



HEADWATERS

Official Publication of Friends of the River



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Editor: Kathy Meyer



"The Grand Canyon is, of course, altogether useless. Ours has been the first and will doubtless be the last party of whites to visit the profitless locality." Lieutenant Joseph C. Ives, Corps of Engineers. 1861.

Photo by Bob Krips

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EDITORIAL

Election time and again some one utters "I'm not voting . . . because, because, because — one vote doesn't matter, there is no choice, I'm disgusted with government, no one I vote for wins anyway, etc., etc."

Recall how the pyramids were built. One special interest group moved all that stone? One wealthy person can wield only limited power. There is phenomenal strength present with minimal effort in numbers of people, together, and "people energy" possesses a powerful spirit lacking in any one man effort.

Luckily we live in a country where we can continually influence change in the structures and personalities of the government. Why is it then, that the average age of eligible voters is 27 and the average age of actual voters is 45? Why is it that in California only 60% of the eligible voters are registered and 40% of them do not mark the ballots. Apathy and excuses cannot fight big business and dollar control. Voting is the great equalizer: one person - one vote.

A real problem for the earnest voter is struggling through the confusing campaign verbiage on mountains of issues and candidates, and then figuring out whom to believe. Don't let this one stop you either; do the best you can and vote anyway.

For help with state and federal candidates, you can refer to "The Value of a Vote," an unbiased evaluation of conservation backgrounds (page 3). Friends of the Earth and the Sierra Club have each published a comparison of the conservation records of Ford and Carter. Carter clearly surpasses Ford in both accounts.

This country is YOU and what you make it. Whatever your choice, get out and vote on November 2nd, and do not feel overwhelmingly virtuous unless you also deliver five other people to the polls.

River Kate

FRIENDS OF THE RIVER

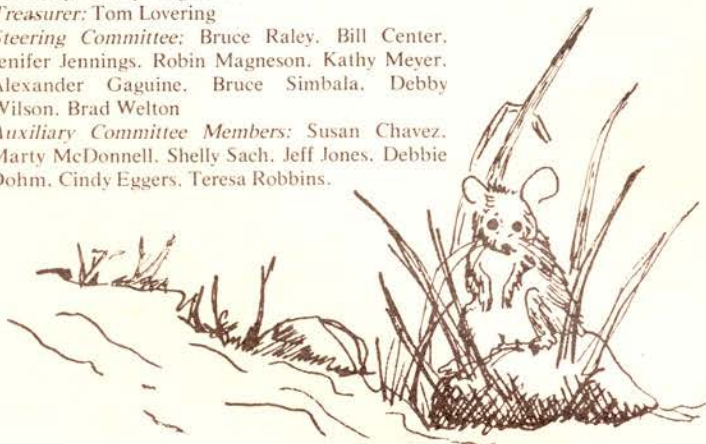
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Official Carter Position Against New Melones Dam

A California League of Conservation Voter Pamphlet being distributed nation wide states the official position of Jimmy Carter as being opposed to the Army Corps of Engineers' New Melones Dam.

The canyon to be destroyed by New Melones Dam is truly a treasure of this earth and one of the most beautiful areas in California. The Stanislaus River and Canyon lives in the hearts of many thousands of people and thousands have given of their hearts in the powerful campaign to save her. Friends of the River was spawned out of love and concern for the Stanislaus. We have spent by far the greatest part of our efforts fighting New Melones.

For his position against New Melones Dam, for his dam stopping record as Governor of Georgia, and for the future of our rivers and total environment, the Steering Committee of FOR joins the major conservation organizations across the country in endorsing Jimmy Carter for President.

We also urge all friends of rivers to write Jimmy Carter expressing their appreciation for his support of the Stanislaus River.

The Saga of the New River — Won!!

Robin Magnuson
Steven Harris

Scene of a long, loud controversy and a 14 year struggle to save a 26 mile stretch of the oldest river in the Western Hemisphere, the New River of West Virginia represents an encouraging victory. At a Rose Garden signing ceremony, President Ford said, "the majestic and beautiful river and the land surrounding it have been preserved for future generations," as he signed the New River into the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Unfortunately, it takes more than beauty to save a river. A year ago Interior Secretary, Thomas Kleppe, at the request of the North Carolina state legislature, had ordered this section of the New included in the national system. Construction continued.

What seemed to save the New was that a lot of people and groups, who seldom agree on anything, came together on this issue. Even the AFL-CIO, an ardent, vocal supporter yielded in the end. The Appalachian Power Company, a subsidiary of American Electric Power (one of the nation's largest utilities), ignited a battle when they were granted an FPC license to dam two spots for hydroelectric plants. The dams would have displaced 3,000 North Carolina residents and flooded 40,000 acres of prime agricultural land in Grayson County West Virginia. The fight has pitted Virginia legislators, who wanted the project, against North Carolina's legislators who opposed it.

The pumped-storage nature of the project would have made it a net energy consumer using 4 units of energy for every 3 units produced. Pumped-storage plants generate power by draining water from the upper reservoir into the lower, then at night pumping the water back into the upper reservoir. Recreational benefits would have been limited because of drawdowns fluctuating the water level, resulting in rim and mud flats. There are also 16 flat water lakes within the 100 mile area. Due to siltation the project's generating capacity would have been reduced by one-half after only 20 years, while the life span of the dam would have less than 50 years.

The saga of the New River is educational. The day is near when the public will no longer blindly believe whatever a utility chooses to hand out in order to justify its policies. Conservationism is no longer a narrow cause limited to the citizens in the most threatened area.

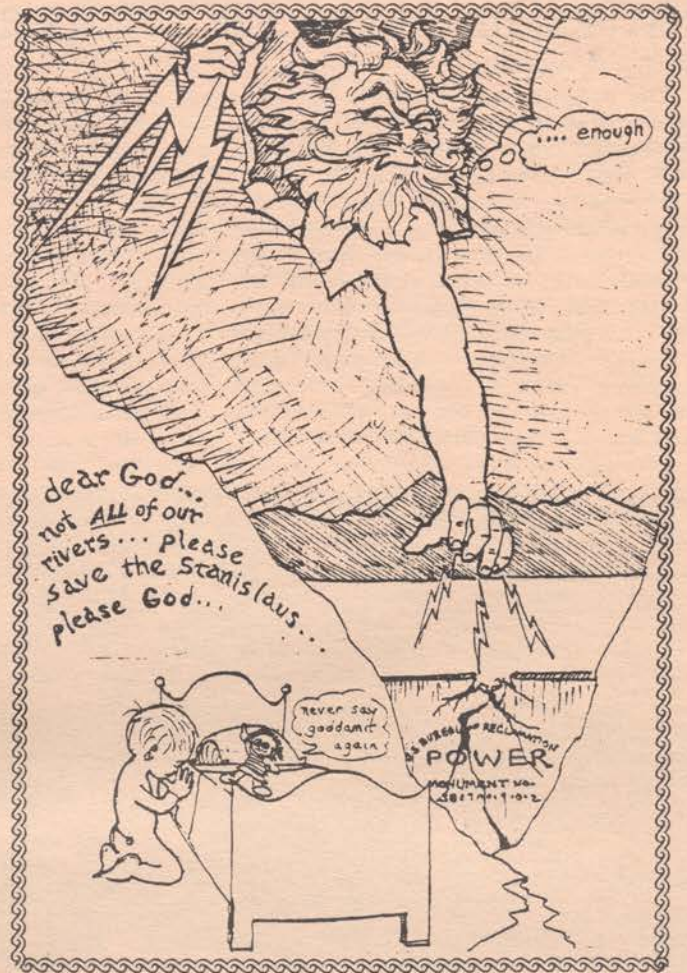
The Value of A Vote

Bruce Raley

In two weeks you will have the opportunity to influence legislation at the state and federal level. Over the past decade the number of environmentally concerned government officials has increased steadily because conservationists have made it their business to get down to the polls and cast that all important vote. In an effort to assist you in making your decision we are presenting the following synopsis of the 1975 environmental congressional vote compiled by the League of Conservation Voters. The League is a national non-partisan campaign committee that supports legislators working to protect the environment and opposes those who are most destructive. The scores were compiled on the basis of environmentally supportive votes with points deducted for avoidable absences. The highest possible score, 100, was achieved by only one full term congressman in the county, Miller of Contra Costa County.

The votes analyzed reflect a heavy emphasis on energy issues and do not reflect a Representative's total record. Public votes reflect the pressure of a Member's constituency as well as his personal convictions and may make him appear better or worse than he is in the privacy of a committee room. The list:

1. Johnson (D)	33	23. Rees (D)	68
2. Clausen (R)	32	24. Waxman (D)	90
3. Moss (D)	61	25. Roybal (D)	83
4. Leggett (D)	57	26. Roussetot (R)	33
5. Burton, J. (D)	92	27. Bell (R)	30
6. Burton, P. (D)	82	28. Burke (D)	83
7. Miller (D)	100	29. Hawkins (D)	66
8. Dellums (D)	90	30. Danielson (D)	45
9. Stark (D)	94	31. Wilson, C (D)	33
10. Edwards (D)	90	32. Anderson (D)	63
11. Ryan (D)	79	33. Clawson (R)	17
12. McClosky (R)	74	34. Hannaford (D)	66
13. Mineta (D)	78	35. Lloyd (D)	52
14. McFall (D)	38	36. Brown (D)	78
15. Sisk (D)	15	37. Pettis (R)	34
16. Talcott (R)	43	38. Patterson (D)	70
17. Krebs (D)	81	39. Wiggins (R)	21
18. Ketchum (R)	0	40. Hinshaw (R)	16
19. Lagomarsino (R)	53	41. Wilson, B (R)	32
20. Goldwater (R)	31	42. Van Deerlin (D)	58
21. Corman (D)	50	43. Burgener (R)	12
22. Moorhead (R)	33		



The California League of Conservation Voters and Legislative Birdwatchers assigned the following scores to California Legislators. Again, these scores are not conclusive. It should be noted that our bill, SB1482, was not one of those used to compute the scores.

%		83	79	Holden
		67	58	Holmdahl
		80		Kennick
		80		Marks
		92		Mills
Floor		82		Moscone
Committee		78	80	Nejedly
		90	93	Petris
		73		Presley
		83		Rains
		0		Richardson
		83		Robbins
		60	79	Roberti
		84	93	Rodda
		36		Russel
		57		Schrade
		90	93	Smith
		82		Song
		71		Stevens
		33	38	Stiern
		27		Stull
		36	36	Way
		43	60	Wedworth
		31		Whetmore
		73		Zenovich
56	83			Alquist
80	83			Ayala
88	100			Behr
91	100			Beilenson
40	31			Berryhill
43	30			Carpenter
36	50			Collier
25	23			Cusanovich
43				Deukmejian
55	55			Dills
100	92			Dunlap
89				Garcia
80				Greene
100	92			Gregorio
33	54			Grunsky

%		73	71	Chacon	88	McCarthy	
		50	38	Chappie	9	McLennan	
		75	59	Chel	59	McVittie	
		50		Chimbole	100	Meade	
		31		Cline	75	86	Miller
		25		Collier	43	21	Mobley
		43		Craven	75		Montoya
		64		Cullen	80		Mori
		21	29	Davis	60	44	Murphy
		69	82	Deddeh	50	53	Nestande
		81		Dixon	63	40	Nimmo
		38	47	Duffy	60	76	Papan
		87		Egeland	69		Perino
		76		Fenton	75	43	Priolo
		87	88	Foran	79		Ralph
		69		Garamendi	56		Robinson
		88		Goggin	85	82	Rosenthal
				Greene, B.	100	88	Siegler
		76		Greene, L.	90	86	Sieroty
		88		Gualco	100	57	Suitt
		100	88	Hart	57		Thomas, V.
		87		Hayden	24		Thomas, W.
		80	88	Hughes	71		Thurman
		100	88	Ingalls	73		Torres
				Kapiloff	78		Tucker
		71		Keene	86		Vasconcellos
		80		Keysor	76		Vicencia
		79		Knox	77	80	Warren
		27		Lancaster	71		Wilson
		50	25	Lanterman	100	100	Wornum
		75	60	Lewis	81	83	Z'berg
		100	88	Lockyer			
		64	81	MacDonald			
		60	65	Maddy			
		73	75	McAlister			
75				Alatorre			
20				Antonovich			
47				Arnett			
17				Badham			
82				Bane			
31				Bannai			
73	93			Berman			
56				Beverly			
77	80			Boatwright			
38				Briggs			
83				Brown			
27	13			Burke			
100	94			Calvo			
27				Carpbell			
54				Carpenter			



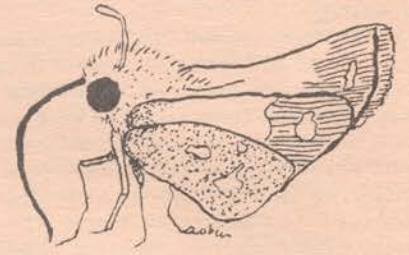
NATURAL HISTORY OF THE AUBURN RESERVOIR SITE

William D. Patterson

The Auburn Dam will greatly harm our environment. It will create a reservoir that will destroy a piece of countryside immensely rich and interesting for both its natural history and its recreational opportunities. If this reservoir is filled what is it that we lose in this area? The most visible loss is the elimination of 48 miles of the North and Middle Forks of the American River. Rivers of crystal clear water, good fishing, good gold panning, excellent swimming, great kayaking, canoeing and rafting, and better yet, a place to sit and watch the leaves floating over a sandy bottom and the White-throated Swifts hurrying about above. There is more than just a river here. Depending upon where you are, the impounded water will drown up to 700 feet of the steep canyon walls and will penetrate and cover the many small streams, some running year around and lushly vegetated, that flow into the American. Along this stretch of river can be found sandy beaches and both shallow and deep sections

of quiet water interspersed with rapid torrents. These sandy beaches and the accompanying gravel will soon be scooped up and made into concrete for the dam.

These American River Canyon lands are full of life because of the diverse terrain, the lack of human inhabitants, and the virtual absence of grazing. Butterflies are representative of the diversity of life here, and 67 species are known to occur in that part of the reservoir site within three miles of Auburn (more than are found in the entire Sacramento Valley). Additional species occur above the projected waterline on the canyon slopes and ridgetops. The official state insect of California, the California Dogface Butterfly, is common in the canyon, one of the few places where it exists in the Sierra Nevada. Its food plant grows only on the moist, shady, lower slopes of the south side of the canyon, where such trees as Yellow Pine, Douglas Fir, Broad-leaf Maple and Canyon Live Oak predominate to form a lush



Transition Life Zone forest. On the north side of the canyon Digger Pine and Interior Live Oak dominate except where large areas are covered with chaparral. These plants form the dry open forest and scrub land of the Upper Sonoran Life Zone. Flowers characteristic of each life zone have their different periods of bloom and even in this drought the north slope flowers covered the hillsides in March and the south slope flowers did so in May. It is serious when we lose so much; and when losing so much brings no benefits to the people of California, we must call a halt.



Photo by Bruce Raley

AUBURN UPDATE

August HEADWATERS featured an article on Auburn Dam - and the warnings from scientists, conservationists and legislators (the Association of Engineering Geologists, Planning and Conservation League, and U.S. Senator Alan Cranston, among others) that it represented a potential major disaster. Construction was continuing on the foundation for the 700 foot high, thin concrete arch structure on the American River, despite the allegations that it might

crack and fail in a moderate earthquake, causing a 100 foot wall of water to descend on Sacramento.

Since August, F.O.R. has learned of several other developments. A House subcommittee, chaired by Representative Leo Ryan of California, has issued a report on the June 5 Teton Dam failure in Idaho, and in it, has blasted the Bureau of Reclamation for its failure to delay construction on Auburn until the safety questions are resolved. A front page article in the L.A. Times reported that the Bureau's construction schedule has "slipped", and the letting of the main dam construction contract will be held up until next

June at the earliest. The U.S. Government Accounting Office has issued an audit of various Bureau projects, including Auburn, and another Congressional report expresses strong concern that Auburn, originally authorized for \$400 million, now promises to cost over \$1 billion, and the Bureau attempted to hide the fact that the project would exceed its cost ceiling. And finally, Protect the American River Canyons (PARC), an organization active several years ago in fighting Auburn Dam, has regrouped for another effort to halt this dangerous boondoggle. If you would like to help, contact FOR.

Missing pages 5 & 6

Etc. Reaches Out

Bruce Raley

At Rose Creek on the Stanislaus River it is not uncommon to see groups of people swimming the rapid, their lifejackets looking like so many orange corks bouncing in the hydraulics. Two months ago a new element was added to the swim when a woman wearing two life jackets and surrounded by five very tense members of the Etc. staff accomplished the feat. Her name is Daryl and she is a quadraplegic able to move only her head and that swim is something she will remember the rest of her life. There was another quadraplegic on the trip and he cannot lift his head and therefore was unable to challenge the rapid but the experience of running the Stanislaus River will remain with him for many a year. The people of Etc. won't forget it either for that trip was the highlight of a summer of enriching lives. Etc. stands for Environmental Traveling Companions and its unpaid volunteers have a concise yet broad creed to generate awareness for the fragile bounds of nature, present challenges and opportunities for building self reliance, and explore new ways to develop closer communication with self and others.

Since it was first conceived by Fred Dennis, Mark Dubois, and Ron Caldwell, Etc. has been doing something no one else has done in providing wilderness experiences for people who never dreamed it was possible that they could participate in such an adventure. The organization takes blind, handicapped adults and youngsters, and delinquent children on river trips (mostly on the Stanislaus), backpacking trips, day hikes, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing with the objects of environmental appreciation, awareness and building a self reliance that will return with them to the city. The efforts and accomplishments of the "companions" has not gone unnoticed for the Governor's office nominated Etc. for the Tyler Award Junior Division, granted annually on the basis of contributions to the environment. Claire Redrich, Secretary for Resources, stated in her letter of nomination that Etc. is "devoted to the protection of the environment" and was "formed in 1971 to provide opportunities for groups of disadvantaged and handicapped

children to experience first hand the joy of being in an outdoor environment and to understand better the importance of preserving the environment." The prize for winning the Tyler Award is \$10,000 sorely needed dollars. It is this author's personal opinion that in the case of Etc.'s funding, seldom have so many benefited from so little given by so few. This is not to say that Etc. is without support but in comparison to its accomplishments the benefit per dollar ratio should be the envy of every social agency in the state.

The method the staff uses to accomplish its

goals is based on participation — by everybody in everything. Staff members don't want to be called or regarded as staff. They are participants, guiding and sharing in the experience. From helping a blind person scale a cliff to washing dishes, they are always on an equal footing. This perhaps best explains the magic which occurs on Etc. trips: why all come away feeling much richer for the experience, and why the organization is unique. Groups or individuals wishing to make a contribution or share an Etc. trip may get more information by writing to P.O. Box 131, Vallecito, Ca. 95251.



Yeo O Heave Ho!

Photo by Dick Schmidt

Tuolumne Threat Continues

Brad Welton

Despite a standing-room-only crowd of vocal opposition, the Public Utilities Commission of San Francisco voted 3-1 on September 14 to join the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts in an application for a preliminary permit to develop dams on the Tuolumne River. Spokespersons for community groups emphasized that this action would foment inevitable additional requests for PUC funds for feasibility studies, etc. In discussion, the Commissioners were opposed to laying out any more of the taxpayers money

until the citizens had an opportunity to vote on the issue. We will have to see that to believe it. The greatest concern focused on the belief that the PUC decision would adversely influence the Federal Government Study of the Tuolumne for Wild and Scenic River classification. In response to a clarification requested by FOR Director, Mark Dubois, the PUC passed a motion, 4-0, to include language on the resolution stating that they did not endorse nor oppose construction of dams on the Tuolumne River at this time.

Local Tuolumne County residents appear

to be organizing under the name of TWOL, Tuolumne Water Options League, with the purpose of ascertaining whether the proposed S.F. dams will benefit Tuolumne County. TWOL hopes to research alternate plans which would actually benefit Tuolumne County residents.

FOR, Sierra Club, and other concerned S.F. residents are getting more agitated about the city's involvement in this project. Call Marjean or Dave at 415/566-8632 if you are interested in getting S.F. out of the dam building business.

FRESH POWER FOR SALE

Bruce Raley

CALAVERAS COUNTY — The North Fork of the Stanislaus is threatened by the Calaveras County Water District's proposal to build a three dam peaking power project in the area above and below Calaveras Big Trees State Park. The dams would inundate a beautiful piece of wilderness including big trees (not the park but equally awe inspiring), endangered species of Alder, fine trout fishing streams, the summer homes of over 50 families, a state camp ground, and historic Board's Crossing. The compensation for this loss would be a marginal economic gain (from the sale of electric power) which many doubt will ever materialize. Calaveras County officials have been trying to sell this project all over the state for years and at this point are apparently down to two potential users for their high cost power: Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), and Dow Chemical U.S.A. In a September 1, 1976, letter to FOR, Dow stated that "it would be interested in considering the matter should the project be built and power is available for sale." The letter also stated "we think that we would be presumptuous at Dow to believe our interest or disinterest in this project would have any impact on the decision as to whether the project is built or not." The latter statement is almost laughable in view of the fact that Calaveras County can not build the project without a firm contractual commitment from some agency to purchase power. However the first statement indicates that Dow Chemical, at least, is not willing to make that kind of commitment at this time.

An October 7, conversation with Dennis Grady, Engineering Technician for Calaveras County Water District (CCWD) and reluctantly acting as spokesman, brought forth the following points: 1) Dow still has not made a commitment and neither has SMUD. 2) The size of the project will be determined by the power needs of the purchaser. 3) There are no other potential buyers at this time. 4) Even if a commitment is made and revenues are provided to build the project, a bond issue would have to be voted in by the people of Calaveras County before construction could begin. 5) While Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties do have an agreement to develop the North Fork, the statement by Dan Gallery, attorney for Tuolumne County, that the project would result in a \$3 million windfall for Tuolumne County is erroneous. The size of the project and consequent compensation to be paid by Calaveras County are unresolved questions. 6) CCWD is apparently not overjoyed that FOR is interested in this project.

For further information contact FOR or Pat Koehn, Star Route, Mountain Ranch, Ca. 95246.



THE LULL IN THE EYE OF THE STORM

Alexander Gaguine

The Army Corps of Engineers continues construction on the giant New Melones Dam, which if completed and filled, will destroy 13 miles of spectacular river canyon. The great grass roots fight to save the Stanislaus River began in 1969 with letters, petitions, and court suits. The controversy peaked with the 1974 initiative, Proposition 17, and again this past spring with Senator Peter Behr's Wild and Scenic Rivers legislation, each time losing by a narrow margin in the face of special interests and big business. The battle is in a lull, but the canyon has not yet been destroyed

You may have noticed recent state headlines mentioning New Melones and the Stanislaus. This project continues to be a focal point for a Federal vs. State dispute over control of water resources. Decision 1422, made by the California Water Resources Control Board, stated that because of the unique attributes of the Stanislaus Canyon, the dam could only be half filled until there was a "demonstrated" need for the water. The Federal Bureau of Reclamation will operate the project, and not wanting to abide by this decision, they sued in Federal District Court winning what is referred to as the McBride Ruling. California has now asked the U.S. Court of Appeals to overturn the McBride Ruling and has been joined by the 17 western states in which the Bureau operates. At the first hearing on the appeal, September 7, 1976, a California Deputy Attorney General pointed out that "the Bureau admitted it had no plan for the (New Melones) water," while the Federal attorney argued that the water "is under our control and we can use it . . . however we want." Why is the Bureau insisting on destroying the Upper Stanislaus?

Meanwhile, top level co-ordinators of

Jimmy Carter's presidential campaign continue to request information from FOR on the New Melones issue, including a copy of the California Democratic Central Committee's Resolution of August 1976, calling for a halt to the project. Carter has spoken out against boondoggle dams in general, New Melones in particular, as recently as this past June.

FOR is making plans for a benefit concert to be held next Spring and we will need plenty of help to get it together. New Melones is several years from completion; the Stanislaus still runs free. Anything can happen, if we make it happen.

OREGON APPLGATE VOTERS

Cindy Eggers

Jackson and Josephine county residents in Oregon will have the opportunity to cast an opinion vote on November 2nd to save the Applegate River, a tributary of the Rogue River, from a \$60 million dam project. The Applegate Dam project will permanently and adversely affect the Applegate Valley while providing only minimal benefits. The Army Corps of Engineers attributes most of this project's benefits to flood control on the upper Applegate. A less expensive and less disruptive alternative to the dam is reforestation of the entire Applegate watershed. This would improve the soils ability to hold water, and provide water in late summer. GOOD LUCK, Applegaters! For more information contact John Hugo, 3894 Eastside Road, Jacksonville, Oregon, 97530.

California Water Commission — Changing?



Nancy Magnuson

The California Water Commission is the State's nine member body commissioned to hear testimony from people interested in water development: planners, water districts, irrigation districts, and concerned citizens. CWC's recommendations to the U.S. Congress are the official voice of California needs. Until recently the CWC has been very pro-development, rubber stamping nearly every proposed project. In turn Congress has approved and appropriated the money. Last year CWC added certain reservations to the federal projects they approved, but Congress overruled their recommendations, appropriating even more money than was requested. (More information on state/federal conflict is presented in the Stanislaus article on page 5.)

Representatives of water development, who are obviously very biased, dominate the CWC hearings. The California Water Commission is potentially a strong voice for the people of California, but public energy is needed to change the balance of input at CWC hearings. At the September hearings in Sacramento, only 4 of the 53 proposed projects were questioned by concerned citizens' groups. FOR, EDF, and local people testified in opposition to Warm Springs and Marysville. The Commission needs to hear from more people who have other perspectives concerning the fate of our water-ways. For information on their meetings write CWC, c/o DWR, 1104-3, Resources Building, 1416 9th Street, Sacto, CA 95814.

HELP FATTEN THE WORM * *



In 1968 Congress passed the Redwood National Park Act, establishing an 8 mile long, 1/2 mile wide green belt commonly called the "worm." The Act was designed to protect the world's tallest known trees growing in alluvial groves along Redwood Creek, but the boundary lines were drawn to accommodate diverse interest groups without considering the potential ecological damage that would be caused by upslope logging. Clear-cutting (removing every tree) has devastated most of the area surrounding the preserve and more plans to harvest timber, recently approved by State Forester, Larry Ritchey, will complete the destruction.

In addition the uncontrolled cutting has transformed a sweeping panorama of unbroken, river to ridge forest into a long narrow oasis of Redwoods within a desert of stumps. Sounds and odors of the intensive clear-cutting engulf the Park, degrading the serenity of the popular hike to the tall trees. Logging has continued while a Congressional committee held hearings concluding that the Park is being ruined, while the Justice Department negotiates with logging companies over a suit to protect the Park, and while the soil slowly slides into the "protected" area.

At a congressional oversight hearing in San Francisco, September 18, Representative Leo Ryan announced his intention of moving Congress to resolve what he termed "the present mess." However, over 1500 acres of old-growth forest have been approved to be clear-cut in Redwood Creek in 1976 alone and an Arcata Redwood spokesman has stated that all of the trees doomed by these four plans will be cut by November 15. Ryan inquired whether the state could provide interim protection. Secretary of Resources, Claire Dedrick revealed that she had requested Arcata Redwood Company to defer cutting on their four plans — the company refused her request. If cutting cannot be halted, the Park experience will be substantially degraded before Congress even has the opportunity to hear the issue.

Approval for all the timber harvest plans was granted by the State of California. Thus, interim relief can most directly be provided by them. Governor Brown can take a leading role in awakening the nation to the plight of one of the greatest wonders in the world. If an interim reprieve by Brown were followed by action of the next Congress, it is still possible that poets, not study teams, can write of Redwood Creek. Please write Governor Brown, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA, 95814. For further information contact John Amodio, Emerald Creek Committee, P.O. Box 4133, Arcata, Ca. 95521.



Aerial view of clear-cutting on the gentle upper slopes of Bridge Creek (June 1976) is representative of other tributaries to the Park. Virgin forests closest to the river bottoms on the steepest and most erosive soils have been saved for last.

Photo by Dave Van de Mark

WEAK MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR STATE WILD RIVERS

Jeff Shellito

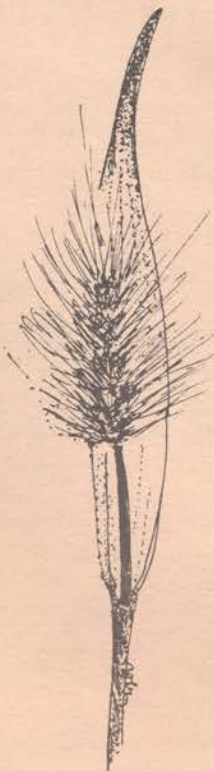
What has been characterized as "violent opposition" by the north coastal counties has reportedly resulted in revision and weakening of management proposals for components of the State Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Nobody seems to want to make a battle over this in the Legislature right now, including the current Administration.

Besides protecting rivers from dam construction, the California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires preparation of waterway management plans for the Eel, Klamath, Van Duzen, Salmon, Scott, Smith, Trinity, Lower and North Ford American Rivers. These plans must be transmitted to the Legislature for approval or modification.

Within the past year, preliminary plans on the Salmon and Van Duzen Rivers have been completed and subjected to public hearings in the northern coastal counties. With support by conservation groups absent, preliminary plans have been subsequently modified in response to local opposition.

More preliminary planning is underway on the North Fork American and Scott, with the Smith River slated for next year. Friends of these rivers should contact the Wild and Scenic Rivers Program in the Department of Fish and Game for information concerning future hearings.

The California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act prohibits dams; what is accomplished beyond that remains to be seen. The system also intended to protect rivers, but management plans for further river protection are dependent on public input at hearings. Therefore attendance by local river lovers is crucial to keeping special business interests in check.



WANT ADS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

MEDIA REPS NEEDED in each community to work on Public Service Announcements, T.V. and radio shows, distribute press releases, arrange river trips — no experience necessary. Write Bruce Raley, 1394 - 34th Ave., S.F., DA 94122.

GOVERNOR BROWN'S OFFICE contains an outrageous FOR Photo Display of the Stanislaus, South Fork American, and Tuolumne Rivers. Don't miss it.

Black & White Photos needed for the newsletter.

Please help "River Watch" by sending articles or local news clippings related to conservation, rivers, dams, water, pollution, etc., to the Sacramento office: 1611 S Street Sacto, CA 95814.



"Friends of the River T-shirts make good Christmas Gifts," spouts smiling Bruce Simbala. Only \$5. FOR

NEW GUNS AT FORT MASON

A regional cultural center model is being developed at Fort Mason to demonstrate creative conversion of surplus government facilities throughout the country. Recreation and environmental education programs are now beginning along with humanities and arts. For residents of the S.F. Bay Area, the Fort Mason Center will provide free and low cost cultural activities, classes, workshops, displays, and demonstrations for the casual visitor as well as the serious student.

FMC has the potential for unlimited creative opportunities. Laurie McCann, Program consultant in Recreation and Ecology, says, "how about a 1-day Water Resources Education Extravaganza in the spring, ranging from practical methods for conservation of water and energy, to slides and films on various rivers, to demonstration kayaking on the bay! If we can educate people about where the water comes from that gushes so freely from their hoses and faucets, and the kind of damage getting it inflicts upon our natural resources, perhaps we'll have a better chance of saving our few remaining free-flowing rivers - perhaps more dams on the Tuolumne will become only a distant nightmare of our past."



BOOK CORNER

California Water - A Study in Resource Management. David Seckler, editor. University of California Press, 1971. A comprehensive study of every aspect of water use in California, from economics to environmental considerations, this book outlines promising technological possibilities for developing new large-scale water supplies for California without further recourse to the northern rivers. The conclusions put forth have far-reaching implications for the traditional logic that produced the California Water Project. Readable, yet profoundly authoritative.



JOIN FRIENDS OF THE RIVER

If you received an attached membership card, you will continue to receive HEADWATERS for a year. Please let us know if there has been a mistake in your membership.

My \$10, \$25, \$50, \$_____ membership will help support FOR as an on-going political and educational program to protect rivers. I will also receive HEADWATERS for one year (6 issues.)

My \$5 membership will cover the cost of receiving HEADWATERS for one year.

I am a Friend of the River! Please keep me on your mailing list for special **Action Alerts**.

I would like to be a volunteer. My interests are:

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| office work | archaeology | engineering |
| legal work | economics | entomology |
| media | research | geology |
| fund raising | printing | biology |
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