

Protection: Furor in the wilderness area

(Continued from page 1A)
Wildlife Refuge a wilderness. And Idaho's Hells Canyon has been the subject of congressional debate.

Officials from all three federal agencies maintaining wilderness land said that in almost all of the 102 pending areas they expect some type of local opposition.

"Local people usually tend to look on the park as their own," an Interior Department wilderness specialist said. "I guess we all have parochial feelings about our own neighborhoods."

One of the strongest outpourings of those feelings has taken place here. Led by Graves, a fifth generation resident of the area and owner of Graves Mountain Lodge, there is strong opposition to the wilderness plan for Shenandoah. The lodge is a starting spot for a number of the hikers and backpackers who use the park.

"The feeling is that this wilderness area is being created for a very small minority of backpackers who don't live here and aren't nearly as numerous as the day

users," said Graves, 39, who is also head of the Madison County planning commission.

There are very few people on either side of the dispute who would deny that the Shenandoah Park is hardly the classic version of wilderness.

The park's 193,500 acres lie directly beneath the flight approach path to Dulles International Airport and sit alongside the Blue Ridge Parkway — the equivalent of Broadway among the nation's park thoroughfares. The area has been farmed and logged for more than a century.

Declaring the area of a wilderness at this point, said Graves, would mean shutting off potential tourist growth for a county that relies on tourists and related industries for more than half of its economy.

"Backpackers," said Graves, "don't buy things."

There have also been gloomy predictions of what would happen if a major fire or catastrophe such as an airplane crash occurred and emergency roads were heavily overgrown or taken out of service.

During World War II, the Army used the back roads of the Blue Ridge area here as a training ground for the Italian invasion and some of the roads are still in poor condition because of it. "We need an improvement of the fire roads, not their shutdown," said Graves.

But proponents of the wilderness plan, who include 18 conservation groups ranging from the Sierra Club to Izaak Walton League, dismiss many of the claims of local opponents as inaccurate and misleading.

"The notion that no one will be able to use the park or that the emergency roads will be closed is unmitigated nonsense," said the Wilderness Society's Wright. "The local people just want to be able to build tourist cabins, motels and other business development."

But there is more than just commercial concern behind the opposition to the wilderness plan. Like most residents of rural areas where

the wildernesses are planned, there is a general skepticism here over any plan hatched in Washington for the primary benefit of people considered "outsiders."

Among the supporters of the wilderness proposal are Sen. Harry F. Byrd, I-Va. and Rep. G. William Whitehurst, R-Va., both of whom have introduced legislation that would designate varying amounts of the park as wilderness.

There is also a residue of bitterness here left over from a 1930s Interior Department decision which forced nearly 450 families out of the park and into small enclaves scattered up and down the fringes of the Blue Ridge.

"A lot of people feel the government is coming in again and saying this is the way it's going to be and if you don't like it, move out," said Graves. "We've lived here and worked here all our lives and our answer this time is if you don't like the way things are now then go someplace else."



the code so the system works better. We talk about jobs, but jobs are related directly to business health and capital incentives. Those who think every incentive for capital is a loophole and ought to be closed would ultimately destroy the whole concept of a capital-based society." Ways and Means must "look at the real world and the kind of economic base we have and recognize the need for capital formation — but then tighten it as much as we can to avoid abuses but not destroy the system."

Taxation With Representation, a public interest lobby, labeled his energy bill "more loophole than law" for offering tax incentives to insulate homes, install solar heat and buy electric autos, but Ullman considers these sound inducements for capital to move into oil conservation measures.

Over the next five years Ullman hopes to restructure the entire tax code. The most volatile issue this year, though, appears to be capital formation. Ullman will agree to extending the 10 per cent business investment tax credit, allowed by the 1975 Tax Reduction Act, but not 12 per cent sought by the administration for private utilities. He strongly opposes Treasury Secretary William Simon's proposals for cutting corporate taxes through deductions for distributed earnings to stockholders. "If ever I saw a special interest apology for business, that was it," said Ullman after hearing Simon's testimony.

Al Ullman

Thomas F. Field, of Tax Analysts and Advocates, notes that the percentage of government revenue derived from corporate income taxes had dropped sharply over the past 30 years — from 36 per cent in 1944 to 15 per cent in 1974 — while the direct burden on individual taxpayers has increased.

"There doesn't have to be a corporate income tax," says Ullman. "It can be something else. But the business sector is going to have to be paying not only as much as it's paying but more because the individual taxpayer is overloaded." He wants to make permanent reductions for lower income citizens and, depending on the state of the economy this fall, possibly extend personal income tax cuts another year.

In the long term, though, Ullman thinks the government may need a new source of tax revenue to reduce budget deficits. "We are overdependent on the income tax, and it is so complex and it depends so much on voluntary compliance and is so susceptible to abuse no matter how you lay it out."

"I'm concerned that, first, the income tax system is getting to the point where it can't cope with all of our social needs and our investment needs, which are tremendous. Secondly, I'm concerned that the payroll tax is not adequate to finance the Social Security

system. So we've got the problem of general revenue, which is in shortfall, and the Social Security revenue, which is in shortfall. And where I sit, I've got to look way ahead and make sure that we don't allow that shortfall to continue," he says.

A tax on transactions — a so-called value-added tax imposed at various stages of processing as goods move toward their market, or an excise or sales tax — may be deemed necessary, says Ullman, careful to avoid the advocate's role. Liberals would resist a national sales tax as most burdensome on low income citizens and counter with efforts to repeal tax advantages for more affluent citizens.

The outcome, as on many other tax questions Ullman expects to raise during the next few years, will depend largely on the outcome of the 1976 elections. The liberalized Congress and the conservative President aren't both apt to survive. Which ever side yields, the centrist chairman of Ways and Means plans to press ahead, doggedly fishing for a tax structure that is both more equitable and conducive to a thriving national economy.

"I may lose a few but I'll take what I believe is the right position," says Ullman. "I don't think it's a disaster if I don't always win."



Lewiston Morning Tribune

Hells Canyon: one of over a hundred areas designated for federal protection.

Federal protection

Furor in the wilderness

By BILL RICHARDS
The Washington Post

SYRIA, Va. — "The rich backpackers and the government," growls Jim Graves, watching through a picture window as the 3,291-foot tip of Old Rag Mountain disappears into a Blue Ridge stormcloud, "could care less about the people of Madison County."

With anger warming only occasionally to the level of suspicion, Graves and a group of other residents of this eastern Blue Ridge county have been battling for years against plans by environmentalists and the U.S. Interior Department to designate Old Rag and some 80,000 acres of surrounding Shenandoah National Park as federally protected wilderness.

The wilderness designation for nearly 40 per cent of the national park is just one of 102 plans pending to transform federal land holdings scattered from Alaska to Florida into areas

marked to remain forever wild under the provisions of the 1964 Federal Wilderness Act.

Under the act, officially designated wilderness areas cannot be developed, logged, mined or traveled by any means other than foot or horse except in emergencies such as fires or accidents. Intrusions of man, the act states, must be "substantially unnoticeable."

Since the act was approved, the amount of federal land designated for wilderness has slowly grown from 9.1 million acres to a current total of 12.3 million acres, all of it under the care of either the National Park Service, the National Forest Service or the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Conservationists and some federal officials who are pressing for a speed-up of the slow-moving wilderness designation process contend that without the protection of Congress a national heritage of untouched land will be lost to the incursions of industry,

developers and tourists.

"Basically," said Wilderness Society official Arthur Wright, "the Wilderness Act is preservative rather than recreational. Wilderness is America's natural antique."

But what seems good for the country is not always seen in the same light by the people who live near those areas slated for wilderness designation or who use them to make a living.

Recently there have been fights over the rights of hunters to take their powerboats into Georgia's Okefenokee Swamp wilderness and over the hunting rights of Eskimos living in the huge Alaskan wilderness areas. Miners have protested wilderness designations in Utah, surf fishermen have complained about plans to convert Maryland's Assateague Island Seashore into wilderness. Clam diggers in Massachusetts gathered there this month to attack plans to make part of the heavily used Parker River National

(Continued on page 3A)

schools and predominantly white suburbs. The court upheld without comment a ruling of a three-judge federal court which cleared the way for interdistrict busing in the Wilmington, Del., area.

It was the court's first ruling on the issue since July 1974 when it severely restricted the circumstances in which school district lines may be crossed.

FBI accused of spying on lawful citizens

WASHINGTON (AP) — For the past 50 years, the FBI has conducted "massive surveillance of law-abiding American citizens," investigators for the Senate Intelligence Committee said Monday.

The surveillance was carried out under a variety of FBI programs directed at domestic intelligence targets and lasted into

Kissinger shrugs off citation as 'absurd'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said Monday he regards a move by the House Intelligence Committee to cite him for contempt of Congress as "an absurdity."

"I think it's a frivolous citation ... I can't imagine that the Congress will go along with

decision means the issue is "open and alive." If the Wilmington case had not been considered appropriate for interdistrict busing, said Taylor, it would have been hard to prove that any case was.

He said the high court may have another opportunity to spell out its reasoning on the question when it considers an Indianapolis case now on appeal to the U.S. Circuit Court in Chicago.

the 1970s, according to the investigators.

Many of these programs have been exposed previously, but the investigators said that committee hearings scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday would mark "the first time that the full scope of the 50-year history of the FBI's domestic intelligence will be laid out in a public hearing."

the committee. The whole thing is an absurdity."

For one thing, Kissinger said, the citation was directed at him as chief of the National Security Council staff several days after he was directed by President Ford to surrender that post to long-time Kissinger aide, Brent Scowcroft.



WEDNESDAY

CWF will meet at Lewiston First Christian Church for a noon luncheon.

Ruby Hobson Circle will meet at 9:30 a.m. at the United First Methodist Church.

The Clara Bartling Circle of the Lewiston First United Methodist Church will meet at the home of Mrs. Hazel Morrell, 1156 14th Ave. Meeting will follow the Ruby Hobson Circle meeting.



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Hells Canyon Struggle Moves to Hearings

By KEN ROBISON
Editor, Editorial Page

The next round in the battle over Hells Canyon unfolds in Senate Interior Committee hearings Dec. 6 at La Grande, Ore., and Dec. 14 and 15 at Lewiston.

This time the specific issue is the National Recreation Area legislation co-sponsored by Oregon and Idaho Senators. It would:

- Designate 100 miles of the Middle Snake River between Hells Canyon Dam and Asotin, Wash., as part of the National Wild and Scenic River system - and thus prevent licensing of a power dam for this last undammed portion of the canyon.

- Create in and around the canyon an 864,494-acre National Recreation area. Part of the NRA, 282,315 acres, would be wilderness, including 120,790 acres in Idaho, the Seven Devils country.

- Authorize study of the Rapid River drainage in Idaho and all undesignated NRA land in Oregon for wilderness classification.

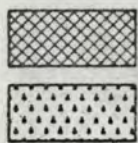
- Appropriate \$60 million for roads to improve access to the National Recreation Area. (The road from Imnaha, Ore., to Dug Bar, the road from White Bird over Pittsburg Saddle to Pittsburg Landing, the road from Riggins to Heaven's Gate Lookout above the Snake, and either the road from Imnaha, Ore., to Five Mile Point, or a road following generally the same route to Five Mile Point and thence to Hat Point.

- Deauthorize the Asotin Dam.

- Authorize \$10 million to develop campgrounds along the four roads, and develop visitor centers at Hat Point in Oregon and at Heaven's Gate in Oregon.

THE LEGISLATION recognizes existing, ranching, grazing and farming within the area as valid uses which should continue. One of the purposes is

Hells Canyon National Recreation Area

•Enterprise

Recreation Area
Wilderness



to limit subdividing on private lands within the canyon. The bill authorizes \$10 million for the purchase in land (scenic easements), or the purchase of land.

Various opinion polls in Idaho have

shown overwhelming opposition to another dam in Hells Canyon, the deepest gorge on the continent (it has been described as the Grand Canyon of the Northwest).

In a statewide survey for the Idaho

Water Resource Board last year, 72 per cent opposed a dam and only 8.6 per cent favored it.

Dam promoters have been given renewed hope by the current energy shortage in the Northwest. The shortage is largely the result of less than normal snowpacks in recent years. There has been less water than usual to turn existing generators.

A number of major power projects are on the horizon.

The Jim Bridger coal plant in Wyoming, being developed by Idaho Power Co. and Pacific Power and Light Co. is to have an eventual output of up to 1,500 megawatts. More dams are under construction on the Snake below Lewiston. An additional generator is being added at Grand Coulee. Other additions are scheduled.

POWER INTERESTS will probably argue that these aren't enough to meet increasing power consumption in the 1980s.

Timber interests will probably oppose the wilderness segments of the NRA.

The legislation would prohibit the establishment of any minimum stream flow in the Snake River below Hells Canyon dam. This would ease possible fears that classification of the river would limit future irrigation expansion upstream in Idaho.

A minimum flow has been sought in the past for boating on the river, and to protect aquatic life in the river.

Hearings are to start at 10 a.m. at La Grande (Eastern Oregon College Auditorium) and 9 a.m. at Lewiston (Lewis-Clark Hotel).

People who are unable to testify can mail written statements for the record. They should be mailed to: Porter Ward, Senate Interior Committee, Room 3106, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Idaho Should Clarify or Junk Recall Law

By JOHN CORLETT

How restrictive can the legislature be in making it more difficult to recall elective public officials? It may be the

the recall section carries no restriction at all.

The Idaho recall section reads: "Every public officer in the state of Idaho, excepting the judicial officers, is subject to recall by the legal voters of the

nearly all of the states, recall petitions must bear signatures of qualified electors equaling 25 per cent of the votes cast in the previous election for the office of the one sought to be recalled, or for governor, or of the registered vot-

words: "Laws may be enacted to facilitate its (recall) operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall."

Some attorneys believe Idaho's recall section would not stand the test before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Oregon Wilderness Coalition

DEC 1

1975



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Hells Canyon - Conservationists nationwide are asking for letters to President Ford, urging him to sign the Hells Canyon NRA bill designating 101 miles of the Snake as a National Wild and Scenic River. It's been a long fight, and environmentalists don't want to hassle a veto.

A GREAT VICTORY ON HELLS CANYON!

The long-standing dream of Northwest and national conservationists to secure permanent protection for the famous gorges of Hells Canyon on the Snake River moved one step closer to realization last week when HR 30, the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Bill passed the House by a vote of 342-53. The final version of the bill creates a 662,000-acre "Hells Canyon NRA" to be administered by the Forest Service (the Wallowa-Whitman Forest had begun to refer to the Oregon portion as the Snake Planning Unit). A 68-mile segment of the Snake River in the depths of the canyon is classified under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, part as "wild" and part as "scenic". Another 33 miles of the river downstream will receive further study pursuant to this Act — so dams are prohibited on the full 101 miles of free-flowing river! The lands within Hells Canyon itself — some 200,000 acres — are designated as Wilderness by the bill, and another 110,000 acres are designated as Wilderness Study areas. The entire NRA is withdrawn from further mining claims, including the Wilderness area. This House-passed bill is not substantially different from the Hells Canyon bill which the Senate passed unanimously in June. A conference between the House and Senate is therefore not expected to be necessary, and it is anticipated that the bill will be sent to the President soon after Thanksgiving recess. Commenting on what he termed a great victory, Sierra Club Washington Office Director Brock Evans stated: "The twenty year struggle to save Hells Canyon is nearly at an end now, thanks to the devoted work of thousands of people in the Northwest and across the country who cared enough."

Doug Scott, Club Northwest Representative, pointed to the list of individuals who had shared in the leadership of the fight over the years. Scott indicated that: "Justice Douglas' 1967 Supreme Court decision overruling the Federal Power Commission license for dams was crucial, as was the coalition of support developed between the Oregon and Idaho Senators. The three northwest governors have been in the forefront with their support at every turn. And our northwest House members, with the exception of Representatives Steve Symms and Robert Duncan, have been staunch advocates of saving the river. In particular, Representative Al Ullman as prime sponsor of the House bill, deserves major credit for the House action. Adding his praise to that of Evans for the work of citizen conservationists, Scott concluded: "Our broad support and persistence have proved that all the money and well-heeled lobbyists of the developers can be overcome."

Wallowa Valley Planning Unit Final EIS — Needs Response

If you were a land mass, lying adjacent to Hells Canyon could be an enviable but sobering experience. You might find yourself in the shadow of a giant. No matter how valuable you might be for your undisturbed wildlife habitat and clear water, and regardless of the importance of your primarily undeveloped character and scenic resources as an appropriate buffer to so significant an area as Hells Canyon, you might be overlooked. Even if you possessed important cultural traits and provided a spectrum of recreational opportunities, your stature would doubtlessly be reduced, due simply to the quality of the company you keep.

The Wallowa Valley unit on the Wallowa-Whitman Forest finds itself in such a situation. This unit, described in a summer issue of this newsletter (vol. 2, #13, July 18, 1975), contains some of the most rugged, beautiful country in Oregon. The elk resource alone is of overriding significance. Together, the scenic, wildlife, watershed, fisheries, recreation, wilderness, and cultural values of this unit make it one of Oregon's most important landscapes.

The unit's timber resource, although limited, plays a major role in the stability of local economies, and has particular impact on employment and county receipts. However, the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act specifies a series of multiple uses for National Forest lands, and requires that each resource be sustained in perpetuity. Therefore, especially in an area like the Wallowa Valley which does not grow timber particularly well, it would be foolish to sacrifice other resources in order to maximize, on a short term basis, timber harvest levels. The importance of all these values dictate a more balanced approach, whereby timber harvesting is a legitimate, but not dominant or even primary use of the National Forest. The significance of the units four roadless areas, especially as they relate to true multiple use principles, has never been recognized by the Wallowa-Whitman NF. It has, however, been recognized by the many citizens concerned with this planning unit.

The Wallowa-Whitman chose this unit for its first bona fide land use plan, and issued a draft EIS in late June, 1975. The DEIS proposed an outrageous alternative (#E) which would not only reduce the carrying capacity of the land for Rocky Mt. elk (the resource the land produces best) by as much as 45%, but also would result in increased streamside vegetation destruction and reduced water quality, with sever negative impacts on native and anadromous fish populations. The plan's objectives included increased grazing levels (on a currently overgrazed range) and maximizing the intensity and land base size for timber harvesting (the resource the land produces least efficiently). These resource trade-offs were justified on grounds that local economies must be sustained at current or projected levels, regardless of current overcutting and overgrazing, both of which tend to reduce the productivity of the land. And, in Alt. E, none of the unit's 4 roadless areas received so much as a hint of even administrative protection.

Public response to this unnecessary and irresponsible action by the Wallowa-Whitman Forest was broad-based, and angry. People from all over the state, as well as several non-Oregonians, responded to the DEIS. 30 individuals and 12 organizations went on record opposing Alt. E.

Last week, a somewhat revised Wallowa Valley Final EIS went to the public. The EIS contains the same alternatives, and labels 2 of them as 'amenity-blend' alternatives. One is Alt. E, and the other is Alt. D, chosen in the FEIS as the proposed action. This change is a direct result of public pressure, of letters written by an outraged citizenry. It is not yet clear whether or not the benefits gained are sufficient, and more analysis is in order. For example, the unit's 4 roadless areas still are not receiving anywhere near adequate consideration. None in Alt. D, are allocated to Wilderness Study or Undeveloped Roadless, even though all are undoubtedly suitable for inclusion in some protective allocation.

Public input on the Draft EIS was encouraging. Now, local conservationists ask all of us who call Oregon home to get a short letter off to the W-W Forest about the FEIS. You might tell the Forest Service you appreciate the improvements they have made in the plan, but they have not gone far enough. Alt. D is progress, but we would much prefer Alt. C or A chosen since they more effectively protect the natural resources of the area while providing for substantial timber harvest levels. The 'Old Growth Mgmt.' allocation should be used on more than just the 25,000 acres of steep north-slope aspects, and should be more widely distributed while at the same time designated to larger contiguous blocks. Since the 'Wildlife Variety' designation is 50% intensive timber harvest anyway, it should be substituted for the 'Intensive Wood-Forage Mgmt.' designation, since the latter is far too destructive to other forest resources, especially elk and water.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the Joseph Roadless Area should be allocated to 'Wilderness Study' while the Tope Creek Roadless Area should be designated 'Undeveloped Roadless'. Both of these areas contain high wildlife, watershed, fisheries, and recreation values, and have little timber value. Grazing is not incompatible with either designation as long as resource destruction does not occur. The Joseph area is considerably larger (28,300 acres) than Tope Creek, and deserves special consideration for its wilderness qualities. A formal study of the suitability of the Joseph Roadless Area for possible addition to the Wilderness System should be conducted. The Sheep Divide and Deadhorse Roadless Areas, which directly influence the Hells Canyon NRA, should be managed as the critical watersheds they are.

Get your cards and letters into the record, incorporating any of these and other ideas which might have impact. If you haven't already, request a copy of the FEIS, for this will be an interesting unit to follow. Write Al Oard, Supervisor, Wallowa-Whitman NF, PO Box 907, Baker, 97914. Watch for more news in the next OWC newsletter, due out Dec. 11, 1975.

DEADLINE FOR RESPONSE: DECEMBER 19, 1975.

North Umpqua River — In the Throes of Development

All year round the steelhead return through the emerald pools and timbered corridors of the world famous Umpqua River. Now, however, the North Umpqua River Canyon is threatened by an over-development plan proposed by the Bureau of Land Management in their North Umpqua River Management Plan and DEIS. Besides proposing to log the south side of the river (which the Steamboaters and other conservationists feel would be acceptable provided scenic and water qualities are protected), BLM tries to justify building the two-lane paved Bob Butte access road up the presently unroaded south side of the river, for purposes of immediately building a 70-80 unit developed recreation site, with at least 220 more campgrounds in the future "if necessary". The Steamboaters feel a proposed trail would allow more appropriate primitive access along the south side. BLM tops it off by proposing to build a visitors information center in the presently undeveloped setting.

A most serious threat is the potential impact on the wild fishery resource. Developed recreation activities will not only jeopardize this high quality "fly fishing only" section of river, but will in turn threaten the unique stock of wild steelhead and salmon fisheries. The BLM proposes to mitigate this impact through the introduction of "catchable" hatchery trout. The cumulative effects of these programs and associated water quality degradation, litter, and noise pollution are not discussed in the DEIS.

The Oregon Environmental Council and the Steamboaters urge you to support their position that BLM should not build the Bob Butte road with accompanying recreation developments, but rather should utilize existing alternative access routes such as the Lone Rock and Thunder Mountain roads.

Contact the Steamboaters 528 Cottage St. NE, Salem, 97301 for more in depth info. Meanwhile, write George Francis, District Manager, BLM, 777 NW Garden Valley Blvd., Roseburg, 97470, and tell the BLM in your own words that you do not approve of the Bob Butte Road with its intensive recreation plan and urge alternate routes be used for careful, sensitive logging activities. Request that your letter be made part of the record. If possible, send copies to your Congressmen and Senators (even if you live outside of Oregon). DEADLINE: DECEMBER 15, 1975.

A Plan for Mary's Peak

The Mary's Peak Planning Unit on the Siuslaw NF encompasses most of both the Corvallis and City of Dallas watersheds, and provides pure water, timber, wildlife habitat, and research and recreational opportunities for many Willamette Valley residents. An 'Alternatives' brochure recently was distributed by the Forest Service, and an 'Alternative Mary's Peak' was formulated by the Mary's Peak Task Force in Corvallis. They need support for their plan.

'Alt. M. Pk.' proposes 1) the Corvallis City Watershed Advisory Council proposed plan, with 4 management zones; 2) watershed boundary ridge trails; 3) a 640-acre spotted owl habitat reserve; 4) a Mary's Peak Scenic Area for the peak and meadows; 5) an area of standard timber mgmt.; and 6) a biological reserve for potential National Landmark lands (320 acres). This plan would insure balanced resource utilization while protecting the nature of the area and its many resources, including water.

Support 'Alt. M. Pk.' by writing immediately to Land Use Planning, Siuslaw NF, PO Box 1148, Corvallis, 97330. For more information contact the Mary's Peak Task Force at 754-3600 or 753-3623.

Crabtree Valley Meeting Planned

An area of ecological importance southeast of Lebanon has been identified by scientists and environmentalists, but is having difficulty attaining necessary protection due to exaggerated economic projections and city hall politics. Timber sales, planned for Crabtree Valley in 1972 by BLM, were deferred until further consideration could be given to the area. Nearly four years later, despite efforts from numerous organizations and individuals, preservation of this remarkable watershed is still in question. In response to this situation a Committee for Crabtree has been formed.

To date, activities have centered around two main tasks: 1) clarifying BLM's intentions for Crabtree; and 2) familiarizing the public with the Valley. Regarding the latter, Jim Draeger, OSPIRG intern, is completing a Project Report on Crabtree Valley. The Committee is also designing a flyer and slide show for use in public meetings. In the upcoming meeting we will discuss and broaden our concerns into other areas. For example:

- 1) Congressional support may be necessary to preserve the valley.
- 2) Additional backing from research scientists and educators is needed.

Anyone interested is invited to attend a meeting on Dec. 4 at 7:30 pm. Rm 110, Memorial Union, OSU, Corvallis. For more information contact:

(over)

Committee for CrabtreeCorvallis

Leigh Dawson 757-1461
 Glenn Juday 753-3623
 Andy Kerr 754-3600
 Grant Werschkuil 753-6404

Portland

Jim Draeger 222-9641
 Sharon Hawkins
 Jennifer Wyman 222-9641
 Carolyn Wright 222-9641

Grande Ronde Planning Unit: 'Alternatives' Needs Response

Striking ahead in land use planning, the Willowa-Whitman NF has recently published an 'Alternatives' brochure for the Grande Ronde Valley and adjacent Forestlands. The La Grande-Union-Cove communities will be particularly affected by planning on this unit. Three important roadless areas (Mt. Emily, 10,700+ acres; Castle Ridge, 9065+ acres, and adjacent to the Eagle Cap Wilderness; and Upper Grande Ronde, 10,855+ acres) are included, and deserve special consideration. Some interesting goals and objectives reflect public input received in earlier land use planning efforts, namely the Lake Fork and Willowa Valley units. Everyone should obtain this brochure and try to influence which alternative is labeled 'preferred' in the DEIS, due out April 30, 1976. If you can, attend a public meeting at the Community Center, 808 Adams Ave., La Grande, on Dec. 4, 1975, at 7PM. Goals, alternatives, and consequences of allocations for the Grande Ronde unit will be discussed. Watch for more details and a position statement by local conservationists in December's OWC newsletter. Plan to respond before Christmas. DEADLINE FOR INPUT: DECEMBER 30, 1975.

Deschutes Forest Land Use Plan: Public Meetings Coming Up

The Deschutes NF, following an approach similar to the Willamette and Umpqua Forests, is planning its four units in a single step. Planning activities are accelerating, and now is the time to get involved. (The DEIS is due out Jan. 1, 1977.) Recently, the Deschutes released a draft 'Land Use Plan- Part 1', a statement of situations, assumptions, and Forest direction. Get a copy from the Forest Supervisor, and watch for upcoming articles in Dec. and Jan. OWC newsletters. Public meetings, with slides, will be held soon concerning resource information and formulation of alternatives. For more information contact the East Cascades Action Committee, c/o Bill Fleischman, 137 NW Georgia, Bend, Oregon 97701.

<u>place</u>	<u>time</u>	<u>date</u>
Deschutes NF Supervisor's Office 211 NE Revere, Bend, 97701	1-4 PM 6-9 PM	December 5, 1975 December 5, 1975
Firemen's Hall, Crescent, Oregon	7:30-9 PM	December 10, 1975
Community Hall, La Pine, Oregon	7:30-9 PM	December 11, 1975

Oregon Wilderness Coalition
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