



WILDERNESS RECORD

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS COALITION

Vol. 3

P.O. Box 429, Davis, Ca. 95616

July - August, 1978

No. 4

State Finalizes Wilderness Plans

The California Resources Agency is recommending the designation of 35 state-owned roadless areas as State Wilderness. If enacted by the Legislature, these areas would add 320,320 acres to the 98,520 acres already included in the State Wilderness System.

The California Wilderness Act of 1974 established a California Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of state-owned areas designated by the Legislature as "Wilderness Areas" and units of the State Park System classified as "State Wildernesses."

The Resources Agency also found some roadless areas unsuitable for wilderness status either because they did not meet wilderness criteria or because

such classification would preclude the intensive management that may become necessary to protect their fragile ecosystems, endangered or rare species, or unique features. Twenty-five areas totaling 66,681 acres are not recommended as wilderness areas, including the 43,603-acre Tehama Wildlife Area adjacent to the proposed Ishi Wilderness.

Six areas were placed in a further study category with the decision on their wilderness status deferred.

Eighteen people testified and 84 individuals and organizations sent written comments in response to the public hearings held in August 1977. Almost all of the statements supported wilderness and the com-

ments in most instances requested the dedication of more land for wilderness purposes, rather than less.

The Resources Agency responded to this public support for wilderness by increasing the number of areas proposed for State Wilderness. The 22 original areas have been expanded to 35 with the total acreage nearly doubling to 320,320.

Much of the additional acreage is in the Anza Borrego Desert State Park. Off-road vehicle groups protested the designation of any roadless areas as wilderness there, claiming that they have been using these areas for many years. The State responded by pointing out that the State Park is not legally open to vehicular use except on public roads and

on "routes of travel". Therefore, vehicles cannot be used legally within the roadless areas and designation as wilderness will not remove any areas from vehicle use that are not already removed.

Wilderness organizations are generally pleased with the Resources Agency recommendations. The next step, the implementation of the recommendations, will begin in the State Legislature in 1979.

A complete listing of proposed State Wilderness Areas, as well as those areas requiring future study, may be found on Page 4. Many of those considered unsuitable for Wilderness are being protected as natural and ecological preserves.

BULLETIN

Snow Mtn., Mt. Shasta Wilderness Studies Out

SNOW MOUNTAIN

The Mendocino National Forest just released a Congressionally-mandated wilderness study for the Snow Mountain area. Only 19,650 acres of the 52,500 acre area is being proposed for wilderness by the Forest Service. Letters may be sent through August; a public hearing is scheduled for August 10 in Williams. A copy of the study may be obtained from the Mendocino National Forest, 420 East Laurel Street, Willows, CA 95988.

MT. SHASTA

A Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Mt. Shasta Wilderness Study Area is available for public review. Conservationists recommend a 46,000 acre wilderness; the Forest Service recommends 25,100 acres. A public hearing on the plan is scheduled for August 19th in the Redding Civic Auditorium [1-5:30 P.M.; 7-10 P.M.] Deadline for written comments is Sept. 20th. Contact the Shasta-Trinity National

Forest, 2400 Washington Avenue, Redding, CA 96001. The California Wilderness Coalition will be preparing Wilderness Alerts on both these proposals.

EAST MOJAVE PARK BILL INTRODUCED

U.S. Congressman George E. Brown, Jr. (D-Riverside) introduced legislation to create a Mojave National Park in the eastern region of California's Mojave Desert.

The creation of a national park has long been a goal of groups interested in the conservation and environmental protection of the eastern Mojave, and the introduction of legislation moves this idea a step closer to reality.

Rep. Brown, who represents the urbanized parts of Riverside and San Bernardino counties, said he introduced his bill by request because the Mojave National Park Coalition included numerous national, state, and local organizations which have an interest in the conservation, protection and wise use of the Mojave Desert. These groups include the Desert Protective Council, the Sierra Club, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, the Desert Environment Conservation Association, Friends of the Earth, the San Bernardino Valley Audubon Society, the California Native Plant Society, the Wilderness Society, and the Riverside Audubon Society, to name some of the Coalition members.



Cuyamaca Rancho State Park Wilderness
Photo by: CA. Dept. Parks & Rec.



Berry Creek falls within the proposed Big Basin Redwood State Park Wilderness
Photo by: Phil Farrell

BLM Extends Comment Period

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) announced a two-week extension in the public input period for receipt of information concerning possible wilderness study areas in the California Desert Conservation Area from June 30 to July 15.

According to Charles R. Tulloss, BLM Wilderness Coordinator, the two week extension will provide the public with additional time to compile and provide information to the Bureau's wilderness inventory team.

The team is currently making field checks of the Area and will re-check and incorporate any and all information BLM receives from the general public. Their purpose is to provide the public with an 'interim' map, which will incorporate all information the Bureau has, as well as that received from the public.

Tulloss said the interim map of possible wilderness

study areas was expected to be available in mid-August. "That map," he explained, "will then be mailed out to interested persons and organizations for further comment and input. We will be conducting several open house workshops on the interim map, to be followed by additional field checks and re-checks of specific controversial or questionable areas."

The California Wilderness Coalition and The Wilderness Society are submitting detailed information on over 100 areas meeting the criteria for wilderness study in the California Desert.

The Sept.-October issue of the *Wilderness Record* will contain a special supplement on the BLM's Desert Wilderness Review, including a map of the areas conservationists believe merit wilderness study. Information on how citizens may become involved also will be included.

Sheep Mt. Hearing

The Fight for Sheep Mountain Wilderness took a turn on May 22 when ski development representative and environmentalists met at a Forest Service hearing. Each gave testimony, the ski developers pushing for a double gondola, four chairlifts, and much more, while longtime preservationist Bob McDonnell argued against the enormous cost of roads to the taxpayer. It was stated that the area is avalanche-prone and a prime bighorn sheep area.

Forty wilderness supporters and 16 ski advocates listened. The Forest Service has not yet issued a permit.

The following excerpts are taken from a letter by Bob McDonnell to William Dresser, Forest Supervisor of Angeles National Forest, concerning the Sheep Mountain Wilderness Area.

For seven years, Bob has been involved in the Sheep Mountain issue. He is currently Task Force Chairman.

A second letter, not reprinted here, was written by Larry Oglesby, hiker, biologist and conservationist. He stressed "accessibility" and the fact that Southern California has few wilderness areas but many people to serve. He stressed "human impact", the fact that some lands are too fragile to support as much use as a ski development would entail, "fire", "erosion", "destroyed plant communities", "expensive roads" and survival of the Bighorn Sheep, and suggested inclusion of all 52,000 acres in the study area.

This is what McDonnell said:

"Since 1971 the Sheep Mountain Task Force has been concerned with and working toward wilderness designation for a portion of the San Gabriel Mountains. We greatly appreciate the fact that Forest Service personnel have been available and helpful during this long period. Many hours of time have gone into our boundary determination, and we hope you will give strong consideration to what we have called the 'Conservationist Alternative'." "Areas at one time included in our proposal, but now removed, included Bichota Canyon, the peaks of Mt. Baldy and Mt. Baden-Powell, Thompson Flat, the slope from Glendora Ridge Road down to the bottom of Cow Canyon, the mouth of Cattle Canyon, and several miles of the East Fork below Swan Rock. In the spring of this year we removed several hundred acres from the northeast corner of our proposal, so as to leave the Pacific Crest Trail entirely out of wilderness lands. The proposed 1A chair lift was never included within our boundary."

"We believe the Conservationist Alternative boundary to be a good one. The casual hiker or the backpacker starting at the East

Fork Station can penetrate several miles up either the East Fork of Cattle Canyon before meeting wilderness. The peaks of Mt. Baldy and Mt. Baden-Powell, and the associated trails, are available for increased hiking and backpacking if a trail were to be constructed there."

"However, a wilderness boundary can't be judged simply on what is left out; it is mainly judged on what is inside. Included in our proposal, but not in the Forest Service proposal, are the north face of Devils Backbone, lower Coldwater Canyon, the East Fork from the Narrows down to Swan Rock, Pine Mountain Ridge, and the northeast face of Baden-Powell. Over the years, much testimony has been given by the public indicating their great desire in having these areas included as wilderness. The resultant boundary will then include the dramatically steep and rugged terrain

comprising most of the Forest Service recommendation, plus the pleasant streamside walking (sadly lacking in the Forest Service proposal) of Coldwater and the East Fork, the rugged areas of Pine Mountain Ridge and Baden-Powell, and finally, will include the very important Devils Backbone area currently threatened by commercial ski development. This last area is essential as here we find important sheep range, plants slated for rare or endangered designation, and steep spectacular de facto wilderness."

"At present you have a set of topo maps detailing the Conservationist Alternative.

If, in the Forest Service view, there are specific problems associated with our boundary proposal, we would appreciate knowing of the problems you envision. I am certain we all have a deep concern that we obtain the most optimum wilderness possible."

Speak-Up for the Stanislaus August 28

The fate of one of the Sierra's and the nation's most popular rivers is being decided right now. Conservationists and river lovers have been fighting the Army Corps of Engineers' New Melones Dam on the Stanislaus River for nearly a decade. The dam is nearly completed now, and filling is set to begin in November. But the river still flows, and its defenders—including the State of California—are still pushing for only partial filling of the reservoir, to allow the magnificent canyon above Parrots Ferry to live. The canyon below Parrots Ferry has been condemned to die, along with all its life.

Letters to President Carter and Governor Brown, both of whom opposed New Melones Dam two and four years ago, respectively, are beginning to come in, but many more are needed. Stanislaus River Day has been set for Monday, August 28, in Sacramento and other cities to alert the world to the passing of the lower canyon, and to state our resolve that the upper stretch must be protected.

(On June 6 the citizens of Calaveras County showed their good sense and courage by rejecting a bond issue for four more dams on the Stanislaus.)

Partial filling for New Melones will not only save the most visited stretch of the river, but also will set a valuable precedent. If New Melones were proposed today, it would never be authorized, much less built.

The Brown administration calls for partial filling on the grounds that, first, the Stanislaus is "a unique asset to the state and nation," and second, that the federal government has yet to show that there is a need for the water. There are no canals currently constructed for delivery of New Melones water, and no buyers willing to pay even the highly subsidized prices. Partial filling recognizes that a 625-foot dam on this small river was a mistake, and declares that we need not carry through our mistakes to their most tragic consequences.

The Stanislaus Canyon has one of the last remaining riparian life zones in the Sierra. It has towering limestone cliffs and solution caves which include endangered species of arachnids. Because of its 600 Miwok and Gold Rush sites, it has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. This canyon also hosts over 50,000 people a year who return again and again for re-creation—rafting and kayaking, gold panning and fishing, hiking, swimming and camping.

If you have written a letter to President Carter (White House, Washington, D.C.) and Governor Brown (State Capitol, Sacramento CA) and still want to help—especially for August 28—contact Friends of the River, 401 San Miguel Way, Sacramento 95819 or call (916) 451-9955.



Granite Chief Area

Photo by Jeff Schaffer

Granite Chief Update

The steering committee of the Granite Chief Wilderness Task Force met on May 8 to review the present status of the Granite Chief Wilderness proposal.

The Forest Service has modified the boundaries of Granite Chief in Phase II of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (Rare II). They have listed the vehicle closure area (upper 2/3 of the old RARE I delineated roadless area), deleted one portion inventoried in RARE I (because of a cost-share road building agreement with Southern Pacific Land Co.), and added a nearly equal amount of other lands south to the Rubicon River.

Delineation of a link-up with the Northern boundary of the Desolation Wilderness was not accepted by the Forest Service. The GCWTF appealed that decision to the Chief of the FS

and the appeal was recently denied. A formal appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture has just been filed. It is believed the FS applied certain critical RARE II delineation criteria arbitrarily and capriciously thus leaving out rugged canyon lands of the Rubicon River.

The GCWTF has received a copy of the FS RARE II alternatives for the California region. Granite Chief (Area 05261) is classified for future planning (with wilderness one possibility) under 5 of the 9 alternatives. One of those five will most likely be the FS choice for further consideration in the draft Environmental Statement (ES is due for release in June). But because the FS is known to favor logging over wilderness in southern Granite Chief, supporters will have to work hard to convince administrators and politicians

that the permanent values of wilderness for watershed, wildlife and non-motorized recreation far outweigh the values of development.

In January, Southern Pacific Land Co. requested a permit from the FS to extend its road system for logging near Diamond Crossing. An environmental analysis (EA) of this activity will be prepared by the FS this summer and will almost certainly result in approval of the permit, perhaps as early as August.

Road construction could begin at that time. The completion of yet another trans-Sierra road hangs in the balance along with the fate of the entire Granite Chief Wilderness. The checkerboard ownership pattern and the old-growth timber are the main reasons for FS refusal to take positive action to preserve this beautiful wilderness watershed. Negotiations for land exchanges around Diamond Crossing have never begun and we now fear for the success of more northerly parcel exchanges that have long been described as "progressing" by the FS.

Positive action is planned on critical issues. Members of the Granite Chief steering committee are:

1. Appealing the RARE II boundaries to the Secretary of Agriculture. (Filed)
2. Reviewing the RARE II draft ES and responding vigorously.
3. Monitoring the preparation of the EA on road building and preparing appropriate response and action.
4. Attempting to bring about consolidation of federal ownership through exchanges.

The GCWTF need help for out-of-area slide shows, and speakers and solicitation of wilderness endorsements for Granite Chief from all kinds of groups and organizations. If you wish to help write to Granite Chief Task Force, P.O. Box 1125, Tahoe City, CA, 95730.



Yucca (Agave Family)

Doug Leisz to Leave Region 5

Douglas R. Leisz, Regional Forester for the California Region since 1970, has been named Deputy Chief for Administration of the U.S. Forest Service in Washington, D.C. In his new position, effective July 16, Leisz will be in charge of the Administrative Management, Administrative Ser-

vices, Fiscal and Accounting Management, Human Resource Programs, Personnel Management, Civil Rights, Computer Systems Applications, Computer Technology, and Data Management Staffs. No successor has been named yet as Regional Forester for California.

Presidents Message

by Bob Schneider

I am happy to report that the First Annual California Wilderness Conference was a great success. Over 200 people came from as far as San Diego and Eureka. The conference became a forum for individuals and groups to meet, discuss problems particular to their favorite areas, and exchange views and strategies on how best to protect California's remaining wildlands.

One of the most significant things we all gained from the conference was on awareness of the immense task that faces the California Wilderness Movement in dealing with the Forest Service Roadless Area Review Evaluation II (RARE II) and the Bureau of Land Management's Desert Wilderness Review Program.

The supplement to this issue of the **Wilderness Record** discusses RARE II.

Over 331 roadless areas containing 6,270,000 acres have been identified by this study. The Forest Service is deciding this summer which areas should be wilderness, which should be allocated to commercial use, and which should be studied further.

The BLM Desert Wilderness Review will determine the future of wildlands in the 25 million acres that

make up the California Desert. The BLM has already held preliminary meetings to obtain input on specific areas.

Our precious wilderness resource has been continually eroded. The small amount of wilderness resource remaining has become as valuable as timber or minerals or other exploitable resources. This summer is the critical time in the effort to preserve the little wilderness that remains.

There are a few very important things that each of us as individuals must do to take advantage of the opportunities presented by the RARE II and BLM process:

(1) Adopt a wilderness area. Pick one, two or more of your favorite areas and follow their course through the Forest Service or BLM planning process. When picking areas you should consider choosing at least one little-known area to insure that all areas have at least one proponent. Inform others about what is going on in areas. Join local groups advocating wilderness preservation or form your own group. And keep the CWC informed about the progress of the planning process in your areas so that

we can assist you in your efforts.

(2) Write letters. Letters are effective. The all-encompassing nature and rapidity of the planning processes require that we each write all the letters we would normally write in the next 10 years in the next 3 months. A copy of your letters should be sent to your Congressman.

(3) Participate in the CWC Wilderness Alert program. When you receive an alert, write a letter and have your friends write also. The CWC appreciates receiving copies of your letters. If there is an important decision to be made on your area, contact the CWC office about doing an Alert.

(4) Write an article on your area for the **Wilderness Record**. The **Record** is a forum to provide statewide visibility for local areas and groups.

If you have questions or problems, or troubles getting started contact the CWC office for assistance.

This is an especially critical summer. During your summer trips enjoy your favorite areas, learn about them, explore them. Then, help us to preserve them for the future.



1st Annual Wilderness Conference--held at Merritt College, Oakland

by Alan Houser

Conference Brings Local Groups Together

Individuals and grassroots groups can have a big effect on wilderness planning and implementation, 200 persons learned at the first Wilderness Conference, April 28-30. They met at Merritt College in Oakland to hear speakers and panels, and to stroll in the lobby among well-made exhibits of grassroots groups. Participants went away with hands full of literature and heads full of information

about how to be involved.

The featured speaker, David Brower, elaborated his stand on energy development as founder of Friends of the Earth. He emphasized the need for shifting to less high-technology energy production and the need for true energy conservation by the public.

Rare II, the inventory of Forest Service roadless lands, was the focus of a

panel with speakers ranging from the local to the federal level. Each contributed knowledge of how environmental-impact assessments will be made, how rating systems have been developed, and what citizen groups can do to exert influence. Tim Mahoney, from the Washington Office of the Wilderness Society, stressed the importance of finding the discrepancies in Forest Service assessments by going to the areas studied, getting all the written material available and attending hearings.

Afternoon sessions were divided into interest groups, with workshops on BLM, the desert and RARE II. Later the audience heard presentations by a variety of wilderness groups.

Huey Johnson, the State of California's Secretary for Resources, emphasized the importance of hearing more from environmentalists, because interest in the Administration and Legislature is lagging. He said politicians really need letters and phone calls. He gave strong answers to questions of accountability and what the State has done since Governor Brown appointed him to office.

A sampling of wilderness issues from all over the state started the session on Sunday morning. Celia Hunter, Executive Director of the Wilderness Society,

who flew out from Washington D.C., addressed the issue of Alaskan lands and potential wilderness designations. Celia has much experience on Alaska having lived near Mount McKinley for more than 20 years.

Political tactics for wilderness support and the proposed Mojave Desert Wilderness Park were topics of discussion.

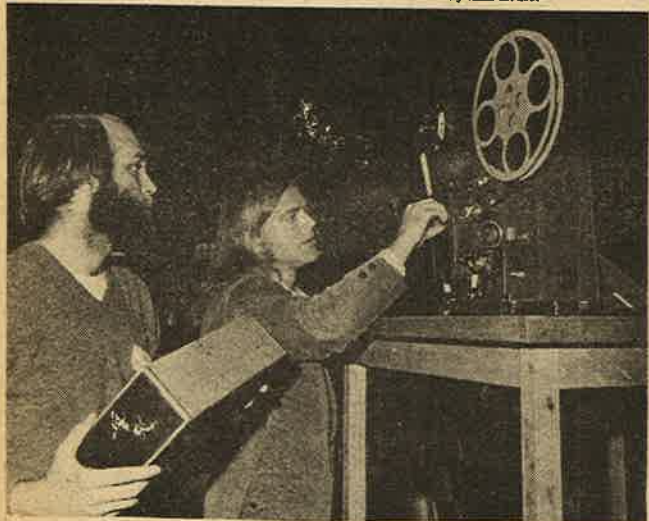
Following Celia's talk on Alaska, Peggy Wayburn, author of "Alaska: The Great Land" and Mark Palmer, Coordinator for Californians for Alaska, gave a brief history of the natives and land use problems, along with a status report on the 150 million acres of National Interest

Lands. The decisions on Alaska, parks, wildlife refuges and national forests should be made before November by Congress.

The effectiveness of slide shows as a tool was demonstrated by the Walker Brothers and Howard Wilshire slide shows. The Walker Brothers have put together an impressive visual history of the fight to save Independence Lake from becoming another Disneyland, and have shown it widely, while Howard Wilshire has been fighting for the desert in Southern California with his six-projector, multi-varied musical slide show.



by Alan Houser



Bob Schneider, C.W.C. President and David Brower

Staff

Record Staff

Jean Ketcham
Jim Trumbly
Beth Newman
Jane Russick
Jim Eaton
Fred Gunsky
Mike Nolasco
Deborah Alegnani
Dave Brown

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 be best 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.

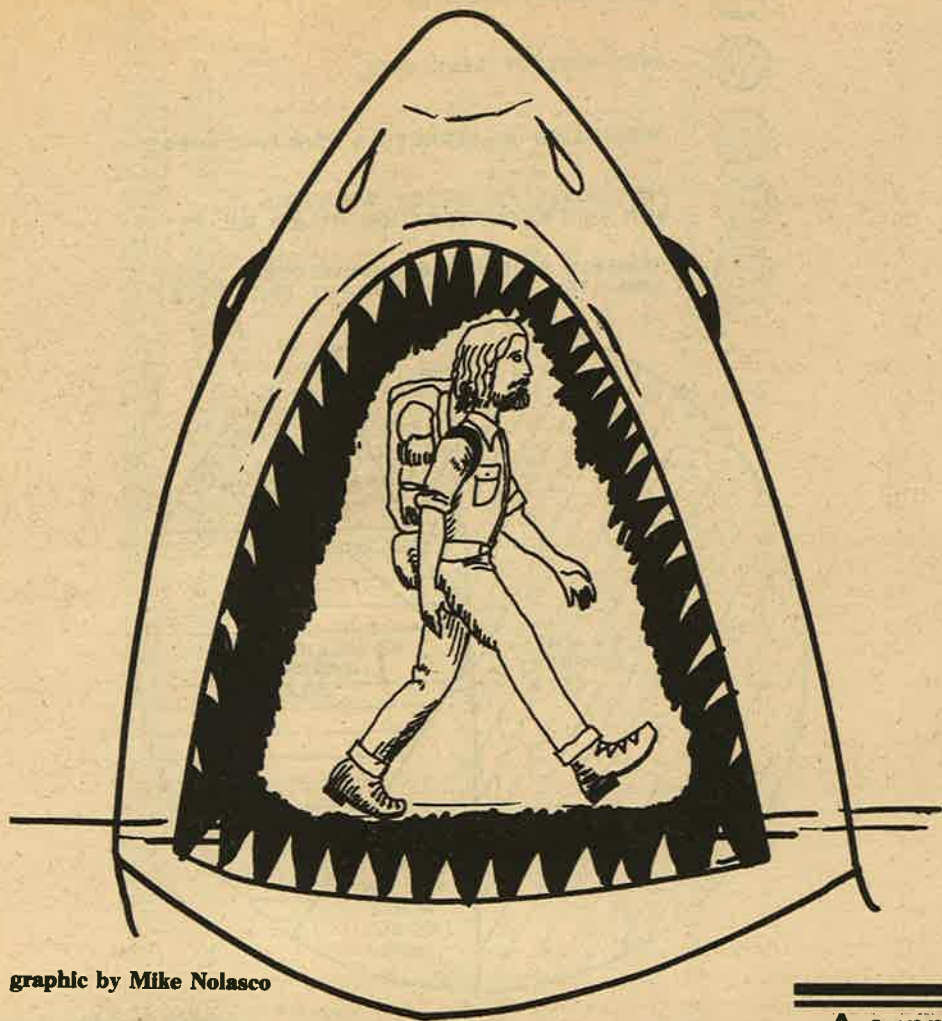
Officers of CWC
President- Bob Schneider
Treasurer- Jeff Barnickol
Secretary-
Director- Steve Evans
Director- Jim Eaton
Office Coordinator
Deborah Alegnani

The **WILDERNESS RECORD** is the bi-monthly publication of the California Wilderness Coalition. Address all correspondence to P.O. Box 429, Davis, Ca. 95616. Telephone is (916) 758-1380. Articles may be reprinted. Credit would be appreciated.

not tax deductible

Just when you thought it was safe
to go back in the woods...

RARE II



graphic by Mike Nolasco

A Call To Action

A supplement to the Wilderness Record - July - August, 1978

The Critical Comment

The Forest Service has just released the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for RARE-II, the nationwide National Forest roadless area review process. During this 3-month public comment period, it is essential that maximum public support be mobilized for the protection of individual "de facto" wilderness areas.

There are fundamental flaws in the whole RARE-II process which have gone uncorrected because speed has had priority over quality. There is a serious anti-wilderness slant in the array of alternatives offered for public response by the Forest Service. As a result,

RARE-II emerges as less a wilderness program than a non-wilderness program whose principal purpose and result appears to be to "release" a maximum acreage of roadless land from further wilderness consideration as quickly as possible. This EIS clearly gives the message that RARE-II means "non-wilderness" unless wilderness supporters rally unprecedented grassroots support for each important roadless area.

The urgency and priority YOU can give RARE-II during this public comment period cannot be overstated: This is the make-or-break time for the future of every National Forest "de

facto" wilderness. Action cannot wait until the end of summer; it is vital to begin a sustained, accelerating local effort immediately.

Decades worth of decisions--to which you and many others would have devoted thousands of hours of effort over that period--will be made in just the few short months left in 1978. The hundreds of letters you would have written on behalf of individual proposals must be written now; the dozens of telephone calls and meetings you would have organized to arouse and encourage others to help must be undertaken immediately.

This supplement provides

the overview and the action guidelines you need to most effectively and efficiently become a RARE-II wilderness advocate. The challenge is not simply to write your own letters, but to organize and enlist many others to join this effort. A well-organized campaign is needed in every locality to gain active support for wilderness from elected public officials. Field representatives of national groups and RARE-II State Coordinators in every state will help formulate and implement specific citizen campaigns for areas, and guide statewide wilderness strategies. Definitive critiques of the

draft EIS are being prepared to back up your efforts.

But this point is crucial: the RARE-II process, slanted as it is toward non-wilderness, and must be made to respond to strong public opinion, particularly in the form of individual letters. The same letter-writing and organizing efforts are also vital to impact the political climate in which the wilderness decisions will be made, first in the RARE-II recommendations of the Forest Service, Governors, and the President; then in the Congress which will receive the recommendations in 1979

The Big Picture

Rare-II addresses the totality of potential wilderness areas on all the National Forests and National Grasslands: some 2,000 areas totaling 62 million acres. The objective is to "resolve" as many of these areas as possible, once and for all in a single, hurry-up decision-making process. Some areas will be recommended to Congress for wilderness, but a look at this draft EIS (and especially the Regional Forester's alternative, H") leads to the clear message: most areas will fall into the "non-wilderness" category, and wilderness protection will be specifically eliminated from future planning so far as the Forest Service is concerned.

Those areas will, in many cases, proceed to immediate development, not even awaiting the reformed planning process Congress mandated in 1976. The impact of this single nationwide decision will be enormous. Millions of acres of roadless "de facto" wilderness will be cleared for development: lands which generations have taken for granted and used as wilderness though never formally designated. Included will be areas conservationists fought for selection as "wilderness study" in the first RARE program, in 1972-73, are up again for grabs in RARE-II, despite that earlier "commitment". (Meanwhile, more than 12

million acres of lands which were roadless in the 1972-73 program have since been cleared for development and are not even considered in RARE-II).

Opponents of wilderness see this latest Forest Service effort as a chance to throw off the restraint of wilderness consideration once and for all. They are mounting an unprecedented campaign aimed at enflaming anti-wilderness sentiment. The timber, grazing, mining, and ORV lobbyists think they can turn out a tide of anti-wilderness petitions, cards, and letters that will overwhelm wilderness support by October 1st. Those who wish to see areas preserved have no choice

but to prove them wrong--and to deliver an unmistakable message that the Forest Service and the Carter Administration cannot ignore.

Recent achievements for wilderness--the overwhelming House votes on the Alaska lands bill and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, and the enactment of the Endangered American Wilderness Act--show that strong grassroots support for wilderness can prevail, but an even greater effort is required for RARE-II.

Less than meets the eye

The draft EIS consists of two parts: the nationwide "programmatic" EIS (white

cover) and a state or regional supplement (black cover; there are 20 of these). The two volumes must be reviewed together, so be sure to obtain both.

Here is our "reader's guide" to the RARE-II EIS:

COMPLEXITY. The draft EIS may appear forbidding and complex. It is full of computer-generated statistical tables. But appearances are deceiving; the text is full of generalizations. The evaluations were generated by computerized manipulation of data of widely variable reliability. Do not let the "bureaucratize" of the documents dissuade you from taking action. Do not assume that the data is particularly accurate or up-to-date.

RARE-II--a program which put speed ahead of thoroughness whenever necessary--involved no on-site an-

alysis or new data-gathering. In many cases the data on timber values and other resource potentials is old and unreliable, and much of it is expressed in terms of "maximum potential" values based on unrealistic assumptions. Wilderness values were summarized in a "Wilderness Attributes Rating System" (WARS) open to the biases of individual Forest Service personnel. There was no serious field review of this data, and virtually no national quality control.

SLANTED

ALTERNATIVES. In the California supplement, the fate of individual roadless areas under the various alternatives is portrayed in a table titled "Roadless Area Status Table" beginning on Page 45. A graph displaying this set of slanted alternatives is in this newspaper.

Big Picture cont.

Responding to citizen criticism, the Forest Service added Alternative I late in the drafting, but it does little to offset the non-wilderness bias. In releasing the EIS, Forest Service leaders admitted that these alternatives are merely samples and that other, more balanced alternatives might be devised. But balanced alternatives are not presented in the document people will review. Many people will simply pick a favorite from among those alternatives displayed as though "professional judgement" had determined these to be the reasonable, superior possibilities.

We suggest a quick skimming of the national draft EIS and of the California supplement, to gain an overview of the RARE-II process. Most work, however, should be devoted to the treatment given individual roadless areas. You

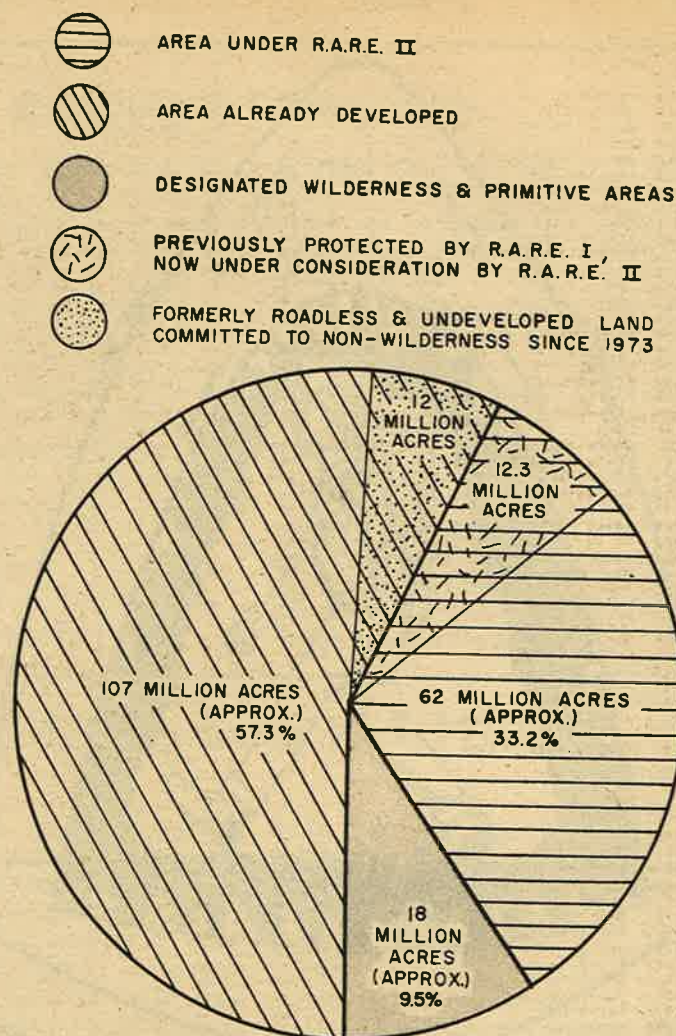
should also study the overall wilderness allocations and purported economic and social impacts for California. After determining the reasons for treatment of areas under the various alternatives, you can challenge the underlying data. The real point is that this data is broadly unreliable, and the method of evaluation is fundamentally flawed--yet leading to an irreversible non-wilderness decision.

REVIEWING THE ALTERNATIVES--What happened to deserving areas? Every alternative except H was created mechanically, applying arbitrary formulas to numbers which purport to gauge resource and wilderness values in a way which makes each roadless area fully comparable to all others, leading to separation of the roadless areas into wilderness, non-wilderness, and further planning categories. (This procedure is described on

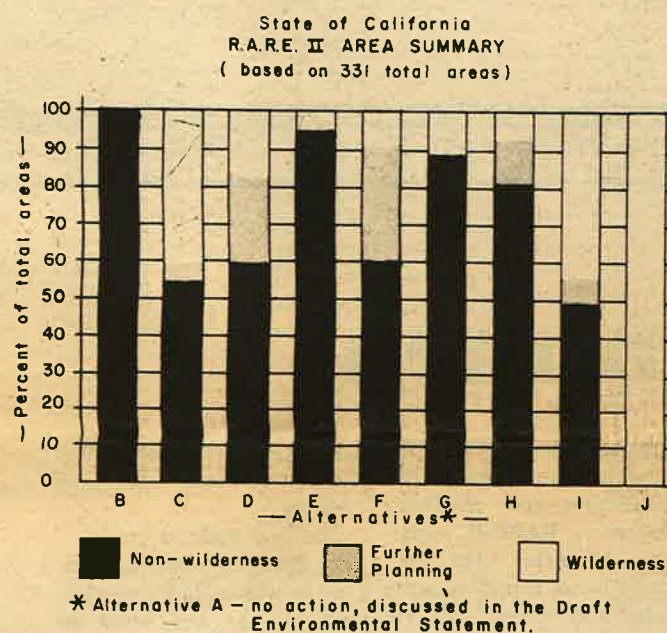
pages 21-28 of the national EIS). For example, an area may have ended up in the NW (non-wilderness) category because it received a low wilderness attribute rating, or because it exceeded some arbitrarily-set minimum threshold in potential commodity value. These ratings are listed for each area in tables at the back of the California supplement. You can ask Forest Service personnel for the detailed worksheets which led to these numbers (and they are required to provide these to you). The numbers applied are open to challenge.

In view of the much-vaunted thoroughness with which each roadless area is supposed to be considered in RARE-II, it may be surprising to find that areas of interest ended up in the NW category in every alternative except the extreme "all wilderness" one (Alt. J). This is true for many

NATIONAL FORESTS AND RARE II (187 MILLION ACRES TOTAL)



graphic by Mike Nolasco



graphic by Mike Nolasco

areas, including some of the 254 "wilderness study areas" selected for intensive "wilderness study" by the first RARE program. This is even true for wilderness study areas mandated by Congress.

Roadless areas not being individually considered for wilderness at all by RARE-II are subject to no further consideration by the administration--unless the force of citizen protest is felt strongly before October 1st.

ALTERNATIVE H. This alternative was designed to allocate roadless areas in each state responding to

"regional and local needs" as perceived by the Regional Forester, and/or local Forest Supervisors. It is the only non-mechanical alternative. Forest Service officials vehemently deny this alternative foreshadows the direction they are leaning for the final RARE-II decisions. But this is the one alternative in which Regional Foresters (who have a traditionally decisive influence in Forest Service decisions) applied their own judgement--and conservationists must draw their conclusions accordingly. In California, Alternative H is

disappointing, to say the least, but Region Six allocates only 3 Oregon areas (48,857 acres out of 2,910,388 acres of roadless areas) and 2 Washington areas (72,710 out of 2,128,464 acres) as wilderness.

Little wonder the timber industry and other wilderness opponents are warming up to RARE-II and are leading the campaign to speed it to its conclusion, whatever its quality and balance.

Bringing the Wilderness Home

During the course of this summer many important decisions will be made concerning the future of California's remaining unprotected wildlands. If conservationists are to successfully meet the challenges at hand, they will have to reach out to educate the public on what is at stake in RARE II and on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. They will have to bring new people into the wilderness movement and activate them, as well as build alliances with other interest groups.

One of the best ways to build public understanding of, and appreciation for wilderness is to take trips into the areas in question and let the wilderness speak for itself. However, given the time frame of the Forest Service and BLM decision-making processes, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible to get enough people away from other activities to visit de facto wilderness areas.

There is a solution to this problem which has worked well in the past. That is to bring the wilderness home with you in the form of slide shows. (Note: Short films are also good, but are

more expensive and difficult to produce.) Slide presentations can range in sophistication from a single tray of slides with an impromptu verbal narration to several projectors with dissolve units and taped narration and background music.

In essence, though, they are relatively simple since the slide photograph can be taken with almost any camera on the market. The following are some basic ideas for the preparation and use of slide shows on one or several de facto wilderness areas.

Planning and Script

One of the most important aspects of developing a slide show is planning it out ahead of time. Before spending the money on duplication of existing slides or taking original pictures, a general outline of the show should be established. Is the goal of the presentation to merely expose the values of a particular area, to explain how the public can take effective action to preserve threatened wild lands, or both? This planning will identify what types of pictures are needed, and thus avoid the waste of time and

money incurred by simply taking random photos of an area.

Likewise, writing a script is also important since a presentation of slides on a basic level (only one or two projectors) is most effective when accompanied by narration. A well-planned narration can tie the visual experience to the issues in the real world. Impromptu narrations can be very effective when given by someone who knows the area intimately. However, this makes it difficult to circulate the show widely unless there is an accompanying script which can be read, or a taped narration.

Types of Slides

There are several kinds of slides which go into an effective show. Some suggestions include general landscapes, closeups or macrophotography, aerial shots, vistas from high and low points, unique geological, botanical, zoological, or historical features, mood shots such as special lighting conditions (sunrise, sunset, etc.), and slides of people involved hiking, climbing, rafting, kayaking, camping, contemplating, and whatever else people do

in the wilderness. A wide diversity of slides can show the range of values, opportunities, and experiences available in the area.

Another important point is that what may seem mundane or unimpressive to people who have repeatedly visited an area may appear quite spectacular and inviting to the majority of people who don't get out into wilderness very often.

Practice

It is essential to take a lot of pictures when in the field. Out of a roll of 36 exposures only one or two may turn out to be really spectacular. The cost of slides is cheap in comparison to prints, and higher quality slides pay off in the final result. Experimentation with exposure and composition uses up a great deal of slides, but often produces artistic shots which greatly enhance the show.

Editing and Assembly

Once an adequate number of slides has been taken or acquired, it is important to then go through and edit out the poorer slides and select the best shots of the desired subjects. After editing, it will be apparent whether or

Continued on pg. S-4

Trinity County Rare Success

On May 30 the Trinity County Board of Supervisors adopted its citizen committee's wilderness recommendations from the RARE II Inventory of the county's roadless areas. Additions to the Trinity alps wilderness proposal of the Forest Service were included in the committee's unanimous proposal, along with other local areas.

This action is very significant because neither the Board nor the Committee could be labeled "conservationist" by its composition. The five-member Board includes a miner, a logger, and a realtor while the appointed nine-member committee had a fairly balanced representation of diverse interests--sawmilling, logging, ranching, conservation, and mining. To come up with the committee's unanimous recommendations required much dedication, over 1,000 man-hours of work, and some compromising on both sides. New data was collected and many of the "wild-

erness myths" were discussed.

One of the convincing arguments in favor of additional wilderness protection was a series of maps of Trinity County. The 1946 map showed 89% of the county "wild" and roadless, with only 11% developed. By 1978, only 34% could be considered "wild". The committee recommended that 25% of the county be preserved as wilderness.

Trinity County has shown a positive and constructive approach to RARE II and should be cited as an example for other counties to follow. Many boards of supervisors passed resolutions in opposition to additional wilderness at the outset of RARE II and have not considered such an objective review of local roadless areas.

One would now hope that the U.S. Forest Service and Congressman "Bizz" Johnson will not ignore Trinity County's wilderness recommendations and dedicated citizen effort.

Roadless Area Status Table - California

ROADLESS AREA STATUS TABLE 1/
STATE OF CALIFORNIARARE II - USFS
THE CALIFORNIA REGION
W - PROPOSED ALLOCATION TO WILDERNESS
EP - PROPOSED ALLOCATION TO FURTHER PLANNING
NW - PROPOSED ALLOCATION TO NON-WILDERNESS

AREA ID	AREA NAME	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
04656	WILDMORSE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
04657	SWEETWATER	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
04658	DEVILS GATE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
04660	LONG	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
04662	MOJAVE EXTENSION	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
04664	LEAVITT LAKE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
04661	BALD MTN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
04662	DARDENELLES	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
04664	TRAGEDY-ELEPHANTS BACK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
04665	RAYMOND PEAK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
04666	CARBON-ICEBERG	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
04668	MT OLSEN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05001	SAN DIAS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05002	SEMPER-PAZIER	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05003	SALT CREEK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05004	FISH CANYON	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05005	TULE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05006	MAGIC MOUNTAIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05007	RED MOUNTAIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05008	PLEASANT VIEW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05009	STRANDBERRY PEAK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05010	LADD	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05011	COLDWATER	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05013	TRABUCO-MOISSPRINGS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05014	MILDMORSE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05015	SAN MATEO	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05017	CALIENTE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05019	EAGLE PEAK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05020	NO NAME	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05021	HAUSER	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05022	PINE CREEK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05023	PYRAMID	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05024	SALT SPRINGS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05025	POISON MULE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05026	RUBICON	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05027	CAPLES CREEK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05028	FANN LAKE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05029	SOUTH SIERRA	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05030	MONOGA PEAK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05031	INDEPENDENCE CREEK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05032	TINEMANA	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05033	COYOTE - SOUTHEAST	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
AREA ID	AREA NAME	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
05034	COYOTE - NORTH	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05035	TABLE MTN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05036	NORTH LAKE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05038	BUTTERFLY	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05039	MORTON CREEK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05040	WHEELER RIDGE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05041	NESSIE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05042	HOCK CREEK WEST	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05043	WHISKEY CREEK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05044	NEVAMBE RIDGE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05045	LAUREL - MCREE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05046	SHERWIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05047	SAN JOAQUIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05048	GRANT LAKE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05049	MORSE MO	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05050	TIOGA LAKE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05051	HALL NATURAL AREA	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05052	LOG CABIN SADDLEBAG	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05053	DEXTER CYN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05054	GLASS MTN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05055	WATTERSON	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05056	BENTON RANGE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05057	DEEP WELLS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05058	WHITE MTS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05059	BLANCO MTN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05060	BIRCH CREEK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05061	BLACK CANYON	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05062	SOLDIER CANYON	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05063	ANDREWS MTN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05064	PAIUTE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05065	CALLAHAN FLOW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05066	MT HOFFMAN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05067	GRIDER	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05068	JOHNSON	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05069	TOM MARTIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05070	KELSEY	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05071	BOX CAMP	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05072	MUSE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05073	BOULDER	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05074	PORTUGUESE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05076	CRAPO	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05077	SNOOZER	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
AREA ID	AREA NAME	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
05078	SHACKLEFORD	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05079	ORLEANS MTN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05080	BLACK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05081	RUSSIAN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05083	TIMBERED CRATER	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05084	LAVA	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05085	MAYFIELD	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05086	PROSPECT	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05087	DEVIL'S GARDEN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05088	CYPRESS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05089	LOST CREEK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05090	CINDER BUTTE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05091	BLACK CINDER	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05092	MT MARKNESS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05093	WILD CATTLE MTN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05094	CUB CREEK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05095	TRAIL LAKE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05096	HEART LAKE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05097	POLK SPRINGS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05098	ISHI	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05099	CHIPS CREEK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05100	BUTT MTN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05101	BOTTCHERS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05102	BLACK BUTTE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05103	BEAR MOUNTAIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05104	BEAR CANYON	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05105	CHALK PEAK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05106	SILVER-THREE PEAKS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05107	GARCIA MOUNTAIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05108	BLACK MOUNTAIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05109	LA PANZA	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05110	MACHESNA MOUNTAIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05111	LOS MACHOS HILLS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05112	BIG ROCKS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05113	STANLEY MOUNTAIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05114	MIRANDA PINE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05115	MORSEHOLE SPRINGS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05116	TEPUSQUET PEAK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05117	LA BREA	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05118	SPOR CANYON	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05119	MANZANA	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05120	FOX MOUNTAIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
AREA ID	AREA NAME	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
05121	SANTA CRUZ	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05122	CONDOR POINT	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05123	CAMUESA	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05124	HADOLCE-BUCKHORN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05125	MUND	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05127	DIABLO	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05128	JUNCAL	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05129	HATILJA	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05130	WHITE LEDGE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05131	DRY LAKES	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05132	NORDHOFF	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05133	WELLS MOUNTAIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05134	SANMILL-BADLANDS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05135	CUYAMA	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05136	ANTIMONY	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05137	WILDERNESS CONTIGUOUS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05138	DEER MOUNTAIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05139	THUMES CREEK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05140	ELK CREEK	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05141	THATCHER	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05142	GRINDSTONE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05143	REISTER CANYON	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05144	SNOO MOUNTAIN (CDWSA)	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05145	BIG BUTTE-SHINBONE	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05146	KNUX MOUNTAIN	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05147	BEARS FLAT	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05148	LAVAS	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
05149	DAMON BUTTE	NW	NW	NW	NW</					

What You Must Do

There is much to be critical of in the overall process and the EIS, but the focus of your comments should be on individual areas, the reasons you believe they merit wilderness status, and the ways in which the RARE-II process gave them inadequate or biased consideration.

The Forest Service expects hundreds of thousands of letters, cards, and petitions. While they are not simply "counting votes", there is no doubt that an outpouring of support for individual areas is required to overturn the presumptions resulting from the slanted alternatives. Areas not spoken for by thousands of people are going to fall into the non-wilderness category by a process of simple inertia!

In priority of importance, here is what wilderness leaders and advocates must be doing--immediately:

1. SUBMIT INDIVIDUAL LETTERS COMMENTING ON INDIVIDUAL AREAS--and do so now. Don't wait until later. The Forest Service will be analyzing and summarizing public comments as they come in, week by week, and these weekly summaries will have on-going impact as the decisions are being shaped, even before the entire comment period is over.

General letters of pro-wilderness sentiment are not enough. Individual areas must be specifically identified by name, RARE-II

number, and state, and you must clearly express your strong support for wilderness protection. The analysis of these letters will focus on three factors: the **type** of input (letters are preferable to cards, petitions, or form letters); the **volume** of support for each area (which is absolutely crucial), and the **reasons** offered (the more the better).

You should write in additional detail later. A preliminary letter about each area now can be supplemented by additional points later, so don't hesitate to write again.

Copies of your own letters can help others. When you write an effective letter, distribute copies to dozens (or even hundreds) of others, to give them a head-start in writing their own. When you write to public officials, you can enclose copies of your letters on individual areas.

Other things to consider. The basic letter identifying specific areas and giving your reasons is vital. Muster as many of these as you can. If you and others can do more, go into detail: are the boundaries considered by the Forest Service adequate? How was this area treated in the array of alternatives? Does the data on economic and social impacts listed in the state supplement for this area make sense? Do you agree with the WARS rating for the area?

2. WRITE TO GOVERNOR BROWN--and other public officials. The views of the Governors are having a major impact on Forest Service thinking about RARE-II. Because most Governors are not hearing much from wilderness supporters, most are pushing for fast release of many areas as non-wilderness. A letter of support (naming areas if possible) can have a major effect, especially if you include details on how areas were inadequately treated or badly biased in the EIS. The Governor and the Resources Agency will be preparing their own recommendations for the Forest Service--monitor these and ask to be heard, to assure that their input is not dominated by industry and ORV groups.

3. ATTEND THE FOREST SERVICE OPEN HOUSES. To stress more thoughtful written comment, the Forest Service is wisely avoiding public hearings (which turned into grand-standing forums for wilderness opponents in the first round of RARE-II public involvement last summer). Instead, "open houses" are being scheduled to maximize opportunity for the public to question officials and formulate their input. Ask your nearest Forest Supervisor for a schedule of such sessions, and attend.

This RARE-II supplement is a joint effort by individual members and groups belonging to the California Wilderness Coalition. Special thanks to:

Dave Brown
Jim Eaton
Tim Mahoney
John McComb
Roger Scholl
Doug Scott

Sari Sommarstrom
Mike Nolasco
Jean Ketcham
Jim Trumbly
Beth Newman
Deborah Alegnani

Bringing it Home cont.

not any more slides are needed.

The slides selected should then be placed in sequence so as to follow the flow of the script. Finally, have someone read through the script while the slides are shown, critically reviewing it for smoothness of transition between subjects, and adherence to the original goals of the show.

Equipment

When choosing slide presentation equipment, it's

probably wisest to start simple. Once the slides are edited and assembled in order, a single projector can suffice. Kodak Carousel projectors are handy simply because they're easy to use and widely available.

Another useful tool is some sort of slide board or table. In its simplest form, this can be just a piece of white opaque plastic or glass with a bright light underneath. This allows the slide to be lined up in sequence, and helps determine their ability to flow from one to another.

Beyond this simple setup projectors can be added as desired and as budget allows. Dissolve units which allow one picture to fade into the next are quite effective, but, unfortunately, are also quite expensive.

In presenting the narration, tapes--either reel-to-reel or cassette--are also quite helpful. Here again a simple machine with good sound quality can be used in stead of a several-hundred-dollar unit.

The foremost goal should be to acquire high-quality slides since that is what will have the greatest impact on the audience. Along with this, a clear, concise narration should be developed so that the viewers can relate the visual experience of the wilderness to the political issues affecting it. The whole show should be developed in such a way that it, or a copy, could be sent around to other groups in the community or even elsewhere in the state.

Once put together the slide show can be used for a number of purposes: educational, as public input to the agencies, a tool with which to lobby members of Congress, and as Congressional testimony. Educating and activating the public, however, is where slide shows can make their greatest contributions to protecting de facto wilderness.

Edward Abbey Advice

"One final paragraph of advice: Do not burn yourselves out. Be as I am--a reluctant enthusiast,...a part-time crusader, a half-hearted fanatic. Save the other half of you selves and your lives for pleasure and adventure. It is not enough to fight for the WEST; it is even more important to enjoy it. While you can. While it's still here. So get out there and hunt and fish and mess around with your friends, ramble out yonder and explore the forests, encounter the GRIZZ, climb the mountains, bag the peaks, run the rivers, breathe deep of that yet

sweet and lucid air, sit quietly for a while and contemplate the precious stillness, that lovely, mysterious and awesome space.

"Enjoy yourselves, keep you brain in your head and your head firmly attached to the body, the body active and alive, and I promise you this much: I promise you this one sweet victory over our enemies, over those deskbound men with their hearts in a safe deposit box and their eyes hypnotized by desk calculators. I promise you this: you will outlive the bastards!"

-Edward Abbey

RARE II Open House Calendar

Rare II information is available at all offices during regular business hours. A phone call is advised to ensure someone is available to help you. Additionally the following "open house" opportunities are available outside of normal business hours.

REGIONAL OFFICE
630 Sansome Street
Room 1436
San Francisco, CA 94111
415-556-0122

6/17-7/15
9/8-9/29
Sat. 9:00 am-1:00 pm
Wed. 5:00 pm-7:00 pm

ANGELES NAT. FOREST
150 S. Los Robles
First Floor Inf. Office
Pasadena, CA. 91101
213-557-0050

6/21-9/27
every other Wed.
5:00 pm-7:00 pm
7/1-9/23
every other Sat.
9:00 am-1:00 pm

LANCASTER PALMDALE AREA
Location to be announced

6/23 & 8/25
Friday
7:00 pm-9:00 pm

CLEVELAND NAT. FOREST
880 Front Street, Rm 6-S-5
San Diego, CA 92188
714-293-5050

Concurrent Sessions:
San Diego
Location To Be Announced

Santa Ana
Location To Be Announced

Escondido
332 South Juniper
Escondido, CA. 92025
714-745-2421

Alpine
2707 Alpine Blvd., Alpine,
CA. 92001
714-445-2649
Evenings 7:00 pm-9:00 pm
7/6, 8/16, 8/29, 9/12, 9/25

ELDORADO NAT. FOREST
100 Forni Road
Placerville, CA. 95667
916-622-5061
6/28-10/11
Every Sat. 9:00 am-12
Every Wed. 7:00 pm-10:00

INYO NAT. FOREST
873 N. Main
Bishop, CA. 93514
714-873-5841
Concurrent Sessions:
Mt. Whitney District Off.
Lone Pine, CA.
Mammoth District Off.
Mammoth Lakes, CA.

White Mountain District
798 N. Main
Bishop, CA. 93514

Mono Lake District Off.
Lee Vining, CA.
7/19-7/21 2:00 pm-8:00pm
7/22 10:00 am-4:00 pm

KLAMATH NAT. FOREST
1215 South Main
Yreka, CA. 96097
916-842-2741

7/8 8:30 am-12 noon
7/10 6:30 pm-8:30 pm
7/13 6:30 pm-8:30 pm
9/11 6:30 pm-8:30 pm
9/16 9:30 am-12:00 pm

Public Listening Session
9/13 (location to be announced)
Happy Camp
District Office
Happy Camp, CA.
8/7 6:30 pm-8:30 pm

LAKE TAHOE BASIN MANAGEMENT UNIT
1052 Tata Lane
South Lake Tahoe, CA95731

916-544-6420
6/28 7:00 pm-9:00 pm
July, Aug. and Sept dates
To Be Announced

LASSEN NAT. FOREST
707 Nevada Street
Susanville, CA 96130
916-257-2151
Dates and Locations to be announced

LOS PADRES NAT. FOREST
42 Aero Camino
Goleta, CA 93017
805-968-1578

Ojai Location to be announced
7/7 10:00 am-9:00 pm
7/8 10:00 am-5:00 pm

Salinas City Hall
Council Chamber Rotunda
200 Lincoln Avenue
Salinas, CA

7/14 10:00 am-9:00 pm

Santa Maria Location to be announced
6/27 7:00 pm-9:00 pm
7/14 10:00 am-9:00 pm

San Louis Obispo Location to be announced
7/15 10:00 am-5:00 pm

Carmel Location to be announced
7/15 10:00 am-5:00 pm

Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
2559 Puesta Del Sol Road
Santa Barbara, CA.
7/18 10:00 am-9:00 pm

Frazier Park Location to be announced
7/18 10:00 am-9:00 pm

MENDOCINO NAT. FOREST
420 East Laurel Street
Willows, CA. 95988
7/15 10:00 am-4:00 pm

916-934-3316
Upper Lake District Office
Upper Lake, CA.
7/22 10:00 am-4:00 pm

Covelo District Office
Covelo, CA.
7/29 10:00 am-4:00 pm

MODOC NAT. FOREST
441 North Main Street
Alturas, CA. 96101
916-233-3521

By appointment for evenings and Saturday
PLUMAS NAT. FOREST
159 Lawrence Street
Quincy, CA. 95971
916-283-2050

6/22 7:00 pm-9:00 pm
6/24 9:00 am-noon
6/27 7:00 pm-9:00 pm
Oroville
875 Mitchell Ave.
Oroville, CA. 95695
6/26 7:00 pm-9:00 pm
6/29 7:00 pm-9:00 pm
7/8 9:00 am-noon

SAN BERNARDINO NAT. FOREST
144 North Mountain View Ave.
San Bernardino, CA. 92408
714-383-5588

7/15 9:00 am-noon
7/18 7:00 pm-9:00 pm
8/12 9:00 am-noon
8/16 7:00 pm-9:00 pm
9/16 9:00 am-noon
9/21 7:00 pm-9:00 pm

SEQUOIA NAT. FOREST
900 West Grand Ave.
Porterville, CA 93257
209-784-1500
6/22, 7/5, 7/18, 8/2, 8/15, 8/31, & 9/13 7:00 pm-9:00
6/24, 7/15, 8/12, & 9/23 10:00 am-noon
SHASTA-TRINITY NAT. FOREST
2400 Washington Ave.
Redding, CA. 96001
916-246-5222

6/15-7/15
By appointment
Weekdays 5:00 pm-8:00pm
Saturdays noon-3:00 pm

SIERRA NAT. FOREST
1130 "O" Street
Fresno, CA
209-487-5155
6/27 9:00am-7:00 pm

Locations to be announced for following dates
7/24, 7/27, 8/26, 8/29, 9/26, 9/28
7:00 pm-9:00 pm
7/29, 8/31, 9/30
9:00 am-noon

SIX RIVERS NAT. FOREST
507 "F" Street
Eureka, CA 95501
707-442-1721
7/15 & 9/23 10:00 am-1:00pm
8/17 7:30 pm-9:30 pm

STANISLAUS NAT. FOREST
175 S. Fairview Lane
Sonora, CA. 95370
209-532-3671
7/6 7:00 am-9:00 am
7/8 9:00 am-4:00 pm

Other to be announced

TAHOE NAT. FOREST.
Highway 49 & Coyote Street
Nevada City, CA. 95959
916-265-4531
6/24, 7/8, & 9/30 10:00 am-4:00 pm
6/28, 7/13, 7/18, 9/18, 9/27 7:00 pm-10:00 pm