and common mergansers were around in numbers, a cormorant put in an appearance, and about a dozen night herons gave a spectacular display as they flushed from reeds and salt cedar thickets by the roadside.

About 22 persons turned out for the field trip, some of them enjoying their bird-watching from the regal height of a Kiddie Pack.
(C. A. Hundertmark)

Local Teach-in (Cont. from page 1)

students hope to get the city fathers to declare April 19-26 Environment Quality Week (a paint-up-clean-up type observance) and to donate transportation for students and adults willing to help clean up the Gallinas River banks.

New Mexico State University

Earth Day will be April 14 in Las Cruces. The ballroom at Corbett Center has been reserved for day-long discussion panels and speakers. Tables in the hallway will offer additional information on conservation organizations, wildlife preservation, and zero population growth. The teach-in organizers and others are prepared to speak in high schools upon request. For further information contact Gary Cunningham or Tom Boswell, Biology Dept., NMSU, Las Cruces, tel. 646-3611.

St. John's College

Morning events will be a lecture and seminar (including readings of short articles) on the population explosion, pollution of the biosphere, and the practical options open to man to enable him to solve these problems. Speakers who have been invited for the afternoon series of lectures include an outstanding ecologist, the founder of the John Muir Institute, a representative of the New Mexico Public Service Company, head of Albuquerque's Air Quality Control Department, a biologist, and a lawyer familiar with the legal aspects of conservation. Movies will follow. A garden and greenhouse will be dedicated, an outdoor barbecue will feature organic food, and (according to the organizer's plans) "the day will end with an observance of the sunset."

CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

Having recently completed a year as chairman and beginning a second term, I'd like to tell you some of my impressions of some aspects of the chapter.

Executive Committee: Your committee operates as a team with uncommon effort and sacrifice as common virtues. I recently figured that during peak efforts, such as when the legislature is in session, committee members collectively work up to 200 hours per week. Much of this time is in addition to considerable other demands, as in the case of the Metzlers who last year acquired a baby, a house, and the Santa Fe Conference (and did a great job on all three).

Membership: Leaving aside current political connotations, members are a Silent Majority. Individual members seldom contact the officers. Many are too far from population centers to attend the infrequent membership meetings. They are self-energized in their support of conservation and the Sierra Club, and they do not drop out of the club when their annual membership expires.

Other Organizations: You may wonder as you follow the newspaper accounts of some conservation battle, "Where is the Sierra Club?" Generally, it is there. As this chapter expands its efforts, we find that sometimes we drive the team, other times we are in harness. While there is no doubt in my mind that the Sierra Club is the foremost conservation or environmental protection group in the state (or country), there are times when we need a different tax status, a bigger mailing list, a specific geographic location, or the specialty of another organization. When those needs arise, we pitch in behind the appropriate organization however we can and worry later about who gets the credit. Other organizations reciprocate.

Money: There isn't enough. Transportation and communication in a chapter of 121,000 square miles takes a big bite. Executive Committee members are collectively and quietly paying expenses out of their own pockets at an unknown rate, but I'm certain it's more than the club's national headquarters returns to the chapter each year. A suggestion--if you agree that the state doesn't get enough money for its environmental programs, send the chapter some portion of the state tax rebate which recently passed the state legislature.

Future: The chapter will probably offer more activities and more opportunities to its members. Operating on the idea that "the Sierra Club is the club that non-joiners join," we (the Executive Committee) may have been too reluctant to contact the membership. We will have better local organization; official groups are now forming in the Las Cruces and Las Vegas areas. We will try to break our WASP image by aggressively seeking out minority and underprivileged leadership and enlisting their sympathy--if not their active support--in our common fight for a habitable planet.

Final Comment: My thanks to the many members and supporters who have kept the chapter's efforts going and growing. Our fight for survival must be won. If you have friends who believe in our cause, please offer them a chance to join the Sierra Club. A membership blank is provided elsewhere in this newsletter.

(Brant Calkin)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

February meeting in Los Alamos
--Conservation report: Wild River Bill introduced in State Legislature was discussed (bill later died in Natural Resources Committee); brief discussion of proposed Alma Dam on San Francisco river; total ban on DDT by Dept. of Agriculture was urged until data can be studied.
--Discussion of conservation bills in State Legislature (air pollution, water pollution, pesticides, mountain lions, hawks and owls).

March meeting in Albuquerque
--Conservation report: status of Hooker alternative report; joint committee with N.M. Ornithological Society for forthcoming Washington hearings on predator control; data being gathered on prevalence of DDT in state; need for giving BLM the Chapter's position on the Rio Grande as a Wild River (no new roads, no sign posts, only native rock in structures, no overlooks visible from bottom of canyons); proposed brochure on "Why a Wilderness?"
--Denver attorney Tony Ruckel wants information and help in revising 1873 mining laws.
--Members are encouraged to pass along copies of Paul Ehrlich's "Population Bomb" to their state legislators.
--Arrangements for Audubon Wildlife Film Series to be presented next winter in Albuquerque. Co-sponsors will be RG Chapter, N.M. chapter of National Audubon Society, N.M. Mountain Club, and UNM Biology Dept.
--Albuquerque WCA request for support in opposition to Ellis Loop Road in Sandias will be studied.

ADMISSION FEE AND DUES:

Admission fee, \$5. per person; or per family, when members of an immediate family apply at the same time. Admission fee waived for full-time students; please supply name and location of school.

	Dues	Admission	Total
Regular	\$12.00	\$5.00	\$17.00
Spouse	6.00	5.00	11.00
Junior (12 to 21)	5.00	5.00	10.00
Supporting	25.00	5.00	30.00
Contributing	50.00	5.00	55.00

Dues are for one year's membership and renewal notices will be sent annually. Dues include subscription to Sierra Club *Bulletin*.

SIERRA CLUB, 220 Bush St., San Francisco 94104 Date.....

I have informed myself about the purposes of the Sierra Club and wish to support them. I hereby apply for membership and enclose \$..... as admission fee and dues, which will be refunded if I am not elected.

Signature of Applicant

Print Name ^{Mr.}.....

Print Mailing Address ^{Mrs.}.....

.....

..... Zip Code

Tel. No. If under 21, give date of birth

.....

I sponsor the applicant and believe him interested in advancing the club's purposes. (Sponsor must be over 21 and a member for a year.)

Signature of sponsor Date

Print name and city

GUADALUPE WILDERNESS

A National Park Service study team from San Francisco held a meeting with conservationists and other interested persons in Carlsbad March 14-15 regarding the wilderness status of Carlsbad Caverns National Park and the Guadalupe Escarpment Area in southeastern New Mexico and western Texas. Philip Thacher of Albuquerque made an oral presentation in behalf of the Rio Grande Chapter. Also present and offering help were John Gee of the new Mesilla Valley Group and Chairman Joe Leach of the equally new El Paso Group (part of Lone Star Chapter). Between 17-25 persons attended the two-day hearings. The study team was seeking information and opinions for incorporation into a general plan.

TIMBER SUPPLY BILL DEFEAT

The National Timber Supply bill, a measure that would have made high yield forestry mandatory on 97 million acres of the national forests, was the first key vote of the Environmental Decade.

Opposition to the bill was led by a bi-partisan group of six Congressmen, and a coalition of conservation organizations mobilized nationwide

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Your name

Address, if changed.

THE RIO GRANDE SIERRAN
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Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

Non-Profit Organization

sentiment against the bill. The roll call, reprinted from the Congressional Record, included Congressman Manuel Lujan among the 228 "nays," and Ed Foreman among the 150 "yeas."

Brock Evans, Northwest Regional SC Representative, was a major figure in the successful lobby against the act--over a million responses opposing HR 12025 were received by Congress.

BATTLE WON

In a ruling of far reaching potential value to the conservation movement, U.S. District Court in Denver ordered an indefinite halt to the proposed sale by the Forest Service of 4.3 million board feet of timber in the East Meadow Creek area, adjacent to the Gore Range-Eagle's Nest Primitive Area of Colorado.

Judge William E. Doyle was satisfied with the evidence presented by the Sierra Club and its co-plaintiffs that East Meadow Creek seems to be of wilderness quality as defined in the Forest Service manual and the Wilderness Act. He ruled that timber cutting in the East Meadow Creek area would "frustrate the purpose of the Wilderness Act" by preventing a presidential and congressional decision on its wilderness qualities.

In winning the case, Denver Attorney Tony Ruckel also set a precedent in obtaining standing before the court to challenge the proposed timber sale. Judge Doyle found ". . . these statutes (Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act and the Wilderness Act) confer on groups and individuals such as the plaintiffs (the Sierra Club) the status of 'aggrieved persons' when the Secretary of Agriculture or the Forest Service fails to comply with the mandatory requirements of the Act."



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