

Sierra Club, Rio Grande Chapter  
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# rio grande SIERRAN

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JULY/AUGUST



KACHINA BASIN and Kachina Peak near Taos Ski Valley: The Williams Lake area of the Wheeler Peak Wilderness in the upper left of this photo.

H&W

## Taos Ski Valley “Explosion”

# Taos Ski Valley "Explosion"



THE PRESENT Taos Ski Valley development is in the lower-center of this picture. The new Kachina Village would be in the vicinity of the number 7. Land in the upper left corner of this photo is in the Wheeler Peak Wilderness.

by DON CAMPBELL DEL NORTE

THE CARSON National Forest has issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on a proposed expansion of the Taos Ski Valley complex. The planned expansion is called Kachina Village—to be built on the Pattison Trust Lands along the Lake Fork of the Rio Hondo to the southeast of Taos Ski Valley and at the very doorstep of the Wheeler Park Wilderness.

The master plan for the village is of high quality but the projected size amounts to a population explosion (4500 beds vs. 900 beds in the present facility).

Forest Service involvement is based on the request by the Pattison's for a "special use permit" to construct an access road (at the Pattison's expense) across 3600' of public land. The decision whether or not to grant the permit is one of a very few "handles" the public has on the development as a whole.

The Forest Service originally spoke of limiting the scope of the DEIS to the impact of the road itself, but due to prodding from environmentalists and residents of the Taos area they expanded their discussion to include the impact of the Taos Ski Valley/Kachina Village complex as a whole.

## Position of the Rio Grande Chapter

The Rio Grande Chapter has not objected to the growth of the Taos Ski Valley per se, but the size of the projected development raises serious questions.

The Chapter does reject the DEIS as it stands for the following reasons broadly stated:

A. The DEIS has failed to deal with the central issue—the "carrying capacity" of the Rio Hondo Drainage. This failure is remarkable in that the Forest Service deals

with concepts of carrying capacity all the time; such concepts are at the center of the principle of "sustained yield."

Water is probably the limiting factor. The planned expansion, for example, would eventually require a sewage treatment capacity 12 times the size of the present facility. The DEIS contains a description of the proposed plant but there are no guarantees (1) that it will be built or (2) that it will be built according to a time sequence so as to prevent temporary water degradation.

Problems of scale enter again causing the EPA to comment,

With such an increase in wastewater effluent discharge, it is possible for the river to become an effluent-dominated stream. The final statement should discuss the potential effects on downstream water users and changes in water quality and quantity as a result of the expanded wastewater treatment facility.

Answers to these questions are, of course, of utmost concern to the traditional acequia water users in the downstream communities of Arroyo Hondo and Valdez.

The impact of the expansion on the carrying capacity of the Wheeler Peak Wilderness was inadequately handled on a single page and only one sentence dealt with the intense interest in the Wilderness expressed by the Taos Pueblo.

B. The Forest Service has failed thus far to set up mechanisms which would provide environmental controls beyond the point in time when the road permit would be granted. In other words the public has no guarantee that the master plan will be followed once the permit is granted, and this failing tends to undercut all the high-sounding plans in the DEIS.

## CHAIRLIFTS:

Existing = Lines  
Proposed = Dashes

- 1 - Al's Run
- 2 - Upper Area
- 3 - Beginners
- 4 - Valkyries
- 5 - Kachina Basin
- 6 - Slalom Train
- 7 - New Beginners
- 8 - Kachina Peak

PROPOSED RUNS:  
Run A (As yet unnamed)  
Run B (unnamed)  
Plus obvious slopes & bowls

Theoretically the quality controls could be legally binding and continuing if the Forest Service expanded the scope of the permit. According to researchers for the Public Lands Project of Northwestern University it is common practice for the Forest Service to assert such broad controls when granting permits to a ski permittee. The granting of a special use permit for a road should assume the same scope in this instance.

C. The description of the project in the DEIS is far more substantial than the section devoted to environmental analysis. The EPA letter also cites this failing.

In summary, the Rio Grande Chapter is saying that, unless the Final EIS is much more thorough, the Chapter will maintain that the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) have not been fulfilled.

## Law of the Land

## Phelps-Dodge Lawsuit

ON MAY 23rd, New Mexico Citizens for Clean Air & Water, with the Sierra Club and landowner Robert Bennett, filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court against Phelps Dodge Corporation's new Hidalgo smelter. Why?

Phelps Dodge presently is building a new 325-ton-a-day copper smelter in the southwestern corner of New Mexico. The smelter is scheduled to emit approximately 90 tons per day of sulfur dioxide into what is presently a clean area. This tonnage is more than one-third the total SO<sub>2</sub> emitted by all sources in Los Angeles. According to testimony given at recent sulfur hearings by P-D's own experts, 90 tons a day will substantially exceed the Federal ambient air quality standard designed to protect health. Existing clean air will be significantly and unnecessarily degraded. If the Federal Clean Air Act is to do more than merely redistribute pollution more evenly, environmental interests have no choice but to take legal action.

Technology is available to solve the problem. New Mexico regulations for new smelters require the control of 90% of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The new smelter plans to eliminate 90-92% of their SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, which still leaves the previously mentioned 90 tons dumping daily into New Mexico skies. Commercial copper smelters in Finland have been removing over 95% of their SO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the last 25 years. Existing smelters in Japan have operated successfully at pollution control efficiencies exceeding 99%. Such control could cut the 90 tons to less than 10 tons daily. We do not believe new smelters should be built in New Mexico that are 2 to 9 times dirtier than older smelters elsewhere.

Our purpose is neither to shut down the smelter nor to drive it from the state. Shuffling pollution onto somebody else solves no problems. Because the suit has been brought under a national law, the traditional polluter's threat—"we'll run if forced to clean up"—can and will be countered by pursuing our arguments anywhere in the country.

We seek to force the use of modern, proven anti-pollution equipment. Although popular newspaper accounts have called the Hidalgo smelter "the cleanest smelter in the world," the technical literature belies this claim. We do not ask that the smelter be the cleanest in the world; we ask only that it not be the last dirty one. Much careful and expensive legal work is now needed to make this technological point.

## Malpais Land Exchange

THE NEW MEXICO-Arizona Land Company, which owns land interspersed with Bureau of Land Management lands on the Grants lava flow, has offered to exchange their checkerboard pattern ownership in that area for a similar pattern of lands which are owned by the Bureau of Land Management just west of Albuquerque near Cubero. The proposed exchange would allow the Bureau of Land Management to block-up public lands on the lava flow and will allow the New Mexico-Arizona Land Company to consolidate holdings near Cubero.

The Grants lava flow, also known as the Malpais, is an extraordinary area of geologic, scenic, archaeological and biological values. It contains caves which retain solid walls of ice year-round, miles of underground tubes and passages, a water table which creates below surface pools and a variety of wildlife forms. The area is also rich in archeological sites, many of which unfortunately have been pot hunted and destroyed. The area has been considered for a national park or monument status, and is currently designated as an outstanding natural area by the Bureau of Land Management. The area, although initially forbidding to the foot-traveler, is rewarding for those who are willing to tailor their walking habits to the unusual requirements of the lava flow. The lava itself is largely fields of broken lava chunks, which are sharp and damaging to a carelessly placed ankle or hand. Care must be taken not to step into fissures or to place one's weight on unstable, tunnel roof areas. The area is very hot in the summertime and potable water is practically impossible to locate. Other parts of the flow have been grown over with ponderosa pine and grasses and the footing is solid.

The offer to exchange lands carries with it a number of implications which were considered by the members of the Bureau of Land Management State Advisory Board. Rio Grande Chapter Executive Committee member Brant Calkin, who is on the State Advisory Board, pointed out that if the Bureau of Land Management was to turn its lands near Cubero over to the New Mexico-Arizona Land Company, the resultant block of land would be considered desirable for subdivision and speculation. It was his view that what Albuquerque does not need is another large speculative land subdivision within easy driving distance of the city.

In addition, three ranchers who currently depend upon the grazing use of the Bureau of Land Management lands would be economically damaged and perhaps even forced out of ranching. On the other hand, Calkin explained, the lands in the lava flow, owned by the New Mexico-Arizona Land Company, are generally not in immediate danger of being utilized or developed. (This is not true of a small amount of land near the edge of the flow which has already been platted for a small subdivision.)

It is, therefore, possible that some other arrangement could be made whereby the New Mexico-Arizona Land Company would turn over its lands to the Bureau of Land Management thus consolidating the area of the lava flow in public ownership. It was the decision of the Advisory Council to look for alternate methods of acquiring the private land in the lava flow rather than endorse the one-for-one exchange which had been proposed for the lands located in Cubero and the lava flow. The BLM State Advisory Committee which will meet again this fall asked that the BLM staff investigate alternate methods of consolidating the lava flow lands and to report back to the Advisory Committee at its fall meeting. Those wishing to get additional information on this subject should contact Brant Calkin at 338 East de Vargas, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 or call him at 982-4349.



THE SIBERIAN IBEX AT HOME IN NEW MEXICO?

—N.M. Dept. of Game & Fish

## Siberian Ibex Release Proposed

by BOB HOWARD

THE NEW MEXICO Department of Game and Fish has proposed the release of Siberian Ibex in the Ladrone Mountains which are located about 25 miles northwest of Socorro, New Mexico. The Ladrone Mountains are under Bureau of Land Management (BLM) jurisdiction on their southwest, northwest, and northeast portions, and under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (BSFW) on the southeast. The mountains proper are totally wild, and approximately 20,000 acres have been proposed as a potential Wilderness Area by the New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee.

The Siberian Ibex is a large, goatlike exotic ungulate with striking curved horns. It would make a highly desirable and valued trophy for regulated hunting, similar to the Barbary Sheep. The ibex is proposed to fill a vacant ecological niche, living on sparse browse in the steep, rocky, arid terrain above 6700 feet

elevation. The Siberian Ibex is endangered in its native habitat due to unregulated hunting as a meat source.

The Ladrone range lies almost entirely within the Upper Sonoran Life Zone, with the tallest of peaks extending into the Transition Zone. Elevation of the range varies from approximately 5600 feet on the surrounding plains to 9176 feet at the highest peak. The terrain is very rough, composed primarily of Precambrian rock, and there is very little water—a few seep springs and two "trick-tanks" established by the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish several years ago. There is no human habitation within the mountain area and very little near the base. The mule deer is the predominant large game animal, with some cougar and coyote also reported.

The BLM is preparing a Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the ibex release, and held public meetings on May 13

CHAPTER EXECUTIVE Committee business meetings have taken on a few embellishments lately.

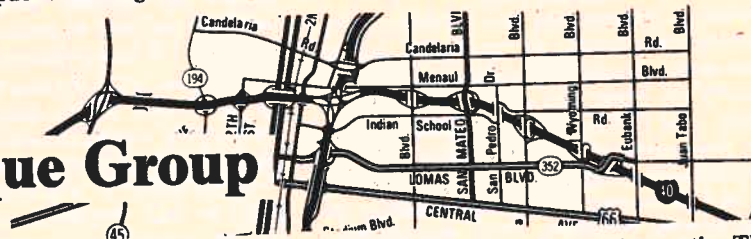
The April meeting was scheduled for an entire weekend in Las Cruces. Saturday morning and afternoon about 20 chapter members from El Paso and Las Cruces plus several ExCom members hiked in the Organ Mountains, an area which the Bureau of Land Management wisely proposes to withdraw from mining and off-road vehicle use. The evening was devoted to discussion of outings policy by outings leaders from both ends of the chapter.

Sunday morning, prior to the regular business meeting, Bill Barker, District Manager of the BLM in Las Cruces, met with us to discuss geothermal development in the Radium Springs area, the El Paso-Duncan 345 kv transmission line, and BLM planning processes with particular attention to potential natural and primitive areas.

in Albuquerque and on May 14 in Socorro to discuss the release and present data from field studies. Several environmental groups, including the Sierra Club, New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee, and New Mexico Wildlife Federation were represented at the Albuquerque meeting.

The primary concern expressed by environmentalists was whether release of an exotic animal into the area would preclude subsequent protective designation of this otherwise eligible area as a Primitive Area. Other concerns included the damage inflicted by such large animals on the flora and fauna present in the Ladrone, predictable increased usage and pollution by hunters, the potential future problem of ibex overpopulation and need for regulation, and ibex encroachment on the Sevilleta Grant lands of BSFW and need for removal.

If you desire more information, or wish to comment on the proposed release, write: Arlen P. Kennedy, District Manager, BLM, P.O. Box 1456, Socorro, N.M. 87801.



## News from the Albuquerque Group

SINCE ITS organization a year and a half ago the Albuquerque Group has made great strides in becoming a recognized force for conservation in the Albuquerque area. Our membership has grown from 325 in fall 1972 to 425 at the present time. We're gaining membership steadily now that we are more visible in the community.

A major activity of the past six months has been working with the Bernalillo County Air Quality Board and staff in the development of a transportation plan for Albuquerque which will help us achieve 1975 air quality standards. A substantial amount of air pollution in Albuquerque is derived from automobile exhaust. Implementation of that plan will require continuing efforts of many people in the community over the next several years.

Sierra Club members are combining their efforts with the League of Women Voters to publicize the health effects of air pollution during Cleaner Air Week next fall. During the past several years the primary activities of Cleaner Air Week have been free auto emission inspection and poster contests for grade school children. This year we hope to incorporate some public education into the activities—including public service radio and TV spots, a speaker's bureau, and some special feature articles in the newspapers.

Another big effort at the beginning of the

year was the review and evaluation of the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Sandia Mountain Management Plan. We found the parts relating to the proposed Sandia Crest Highway, which would run from the Crest to Placitas, to be particularly inadequate. 300 people attended the public meeting at the Convention Center and almost everyone present expressed dissatisfaction with the plan for further road construction. We anticipate a final Environmental Impact Statement in July.

Several members are continuing their work, with the city concerning environmentally sound land use planning, protection of flood plains from development, and the design of bicycle paths throughout the county. Other members are learning about water quality protection, water resource management, predator control and alternate energy sources so that they will be prepared to participate in public meetings and hearings on these subjects in the future.

In April we co-sponsored a very successful Environmental Forum for Mayoral Candidates which was well covered by the press and brought environmental issues into the campaign.

On the lighter side we have had many well-attended outings during the past several months. Nine people accompanied a Bureau of Land Management geologist to the Grants

Lava Flow area one week-end recently. This area has been designated an Outstanding Natural Area by BLM to protect the unusual lava formations, the unique ice caves, bat caves, and the numerous Indian archeological sites of the area. Much of the land is presently in private ownership but BLM is in the process of arranging land trades with the owners so that soon almost the entire area will be in public ownership.

Other outings have included day hikes into nearby mountains, bicycle rides, a three-day backpack trip into Bandelier National Monument, and a two-day leisurely backpack into the southeastern corner of the San Pedro Parks Wilderness. A clean up hike along the road to the Sandia Crest by some thirty people yielded over a half ton of litter. We plan to continue that job during the summer.

The Group has public meetings on the fourth Tuesday of each month—with programs of general interest, educational as well as entertaining. This summer we plan to have a pot luck picnic and hope to have most of our members attend. As we continue to get to know each other better and develop new friendships we find that it is easier and more rewarding to continue our efforts toward environmental protection and conservation of resources.

Phyllenore Howard, Chairman

Our June meeting, which had been scheduled for the same weekend as the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Gil Wilderness, was held in Silver City. There we shared the Bear Mountain Guest Ranch with the Leopold family, and were entertained at mealtimes by a variety of birds who were attracted to feeders just outside the diningroom windows.

Much of Saturday was spent in an informal meeting with representatives of the New Mexico Cattlegrower's Association. Its purpose was to become acquainted outside the usual arenas and to see in which areas of views might coincide (although inevitably the usual points of contention, wilderness and predator control, were debated with gusto).

The ranchers were interested in our value asking such questions as how we became involved in the Sierra Club and what were our reasons for wanting more wilderness (roadless areas) than were already provided for under the Wilderness Act. Since these ranchers were very successful representatives of the industry, we were interested in learning more about how they operated and their viewpoint on BLM and Forest Service grazing management policies. Land use planning and urbanization were also discussed.

The regular business meeting was held Saturday evening, and it wasn't until meeting was over that we realized that source of the intermittent guitar strumming drifting in from the adjacent room was Art Godfrey who had come to host the celebration ceremony.

The ceremony itself was something of a disappointment. Most of the speakers, including Agriculture Secretary Earl B. Butte and Forest Chief John McGuire, said as little as possible about wilderness except in the context of total resource management. The celebration was seen by most of the speakers only as a commemoration and the opportunity for rededication to continuing the job ignored. Perhaps they were as conscious as we that the ceremony was almost literally in the shadow of Exxon drilling rigs numerous as to indicate extensive interest in the Gila National Forest's untapped mine.

The July 6-7 ExCom meeting will be held at Bandelier National Monument along with a hike, a discussion of conservation priorities and outings policy. All Sierra Club members are welcome and can obtain full details from local group chairmen and information people listed elsewhere in this newsletter about a week before the meeting.

The ExCom has accepted with regret the resignation of Dr. Phil Shultz. A replacement to fill this spot until the next regular election will be determined at the July meeting.

### THE RIO GRANDE SIERRAN

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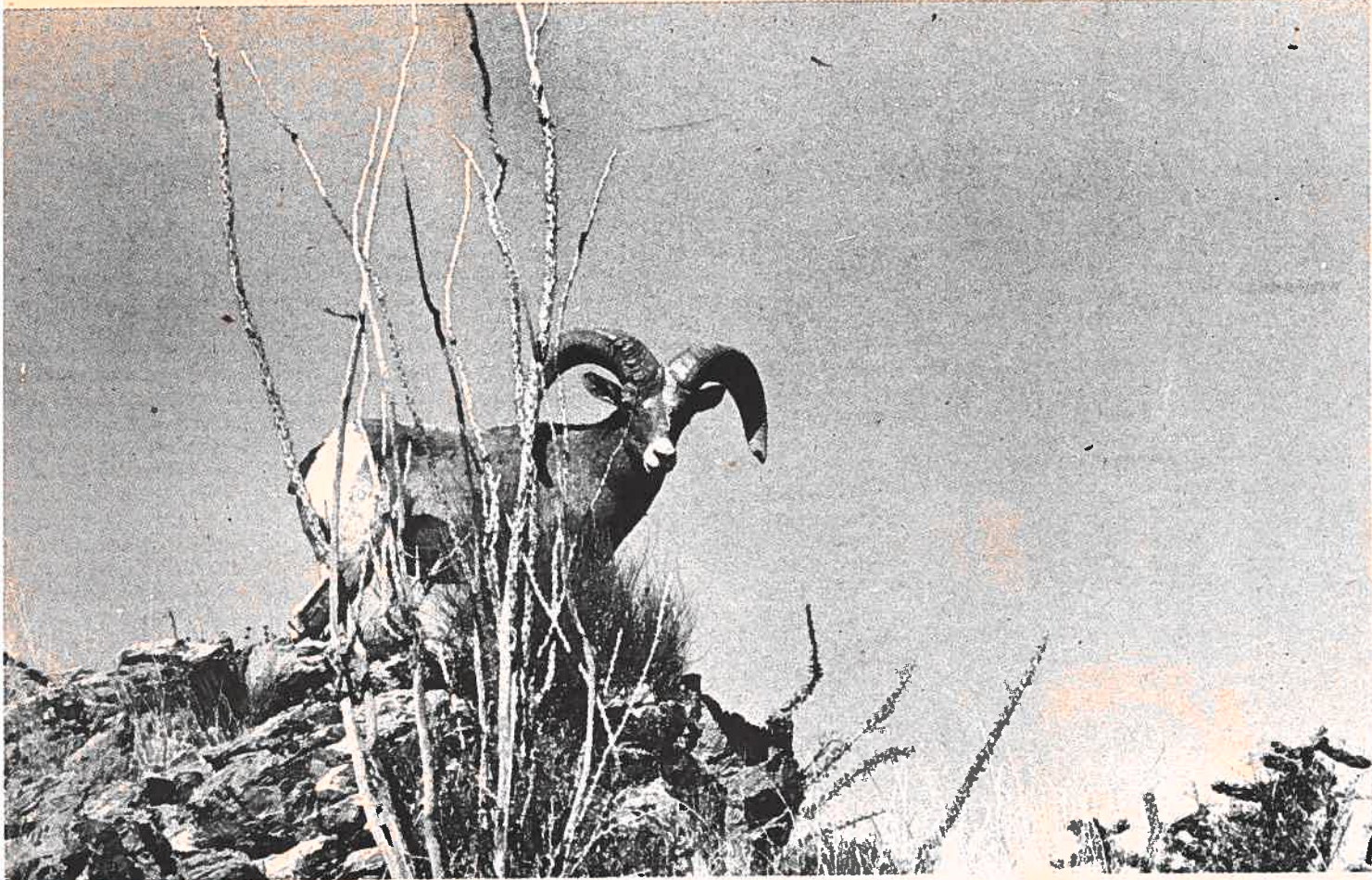
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THE DESERT Bighorn Sheep is protected in the Desert National Game Range in Nevada, the Kofa and Cabeza Prieta in Arizona, and the San Andres Wildlife Refuge in New Mexico.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

## UPDATE— Desert National Wildlife Refuges

THE WILDERNESS proposals for the Cabeza Prieta Game Range (Arizona) and the Desert National Wildlife Range (Nevada) have been sent to the Congress by the President with "no recommendation." The President's message asks that action on these units be deferred because of a lack of knowledge of mineralization, and that funds be appropriated to conduct mineral surveys equivalent to the ones performed by the U.S. Geological Survey in Forest Service primitive areas.

Harry Crandell of the Wilderness Society interprets this to mean that the mining interests have found their pressure point in the administration—the specific agency doing the hatchet job being the Office of Management and Budget.

There are indications that other large desert Wildlife Refuges will be handled the same way—issuing from the administration with a "no recommendation" tag until the lengthy mineral survey process is completed. Two areas to watch are the Kofa Game Range (Arizona) and the Charles Sheldon Game Range (the NW corner of Nevada).

From where we sit, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife are the good guys (witness the excellent wilderness proposal for the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge south of Socorro) but the political clout of the mining interests is awesome (witness the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Proposal in the Black Range and the conspicuous silence of Congressman Harold Runnels).

The Black Range situation also illustrates that all the fuss about mineral surveys—so reasonable on the surface—is also a stall tactic. The mining interests will fight wilderness proposals regardless of the outcome of the surveys. The USGS mineral report on the Black Range concluded that there are no important commercial mineral deposits in the proposed wilderness; still the mining interests testified against the wilderness proposal, dismissing the USGS report, and setting up in its place a wholly speculative "hypothetical deposit" of copper without one shred of solid exploratory work to back it up.

(continued on p. 7)



Roger Lubin

## The Legislative Scene New Mexico Wilderness

By JOHN McCOMB

THE NATIONAL Wilderness Preservation System currently includes six areas in New Mexico. These include the Pecos Wilderness, Gila Wilderness, Wheeler Peak Wilderness, San Pedro Parks Wilderness, and the White Mountain Wilderness, all five of which automatically became a part of the System when the Wilderness Act passed Congress in 1964. Since that time only one area, the 8,500 acre Salt Creek Wilderness in the Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge has been added.

Although the wilderness reviews required by the Wilderness Act are nearly complete, the pace of Congressional action has been excruciatingly slow. The President has sent to Congress recommendations for five additions to the Wilderness System in New Mexico.

### BOSQUE DEL APACHE

One of these, the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, has been pending before Congress since February 1972. It now appears likely that the 32,500 acres of wilderness within Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge will be approved by

Congress this year. It has already passed the House of Representatives while hearings were held in the Senate in March of this year. The only real obstacle to passage might be the rush to adjourn before the election this Fall.

There is a minor snafu at the moment in the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee. It seems that a few of the Subcommittee staff members have turned "purist" on us and are worrying the Senators about an already-buried pipeline which clips the corners of the Little San Pascual Unit. Arrangements to leave the pipeline under the wilderness have been ironed out for years at the agency level, and it would be most beneficial to contact both New Mexico Senators to ask them to reassure the Senators on the Public Lands Subcommittee.

### BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

The only other wilderness proposal that might pass this year is that for Bandelier National Monument. Hearings were held before the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation in March. The Subcommittee was scheduled to mark up this

bill on May 31 but that meeting was put off probably until mid-July.

Again the only real problem with the Bandelier proposal, and similar ones for other national parks and monuments in the west, is that there simply will not be time for Congress to complete work on them this year. The prospects are by no means hopeless, so please write all members of the New Mexico delegation and particularly Manuel Lujan urging them to do what they can to secure approval of this essentially non-controversial proposal this year.

While you are writing urge that the 540 acre exclusion around the Stone Lions be designated as wilderness also, bringing the total acreage to 22,570 acres. The Wilderness Act provides for necessary management activities and thus the exclusion is unnecessary. Incidentally, legislation to designate wilderness at Bandelier has been sponsored by both New Mexico's Senators and by Representative Lujan and they should be commended for this. A letter to Congressman Lujan would be especially timely because the Bandelier bill is due to be marked up in the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee on the 15th or 16th of July.

### ALDO LEOPOLD & BLUE RANGE

The two Forest Service proposals, the proposed Blue Range Wilderness and the proposed Aldo Leopold Wilderness, are both bogged down by vociferous opposition from the mining industry.

It is this opposition which has prevented any action on the Blue Range since 1972. Senator Domenici has sponsored the Aldo Leopold proposal in the Senate while hearings were held in the House last October, but little action is likely this year. Wilderness supporters need to organize a major campaign to generate public support for this proposal along with the recommendations to enlarge the Gila Wilderness expected later this year.

### CARLSBAD CAVERNS

The only other presidential recommendation for wilderness in New Mexico is the proposal for Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Here opposition comes from local interests who seek to have this park and the nearby Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas developed with more roads and a tramway. Conservation groups are seeking the designation of a unified 150,000 acre wilderness in the two parks and the intervening national forest lands. This wilderness would preclude the construction of additional roads or the tramway proposed for Guadalupe Peak.

### WHITE SANDS AND CHACO CANYON

The President has recommended that no wilderness be established in Chaco Canyon National Monument and in White Sands National Monument. Although conservationists agree with the recommendation for no wilderness in Chaco Canyon, we do feel that White Sands has some outstanding potential for wilderness. The problems seems to be that the military occasionally uses White Sands National Monument to impact missiles. The National Park Service has indicated that they intend to seek to have the missile impacting phased out at which time they will restudy the area for wilderness.

### DE FACTO WILDERNESS

Lastly, there are pending before Congress bills to designate wilderness in the Manzano Mountains, the proposed Apache Kid Wilderness, and wilderness in Sandia Mountains, all of which are in the Cibola National Forest. Representative Lujan has sponsored all three proposals in the House while Senator Montoya has introduced the Manzano and Apache Kid proposals in the Senate. No action is expected on these this year. The Forest Service has indicated that they will study the Manzano and Apache Kid areas while they oppose wilderness designation for the Sandia Mountains. Wilderness supporters have their work cut out for them as they seek Congressional protection for the many proposed and potential wilderness areas in New Mexico. Progress may be slow at times, but experience has shown that perseverance pays off.



The Dirt Band backs up Linda Ronstadt

Photo by Jack Parsons

## June Super-Events — Concert “breakthrough”

Reprinted by permission of the New Mexico Independent

By CARROL W. CAGLE

BY ALL standards, last weekend's "environmental concert" in Santa Fe—featuring Linda Ronstadt, Steve Martin and the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band—was a remarkable success.

The setting was superb: the Paolo Soleri Theater on the campus of the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe. The outdoor theater, one of the few projects that visionary architect Soleri has produced, had most people marveling as they entered, awe-struck by its sweeping design, a mix of the best elements of modernistic and ancient.

Threatening rainclouds, which had been hovering ominously all afternoon, drifted off, leaving a ceiling of stars, high, thin clouds and an almost-full moon.

The atmosphere was cordial, happy and hopeful. Due to the design of the amphitheater, even those who sat in the back row had full benefit of sound and sight. Aside from one brief flurry with a character who tried to crawl up on the stage to photograph the alluring Ronstadt closeup, there were no unpleasant incidents at all.

BETWEEN THE performers and the audience was a mood as responsive and warm as that among the more than 2,000 in the stands.

The performers in all cases were right on the track, feeding from the good response of the crowd and turning out consistently superior performances, ranging from evocative, haunting numbers like Ronstadt's "Colorado" and "Desperado" to Martin's bizarre gags to the Dirt Band's boogie-woogie numbers.

Martin came on first, loosening the crowd up quickly with his madcap visual gags and accomplished banjo playing. It's hard to do justice to the weird humor of Martin in the print medium, but he had everybody red-faced from prolonged laughter by the time Ronstadt came on.

Backed by the Dirt Band, Ronstadt's pure, powerful voice captivated the audience. Her selections ranged from acoustical ballads to straight-out, hard-rock numbers like "Break My Mind" and "Silver Threads and Golden Needles."

She was followed by the Dirt Band, one of the most versatile and accomplished bands around today, although largely ignored on the popular charts except for their major hit, "Mr. Bojangles," which they did Saturday night. The Dirt Band was a pioneer in the country-rock field and it wow'ed 'em with hard-driving versions of "Jambalaya," "Orange Blossom Special" and others, especially when John McHuen, the electric fiddle genius, bounded around the stage like a latter-day Rasputin, mesmerizing even the stoic cop standing by the stage door with his electrifying performance.

AT THE last, Ronstadt returned and sang another couple of numbers, including a tender ballad written by Tom Campbell, the Central Clearing House staffer with long-time music connections who wrangled these top-flight performers into a non-paying benefit concert in Santa Fe.

Both Ronstadt and the Dirt Band said with apparent sincerity that the audience was one of the best they'd ever encountered.

Finally, the affair was a huge success in the most important realm: it raised more than \$10,000 (most of it clear) for the wilderness survey project sponsored by the Clearing House.

This—and other concerts planned for later—puts the environmental movement on a much more solid financial footing, and demonstrates that the environmental movement can team with musicians and music-lovers in cooperative ventures to help offset the tremendous financial and political power of the corporate community.

It was only one concert, and the funds earmarked for only one project, but as a demonstration of what's possible in the future, there's no question that June 1 was a major breakthrough.

Ed. Note: The first few days of June turned out to be very special days for wilderness enthusiasts in New Mexico. June 1st was the date of the Wilderness Study Benefit Concert so artfully arranged by Tom Campbell of the Central Clearing House. The Rio Grande Chapter would like to warmly thank Tom Campbell, Steve Martin, Linda Ronstadt, the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band and hundreds of hard-working folks who made the magic evening happen.

Kent Carleton, who wrote the article below, sometimes works for the Forest Service manning a lookout on Hillsboro Peak in the Black Range, sometimes he is a writer [as one might suspect from the readability of the article], and sometimes he is an enthusiast about some farout idea of his such as his idea to have a big happening to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Gila Wilderness. Forest Service Chief John McGuire presented Kent with an award for his work on the fiftieth celebration. Kent's book, THE FIRST WILDERNESS, should be out next year.

## 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Wilderness

by KENT CARLETON

THE GILA is not an easy wilderness to characterize or describe. It is a land of startling diversity, gentle beauty, harsh form... a land that possesses the striking contrasts of life itself. Here wilderness is a confused, unfathomable maze of deep canyons... places of intense solitude and quiet peace, turkey gobblers and canyon wrens; gentle forests of spruce, fir, pine, and aspen... places of singing wind, goshawks, black bear, and elk; and low semi-desert lands... places of bunch grass, century plants, pinon.

The Gila is the first wilderness. Here, one half century past, was planted the seed which has blossomed into a national movement that is just beginning to have a significant impact upon our nation. The year was 1924... June 3, to be specific... when the efforts of

thirty-eight year old U.S. Forester Aldo Leopold culminated in an administrative decision by Regional Forester Frank C.W. Pooler to establish a 750,000 acre Gila Wilderness within the Gila National Forest in southwestern New Mexico. Aldo Leopold's Gila was indeed a great wilderness. Stretching roughly forty-eight by twenty-five air miles, the Gila included the entire head waters of the Gila River, the Mogollon and Diablo Mountains, and the Black Range. Unfortunately, the entirety of the first wilderness was protected by the U.S. Forest Service for less than ten years, but that is another story. This is the story of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Aldo Leopold's success.

Sunday, June 2, 1974 under-blue skies and a hot sun at Gila Center in the heart of the Gila Wilderness the U.S. Forest Service commemorated the establishment of this great wilderness half a century ago. The ceremony was significant and was attended by Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, Governor Bruce King, Senator Pete Domenici, Representative Harold Runnels, Chief Forester John McGuire, Regional Forester William Hurst, most of the surviving members of the Aldo Leopold family, Sigurd Olson of the Wilderness Society, and celebrity Arthur Godfrey. Public response to the wilderness commemorative was excellent, with total turnout estimates varying between one to four thousand persons. The low figure is certainly incorrect, however, since the Hurley and Silver City Kiwanis Clubs sold fifteen hundred tickets to their western style barbecue which immediately followed the Forest Service program.

ARTHUR GODFREY exceed the Forest Service program, and must be commended not only for his professional skill as a Master of Ceremonies, but also for his well developed wilderness ethic. He has studied and been nurtured by Aldo Leopold's SAND COUNTY ALMANAC and rightly equated this classic conservation work with the finest of world literature, "a book that should be required reading for every American school child," in addition to constituting a conservationist's BIBLE.

Speakers included Governor Bruce King, Chief Forester John McGuire, Sigurd Olson, and Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz. Perhaps the greatest surprise was Mr. Butz' presentation. Most conservationists attending the ceremony were curious as to just what kind of wilderness talk Mr. Butz would give... that is... "how bad will it be?" We were all pleasantly shocked. Mr. Butz' theme was that we have "just made a start to balance the use of our resources in these first fifty



years of wilderness resource management." A theme we hope will reflect reality in the coming years. Also of importance for our nation, Mr. Butz stated that although locating bona fide wilderness areas in the east is very difficult, eastern wilderness areas will be added to the national system. As you well know, this reflects a major and welcome change of heart in the Department of Agriculture. Governor Bruce King and Chief Forester McGuire reinforced the general tone of the ceremony in praising Leopold's wilderness concept and the fruit it has borne. Sigurd Olson spoke of the need in our nation "to adopt a new philosophy of land use"... fact beyond debate. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Mr. Olson, on behalf of the Wilderness Society, presented a plaque inlaid in a large boulder to the Forest Service commending the agency for initiating preservation of National Forest Wilderness fifty years ago. Of further significance, Mr. Olson called for the establishment of the proposed Aldo Leopold Wilderness in the Black Range as a lasting tribute to the man who began it all way back in 1924. We agree.

## New Sierra Club Wildlife Policy

**PREAMBLE:** The key to wildlife conservation is the continued existence of diverse non-degraded ecosystems. The Sierra Club is committed to maintaining the world's remaining natural ecosystems. Where feasible, the Club is also committed to restoring to a natural condition those ecosystems which are presently degraded. Our special concerns are those principal ecosystems which comprise the bulk of the life support system of the biosphere. Wildlife is an essential component of these ecosystems—a barometer of the well-being of this total biosphere. The better wildlife can be maintained in all its abundance and diversity, the better the habitat for all life on this earth, and the greater the number of ecological choices for the future.

**1. Habitat**—The Sierra Club recognizes that habitat alteration and elimination poses the single greatest threat to the continued well-being of healthy and diverse wildlife populations. Measures to counteract this trend must increase on both public and private lands. These should include, but not be limited to: (a.) sound land use planning (including zoning for wildlife); (b.) explicit attention to wildlife values affected by development projects; (c.) habitat restoration; (d.) habitat acquisition; (e.) adequate mitigation in cases where projects adversely affect habitat values; and (f.) funding.

**2. Wildlife Management**—(a.) Within natural ecosystems, the Sierra Club believes natural diversity and numbers of wildlife should be insured by means that involve a minimum of overt human interference. (b.) Within ecosystems modified by man's activities the Club believes that wildlife should be managed to ensure optimum diversity and numbers of wildlife. (c.) Within both modified and natural ecosystems, the Sierra Club believes that acceptable management techniques include education, research, census, law enforcement, habitat acquisition and protection, regulation or elimination of competition by man's commercial interests, regulated periodic hunting and fishing, and where necessary the total protection of species and populations.

**3. Threatened and Endangered Species of Wildlife**—No species should be allowed to become extinct because of the activities of man if it is within the power of man to prevent it; toward this goal every effort must be made to prevent any population from becoming threatened or endangered in all or any significant part of its range, and to return to optimum population sizes those species that are currently threatened, endangered, or in unnatural decline.

**4. Education**—The Sierra Club encourages educational programs which create a sense of stewardship for the land and its wildlife.

**5. Law Enforcement**—The Sierra Club favors effective and efficient enforcement of protective laws and regulations, including mandatory forfeiture of weapons and all other devices used in poaching. Courts are encouraged to levy meaningful fines and sentences. Agencies charged with enforcement must seek and be given sufficient resources to carry out this mandate.

**6. Introduction and Removal of Wildlife**—Wildlife should not be removed from their native habitats to be introduced into habitats where they are not native wherever this introduction may adversely affect any ecosystem, including the native wildlife they support.

**7. Commercial Wildlife Exploitation**—Commercial exploitation may not be desirable in populations that are more valuable for esthetic purposes; that should be protected in sanctuaries for purposes of scientific study, and in those cases where adequate biological knowledge is absent, or regulation is ineffective or absent.

**8. Predator Control**—The Sierra Club believes that any control of predators should be aimed at individual problem animals.

**9. Wildlife as Pets**—The Sierra Club opposes the removal of wildlife from their native habitats for sale or use as pets.

**10. Wildlife in Laboratory Research**—The Sierra Club opposes the mass capture of wildlife for laboratory research when such capture significantly affects the population or ecosystem from which it comes. Captive breeding of wildlife as a means of providing animals for biological and medical research is an acceptable alternative.

**11. Zoos and Aquaria**—The Sierra Club believes that well-maintained and properly regulated public and private zoos and aquaria can serve important educational, preservational, and scientific needs. Zoos and aquaria must recognize their foremost responsibility is the welfare of the species and not become collections of animals established primarily for public entertainment or private profit. Zoos and aquaria or their agents should not remove from the wild those species that can be bred in captivity, nor any animal of a species or population that is threatened, endangered or in unnatural decline, unless there is no alternative to assure the species' survival.

**12. Urban Wildlife**—In order to encourage and foster wildlife in the urban environment, decision-makers and individuals alike must maintain, or approximate, all possible portions of the natural ecosystems surrounding and within urban areas, that is, bring nature into the city and suburbia.

**13. International Cooperation**—The Sierra Club favors bilateral and multilateral cooperation to ensure that wildlife is managed in all countries in a manner consistent with the positions herein advocated. Where migratory wildlife crosses national boundaries or lives in international waters, agreement to protect and conserve such species should be sought. Protection of such species is the responsibility of all nations and must be achieved by treaty with appropriate domestic legislation, and cooperation with multinational organizations.

**14. Definitions**—(a.) **WILDLIFE**—Any member of the animal kingdom, including without limitation any mammal, fish, bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, or other invertebrate. (b.) **SPECIES**—Any subspecies of wildlife and any other group of wildlife of the same species or smaller taxa in common spatial arrangement that interbreed when mature. (c.) **THREATENED SPECIES**—Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (d.) **ENDANGERED SPECIES**—Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined to constitute a pest whose protection would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.

## COMING



## EVENTS

### JULY

**ROADLESS AREA STUDY TRIPS.** Throughout the summer scheduled trips into Roadless Units will be planned for weekends. Contact Don Campbell, 338 East deVargas, Santa Fe 87501 (phone 982-4349) or Phyllenore Howard, 1522 Stanford NE, Albuquerque 87106 (phone 268-8185) or the group leader in your area. The schedule will be out soon.

6-7 **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING** at Bandelier National Monument. Details available from group chairmen or information people (see directory) about a week before the meeting.

8-18 **TRAIL MAINTENANCE TRIP** in the Gila Wilderness. This trip **may be full** but then again it may not be. If interested contact John Colburn, 7317 Parkland Dr., El Paso, Texas 79925 (phone (915) 778-5620).

16 **AIR QUALITY MAINTENANCE AREA HEARING—DONA ANA COUNTY.** 9 a.m., the City Commission Meeting Room, City Hall, Las Cruces. For further information contact: Legal Section, Environmental Improvement Agency, P.O. Box 2348, P.E.R.A. Building, Santa Fe, 87501.

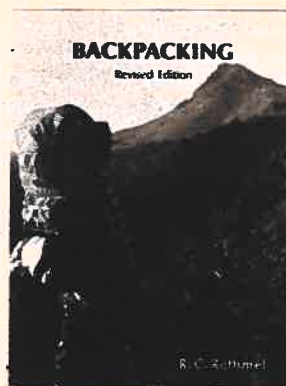
18 **STRIPMINE HEARING,** 8:30 a.m., at the District Courtroom, McKinley County Courthouse, Gallup. Those wishing to testify must contact Frank Kottowski **10 days** prior to the hearing at: State Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, N.M.I.M.T., Socorro, 87801. The hearing is on a mining plan submitted by the Sundance Coal Co.

18 **AIR QUALITY MAINTENANCE AREA HEARING—CHAVES COUNTY.** In the City Council Room of City Hall, Roswell, at 9 a.m. For further information contact: Legal Section, Environmental Improvement Agency, P.O. Box 2348, P.E.R.A. Building, Santa Fe, 87501.

### AUGUST

25 **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING,** somewhere in Las Vegas (New Mexico). Details available from group chairmen & information people (see directory) about a week before the meeting.

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# Phreatophyte Lawsuit

THE NEW MEXICO Citizens for Clean Air and Water phreatophyte lawsuit was a complete success! You recall we had sued the federal Bureau of Reclamation a year ago to force them to produce an Environmental Impact Statement for their vegetation-removal programs along the Rio Grande and Pecos River.

Phreatophytes are trees that send their roots down into the water table and "drink" water. They send the water into the air through their leaves. The Bureau claims this is a great waste of water. We are not convinced. The Bureau claims that they can "save" water by bulldozing out the vegetation. However, the only full-scale test they ran failed to reveal any water saved. Removing the vegetation increases soil erosion and increases evaporation of water.

Phreatophytes such as salt cedars, cottonwoods and Russian olives are an essential part of New Mexico's aquatic ecology. Salt cedars are the state's finest nesting habitat for doves. They provide sanctuary for the "rare and endangered" Mexican Duck and numerous other migratory waterfowl species.

After we sued the Bureau to force them to assess the impact of their bulldozing program, they resisted fiercely. They twisted and wiggled and minced words in every possible way. Finally 60 days ago they asked the judge to dismiss our suit. When the judge refused, they saw that further resistance was useless. They agreed to write an Impact Statement.

Now we wait while the writing goes on. Then it is up to us to gather the necessary expertise to criticize the Impact Statement

(continued on p. 7)



Marlou, Margie, Scott & Bubba prepare for the Wilderness Study Benefit Concert.

Photo by Jack Parsons

## Land-Use vs Watergate

Lifted from the Sierra Club NATIONAL NEWS REPORT

THE HOUSE voted 211 to 204 on June 11th against even debating H.R. 10294—once the Nixon Administration's Number 1 environmental legislative priority. Senator Henry Jackson and Rep. Morris Udall charged the Administration dropped its support of the bill in exchange for conservative votes against an impeachment resolution.

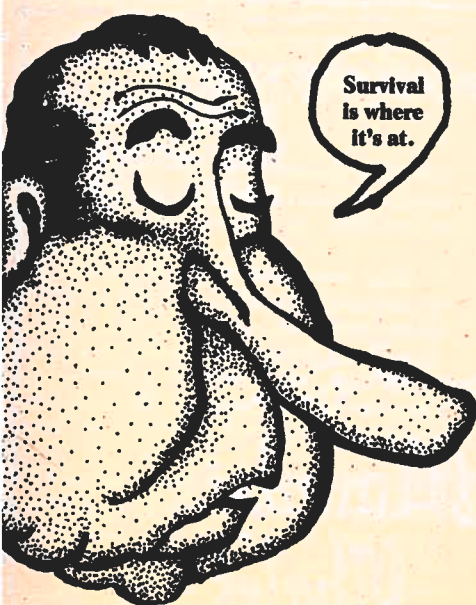
"The Land Use Bill," Jackson said afterward at a press conference, "unfortunately became an expendable pawn in the White House trading game of impeachment politics. The Administration's astonishing reversal of policy and full-blown retreat on the need for land-use legislation may have some short-term political gain for the White House, but it is a major loss for the people of this country." Jackson called for a grass-roots letter-writing campaign to "force the Administration to support a meaningful bill and to urge the House to reconsider its position and vote on the merits of the pending legislation."

Jackson told reporters he might try to ~~attach the land-use proposal onto some~~ must legislation sought by the White House. "We are told daily that in spite of Watergate, Mr. Nixon is firmly in control, that he is governing," Udall stated. "Well, governing is not mortgaging the country's land for conservative votes on impeachment. Governing is not promising one thing in high-sounding public speeches, and then doing the opposite behind closed doors. And now the President has begun to do the same kind of jig on the strip mine bill, and that one is now in doubt. Interior Secretary Rogers Morton issued a statement that the Administration "very much" regrets defeat of the bill.

"SIERRA CLUB members should not be taken in by some letters they may get back from members of the Congress defending their action in voting against the rule on the Land Use Bill," said Brock Evans, director of the Club's Washington office. "No doubt some members of Congress who voted against the rule will attempt to defend this vote by saying that they were not against land use, but that they just thought that the bill, somehow, wasn't ready for floor debate yet.

This is emphatically not true—the bill was right and ready for debate. It had four years' worth of hearings and debate in the Interior Committee. It had been extensively amended and discussed at all levels. We should not be taken in either by any statements which now may be made by representatives of the Administration or the Department of Interior who are somehow 'sorry' that the land use bill was killed on the rule.

We know for a fact that lobbyists for both the White House and the Interior Department were barraging many Republican members with phone calls the morning before the vote, urging them to vote against everything. It is very important for all of us to make certain that those who voted or worked against this bill know that we are not going to accept their phony excuses, and know that we are never going to forget what they did," Evans said.



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## BLM Organic Act —

# Wilderness Review Provision Put in Senate Bill

From the Wilderness Society WILDERNESS REPORT

WILDERNESS lands in the vast holdings of the Bureau of Land Management—left out of the Wilderness Act of 1964—moved closer to protected status in late April with a decisive vote in the Senate Interior Committee.

While lacking statutory protection, BLM lands contain many areas of classic wilderness quality. Without protection of the Wilderness Act they could easily be invaded by mining, timber and other interests which would destroy their wilderness character.

The Senate action which offers hope for the BLM lands was a vote April 25 on an amendment offered by Senator Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) to the so-called Bureau of Land Management Organic Act. The bill, which was then reported out of the committee on May 2 with a wilderness review provision, also repeals hundreds of outdated land disposal laws.

Thrust of the Metcalf amendment is a requirement that BLM study potential wilderness areas it administers, hold public hearings such as those required by the Wilderness Act, and report its recommendations to the Congress. Joining Senator Metcalf in seeking the wilderness provision were Senators Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), Floyd Haskell (D-Colo.) and Frank Church (D-Ida.).

The bill next goes to the Senate floor. Debate in the committee mark-up session centered on the allegation by Senators Paul Fannin (R-Ariz.), Clifford P. Hansen (R-Wyo.) and James A. McClure (R-Ida.) that the result of the Metcalf amendment might result in lawsuits tying up all 450 million acres of BLM lands during the wilderness study period. In response to this argument, Senator Metcalf accepted a modification of the amendment denying interim protection to the wilderness study areas. Once this modification of the amendment denying interim protection to the wilderness study areas. Once this modification was made, the Metcalf amendment was adopted unanimously, with Senator Hansen voting "present."

Senator Metcalf said: "I am pleased that this is in the bill so we can take it to the Senate floor... However, this is just a beginning. This battle must be won again in the House of Representatives and in conference. We have to continue to work to assure that we will have wilderness on BLM lands just as we have it on other public lands."

The committee action on the Metcalf amendment reflects support by more than those who actually spoke during the mark-up session. The other committee members who had endorsed the amendment and made its adoption possible were Senators J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), James Abourezk (D-S. Dak.), Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), Howard M. Metzbaum (D-Ohio), and James L. Buckley (Cons. R-N.Y.). Senator Buckley had praised the amendment in a letter to Senator Metcalf, observing that "it establishes... wilderness objectives as a legitimate and natural part of the management of all the public lands."

### Favorable House Reaction

In the House of Representatives, the proposed wilderness review provision has received a more favorable reaction than the BLM Organic Act itself from Congressman John Melcher (D-Mont.), chairman of the House Public Lands Subcommittee. At a Washington, D.C. hearing on April 5, Mr. Melcher said the Administration bill (H.R. 5441) "has little sympathy in this subcommittee... The subcommittee objects, as have hundreds of public witnesses, to the broad powers that are delegated" to the Interior Department by the bill. "We want to be specific and give direction to the Secretary," Melcher said.

On the other hand, the chairman said his subcommittee is "very sympathetic" to including the Bureau of Land Management under the same wilderness review procedure that now applies to the Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Sport

Fisheries and Wildlife. However, he said that giving "instant wilderness" status to the seven BLM primitive areas would be "a little bit difficult, because this subcommittee has always insisted on public hearings..."

George Alderson, the Wilderness Society's director of federal affairs, testified by invitation at the April 5 hearing, noting that the Administration bill contains a wilderness inventory requirement, "But that is all. There is nothing to insure that local hearings will be held and nothing to require that recommendations be submitted to Congress."

"In our experience," Alderson said, "the report to Congress is an almost indispensable component of the review process... What we seek to guard against is the suppression of wilderness studies by those who do not have the final decision, whether they be lower-echelon BLM employees or private interests with an axe to grind. The lack of a wilderness review process in H.R. 5441 plays into the hands of those who would deny Congress the opportunity to make decisions on potential wilderness areas."

That wilderness proposals may be suppressed within BLM is no idle theory. When citizen conservationists queried the Utah state office of BLM in April, they discovered that employees there had prepared an actual wilderness proposal for 30,000 acres of the Canaan Mountain area in Utah—the only known wilderness proposal in BLM history—but the proposal was later dropped without any public notice of public hearings. One former BLM employee told The Wilderness Society that the Canaan Mountain Wilderness proposal was killed because the BLM's present director, Curt Berklund, was known to oppose wilderness designation for BLM lands.

### Interim Protection Sought

At the April 5 hearing The Wilderness Society suggested specific language for the wilderness review provision, giving the study areas interim protection until Congress makes its decisions—the same protection now applicable to Forest Service primitive areas. The Society also urged that the seven BLM primitive areas (totaling 187,000 acres) and 68 other BLM roadless areas (totaling 2,414,000 acres) be added immediately to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Prior to the Washington hearings, the House subcommittee heard grassroots testimony in Oregon and Utah on the Organic Act. While the bill was repeatedly criticized by cattlemen and miners, the statements of individual citizens and conservation groups again and again endorsed the wilderness review provisions and wilderness status for the BLM primitive areas.

In Medford, Oregon, the Izaak Walton League of America was represented by Eugene K. Peterson, a former BLM employee for 35 years. Mr. Peterson said: "The League's position is that an organic act for the national resource lands would be the first step—the foundation for a modern system of laws for all the federal land. We are willing to accept the combined Senate bills as that first step with one proviso—that there be added to the BLM Organic Act a section that would place the national resource lands on a par with the National Forests, National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges as far as the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, is concerned. BLM lands were a major omission from that act—an omission which should be corrected without delay."

### BLM: Stubborn Resistance

Despite evident support in Congress, BLM has resisted the wilderness provisions. In an April meeting with representatives of The Wilderness Society and National Audubon Society, BLM Director Berklund argued for letting BLM continue its program of administratively designated primitive areas instead of requiring a Congressionally-managed wilderness program.

## Phreatophytes

(continued from page 6)

when it appears, to make sure it's objective and comprehensive. Because of the extensive research we have done on this program during the preparation of our lawsuit, we are in a strong position to evaluate the Bureau's Assessment when it appears. We'll keep you posted.

In the meantime, let's congratulate Steve Asher, our attorney, who is doing such a fine job.

## Game Refuges

(continued from page 3)

At any rate the big game ranges of the Southwest will be on ice for a few years and conservationists—who want them to be game ranges instead of mining camps—will have their work cut out for them. At stake is a combined total of about 3.5 million acres of wilderness quality land.

There is something that we can do right this minute. There is a proposed Public Land Order in process which would quiet the hassles with the mining companies by the decisive and beautifully simple expedient of withdrawing the Refuges from mineral entry. It would also end the cumbersome dual management shared by the BLM and the BSW giving sole jurisdiction to the BSW—who should manage Wildlife Refuges anyway. Needless to say the issuance of the Public Land Order would be a giant step toward eventual wilderness designation. So, take up your pen and write forthwith, to: Secretary Rogers Morton, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Support the Public Land Order proposed for the Kofa, Cabeza Prieta and the Desert National Wildlife Refuge.

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Treas.	John Bowen	6228 Constellation 79912	584-6750
Newsletter/Publications	Tanya Nowell	9433 Gschwind 79924	755-4391
Cons./Legal	Carl Jones	351 Thunderbird 79912	584-4652
Membership	Betty Bowen	6228 Constellation 79912	584-6750
Outings	John Colburn	7317 Parkland 79925	778-5620

## GALLINAS GROUP

Chmn.	John Gavahan	Box 36, Montezuma 87731	425-8813
V. Chmn./Outings	Walton Hawk	PO Box 717, LV 87701	
Secy.	Jean Johnson	Montezuma 87731	
Treas./Membership	Eleanor Nelson	1036 Fourth St., LV 87701	
Cons./Newsletter	Elmer Schooley	Box 5, Montezuma 87731	425-7709

## SANTA FE GROUP

Chmn.	Phil Nelson	964 Camino Santander 87501	983-1801
V. Chmn.	Phil Shultz	Box 86, Tes., SF 87574	983-7189
Sec./Treas.	Betsy Fuller	PO Box 297 87501	983-8870
Newsletter	Lois Blackburn	409 Hillside Ave. 87501	988-3122
Cons.	Jim Alley	Rt. 3, Box 44 87501	982-3624 (o)
Outings	Herman Barkmann	Box 135, Rt. 1 87501	982-8907

## LOS ALAMOS

Information	Betsy Barnett	4269 Ridgeway, 87544	662-9581
Publications	Dorothy Hoard	110 Sherwood, 87544	672-3356

## INFORMATION

Farmington	Frank Nordstrom		325-5555
Gallup	Noralee Hopper		722-5488
Las Cruces	Fred Warmon		526-3579