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August, 1992

A mountain of changes ahead for California's wilderness areas

By Jim Eaton

Wilderness permits are now required for entry into the Mount Shasta Wilderness. On July 1, the Shasta-Trinity National Forest (NF) began requiring an entry permit as the first step in implementing a wilderness plan for the 14,000-foot mountain.

"It's been generally well-received," said Gary Oye, Recreation Planner for the forest's Mt. Shasta District. "The majority of our users are used to getting permits."

In the past, climbers of the mountain were supposed to register with the Shasta County sheriff to assist rescuers should an emergency arise. Now all visitors to the wilderness area will be required to obtain a permit. Climbers will be able to fill out a climbing card at the same time they get their wilderness permit.

The Forest Service office in the city of Mt. Shasta is open seven days a week, from 8:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. Sunday through Thursday and until 8:00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Oye said Forest Service officials hope the permit process will allow them to meet with wilderness users so that they can tell visitors about special conditions and regulations at Mount Shasta. The office will expand the visitor information section to include more exhibits about the wilderness area. Staff issuing permits will be specifically trained and will include wilderness rangers intimately familiar with the mountain.

The wilderness management plan for Mount Shasta has been delayed while cultural issues were examined. Oye expects the final plan to be



Quotas are "the handwriting on the wall" for popular wilderness destinations like Mt. Shasta.
Photo by Pete Yamagata

issued before long. The draft plan called for a number of changes in wilderness management, such as the establishment of trailhead quotas and bans on campfires and dogs.

Mount Shasta now joins the Trinity Alps as the only wilderness areas north of Lake Tahoe requiring wilderness permits. That may soon change, however.

In the past, the Forest Service leaned toward indirect methods of management, such as education. But worsening environmental degradation is forcing the agency to use other techniques. "People are going to start seeing some different ways of managing these areas," said Oye.

For example, the Tahoe NF plans to ban overnight camping in the Five Lakes Basin in the Granite Chief

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California Wilderness Contest

The 50 questions below constitute the first, possibly annual, California Wilderness Contest. Here's how it works. On a separate sheet of paper, write your answers to as many questions as you can and submit them by September 5 along with your name, address and/or phone number to: CWC's CWC, 2655 Portage Bay East, Suite 5, Davis, CA 95616. A winner will be chosen at random from the top-scoring entries. First prize is a year's free membership in the California Wilderness Coalition. Second prize is a Coalition t-shirt. All top scorers will be cited in the October 1992 issue of the *Wilderness Record*, along with the answers to the quiz.

RULES: Because some questions may admit more than one correct answer, if in doubt, briefly explain the reason for the answer you have chosen. There are no trick questions; some may be tricky, however. There is no penalty for wrong answers. Bonus questions will not count in determining the top scores. Unless otherwise specified, 'wilderness' refers to designated California wilderness areas. You may use maps, reference books, and

any other resources at your command. You may collaborate, but only one prize will be awarded in each category. Jim Eaton, "Mr. Wilderness," will serve as judge; his decisions are final.

You need not be a Coalition member to enter the contest. Employees and Board members of the California Wilderness Coalition may not compete. Board members are encouraged, however, to submit their answers (we dare you!); the top score will be cited in the *Wilderness Record*.

ANALOGIES

Which one does not belong?

Example: A. Yosemite B. Lassen C. Yellowstone

One correct answer would be 'C' because Yellowstone is not in California. Questions are designed to elicit wilderness knowledge, so answering: "'B' because 'Lassen' is the only choice not starting with the letter 'y'" would be judged wrong. To receive credit, you must explain your rationale.

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Inside this issue:

Calliente Mountain Wilderness gets cold shoulder from BLM.....3

General Mining Law is the pits for public lands.....5

COALITION PAGE

MONTHLY REPORT

BY JIM EATON

In an office, one of the more exciting times of the day is the arrival of the mail. We try to see Jennifer's jeep headed up the road, or else we go outside every ten minutes to see if the mail has been delivered.

Nancy anticipates envelopes full of money. Lucy looks forward to potential *Wilderness Record* articles or photos from our volunteer photographers. I await everything else, especially letters. I got one last week from Stephanie Mandel, our previous editor, who told us about her new job working for the Grass Valley Union.

But I was flabbergasted when an envelope arrived bulging with letters—30 to be exact—from Flo Grossenbacher's third grade class at West Davis Elementary School. These are the same kids whose endangered animals project we videotaped for *Planet Talk*, our weekly program shown last spring on Davis Community Television. Lucy selected some of the letters to share with you elsewhere on this page.

Needless to say, I was moved, amused, and delighted with the comments from these young students. But I was not prepared for the \$420.14 check enclosed along with their notes. I have a lot of separate thank yous to write, but it is a task I will greatly enjoy.

Their teacher Flo was allowed to graduate to teach the fourth grade this coming school year and is moving to Patwin, the new elementary school out here in far west Davis. Many of her pupils will be moving to Patwin with her, so we

plan on using these video veterans on next season's *Planet Talk*.

But first we intend to entice some of these budding television stars into roles inspired by singer Bill Oliver. Bill has a wonderful 30-second water conservation song, *Please Don't Leave the Water Running When You Wash the Dog*, that we want to turn into a public service announcement. He also just wrote a new ditty, *The Environmental President*—NOT!, that Nancy and I plan to make into a music video this month.

Our much-delayed fund appeal is doing well. Thank you all for contributing. We don't ask for money all the time, and our members let us know they appreciate our frugality and forbearance. President Mary Scoonover agonized over the appeal letter, but she did a great job. Several people complimented her on the letter, including Julie Poulton:

"Thank you for appealing for funds without the use of exclamation points, underlining, fake highlighting, and inappropriate italics in your letters. You even included the date the letter was written—something most environmental organizations have stopped doing."

A number of you wrote notes volunteering to be part of our new grassroots campaign and training workshops. That was most heartening, and we will be responding to you soon. We will not schedule any workshops before the most important election this fall, but we will start planning them next month.



Letters

Recently, CWC Executive Director Jim Eaton received a packet of correspondence from a third-grade class whose endangered-animal presentations he had videotaped. Below are some of the letters and drawings from the packet, which also contained a check for \$420.14, the remainder of the class' discretionary fund. —Ed.

Dear Jim,

Thank you for all the things you have done for us this year. Since you did all those things we wanted to give you the money. I bet you're wondering "what do you mean, money," right? Well see, our class has 200 smackeroos and we didn't know what to do with all the money and somebody said "How about giving the money to you," so we voted on it and that [idea] won! I wish you luck trying to save the earth!

Love, Carolyn

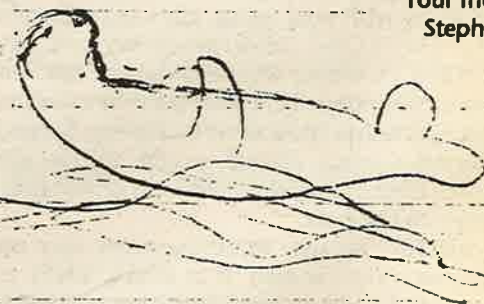
Dear Mr. Eaton,

My name is Tom, and I'm in Flo's class, and we're going to give you \$150 for you to help the environment. I wish you good luck. I hope you keep on working as hard as you can to keep the world as healthy as you can.

Dear Jim,

I just wanted to tell you how much I thank you for helping us do our T.V. show. Our class is giving you this money to help you and your gang save the endangered animals. We hope you succeed and I wish you good luck.

Your friend,
Stephanie



Dear Mr. Eaton,

Flo's class has a lot of money left over so we're donating it to you. We hope you will use this money to help the endangered animals. Good bye.

From Elliot



BLM wilderness study areas

Battle heating up over Caliente Mountain

By Bob Ellis

It gets hot in the Carrizo Plain, but up on Caliente Mountain you leave that behind and enjoy fifty-mile views with little indication that people have had much influence on things, a pretty rare experience in the southern Coast Ranges of California. Across the Carrizo Plain, the Elkhorn Plateau and Scarp mark the passage of the San Andreas Fault. A late afternoon sun outlines the folds of the Temblor Range beyond the fault, and the whole earth looks a mass of wrinkles, as if someone had just applied paint remover.

In the evening, I like to hike up the 3,000 feet from the KCL Ranch, a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) designated campsite, and spend the night on the ridge. Except for an occasional car on the dirt road, no lights are visible on the plain below. A morning walk to the peak with its summit cabin and resident rattlesnake, followed by a cross-country exploratory descent through blue oak and juniper canyons, down weirdly eroded sandstone ledges, makes a perfect weekend. I have surprised hawks nesting on hidden crevices, barn owls roosting on canyon walls, and myself coming across the faint colors of unrecorded pictographs perhaps not seen for two hundred years or more. I like to imagine the condors which used the area long ago and could again someday.

On my first visit I tripped over a rock on an old cattle trail and noticed fossil shells of 20 million-year-old sea life embedded in the sandstone outcrops. The mountain is populated with phainopepla, mistletoe-loving birds with which I have whistled numerous extended conversations. In the late summer and fall, the upper hills seem to be covered with dead trees as the oaks drop their leaves under the stress of heat and drought, leaving only mistletoe showing green. With the rains of late winter, however, those same "dead" oaks explode with life, and green is restored to the hills. In the late spring after the flowers have faded from the Carrizo Plain below, they are holding forth still on Caliente Mountain.

Atop Caliente Mountain with the Carrizo Plain at my

feet, watching the San Andreas Fault go by, I am surrounded by wildness. Now is the time to give it the protection it needs.

The 19,000-acre Caliente Mountain Wilderness Study Area (WSA) covers several square miles of the southern end of the Caliente Range, approximately 70 miles west of Bakersfield (see map), sandwiched between the Carrizo Plain and Cuyama Valley and between the Temblor Range and the Sierra Madre. Topped by Caliente Mountain, at 5,106 feet the

highest point in San Luis Obispo County, the WSA's rugged and precipitous hills rise steeply from the valley floors. Vegetation ranges from dense chaparral, oak, and juniper along the ridge line to scattered shrubs and annual grasses in canyon bottoms. A variety of wildlife share the WSA with the rattlers and phainopepla: mule deer, legless lizards, and black-bellied salamanders. Strangely eroded outcrops and ledges of sandstone highlight the brushy northeast flanks and the strongly banded geologic strata on the southwestern side. The BLM's report describes the opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation as outstanding. Certainly I have found it so. Views of the Carrizo Plain, the Temblor Range, the San Andreas Fault, and the Sierra Madre from Caliente Mountain are especially dramatic.

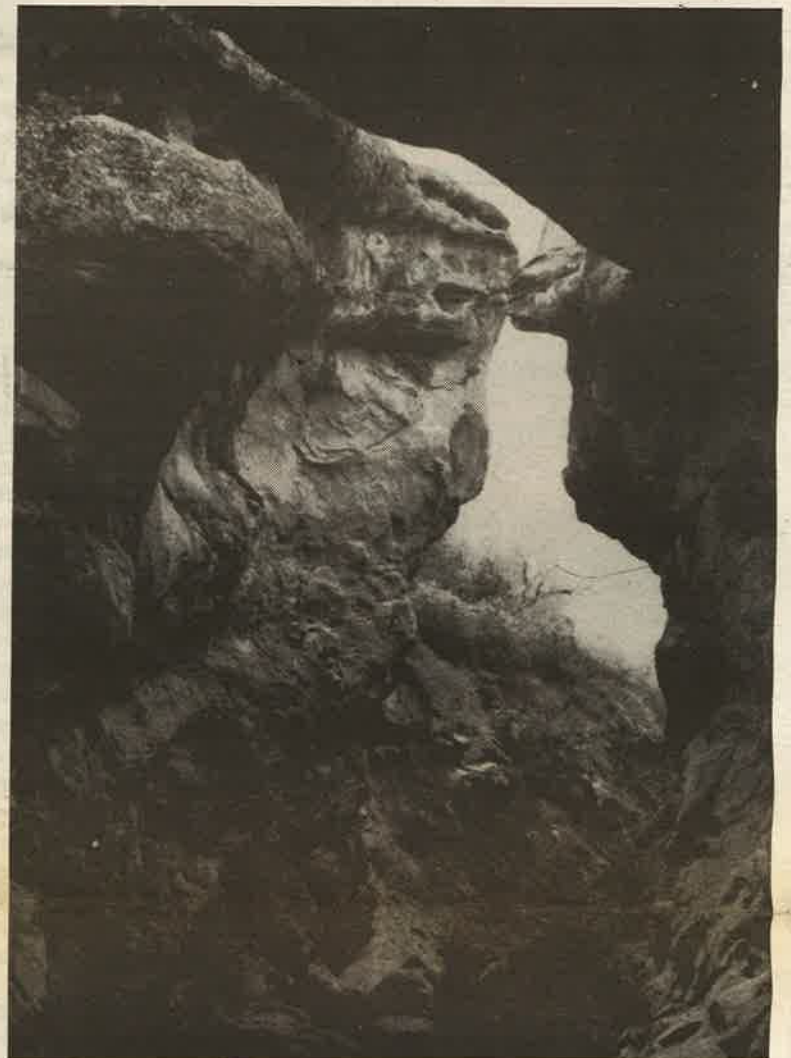
Apart from marginal cattle grazing and occasional hunting, the WSA has seen little human use in the recent past. Adjacent to the WSA on the Cuyama Valley side is the Morales Canyon oil field; some of the equipment is visible from parts of the ridge. Cattle ranchers once owned the land on the Carrizo Plain side of the range. In fact, at the time of the BLM's wilderness review, there was no public access to Caliente Mountain, and the lack of access and a moderate to high potential for oil and gas production led the BLM to recommend against wilderness designation for the WSA. A 1982 public hearing on the WSA attracted only one speaker and two letters of comment.

But things have changed. The big change for the Caliente Mountain WSA came with the establishment of the Carrizo Plain Natural Scenic Area in 1988. The BLM, the Nature Conservancy, and the California Department of Fish and Game joined forces in a plan to acquire and restore the lands in the Carrizo Plain from Soda Lake south. The financing comes from oil companies as mitigation for their continuing destruction of San Joaquin Valley habitat. Since 1988, most of the private land in the southwestern Carrizo Plain adjoining the Caliente Mountain WSA has been purchased by the Nature Conservancy or the BLM.

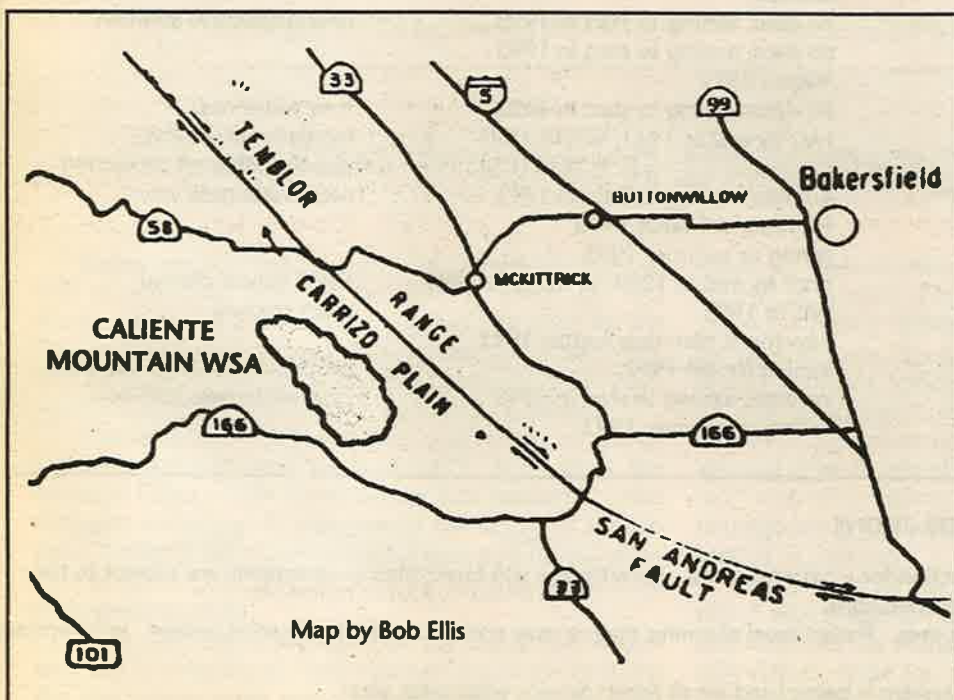
The resulting publicity and the opening of formerly closed lands to the public has greatly increased visitation to the area. An access road from the plain to the ridge has been opened and has brought more people up the mountain than ever before. The BLM has cut back grazing allotments and barred cattle from the ridge for the past few years. They also have closed the cherry-stemmed ridgetop jeep road except in hunting season and begun staffing the Wadsworth Ranch in the Caliente foothills as an administrative center.

Improved access has intensified some problems, including illegal vehicle access along the ridge and out-of-season hunting and made critical the need for an inventory and planning process to identify and protect archaeological sites and threatened plants and animals. Overall, though, things are looking up for Caliente Mountain.

Curiously, despite increased interest in the Carrizo
continued on page 5



From a distance, the Caliente Range looks featureless, but a cross-country scramble can reveal surprises like this grotto. Photo by Bob Ellis



Wilderness management

WILDERNESS PLANNING SCHEDULE

Last year, the national office of the Forest Service directed planners to replace existing wilderness management plans with a combination of forest plan amendments, which are subject to environmental review, and wilderness implementation schedules. We surveyed managers of all Forest Service wilderness areas to determine what planning methods are being adopted and when new plans are due. The table below, compiled by CWC intern Peter Ser, contains the most accurate information we could obtain.

WILDERNESS	NAT'L FOREST	TYPE OF PLANNING	DATE DUE	SPECIAL ISSUES
Agua Tibia	Cleveland	WIS; amendment if necessary	draft EIS by March 1993 (tentative)	
Ansel Adams	Inyo	amendment to current forest plan	fall 1992	
Bucks Lake	Plumas	amendment to current forest plan		
Caribou	Lassen	amendment to upcoming forest plan	new forest plan due early August 1992	
Carson-Iceberg	Stanislaus	amendment to current forest plan	by the end of 1992	(see story on page 5)
Castle Crags	Shasta-Trinity	being written with new forest plan	aiming for fall 1992	
Chanchelulla	Shasta-Trinity	being written with new forest plan	aiming for fall 1992	
Chumash	Los Padres	amendment to current forest plan	no date; hope to start in 1993	new wilderness
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	WIS; amendment if necessary	August 1992	
Desolation	Eldorado	amendment to current forest plan	fall 1993; work in progress	
Dick Smith	Los Padres	amendment to current forest plan	no date	
Dinkey Lakes	Sierra	probably amendment to current forest plan		
Dome Land	Sequoia	amendment to current forest plan	draft by end of 1993; printing in 1994	
Emigrant	Stanislaus	amendment to current forest plan	end of 1993; not yet begun	
Garcia	Los Padres	amendment to current forest plan	no date; hope to start in 1993	new wilderness
Golden Trout	Sequoia	amendment to current forest plan	draft by end of 1993; printing in 1994	
Granite Chief	Tahoe	WIS; amendment if necessary	aiming for October or November 1992	closure of Five Lakes Basin
Hauser	Cleveland	WIS; amendment if necessary	September 1993	grazing
Hoover	Inyo	amendment to current forest plan	draft EIS by March 1993 (tentative)	
Ishi	Lassen	amendment to upcoming forest plan	new forest plan due early August 1992	
Jennie Lakes	Sequoia	amendment to current forest plan	draft by end of 1993; printing in 1994	
John Muir	Inyo	amendment to current forest plan	draft EIS by March 1993 (tentative)	new quotas for Mt. Whitney
Kaiser	Sierra	probably amendment to current forest plan		
Machesna Mtn.	Los Padres	amendment to current forest plan	no date; aiming to start in 1993	
Marble Mtn.	Klamath	being written with new forest plan	new forest plan due early 1993 (tentative)	
Matilija	Los Padres	amendment to current forest plan	no date; aiming to start in 1993	new wilderness
Mokelumne	Eldorado	amendment to current forest plan	fall 1993; work in progress	
Monarch	Sequoia	amendment to current forest plan	draft by end of 1993; printing in 1994	
Mount Shasta	Shasta-Trinity	being written with new forest plan	aiming for fall 1992	permits (see story, page 1)
North Fork	Six Rivers	incorporated in upcoming forest plan	February or March 1993	
Pine Creek	Cleveland	WIS; amendment if necessary	finished	
Red Buttes	Klamath	being written with new forest plan	early 1993 (tentative)	
Russian	Klamath	being written with new forest plan	early 1993 (tentative)	
San Gabriel	Angeles	WIS; amendment if necessary	LAC by end of 1992; WIS in 1993	permits; riparian protection possible trail expansion
San Geronio	San Bernardino	WIS; amendment if necessary	August 1992	
San Jacinto	San Bernardino	WIS; amendment if necessary	August 1992	
San Mateo Canyon	Cleveland	WIS; amendment if necessary	finished	
San Rafael	Los Padres	amendment to current forest plan	no date; aiming to start in 1993	new wilderness addition
Santa Lucia	Los Padres	amendment to current forest plan	no date; aiming to start in 1993	
Santa Rosa	San Bernardino	WIS; amendment if necessary	August 1992	
Sespe	Los Padres	amendment to current forest plan	no date; aiming to start in 1993	new wilderness
Sheep Mountain	Angeles	WIS; amendment if necessary	LAC by end of 1992; WIS in 1993	recreational mining; permits; riparian protection new wilderness
Silver Peak	Los Padres	amendment to current forest plan	no date; aiming to start in 1993	
Siskiyou	Six Rivers	being written with new forest plan	February or March 1993	
Snow Mtn.	Mendocino	being written with new forest plan	spring or summer 1993	
South Sierra	Sequoia	amendment to current forest plan	draft by end of 1993; printing in 1994	CWC appeal denied
South Warner	Modoc	implementation of current forest plan	WIS in 1993	stock grazing
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	amendment to upcoming forest plan	new forest plan due August 1992	
Trinity Alps	Shasta-Trinity	being written with new forest plan	aiming for fall 1992	protection for high-use areas
Ventana	Los Padres	amendment to current forest plan	no date; aiming to start in 1993	new wilderness addition
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Mendocino	being written with new forest plan	spring or summer 1993	

NOTES AND DEFINITIONS

FOREST PLAN—the Land and Resource Management Plan detailing general management direction for a national forest. Forest plans and forest plan amendments are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act which requires environmental review of all major projects and decisions.

WIS—a wilderness implementation schedule or list of specific projects planned for a wilderness area. Project-level planning may or may not require environmental review. In compiling a WIS, planners may determine that a forest plan amendment is necessary.

EIS—environmental impact statement **LAC**—the Limits of Acceptable Change management system is being used for all Forest Service wilderness areas.

Wilderness management

Who's minding the meadow?

By Stan Hays

Consider the meadow. It's a nice little meadow. Green grass, soft and springy, like walking on a wet sponge. With wildflowers. Birds. Bears. Trout in the meandering creek. Dense old forest all around.

We like this meadow. It is, in fact, our meadow, since it is on our land. Our public land. We have told the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management to protect our meadow. We might even believe that they can.

Through these agencies, we can manage cows on our meadow. We can even prohibit them from grazing if the grass gets too heavily eaten or trodden. And we can regulate or prohibit logging in the forests around the meadow. We can ban vehicles from our meadow. And we

can get the hiking trail across our meadow moved so it goes around our meadow. We can get signs put up so we can't even walk on our meadow if hikers are causing serious damage.

But now say you are a miner. Any U. S. citizen can be one. You think there might be gold (or limestone or iron) under our meadow. So you file mining claims on our meadow—as you have a perfect right to do under the General Mining Law of 1872.

Now, can we keep you from walking on our meadow, from digging it up, or even from driving your trucks across it—if you need to

for mining your claim? Probably not. Can we keep you from using cyanide to process ore, even if some leaches into the creek? Probably not. Can we stop you from digging up the whole meadow, cutting down the trees, and leaving a gaping hole a hundred feet deep where the meadow used to be? Probably not. Before you even start to do all these things, can we make you prove that there is any mineral there to mine at all? No. In fact, are there any laws that would keep you from destroying our meadow? Unless there happens to be a historic cabin, preferably John Muir's, in our meadow or a rare and endangered gnatcatcher, no. And if you can move the cabin or the gnatcatcher you still can legally mine the hell out of our meadow.

Can we weigh and balance the values of our meadow—its beauty, its pure water, the native plants, the animals that use it—against the value of minerals you might find? No. If you say there is a mineral you can extract, we are required to let you destroy our meadow, the only stipulation being that you cause no "unnecessary or undue" destruction.

This is a true story. It is being told around our country, in national park or monument, designated wilderness or wilderness study area. The meadow might be a desert, a stream, a hill, a sand dune, or a beach. The destruction is happening right now—in the Maroon Bells Wilderness near Aspen, Colorado, in the East Mojave National Scenic Area and Death Valley National Monument. Mining projects are proposed within two miles of Yellowstone National Park, in the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness in Montana, in the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area. In these and other meadows of ours, we cannot say no.

Legislation has been introduced by Rep. Nick Rahall (D-WV) that proposes reforms to the General Mining Law. H. R. 918 would authorize federal land managers to block mining in ecologically sensitive areas, require reclamation of mining sites, and assess penalties for violations. An amendment to the bill, offered by Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR), would require public-lands miners to pay royalties of eight percent.

Several environmental organizations are working toward Mining Law reform. For more information, contact the Mineral Policy Center, Suite 550, 1325 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20005 or call the Sierra Club's John Lamb at (612) 870-9979.

Reprinted from the June 1992 issue of Public Lands, newsletter of the Sierra Club Public Lands Subcommittee.

Caliente Mountain

continued from page 3

Plain-Caliente Mountain area, the BLM has decided to defer the wilderness planning required by the 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act for new lands, some 90,000 acres, acquired in the Carrizo Plain. It likely will be late 1993 before any serious wilderness planning for the areas contiguous to Caliente Mountain WSA takes place. Meanwhile, the BLM's recommendation against any wilderness in the WSA, based upon seriously outdated information, remains before Congress.

The required new round of wilderness planning seems the perfect opportunity for the BLM to reconsider its evaluation of Caliente Mountain WSA. With Carrizo Plain getting well-deserved attention, what about its companion WSA, Caliente Mountain? We know that the restoration and preservation of natural areas requires as much control of complete watersheds and ecosystems as possible. The goal for Carrizo Plain and Caliente Mountain must be the protection of the entire valley, from ridge line to ridge line. If not here, where? If not now, when?

When he's not whistling to phainopepla, Bob Ellis is Communications Director for Desert Survivors.



Cattle graze in Carson-Iceberg Wilderness.

Photo by Jeff Schaffer

Carson-Iceberg planning afloat

Issues ranging from firearm use to summer haze, as well as perennial standbys like grazing, stock use, and quotas, are being addressed in ongoing planning for the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness. It is not too late to introduce still more issues into consideration; comments on management direction will be accepted until October 1.

The Stanislaus and Toiyabe national forests are resuming a planning process begun in 1987. Since then, the national office of the Forest Service has mandated some changes, including the adoption of the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) management system and the substitution of forest plan amendments for separate wilderness management plans.

Four alternative strategies for managing the wilderness will be considered. Each strategy designates in different proportion some combination of four management

zones or "opportunity classes," a hallmark of the LAC system. In a portion of the wilderness designated "portal," visitors will find "moderate to low opportunity for isolation and solitude, frequent contact with other users," and readily apparent "evidence of previous use." By contrast, an area designated "pristine" would be characterized by "outstanding opportunities for isolation and solitude," an absence of maintained trails, and "infrequent or no contact" with other visitors and forest officials. Under current management, none of the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness is treated as pristine.

For a copy of the "Carson-Iceberg Wilderness Update," which lists the issues already under consideration and describes the management alternatives and opportunity classes, write to: Stanislaus National Forest, ATTN: Carson-Iceberg, 19777 Greenley Road, Sonora, CA 95370.

Wilderness contest

California Wilderness Quiz

continued from page 1

1. A. Emigrant Lake B. Lake Aloha C. Garnet Lake D. Lake Italy E. Winnemucca Lake
2. A. Sespe B. Ventana C. Trinity Alps D. Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel E. Machesna Mountain
3. A. Desolation B. Dinkey Lakes C. Bucks Lake D. Silver Peak E. Jennie Lakes
4. A. Red Buttes B. Hoover C. Castle Crags D. Chancelulla E. Santa Rosa
5. A. John Muir B. Ansel Adams C. Ventana D. Ishi E. Hoover
6. A. Trinity Alps B. Mokelumne C. Siskiyou D. Agua Tibia E. Sheep Mountain
7. A. Santa Lucia B. Caribou C. Monarch D. Emigrant E. Golden Trout
8. A. Dome Land B. Bucks Lake C. Kaiser D. Desolation E. Granite Chief
9. A. Ishi B. Matilija C. Garcia D. Snow Mountain E. San Rafael
10. A. NRDC B. NOPA C. TWS D. CNPS E. FOR

IDENTIFICATION

11. Name the California wilderness sometimes spelled as one word, sometimes as two.
12. What word (other than 'Wilderness') appears in the names of more California wildernesses than any other?
13. Most California wilderness areas are named for people or geographical features. Name one that is not.
14. Who wrote "The first rule of intelligent tinkering is to save all the pieces"?
15. What president signed the California Wilderness Act?
16. Who wrote "Wilderness and the American Mind"?
17. Who wrote "Desert Solitaire"?
18. Who wrote "A Sand County Almanac"? (Bonus: what do these three books have in common?)
19. What is the significance of the number 1,265,874?
20. Name the wilderness that forever stopped Forest Highway 100.

PHOTO IDs

Identify the prominent peak(s) in the photographs below. (Bonus: Estimate where the photographer might have stood.) Photo credits will appear in the October 1992 WR.



STORY PROBLEMS

34. On a clear day, you are in Davis looking northwest. **What do you see?**
35. After a hard climb up from Relief Creek you and three friends are relaxing around your campfire at Iceland Lake, relieved to have successfully bear-proofed your food bags. In the distance, you can hear the sound of thunder reverberating off East Flange Rock. Tomorrow morning, you hope to eat some freshly-caught golden trout before setting off on a day hike with your cameras to take lots of black-and-white photos of Granite Dome for the *Wilderness Record*. **What's wrong with this story?**

LOGO IDs

Name the organization associated with each logo.

- 45.
- 46.
- 47.
- 48.
- 49.
- 50.

TRANSLATIONS

What do the following acronyms mean? (Bonus if you know how to pronounce them; another bonus if you know which one is sometimes called the "Organic Act.")

25. NEPA
26. FLPMA
27. NFMA
28. SCLDF
29. ESA
30. CWC
31. EIS
32. WSA
33. CWA

How about these abbreviations?

SHORT ANSWER

Briefly explain the relevance of the following to California's designated or potential wilderness.

36. Philip Burton
37. John Seymour
38. Dick Smith
39. Ron Stewart
40. Lyndon B. Johnson
41. *Strix occidentalis*
42. P. L. 88-577
43. 141
44. Joshua Tree Wilderness

MULTIPLE CHOICE

51. (No credit) This quiz is A. much too hard B. too easy C. a wise use of resources D. a lousy idea

Book reviews

Oaks of California

By Bruce M. Pavlik, Pamela C. Muick, Sharon Johnson, and Marjorie Popper, Cachuma Press, Los Olivos, CA, 1991, 184 pp., \$19.95.

Tourists come to marvel at our redwoods, but the trees that best typify California probably are oaks. There are 18 species of native California oaks (nine are shrubs). Found throughout state, from Pacific slopes to high Sierra peaks, from the Oregon to the Mexican border, oaks are an integral part of the California landscape.

Oaks of California, published under the aegis of the California Oak Foundation, will magnify your appreciation of the oaks among which we live. The abundant stunning color photographs could do the job alone, but in this 184-page book they are joined with enough charts, distribution maps, identification keys, and informative text to convert the most recalcitrant "human-first" to the side of the oaks.

Good thing, too. For, as the text makes clear, oaks and oak communities need all the friends they can get.

—Lucy Rosenau

The Big Outside: A Descriptive Inventory of the Big Wilderness Areas of the United States

By Dave Foreman and Howie Wolke, Harmony Books, New York, 1992, 499 pp., \$16.00.

Dave Foreman has a deserved reputation as a radical, but whatever you think of his politics, *The Big Outside* is proof that he can write and proof, moreover, that painstaking persuasion is more effective than polemics. Passionate and uncompromising, the book tenders an eloquent and convincing argument for wilderness, the bigger the better.

Co-written with Howie Wolke, *The Big Outside* was first published in 1989. The revised edition now available features cleaner design, expanded appendices, and, most important, more up-to-date and accurate information about the 385 areas Foreman and Wolke have identified as Big Wilderness. If you didn't buy a copy the last time around, now's your chance.

—Lucy Rosenau

DATES TO REMEMBER

September 5 ENTRIES DUE for the California Wilderness Contest. Send to: CWC's CWC, 2655 Portage Bay East, Suite 5, Davis, CA 95616. For details, see pages 1 and 6.

September 10-13 GATHERING of the Mount Shasta Bioregion at Methodist Camp near Castle Lake at Mount Shasta. Workshops will address community building, food for everyone, biodiversity, and cultural preservation. For more information, call the Shasta Bioregional Gathering office at (916) 926-3333.

September 15 COMMENT DEADLINE on recreational mining guidelines proposed for the East Fork of the San Gabriel River in the Sheep Mountain Wilderness. Send to: Supervisor Mike Rogers, Angeles National Forest, 710 N. Santa Anita Ave., Arcadia, CA 91006. (See article in July WR.)

October 1 COMMENT DEADLINE on proposed changes in management for the Carson-Iceberg Wilderness. To submit ideas in the scoping process, write to: Stanislaus National Forest, ATTN: CARSON-ICEBERG, 19777 Greenley Road, Sonora, CA 95370. (See article on page 5.)

Lost your grass roots?

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**California
Wilderness
Coalition**

Purposes of the California Wilderness Coalition

...to promote throughout the State of California the preservation of wild lands as legally designated wilderness areas by carrying on an educational program concerning the value of wilderness and how it may best be used and preserved in the public interest, by making and encouraging scientific studies concerning wilderness, and by enlisting public interest and cooperation in protecting existing or potential wilderness areas.

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The *Wilderness Record* is the monthly publication of the California Wilderness Coalition. Articles may be reprinted; credit would be appreciated. Subscription is free with membership.

The *Record* welcomes letters-to-the-editor, articles, black & white photos, drawings, book reviews, poetry, etc. on California wilderness and related subjects. We reserve the right to edit all work. Please address all correspondence to:

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Changes ahead

continued from page 1

Wilderness. The popular lakes are just two miles from Alpine Meadows ski area.

Oye expects other restrictions will follow, such as quotas for heavily used areas in the Trinity Alps and Mount Shasta. "That's the handwriting on the wall," he concluded.

Recognizing that quotas and other direct management methods can be controversial, Oye suggests that interested citizens help with the preparation of wilder-

ness management plans. Rather than just complaining when a plan is released, Oye suggests that concerned wilderness users "take this as an opportunity to get involved" early in the process.

There is ample opportunity around. Every national forest wilderness in the state currently is undergoing revisions in management policy (see table on page 4). And planners throughout the state are looking for wilderness users and advocates to take part. Uncle Smokey wants you.

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