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The Monongahela Decision has given rise to a burst of forestry legislation in Congress, thus this issue is devoted to an (if you will pardon the choice of terms) intensive discussion of forestry practices and the impending legislation. Right here, at the beginning of the newsletter, we ask that you prepare yourself psychologically to do a little earnest letter-writing -- on the forestry legislation and (if you haven't done so already) regarding Kaiparowits. Ed.

Reprinted from the National News Report
Hearings were held last week before a joint session of the House Interior and Agriculture committees on the controversial bills to revise the U.S. Forest Service's Organic Act of 1897. The impetus for the hearings came as a result of recent legal decisions, including the famous Monongahela case, won by environmentalists, in which the courts held that the Organic Act prevented certain forms of clearcutting and other forest practices. The timber industry is making an all-out effort to reverse the decision and to let the Forest Service return to past practices, many of them extremely damaging to wildlife, recreation, and wilderness. Senator Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) is the lead sponsor of their bill, S. 3091, whose key section simply reverses the Monongahela decision. At the hearings, most industry witnesses and their

S. 2926 - The "Randolph Bill"

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allies supported the Humphrey bill. Environmentalists, also strongly represented at the hearings, favored S. 2926, the National Forest Reform Act, sponsored by Senator Jennings Randolph (D-WV), which sets minimum standards for certain practices. For example, it forbids timber cutting where substantial erosion will result, or where trees will not grow back in commercial quantities. It also contains language designed to prevent overcutting and to keep forest harvests on a sustained-yield basis.

Brock Evans, Director of the Club's Washington Office, testified on behalf of the Club. He noted that, "It is high time for substantial reform of the manner in which the national forests are managed. It is time to require specific, yet reasonably flexible minimum standards for logging practices in order to protect those professional foresters who sincerely want to do a good job from political pressure." Evans noted that S. 3091, the Humphrey bill, is essentially a timber industry bill. "Its only real purpose is to give unlimited discretion to the Forest Service and the industry to do whatever they want and to permit the abuses of the past -- the overcutting, the loss of wilderness -- to continue. In spite of its language dealing with planning and procedures, it has no substance. There is no protection for environmental values; it takes away everything environmentalists have won and gives it back to the timber industry."

Many senators have apparently been fooled into thinking that the Humphrey bill is somehow a "compromise" and has provisions to protect the environment, when in fact it does not. Because of this, the timber industry strategy apparently is to force the Humphrey bill through the two committees as quickly as possible and onto the Senate floor before the public can react. It is possible that markups will begin by the last week in March in joint sessions of the two committees. An all-out industry effort to get the bill to the Senate floor can be expected soon thereafter.

We must not let the Humphrey bill get to the Senate floor without very strong and meaningful amendments. Everybody who cares about the national forests should immediately write their Senators (address: Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20210) and to the following members of the Senate Agriculture and Interior committees who will be participating in the crucial markup sessions:

Agriculture and Forestry Committee: Herman Talmadge (Ga.) Chairman
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee: Henry Jackson (Wash.) Chairman

Letters to these senators should stress the following: (1) There is an urgent need for meaningful reform of the national forest system and its management; (2) Non-timber resources, such as wildlife habitat, wilderness, watersheds, recreational sites, are fast vanishing from our national forests under intense pressure from the timber industry to step up logging; (3) Only S. 2926, the Randolph bill, provides meaningful reform; (4) Only S. 2926 can prevent further damaging increases in the allowable cuts and prevent the overcutting that is now going on; (5) the Humphrey bill, S. 3091, is a giveaway of the national forests to the timber industry and is environmentally objectionable in every way. *Each of these senators should be urged to support the Randolph bill and to oppose the Humphrey bill.*

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The Monongahela Controversy

by Saint John Woody

Throughout history many men, from primitive hunters to modern biologists, have pondered the question: What are the laws that govern the forests? In this century far-sighted individuals in the United States have addressed this problem within the socio-political arena. Their efforts were originally stimulated by the devastation wrought on our forests by a voracious timber industry and resulted in such legislation as the Organic Act of 1897, the Multiple Use/Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Early pioneers in the conservation movement developed a concept of scientific management of our forest resources. They looked for patterns and laws expressed in the still-vast virgin stands and sought to reflect these patterns in their own management activities. They recognized that the internal rules of the forest had to be obeyed or the forest would disappear. These men envisioned a sound, thriving forest with man as the beneficiary of the many values contained therein. Since then this idealistic vision has had to weather many storms in its progress towards becoming a political actuality.

Recently an important debate on National Forest policy has been brewing in the Nation's capital. Unlike the controversy in the early '70's concerning the National Timber Supply bill (a timber industry bid to increase harvests from the forests) this debate was catalyzed by an Appeal Court's decision on a suit initiated by conservation interests. Last August the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a lower court decision that certain forest management practices on the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia were in violation of the Organic Act of 1897. The requirements of the Act that were not being met stated that the timber cut on National Forests must be dead, matured or large growth; that it be specifically marked and designated, and that all felled trees be removed from the forest.

This decision could potentially have a vast impact on Forest Service management

practices, many of which do not meet the criteria in the Organic Act. The Forest Service has decided not to appeal to the Supreme Court but rather to press for remedial legislation, a move that is strongly supported by the timber industry. Already political heavy-weights such as Senators Humphrey and Hatfield and Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz are assuring special interest groups that they will take legislative steps to override the requirements imposed by the court decision.

The Forest Service has insured that the decision would become a national issue by closing down timber sales not only on the Monongahela but also on all national forests in the four states under the appellate court's jurisdiction -- North and South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. This action has wrought extreme and perhaps unnecessary hardship on many of the smaller logging operations in the area. M. R. Glascock, editor-in-chief of the Journal of Forestry, recently expressed his surprise that the plaintiffs in the Monongahela case should find fault with expanding the effects of the decision throughout the 4th District.

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Monongahela

cept is to have any meaning at all, silvicultural practices applied to standard component lands must be designated to protect onsite values at all times.

The even-age system applied on a wide scale does not fulfill this requirement. This system represents a quick and easy way to standardize forest management for timber production purposes. The forest is converted into many blocks of timber, each composed of a single age group. Examples of such forests may be found on tree farms in areas of high timber productivity such as the Northwest or Southeast. Management costs are relatively low, sawtimber yields are easy to predict and are generally large.

Uneven-age management, on the other hand, appears to harmonize well with the mandate imposed by the Multiple Use/Sustained-Yield Act. An uneven-aged forest contains a great diversity of values within any given locality. In addition, protection of on-site environmental quality is easy to achieve. This system has been chosen by the Forest Service for managing forested areas of high visibility such as recreation areas and travel zones. The Society of American Foresters in its recent policy statement on the Monongahela decision reports, "Uneven-aged management produces a forest which is often aesthetically pleasing and well accepted by the public . ." Finally, this system is in conformance with a principle that many authors consider most binding upon a resource manager. This principle states that the best resource allocation decisions are those that least restrict the management options of future generations.

The shift to even-aged management is a result of the timber industry's unending campaign to have cutting levels increased on the national forests. This effort has been made necessary by the fact that private softwood reserves have been depleted and the fact that sustained-yield forestry on private lands in this country is a marginal proposition. In 1972 D. E. Ogle of Evans Products Co. stated, "We decided three years ago that ownership of timber in this country was uneconomic." Industry's major ar-

gument for increasing national forest harvest levels is that supply will fall far short of demand by the year 2000 if such action is not taken. However, this projection assumes that prices will remain at 1970 levels. If lumber prices rise at the past rate of 1.5% per year in comparison with other building materials, supplies should meet demands.

A policy statement in the Forest Service Manual's section on timber management reads, "Develop and promote national programs that meet the Nation's need for timber." Admittedly this direction requires the Forest Service to play an energetic and almost visionary role in the creation of American forest policy. The question is whether the Forest Service is strong enough to fulfill this role. In the light of the developing situation in private forestry it would seem wise for the Forest Service to withstand timber industry pressure to have cutting levels increased. To permit such action would simply allow the industry to further evade the question of where America's long term timber supply will come from. The solution lies with the private lands and the free enterprise system, but planning must begin now if there is to be a sawtimber crop 150 years in the future. If the Forest Service is not equal to the task at hand, the Congress will have to step in.

H. R. Glascock of the Society of American Foresters recently wrote that the basic point at issue in the Monongahela debate is whether it is in the public interest for the Congress to prescribe forest practices. He asks, "Is there not implied here a basic mistrust of the Forest Service?" Indeed there may exist a widespread mistrust of the Forest Service's integrity with respect to the application of multiple-use management. Mr. Glascock is writing with the assumption that the only obstacle to scientific management on the national forests is inadequate funding. However, subtle political forces may account for much of what is seen as being wrong with the agency today. Richard Alston in a publication for the Forest Service Intermountain Experiment Station states, ". . . the agency can be and is in fact influenced by bureaucratic tendencies in government that undermine the goals of scientific management."

In fact important shifts in Forest Service policy have occurred without the benefit of public or Congressional review. The agency-wide switch from uneven to even-aged management on all standard component lands is one example of such a shift. Another is the tendency to reduce rotation ages. Once the age at which a tree can be cut is linked to the number of years required to grow a specific product, multiple use management loses all meaning. The logical end result of such a policy can be inferred from the following statement in the January Journal of Forestry: "The shift to drastically short rotations obviously cannot be accomplished overnight, but we can begin now . . . The enormous bulk of cellulose needed for the fiber markets of the world 25 years hence can only be produced in intensively managed, short rotation forests." Finally, onsite environmental quality has been badly affected by timber-oriented management on the national forests. For example, another Intermountain Experiment Station paper reports that only 33% of the land cut each year on the Rocky Mountain national forests regenerates adequately.

Research results that have surfaced during the long debate over clearcutting indicate that no forest type exclusively requires even-aged management nor does any type exclusively require uneven-aged management. Each system has its applications and benefits. Therefore, perhaps the wisest course to chart would consist of a well-balanced combination of both systems. Nevertheless, the current bias towards timber production will never be overcome until timber manage-

ment is fully integrated with the philosophy of multiple use. A balanced system of management must be applied to all standard component lands, but we may find that legislative regulation of the size of such things as the size of clearcuts is the only way to accomplish this objective. In any case, true multiple use management requires that from the inventory stage to the planning stage, the forest be viewed as an integrated whole.

The current debate is the fourth of major proportions that has occurred this century concerning forest practices. Each debate has originated in a deep public concern over the integrity of our national forests. Evidently, the problem has not yet been adequately resolved. The Monongahela decision provides a great opportunity to press forward from the foundations laid by the Organic and Multiple-Use/Sustained Yield Acts. I do not believe legislative prescription of forest practices is the major issue confronting us. Rather, the need is for clarification of the principles set forth in the Multiple-Use/Sustained Yield Act -- the principles by which our national forests will be governed. This is the job before our legislators. However, they cannot do the job alone. The American people must inform their representatives concerning their beliefs on the four issues outlined above: even vs. uneven-aged management, length of rotation ages, the extent of publicly subsidized timber supplies for industry, and the priority of timber management in multiple-use forestry.

Gordon Robinson: conservative forestry advocate

by Cochise Glickman

Gordon Robinson, forestry consultant for the Sierra Club, spent two weeks last summer in the Santa Fe area to educate local conservation leaders in basic concepts of forestry and to make a brief assessment of the condition of the forests of northern New Mexico. Mr. Robinson worked as the principal forester for the Southern Pacific Company for 27 years before taking his present position with the Sierra Club in 1966. His long grey hair and beard conflict with

the common notion of a uniformed guardian of the forest, but he is probably doing more than any man alive today to protect the integrity of the American forest. His mission may seem idealistic when viewed

from the perspective of traditional clear-cut-and-run American forestry, but he would have found himself perfectly at home in the society of the foresters who cared for the beautiful forests of Germany, Switzerland, and Scandinavia in the 18th and early 19th centuries. In fact, many Americans are

Robinson...

beginning to champion him as an articulate spokesman for good forest management on the public lands.

During his stay here Mr. Robinson visited some of the areas where timber harvesting is presently occurring. His camera ever-ready to document unusually good or unusually bad examples of timber harvesting procedure, he beat his way through the underbrush and jumped over logs to see what the cut-over areas looked like a few hundred yards off the road. On the "model" Aspen Hill timber sale west of the Santa Fe Ski Basin he stopped to watch a bulldozer, using its blade as a brake, rip through a stand of young spruce trees. He talked shop with a contract logger under a drizzling rain on Chicoma Mountain. However, the most important thing that Mr. Robinson did during his stay was to conduct three workshops on forest practices for the benefit of local citizens who are concerned about the management of the public forest lands. These workshops were attended by over 45 individuals consisting of wealthy ranchers, professional foresters, state and federal agency employees, independent resource consultants, and conservation leaders from all over the Southwest. Two of the sessions were held in Santa Fe. A high mountain ranch, surrounded by the beauty of the primeval New Mexican forest, was the location of the third session.

In his workshops Mr. Robinson describes what is currently happening to the public forests. He relates how the Forest Service is presently engaged in liquidating the stands of old growth timber on National Forests all over the country. These stands contain most of the majestic old trees which are such a joy to the beholder and which have served as the foundation for the American conception of the primeval forest. The recent Nader report on the National Forests, entitled The Last Stand, states that at present cutting levels all the remaining old growth timber in the country will be levelled within 93 years. If these stands are cut according to Forest Service plan, the old growth on the National Forests will be levelled in 69 years.

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The Forest Service is undertaking this liquidation due to intense political pressure generated by the timber industry. Cutting old growth stands provides a large volume of high quality lumber and at the same time makes room for a young, faster growing forest. However, the need to practice intensive management, otherwise known as tree farming, on the National Forests originates in the timber industry's inability or unwillingness to practice intensive forestry on its own lands. Most of the industry forests so glowingly pictured in numerous magazine advertisements will not be ready for harvest until the year 2020.

Gordon Robinson has little quarrel with tree farming on private lands as a method of producing wood fiber, but he is strongly opposed to its being practiced on public lands, under public subsidy, and at the expense of the many values for which the National Forests are to be managed according to the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960. Mr. Robinson believes that the many values associated with forests -- the beauty, the diversity in wildlife, the high quality water running off at a relatively even rate throughout the year, and the high quality timber -- are direct products of a forest that is highly diversified both in species composition and in age class distribution. Such a range of values cannot be found in comparable quality or quantity on a tree farm.

In his lectures, Mr. Robinson provides ample documentation of his belief that early Forest Service policy was directed towards true multiple-use management, but that in recent times the actual practice of this concept has been overridden by federal appropriations trends and administrative procedures.

Mr. Robinson begins his lectures with a description of good forestry as he understands it. The removal of timber from an administrative unit must be limited to that quantity which "may be recovered annually in perpetuity, and in which the quantity and quality may increase and improve, but neither will ever decline". Only a few trees should be taken at one time each place. At most a small opening can be made to provide for the regeneration of trees which require open sunlight. Trees cut should be at least of an age at which height growth has ceased. Every

precaution possible should be taken to protect the soil. The diversity of plant and animal species within the forest should be protected. A forest that is managed according to this structure will inherently contain and provide the many values which have become so precious in the modern era.

Some of the advantages of managing a forest in this way are: The fire hazard is greatly reduced under a full forest canopy. Timber losses due to windthrow in areas adjacent to openings created by harvesting is reduced. Older trees provide higher quality wood fiber. Energy consumption per volume harvested is reduced. Finally, environmental and aesthetic quality is easily maintained.

After stating his principles of good forestry, Mr. Robinson took his pupils out into the forest itself to introduce them to the basic tools used in forest measurement & to give them a sense of the way forests grow.

This part of the workshop always met with the greatest enthusiasm from the students. With mischievous gleam in his eye, Mr. Robinson would produce a mysterious instrument from the remote recesses of his jacket. After screwing it into the center of a tree, he would extract a translucent plug of wood and count the rings that indicate the tree's age. His students learned how to determine the diameter, length and volumes of standing and felled trees; how to determine a tree's annual growth, and most importantly, how to determine the productivity of a particular part of a forest in assessing its commercial potential.

The final part of the lectures was entitled "What has gone wrong?" Mr. Robinson is convinced that the Forest Service is managing the public forests largely to maximize timber production and therefore is violating both the tradition of and legislative mandate for multiple use/sustained yield man-

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Robinson...

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agement. There is indeed much evidence to support this conviction. For example, the decision to earmark a stand of timber for sale is usually made before a thorough multi-disciplinary assessment of the other values present is even begun. Annual budget requests and appropriations provide another example of the Forest Service bias toward timber production. Eighty percent of the 1972 Forest Service budget request to Congress was allocated to the management of the timber resource.

Gordon Robinson believes that timber harvesting is the one activity which has the greatest impact on the forest ecosystem. Therefore, he states, the decision as to how much should be harvested annually on the National Forests is critical to the integrity of the forests. This amount is expressed in the administrative terms, annual allowable harvest or allowable cut. Since 1950 the annual allowable harvest had increased by approximately 300 percent. This increase has been justified largely by increasing the amount of land under intensive management; however, there is much evidence to suggest that allowable cut levels on many National Forests exceed those which could be sustained indefinitely into the future and which would provide for the maintenance of other forest values. A 1972 Forest Service report on the western National Forests by Blair and Hutchinson states that on the six forests examined in their study, commercial forest land was overestimated by an average of 22%. Another Forest Service report states, "Many line officers in the Region (the Southwest) . . . believe they cannot continue indefinitely to meet the current established allowable cut." Although both of these reports were generated by the Forest Service itself, little has been done to correct the situation.

In his lectures, Gordon Robinson described how allowable cut levels have come to be as high as they are. The determination of an allowable cut is based on many small decisions such as how old trees should be allowed to grow before they are cut, how much land should be considered as having commercial

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potential and what size of tree should be included in the inventories. The Forest Service tendency has been to make each of these decisions fall on the high end of the spectrum of credible values. For example, the timber industry would prefer that the age at which trees are to be cut be lowered because this would increase the amount of old growth timber that could be cut in any one year. Thus, the tendency has been to reduce this age limit. For ponderosa pine on the Santa Fe National Forest the age at which the great increase in diameter growth per year drop off is 170 years, yet the age at which the Forest Service considers ponderosa ready to be cut is 120 years. It is true that this 120 year age is suggested by a USDA technical bulletin, but only with reference to providing a certain sized sawlog in Arizona in the 1940's! Thus, even though the individual decisions are within the realm of credibility, the final allowable cut and its effect on the forests are not acceptable.

Mr. Robinson has documented this fact on the Bitterroot, Chugash, Tongass and Six Rivers National Forests where he has determined that allowable cut calculations exceed by an average of 30% that which is indefinitely sustainable. Mr. Robinson's rough calculation of the allowable cut on the Santa Fe National Forest indicates that the Forest Service figure is approximately 20% too high. This percentage would be even larger if provision for other forest values such as maintaining the wildlife habitat were made.

The Forest Service does have the expertise and resources to do a quality job of managing the forests for a balanced spectrum of values. Many Forest Service employees are themselves concerned about present management tendencies. They are trained professionals with the desire to do a good job. Nonetheless, their careers may be at stake if they speak out against timber interests. There has been a need for a voice speaking knowledgeably in support of truly balanced multiple-use management of the public forests. Gordon Robinson is providing such a voice. Wherever he holds his workshops his students-for-a-weekend emerge feeling much more in touch with the tools and concepts which may provide a brighter future for America's forests.

Energy Economics Workshop

The Southwest Regional Conservation Committee will hold an energy economics workshop in Salt Lake City the weekend of April 10, drawing on the expertise from the Southwest's universities and environmental community. The workshop is open to all Club members, as well as interested state and federal agency personnel, legislators and the general public. Hospitality can be arranged and further information is available from Betsy Barnett (505) 982-4349.

Topics to be addressed include:

Financing of public utilities: the problem of capital dilution, the determination of equity and of rate base, and of what may constitute a fair return on equity.

Economics of energy alternatives: the capital and operating costs of coalfired, nuclearfueled, geothermal and solar based power plants.

The relation of tax changes to rapid and heavy local energy (or other) development: This topic should bear directly on the local impact of Kaiparowits and other proposed plant sitings in the Southwest.

The economics of energy conservation: among other things, how the number and types of jobs in a given area could be affected by the adoption of conservation measures.

The economics of aesthetics: how the decisions of individuals to allocate money for recreation may depend on the aesthetic quality that they perceive in a certain area, or that they hope to see in that area. For example, how might tourism in the Southwest be affected by atmospheric haze produced by power plants?

As we go to press Secretary of the Interior Thomas Kleppe has yet to make his momentous decision on the Kaiparowits Power Project. Our latest information indicates that he may not make the decision until some weeks after the original April 1st target date (I mean, who wants to make a heavy decision on April Fool's Day!) so there is still time to write to him: Hon. Thomas Kleppe, Secretary of Interior Dept. of Interior, Wash., D.C. 20240.

Many of you are aware of the full page ads for clean air and against the Kaiparowits Project which appeared in the Albuquerque Journal and Tribune, the New Mexican and the Arizona Republic. They generated a lot of mail! Special thanks to the Chapter and the El Paso and Santa Fe Groups for their financial help, and to the hundreds of individuals who put the ad campaign in the black!

Information

Canyon Country Council Newsletter. A coalition of groups and individuals is putting this one out. It is about developments in the Four-Corners Canyon Country. 9422 East Girard, Denver, CO 80231. No money mentioned in my information, but you know they can use some.

While we're thinking about the Four-Corners area . . . there is the Four Corners Wilderness Newsletter, PO Box 998, Shiprock, New Mexico 87420, monthly (usually). They don't really limit their material to wilderness. They can't help but report on the energy issues. Again no price mentioned but if you are subscribing they could use a few dollars.

The Workbook, published monthly (except July and August) by the Southwest Research and Information Center, PO Box 4524, Albuquerque, N.M. 87106. Phone: 265-0461. \$10/yr. (\$7 for students) You all remember the Whole Earth Catalogs -- access to tools -- well, The Workbook, which has similarities in format, is subtitled "Access to Information!" Although The Workbook may contain a feature article or two, its bulk is made up of reviews of books, pamphlets, studies and public interest organizations. It tells you very clearly how to get at the good stuff that's being put out. The material is arranged alphabetically by subject (headings in this issue, for example: economy-taxes, education, energy, government-military, health care, housing, how to do it, land use . . . etc.). It is an excellent monitor of substantial environmental information, and the whole enterprise is home grown in Albuquerque.

Virgin Territory

With this issue we are starting a new regular feature by Dave Foreman. Dave is a member of the Rio Grande Chapter Executive Committee and works full-time as the Southwestern representative of the Wilderness Society. His column will deal with wilderness issues in and near New Mexico.

New Mexico's only realistic opportunity of having a new wilderness area designated by this session of Congress is in Bandelier National Monument. This intriguing network of deep canyons and high mesas in the Jemez Mountains south of Los Alamos was originally protected as a National Monument for its outstanding archaeological resources, but its wilderness values rival the ancient ruins for significance.

The history of the Bandelier Wilderness proposal is a testament to the power of citizen conservationists and our democratic form of government. The Park Service originally proposed no wilderness, but the public response was overwhelmingly in favor of wilderness for the Monument. The Park Service then proposed that most of the Monument outside of the developed portions be designated by Congress as wilderness -- but they asked that a 500 acre non-wilderness enclave be left in the center of the Monument so that the Stone Lions Shrine could be protected from erosion, Yapashi Pueblo could someday be excavated, and the administrative cabin in Capulin Canyon could remain. Conservationists opposed this 'donut hole', pointing out that the Wilderness Act has sufficient latitude to permit such activities if they are essential for administration and protection.

Park Service officials in the Southwest now agree that there is little need for the non-wilderness enclave and have said that they will support the conservationists' wilderness proposal for Bandelier, but Park Service officials in Washington continue to request the enclave.

Congressman Manuel Lujan, Jr. has strongly supported the conservationists' wilderness proposal for Bandelier in the House, and

Senator Pete Domenici has championed it in the Senate. Governor Jerry Apodaca has sent representatives to both House and Senate hearings on the proposal to communicate his strong support for our wilderness proposal.

Even though New Mexico has expressed this unswerving support for a Bandelier Wilderness without a non-wilderness enclave, the House and Senate appear to be leaning towards support of the smaller Park Service proposal (with enclave). The House Subcommittee on National Parks ignored Congressman Lujan's plea for no enclave, and left it in the bill; the Senate Subcommittee on National Parks will probably do the same despite Senator Domenici's support of our position.

What you can do:

The only way a Bandelier Wilderness unmarred by the Stone Lions non-wilderness enclave can be passed this year is if you write Congress now!

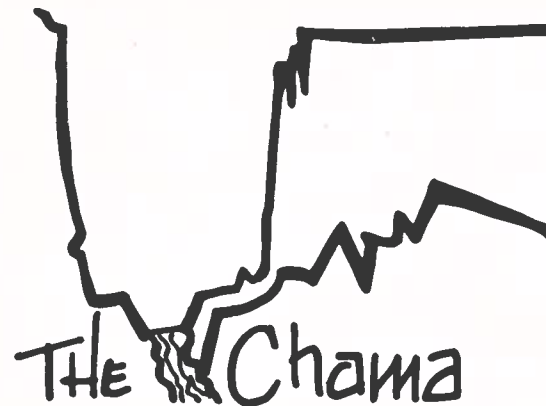
Write to: The Honorable Pete Domenici, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510; The Honorable Joseph Montoya, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510, and The Honorable Manuel Lujan, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Urge them to:

- 1) continue to support the conservationists' proposal for a Bandelier Wilderness of about 24,000 acres.
- 2) oppose any non-wilderness enclave; & support inclusion of the enclave area in the wilderness.
- 3) oppose inclusion of unnecessary management language in the wilderness designation bill.

4) Thank them for their support of our wilderness proposal in the past.

Send copies of your letter to: The Honorable J. Bennett Johnson, Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, United States Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510, and The Honorable Roy Taylor, Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515.



The Santa Fe National Forest has released to the public a document showing four alternatives for managing the 'Gallina Planning Unit' -- part of the Coyote Ranger District.

A public meeting on the Gallina Land Use Plan will be held at the Coyote Ranger Station at 7 pm on the evening of April 13.

The Gallina Planning Unit includes about 50% of the Chama Canyon Wild and Scenic River & Wilderness Proposal which has been developed by conservationists over the last few years. The planning unit contains the Gallina River and the portion of the Chama north of its confluence with the Gallina to the beginning of the BLM lands.

Alternatives 3 and 4 give the maximum consideration to scenic river and wilderness studies, but the Forest Service is proposing Alternative 1 which calls for scenic river study for a lesser area. Only Alternative 4 calls for wilderness study for the roadless areas recently identified in the canyon by the Forest Service

For a copy of the Gallina Land Use Planning document which lists the four alternatives write: Santa Fe National Forest, Box 1689, Santa Fe, 87501. Your opinions on these alternatives could have a major impact on the future management and status of the magnificent Chama Canyon.

To go with the above, you might want a copy of Susan Emrich's 23 by 34 inch poster which presents the results of her wild and scenic river study of the Chama River. For your copy write: Don Campbell, 338 East DeVargas, Santa Fe, NM 87501.

Outings

OVERNIGHT CHAMA RIVER RUN
May 15 & 16, 1976

Leader: Bob Watt (505) 662-3728
1447 45th St.
Los Alamos, NM 87544

This year Bob has chosen the Chama for his popular annual event.

Reservations will be accepted starting at precisely 7 pm on the evening of April 9th.

In accepting reservations, Bob has a system of priorities which he can explain best when you contact him. For example, priority will be given to a person who has never been on a river trip, etc.

Expenses of the trip will reflect actual costs.

Contact Bob for further information.

WHITE MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS CREST TRAIL KNAPSACK -- June 11-14, 1976

Leader -- John Colburn (ph. (915) 772-4994)
1305 Likins Drive
El Paso, Tx. 79925

Class: 2+ (moderate difficulty), Limited to twelve persons, Cost: \$20 per person.

We will follow the entire Crest Trail through the White Mountain Wilderness in the Lincoln National Forest near Ruidoso. Each day's hike will be 6-7 miles, and the average elevation gain/loss will be about 1500 feet (above 9000 feet elevation).

Weather should be warm days and cool nights with possible frost. There might be afternoon thundershowers.

This trip will be run on a 'central commissary' basis, similar to national outings. The cost will cover food and supplies for the four days. Each hiker should limit his personal equipment to 20 pounds because he will be required to carry about 10 pounds of group food and equipment.

Apply by letter to John Colburn (address above) after April 1st. If more than 11 applications are received, a lottery will be held on May 15th to determine who will go.

Spring Wilderness Symposium

April 24 & 25 1976

Sandia School
532 Osuna Road NE (just east of Edith)
Albuquerque

The New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee, the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club and other conservation organizations are sponsoring this State-wide wilderness workshop. We plan to offer a variety of wilderness-related courses -- subjects such as: *Map and Compass, Wilderness Photography, How to do a Wilderness Study, Wilderness Manners and Ethics, Backpacking Demonstration, Wilderness Issues in New Mexico (by region), and more.*

Since not everyone has the same wilderness interests, we have set up the schedule in such a way that the courses will run concurrently, and there are several sessions of each. In this manner each person can choose the combination of courses they wish to attend. The sessions on regional wilderness issues will be continuously manned, so everyone will have an opportunity to find out what is happening in a particular locality, and have an opportunity to discuss the issues with an expert.

The Symposium begins at 8 o'clock Saturday morning (registration from 8 to 9) and will continue until mid-afternoon on Sunday. The Saturday session will be followed by the annual New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee meeting and election of new officers -- and an optional barbeque picnic! The Symposium resumes on Sunday (registration for newcomers again from 8 to 9) with the courses starting at 9 am.

For out-of-town attendees, every attempt will be made to find accommodations in homes in the Albuquerque area.

If you are interested in attending, please fill out the pre-registration form below. It will help us make an estimate of how many to plan for.

Send this form to Debbie Sease, PO Box 38, Glenwood, N.M. 88039 (phone: 539-2645)

I am interested in attending the Spring Wilderness Symposium on April 24 & 25.

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

Do you plan to attend the barbeque picnic Saturday evening? _____

If you are traveling to Albuquerque from out-of-town . . .

Do you need overnight accommodations in someone's home Friday night? _____

Saturday night? _____

Do you want to join a car pool? _____ Can you provide a car? _____

If you live in or near Albuquerque, can you provide housing? _____ how many? _____

Chapter Directory Chapter Executive Committee

Bob Howard, Chairman	1522 Stanford NE, Albuquerque 87106	268-8185
Nun Nalder, V-Chairperson and Conservation	924 Canyon Rd. #5, Santa Fe 87501	983-8743
Joanne Sprenger, Sec.	2805 Eighth St., Las Vegas 87701	454-0551
Sherron Kirkpatrick, Treasurer	4138-B Trinity, Los Alamos 87544	662-6858
John Colburn, Outings	1305 Likins Dr., El Paso, Tx. 79925	915-772-4994
Don H. Campbell, 'Sierran' Editor	338 E. DeVargas, Santa Fe 87501	982-4349
Dave Foreman	P O Box 38, Glenwood 88039	539-2645
John Gavahan	P O Box 36, Montezuma 87731	425-8813
Wes Leonard	616 DeLeon, El Paso, Tx. 79912	915-584-7730

Albuquerque Group

Philip Sussmann, Chairman	7913 Charger Trail NE 87109	505-821-0230
Philip Thacher, Vice Chairman	524 Camino del Bosque 87114	898-4345
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Phyllenore Howard, Water Quality	1522 Stanford NE 87106	268-8185
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Nick Nicolaus, Wildlife & Outings	25864 Bradshaw SE 87116	268-2040
Glen Kepler, Wilderness	9004 Bellehaven NE 87112	298-5652
Martin Nix, Transportation	301 Menaul NE 87107	345-6294
Ray Bahm, Energy	2513 Kimberley Ct. NW 87105	831-3811
Alan Kennish, Program Chmn.	4025 Martin Rd SW 87105	877-2187
Kristinal Nicolaus, Excom Mbr.	25864 Bradshaw SE 87116	268-2040
Gerald Bordin, Excom Mbr.	2222 Campbell Rd NW 87104	344-6382
John Brayer, Excom Mbr.	1904 Morningside NE 87108	262-0396
Newsletter: open		

El Paso Group

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Ron Kezar, Outings	P.O. Box 4436, 79914	565-1623
Bill Hoppes, Energy	300 Country Club, 79922	584-8942
Marsha Mckinnerney, Environmental Edu.	11048 Montana #78, 79925	592-6871
Cindy Leonard, Membership	616 DeLeon, 79912	584-7730
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Helen Barto, Funding	3312 Moonlight, 79904	755-4744
Al Jefferies, Funding	1700 Hawthorne #227, 79902	544-8725
Orvil Robinson, Alaska	10504 Candlewood, 79925	598-0158
Sarah Jane Dodds, Pollution	2809 N.Florence, 79902	533-7990
Lebron Hardie, Legal	409 Stotts, 79932	584-4695

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Elmer Schooley, Sec. & Treas.	Box 5, Montezuma 87731	425-7209
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Ken Adams, Vice Chairman	416 Apodaca Hill	983-1949
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Maurice Dixon, Outings, Publications	329 E. Alameda	(o) 988-3322
Yvonne Dravo, Prgrs. & Hosp.	425 Camino De Las Animas	988-2758
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Dora Harrison, Membership	Rte. 4, Box 57	983-7048
Ingrid Vollnhofer, Secretary	644 Chavez Place	988-5426

THE RIO GRANDE SIERRAN
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SANTA FE, N.M. 87501

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Supermarket Subversion


Food Day will take place in Santa Fe, April 24, at St. Michael's High School. The object of the day is to inform the citizens of Santa Fe how the food grown in New Mexico can be produced and marketed locally as an alternative to the pervasiveness of California agribusiness in the supermarkets. A panel to this effect will take place at 10 AM with leading experts in the fields of agriculture, land use planning, and natural resources participating. This will be followed by workshops in the afternoon on such various related subjects as food co-ops, the construction of solar heated greenhouses, cold and hot frame farming, hydroponics, nutrition, community gardens, cultivation techniques in Santa Fe, and the Farmer's Market.

Films will also be shown and a large sumptuous feast will be served at the noon hour.

As a prelude to this dynamic event, there will be a Food and Nutrition day from 11 to 5 on De Vargas Mall April 17 with several organizations in town participating. Please come!



WILDERNESS
Experiences for Young People
A non-profit educational organization



Small, coed backpacking & nature study trips for young people 13 and older. Pecos, Gila & San Juan Wilderness areas.

505-831-1941
Box 12586 Albuquerque, N.M. 87105