

REDROCK

W I L D E R N E S S

The Newsletter of the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance
Volume 19, Number 2 • Autumn 2002



Preserving Prehistory

Cover Photo: Ancient Indian rock art, such as this intriguing pictograph panel in the San Rafael Swell, can be found on cliff walls and in quiet sandstone alcoves throughout Utah's redrock wilderness. Threatened by looting and vandalism, these sites are best protected through federal wilderness designation. **Photo by James W. Kay** (www.jameskay.com).



southern
utah
wilderness
alliance

The mission of the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance (SUWA) is the preservation of the outstanding wilderness at the heart of the Colorado Plateau, and the management of these lands in their natural state for the benefit of all Americans.

SUWA promotes local and national recognition of the region's unique character through research and public education; supports both administrative and legislative initiatives to permanently protect Colorado Plateau wild places within the National Park and National Wilderness Preservation Systems or by other protective designations where appropriate; builds support for such initiatives on both the local and national level; and provides leadership within the conservation movement through uncompromising advocacy for wilderness preservation.

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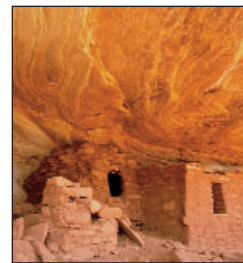
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This issue of *Redrock Wilderness* was written by the following staff and outside contributors: Steve Bloch, Bob Brister, Christy Calvin, Andrew Hartsig, Margi Hoffman, Gail Hoskisson, Susan Jacobson, Heidi McIntosh, Herb McHarg, Ellen Meloy, Lindsey Oswald, Dave Pacheco, Liz Thomas, and Larry Young. It was laid out and edited by Diane Kelly and it was proofread by Lindsey Oswald.

Newsletter design by Leslie Scopes Garcia.

Contributions of photographs (especially of areas within the citizens' proposal for Utah wilderness) and original art (such as pen-and-ink sketches) are greatly appreciated! Please send with SASE to Editor, SUWA, 1471 South 1100 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84105.

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**Moving? Please send your change of address to:
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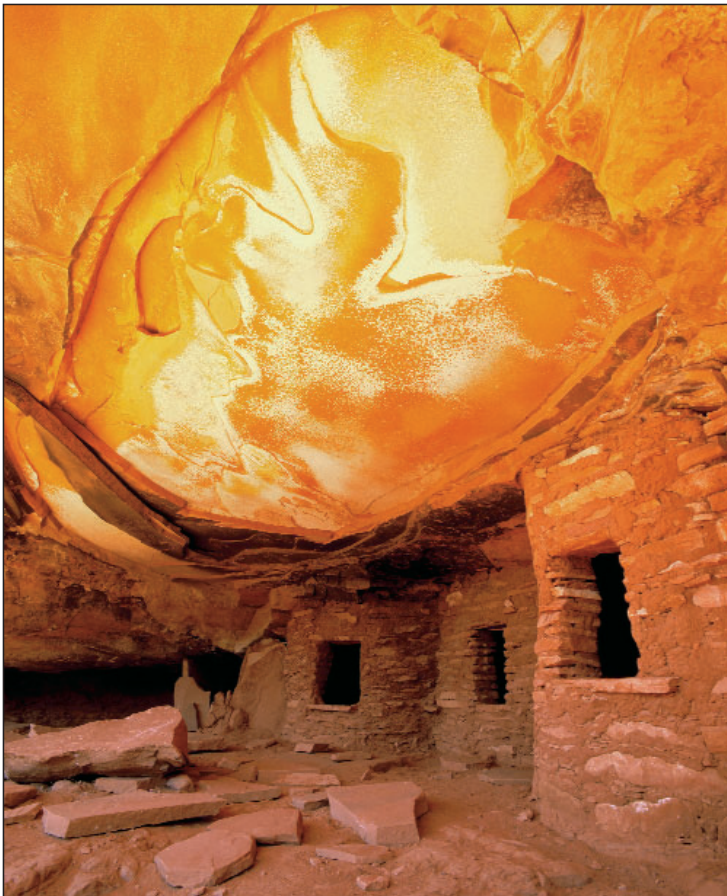
wilderness notes

Hansen's Last Hurrah

We are now moving into the final scene of Representative Jim Hansen's twenty-two year run in the U.S. House of Representatives. Typically, the final scene in theater, even if it is political theater, clarifies the key themes that have unfolded in the preceding drama. Sadly, when it comes to the future of our public lands, Mr. Hansen is scripting a final scene that illustrates just how far from America's mainstream he really is.

Since 1995, when he became chair of the National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee, Rep. Hansen has been in a position to move wilderness related legislation through Congress. Today, Hansen chairs the full House Resources Committee and has even more power to control the passage of wilderness legislation. Here's how he has used his position of power:

- In 1995 Hansen took lead on a horrible statewide wilderness bill that would have designated a mere two million acres throughout Utah and was saddled with bad management language (including hard release language blocking other BLM lands from future consideration for wilderness designation).
- In 1997 Hansen tried to push through a bad R.S. 2477 bill that would have legitimized a slew of bogus county road claims aimed primarily at blocking wilderness designation.



Cliff dwelling in southern Utah.

James W. Kay

- In 1998 Hansen took lead on a National Conservation Area (NCA) proposal for the San Rafael Swell that exempted Sid's Mountain (one of Utah's largest Wilderness Study Areas) from protection and saddled other wilderness areas with bad management language that undercut real wilderness protection.
- In 1999 Hansen took a bad wilderness bill negotiated by Utah Governor Mike Leavitt and Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and made it even worse—once again junking it up with bad management language that threatened the integrity of the 1964 Wilderness Act.
- In 2000 Hansen took lead in both the Resources Committee and out on the House floor on another San Rafael Swell NCA proposal. This one failed to address the area's serious ORV problems, ignored wilderness designation completely, and had arbitrary boundaries that sliced apart proposed wilderness units at the county line between Emery and Wayne Counties.
- In 2001 Hansen introduced yet another bad wilderness bill—this one for the Pilot Range in northwestern Utah. Once again, in true Hansen fashion, he saddled the bill with such bad wilderness management language that it became more of an *anti*-wilderness bill.

Mr. Hansen has tried to move six major pieces of wilderness legislation in the past seven years and in each and every instance he has failed. In the process, he has

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solidified his reputation in Congress as being unreasonable when it comes to public land management in Utah. Hansen’s staff has even admitted that this failure to pass his kind of Utah wilderness legislation is the only albatross hanging around his neck as he moves towards retirement.

I recently did a thirty-minute local public television show with Representative Hansen. During our on-screen discussion, I pointed out the absolute dearth of Utah wilderness legislation from Mr. Hansen since he sponsored a 1984 Utah forest wilderness bill (a mediocre bill that mostly ignored southern Utah). I noted how sad it was that someone as powerful as Mr. Hansen was leaving behind such a weak public lands legacy. His response was something like: “I do have a legacy. I blocked the Babbitt inventory of additional wilderness lands in Utah.” Hansen was referring to the BLM’s inventory of additional wilderness lands that were overlooked in the agency’s original (and highly inaccurate) 1980 survey. Interior Secretary Babbitt initiated the inventory after Hansen angrily challenged Babbitt to show that there was any more wilderness in Utah beyond the 3.2 million acres of existing Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs).

In reality, Hansen didn’t block the Babbitt inventory at all; the BLM released its inventory of 2.6 million additional acres of wilderness-quality lands in early 1999. The only thing Hansen did block was the BLM’s short-term ability to designate as WSAs the ten percent of newly identified lands that fall under the airspace of the Utah Test and Training Range in northeastern Utah. Nevertheless, Hansen’s self-identified legacy reveals much about the man: he essentially told the television audience that his true wilderness legacy was *stopping* public lands protection.

After six major legislative failures, Hansen has finally realized that he can’t move Hansen-style wilderness legislation through Congress if it has to pass on its own merits (notwithstanding the fact that he controls the committee through which such legislation must move). So in his closing political scene, Hansen has come up with a new strategy: he is using his seniority on the House Armed Services Committee to bury another horrible wilderness proposal into a completely unrelated piece of must-pass legislation—the Defense Authorization Act of 2003.

Hansen has enough political power in Congress to have a chance to win in his closing political scene, but his latest effort reveals just how sad and small his career has been when it comes to protecting national treasures like America’s redrock wilderness. Thankfully, the Senate version of the Defense Authorization Act does not contain Hansen’s offending provision, and the House-Senate Conference Committee is now at work resolving the differences. If either of your Senators or your Representative is a member of the House or Senate Armed Services Committee, please call them and asked them to block the Hansen attack on Utah wilderness that is buried in the House version of the Defense Authorization Act (see DC News on page 19 for more details and a list of conferees).

With your help we can keep it wild!

—Larry Young

wilderness 101

A Brief History of America's Redrock Wilderness Act

In Utah's rugged canyon country lie some of the largest remaining roadless lands in the contiguous United States. Unfortunately, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) originally recommended only a small fraction of these spectacular public lands for federal wilderness designation, leaving the rest vulnerable to development and exploitation. Dissatisfied with the agency's results, citizen volunteers decided to take the matter into their own hands by walking the land themselves and documenting what they found. Their combined efforts ultimately revealed nearly six million acres of pristine backcountry worthy of wilderness protection. A second and more extensive citizens' inventory completed in 1998 brought the total eligible acreage to more than nine million. The results of this unprecedented effort have been compiled in a formal citizens' proposal now embodied in America's Redrock Wilderness Act, a bill before the U.S. Congress. Below is a play-by-play of how it all happened.

BLM Inventory Falls Short

Following up on the 1964 Wilderness Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 directed the BLM to inventory all roadless areas in the United States and assess their potential for wilderness designation. Suitable lands identified as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) would be managed as wilderness until Congress made a final decision on their status. But in Utah the process was deeply flawed: when completed in 1980, the BLM inventory produced what amounted to a commercial and industrial zoning plan. Huge tracts were "inventoried" by helicopter without adequate fieldwork and many inventory decisions violated the BLM's own policies. Out of 23 million acres, the Utah BLM originally designated only 2.5 million acres as WSAs.

Outraged by the BLM's numerous and egregious violations of policy during the inventory process, Utah conservation groups filed a series of appeals with the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA). In 1983, the IBLA ruled that the Utah inventory was in error on **90 percent** of the lands under appeal. In response, the BLM eventually increased the WSA acreage to 3.2 million acres.

These lands are currently being managed as de facto wilderness by the BLM until Congress decides their fate.

Birth of the Utah Wilderness Coalition

In 1985, conservationists from 40 citizen groups (including SUWA) formed the Utah Wilderness Coalition (UWC) and began to develop an alternative to the BLM's proposal—a citizens' wilderness proposal. Over the course of the next several years, citizens spent thousands of hours in the field documenting wilderness characteristics and mapping boundaries of proposed wilderness areas. The results of their exhaustive fieldwork were published in *Wilderness at the Edge*, a 400-page proposal calling for federal protection of the remaining wilderness-quality BLM lands in Utah. In 1989, Utah Rep. Wayne Owens first introduced the citizens' proposal into Congress as America's Redrock Wilderness Act. New York Rep. Maurice Hinchey assumed sponsorship of the bill in 1993 and Sen. Richard Durbin of Illinois first introduced a corresponding bill into the U.S. Senate in 1997.

America's Redrock Wilderness Act currently has record bipartisan support in both the U.S. House and Senate (see cosponsor list on page 25) and the Utah Wilderness Coalition has grown to include 243 national and regional conservation groups.

An Improved and Expanded Proposal

In 1998, the Utah Wilderness Coalition completed a follow-up inventory of BLM wilderness in Utah. With more time and resources at their disposal the second time around, conservationists identified additional wilderness-quality lands throughout the state and added them to the citizens' proposal. Rep. Hinchey and Sen. Durbin reintroduced the improved and expanded bill into Congress in 1999. America's Redrock Wilderness Act now reflects the most comprehensive land inventory ever conducted by a non-governmental organization.

To learn how you can help build congressional cosponsorship of America's Redrock Wilderness Act and bring us that much closer to permanently protecting these magnificent lands, turn to page 24.

features

Preserving Prehistory

Wilderness: A Sanctuary for Utah's Ancient Treasures

"[T]he spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage, [and] the historical and cultural foundation of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community of life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people."

—National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Utah's redrock wilderness country is famous for its sinuous slot canyons and soaring desert buttes, but deep within the folds of this remote landscape lie astonishing remnants of prehistoric cultures: cliff dwellings, stone towers, kivas, and rock art. Utah's wilderness lands also harbor a rich array of ancient fossils, some found nowhere else in the world.

These artifacts remain like faded fragments of long-forgotten stories, compelling us to look closer and imagine the past, thousands of years ago. Fossilized dinosaur bones weather from their tombs in the Cretaceous outcrops of the Kaiparowits Plateau; eerie petroglyphs haunt remote corners of the Uinta Basin; and abandoned cliff-dwellings keep silent vigil from the sandstone alcoves above the San Juan River. The prehistoric resources found in Utah's wild lands connect the past and present, and form a unique and irreplaceable record of what has come before.

Unfortunately, this record—one that took thousands of years to create—is rapidly being erased. Drill rigs, bulldozers, off-road vehicles (ORVs), and even hikers are pushing ever further, and in ever greater numbers, into the wilderness. In the face of such pressures, prehistoric treasures are all too often damaged, destroyed, or stolen. Unlike other resources that may recover with time, cultural and paleontological resources are strictly non-renewable. When we make choices about the fate of prehistoric artifacts, our decisions will shape the legacy we leave for all the following generations.

The federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is charged with the protection of cultural sites and rare fossils in much of Utah's canyon country. Sadly, despite the good intentions of many

who work for the BLM, the agency provides inadequate protection for Utah's irreplaceable and precious prehistoric resources.

For example, the BLM has not come close to completing an inventory of cultural sites on lands under its jurisdiction, too often fails to consult with Native American tribes when it authorizes projects that impact their cultural sites, and lacks effective law enforcement to protect cultural treasures from looting or other damage. The agency has also authorized activities such as grazing, off-road vehicle use, oil and gas drilling, and mining without first ensuring the protection of unique fossils or ancient human artifacts.

WILDERNESS AS A CULTURAL ARCHIVE

For over a dozen years, the Utah Wilderness Coalition (UWC) has worked to pass America's Redrock Wilderness Act in the United States Congress—legislation that in its current form would protect as wilderness more than 9 million acres of public lands managed by the BLM. According to the Wilderness Act:

[a] Wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.

Wilderness designation protects our last remaining wild lands in their natural state: free from billboards, pavement, oil and gas wells, and off-road vehicles. If passed, America's Redrock Wilderness



*all artifact photos by
Bruce Hucko & the
Wetherill-Grand Gulch
Research Project*

features

Act would permanently preserve some of the most stunning landscapes on earth, protect fragile plants and wildlife, and provide us with a reservoir of sublime stillness in an increasingly frenetic world. America's Redrock Wilderness Act would also provide the often-overlooked benefit of protecting the threatened archaeological and paleontological resources found on Utah's wild lands.

While America's Redrock Wilderness Act is not a solution for all the difficult problems surrounding the management of prehistoric resources on public lands, it offers a good start. Wilderness is consistent with the goals of some Native Americans who wish to see "the natural perpetuation and 'resting' of [their] ancestral sites." Wilderness areas can also furnish future academic researchers with a "bank"

The only viable option for conserving archaeological sites and controlling destruction is to designate large areas as wilderness.

—Statement of archaeologist Claudia Berry before the House Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Lands, 1995.

of preserved archaeological and paleontological sites (although it must be noted that this sort of academic use may conflict with the wishes of some tribes). Either way, restrictions placed on land use by wilderness designation provide important de facto protections for these resources.

Designating wilderness areas removes the direct and indirect impacts posed to cultural and paleontological resources by motorized vehicle travel, and the construction of mines, drill-sites, well-pads, and other developments. Additionally, because wilderness designation preserves landscapes from development, agency archaeologists would not be as overloaded with compliance work under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 106. As a result, the BLM can focus on more proactive work such as research-based inventories, site interpretation, and site stabilization.

While wilderness designation would not come without challenges to managers of cultural and paleontological resources on public lands, it would clearly provide greater protection to these irreplaceable resources. *Indeed, BLM archaeologists from Arizona and California (where large areas of BLM wilderness have already been designated)*

find that wilderness designation provides a net benefit to archaeological resources. In an article about managing cultural resources in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, archaeologist Betsy Tipps noted that wilderness designation is one of the best, most cost-effective ways of reducing visitation to sensitive sites and thus protecting those sites.

RESOURCES AT RISK

The prehistoric resources found on Utah's wild lands are priceless assets that fill us with wonder and connect us—in a direct and powerful way—to the past. Sadly, these connections are steadily disappearing. Cultural and paleontological resources on Utah's public lands are vulnerable to a number

of threats: intentional destruction from looting and vandalism; demolition in the face of mining, oil and gas or other development; unintentional damage caused by ORV riders and even hikers; and at times, destruction due to mismanagement by the very agency charged with protecting these resources.

Looting

The most obvious form of damage to the prehistoric resources found in Utah's wilderness is looting. Looters remove fossils or cultural artifacts for personal profit. In doing so, they not only steal public property, they often rob scientists of important diagnostic information. One Utah archaeologist likens removing artifacts from cultural sites to "removing the hands from a clock."

Fossil theft is widespread in Utah. Every year, looters take five to ten times the volume of fossils that scientists and researchers excavate. These illegal excavations deny scientists the opportunity to examine new finds that may yield important information about Utah's early climate, geography, plants, and animal life. And they deny everyone else the opportunity to view and learn from these finds. While some looters keep the fossils for themselves, there is a lucrative market for the

wilderness spotlight

In the Footsteps of the Ancient Ones

The Colorado Plateau. Southeastern Utah. One particular canyon. It is alive, and it draws me back, year after year.

The usual approach is to park on the mesa top, drop down, and hike the canyon bottom. My husband and I have spent months down in here, following the puzzle created by side canyons. Some branch off at a wide intersection with the main canyon. Some enter invisibly, with only the wall of a dry jump and accumulated debris to tell of the joining. Each time we return, the canyon has changed. Impossible as it may be, we want to understand the whole, but it can't be done from the inside alone.

Climbing is too graceful a word for the process of reaching a selected point on the rim. A body in its sixth decade lacks the fluid moves I took for granted when I began hiking out here long ago. Since then, I've torn a rotator cuff, injured my brachial plexus, my spine, and an Achilles tendon, yet here I am, halfway up, balancing in the breeze.

On the rim, the wind is cold and I want to keep moving. It's easy to keep to the slickrock, but there are no shortcuts when you follow the rim. Since we have no destination, it doesn't matter.

Perhaps it is because we had no goal in mind that we find what we do. We make an unprotected climb down from the upper rim to a lower level on the mesa. We cross an open space onto a neck of land and approach the remains of a defensive wall. It is still several feet high in places. Cliffs fall off to each side.

Beyond the neck and above us are a small number of rooms. They are set at different levels, and follow the sharp, outward curve of the canyon. Whoever stands on the bench in front of these rooms, or above them, commands a long view. There's a strong breeze out here, and it blows sand into at least half the rooms. The construction is solid but crude. The rooms are consistently tiny. These are not homes, but spartan cells with space inside for only one person. There are no kivas. There are no granaries. The only pottery is corrugated. There is extensive lithic debris at the foot of



David Muench

every rock seat, and every angled boulder face is scored from weapon-sharpening. There is no water up here. There is no room for cultivation; in fact, no earth. Even the mesa top, some distance back, is not suited for farming. The nearest hunting is even farther away. Everything would have to be brought in and stored at this site, but there are no granaries. When water ran out, there would be a miles-long hike to get more unless a life was risked by a series of crazy moves down the cliff face.

What is this place? What was its purpose? Who lived here?

Speculation is not archaeology. But perhaps it is because I am an older woman with much experience in moving and lending goods that I view this site differently than I would as a fresh graduate. I am intrigued, in particular, by all those grey pottery sherds. I see them through different eyes than I would have possessed decades ago. Those fragments, I think, are the remains of second-best dishes: the kind you give your son when he's going off to school, or renting his first apartment. If your child or spouse is going to be playing soldier, camping out and standing lookout

wilderness spotlight

with other men, you're not going to trust him with your good black-on-white. Corrugated is perfect for quick campfire meals for these men; they're easy to hold and retain heat better. They would need nothing else. These men don't need kivas because their ceremonies occurred at home before they left. These men don't need housing other than barracks. They don't need to cultivate crops or hunt—or have water available—because they bring it all with them. They are replaced by others frequently, because they're always on high alert, and they'd lose their sharpness about the same time they'd run out of water. They are there to observe: to watch and then warn.

When this site was built, the people who lived here perceived times to be dangerous. Towers and other observation structures were going up everywhere, often in line-of-sight with other structures miles away so full and fair warning of possible enemy approach could be signaled and received. There is now increasing archaeological evidence of actual danger: violence against communities and households, and not just warfare between combatants, but slaughter and cannibalism of entire families.

This site looks out for miles.

I pick up a razor-sharp sliver of jasper from a pile. The flakes, like the sherds, are everywhere. In other isolated places like this, we have seen whole points. Not here. Now there are only broken or unfinished pieces lying below the comfortable rock benches. The people who were

stationed here took their useful points (and their empty dishes) with them when they left. Because of this absence of useful artifacts, I think this group of folks was successful in their watchfulness. They weren't taken by surprise, I say, because otherwise they would either have been trapped up here or would have run back along the mesa, back to others. Either way, they would have left almost everything behind.

My husband is noncommittal. He, too, was an archaeology major years ago, but almost thirty years of marriage has made him conservative when it comes to commenting on my flights of fancy.

I put the jasper flake back where it lay and pick up my daypack. We set off, back up the mesa, around the rim, and choose a safer route down to the canyon floor and our camp. You can't see the barracks from down here, nor easily from down canyon, even with binoculars. As usual, I think of taking photos too late. That's OK. I'm content. I understand this canyon a little better, now.

Susan Jacobson is a long-time canyon country explorer and SUWA member who lives in Kansas.

If you have a story to share about one of Utah's proposed wilderness areas, feel free to send it to us at Newsletter Editor, SUWA, 1471 S. 1100 E., Salt Lake City, UT 84105. Please limit your essay to 700 words and be sure to include your name and contact information.



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Explore Cedar Mesa with SUWA

Join us for a rigorous week-long backpacking trip into the archaeologically-rich region of Cedar Mesa in southeast Utah with anthropologist Don Keller. The trip is scheduled to take place November 1st through 8th, 2002. It's late in the season, so expect long nights and cool days. SUWA, in partnership with the Four Corners School of Outdoor Education, is offering this guided trip at a cost of \$1,150 per person, which includes all meals and transportation from the Four Corners School base camp, near Monticello, Utah. Group size will be limited to eight, so register early.

For more information, or to register, please contact Christy Calvin at (801) 486-7639 ext. 17, or christy@suwa.org.

Join Other SUWA Members for a Luxurious Tour through Utah's Canyon Country

Long-time SUWA supporters and certified desert rats, Bob Helmes and Brooke Williams, will take our members on an unforgettable tour of the Colorado Plateau, from Boulder Mountain and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, to the Burr Trail and Anasazi State Park, to Cedar Mesa and the slickrock surrounding Moab. Days will be filled with hiking, exploring, and daydreaming; evenings will be spent eating, drinking, and sleeping in style at such luxurious establishments as the Boulder Mountain Lodge and Fry Canyon Lodge (all of which are SUWA business members, we are proud to report!). The trip will cost \$1,400 (includes all meals and transportation from Salt Lake City) and is scheduled for **October 12-18, 2002.**

Bob and Brooke were terrific guides and companions, taking good care of us, leading us to all the best spots, and educating us about the area and the critical issues that SUWA has been so effectively addressing. It was inspiring to be reintroduced to the awesome beauty by Bob and Brooke, who know the area so well and are so passionate about preserving it.

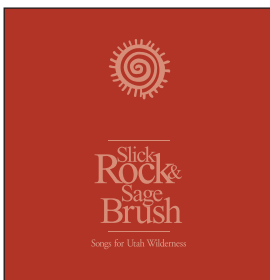
—long-time SUWA members Carol and Ted Shen, April 2002

For more information, or to make your reservation, please call Christy at (801) 486-7639, ext.17.



SUWA's Compilation CD is One of a Kind!

Slickrock & Sagebrush: Songs for Utah Wilderness



Inspired by the enduring beauty of Utah's redrock wilderness and the powerful grassroots efforts to protect it, SUWA's compilation CD is a must-have for Utah wilderness activists! Enjoy an exceptional collection of songs about wilderness while supporting SUWA's

important work. A perfect addition to your music collection, the CD costs \$17 and all proceeds benefit SUWA.

Slickrock and Sagebrush: Songs for Utah Wilderness is a one-of-a-kind collection featuring such talented artists as Cosy Sheridan, Ken Shaw, Anke Summerhill, Julie Hill, Wendy Ohlweiler, Big Suckin' Moose, The Prairie Dogs, and Katie Lee, among others.

Slickrock & Sagebrush Music CD

Please send _____ copies of Slickrock & Sagebrush at \$17 each.

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Get Your Own SUWA Logo T-Shirt

Shirts are 100% organic cotton (they will shrink somewhat), with a black and sandstone-red logo on either a natural or sage green background.



Front and back view

Wild Utah: America's Redrock Wilderness

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SUWA, 1471 S. 1100 E.,
Salt Lake City, UT 84105-2423

Wild Utah On Video

Get your own copy of SUWA's famous travelling slideshow!

If you've been hankering for a hit of redrock but can't visit southern Utah this year, SUWA can offer you the next best thing. Our travelling slideshow, *Wild Utah: America's Redrock Wilderness*, is available in videotape format. Produced by Moab photographer Bruce Hucko and narrated by former Salt Lake City Mayor, Ted Wilson, Wild Utah features stunning images by noted wilderness photographers, including Tom Till, Jack Dykinga, Jeff Garton, and James Kay. Whether you use it as a grassroots organizing tool or simply enjoy it in your own living room—it's the next best thing to being there. Makes a great gift item, too!

Join the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance!

SUWA's overarching goal is to protect Utah's remaining nine million acres of wild desert lands—lands owned by the American public and administered on our behalf by the Bureau of Land Management. To this end, activists from Utah and across the country have compiled their own exhaustive field-work into a citizens' proposal now pending in Congress. The proposal will preserve one of the world's most unique landscapes—where towering buttes, sweeping plateaus, and intimate canyons are enveloped by a rare and breathtaking silence. This is the land of the Old West outlaws and the ancient Anasazi. It is wilderness at its best, and we need your help to keep it that way.

For your \$30 annual membership, you will receive our quarterly newsletter and periodic action alerts to inform you about the most critical issues and how you can make your voice heard. Please join SUWA today and participate in one of the nation's most effective forces for wilderness protection.

Yes! I want to join SUWA

Check one: New member: _____ Renewal: _____

I have enclosed: \$30 Annual dues _____ Other \$ _____

Contributions to SUWA are tax-deductible. Please make your check payable to SUWA or include credit card information (VISA, MC, AMEX):

Credit Card # _____ Exp. date: _____

Mail form with payment to:

SUWA
1471 South 1100 East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105-2423

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

**Fine Art Posters
by David Muench**

Please send ___ White Canyon or ___ Cedar Mesa fine art posters at \$20 each. (\$100 each for posters autographed by David Muench)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State _____ Zip _____

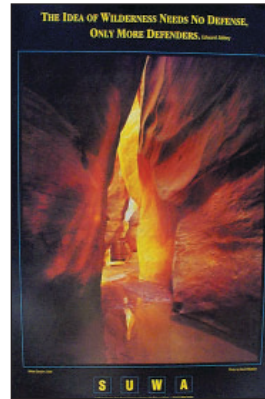
Please enclose check, payable to SUWA, or write credit card information (VISA, MC or AMEX) here:

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White Canyon

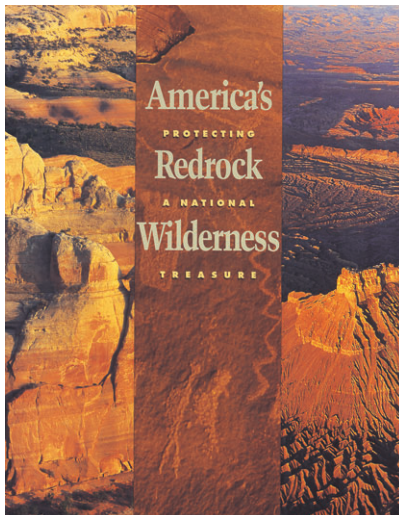


CedarMesa

These 24" x 36" posters feature full-color images of southern Utah by world-renowned wilderness photographer David Muench. The White Canyon poster (on black) features Edward Abbey's words, "The idea of wilderness needs no defense, only more defenders." The Cedar Mesa poster (on natural fiber ivory) includes a quote by late SUWA board member Wallace Stegner: "...the spiritual can be saved ..."

Order a Copy of *America's Redrock Wilderness*

The first major publication by the Utah conservation community since *Wilderness at the Edge*, SUWA's latest book features the most extensive color photography ever published of Utah's threatened BLM wilderness lands. The periodically updated black-and-white insert presents the key issues of Utah BLM wilderness protection, and is an indispensable resource for activists. An afterword by noted Utah author Terry Tempest Williams affirms the deep meaning this landscape has in our hearts. This book is available only from SUWA and a few selected bookstores.



America's Redrock Wilderness: 104 pages (56 pages color, 48 pages B/W); 9"x12," soft cover.

Please send me ___ copies of *America's Redrock Wilderness*. Enclosed is \$18 per copy, which includes postage and handling.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Please enclose check, payable to SUWA, or include credit card information (VISA or MC or AMEX) here:

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SUWA, 1471 S. 1100 E.,
Salt Lake City, UT 84105-2423



SUWA expresses its gratitude to:

- **Special guests:** Authors Craig Childs, Amy Irvine, Mary Sojourner, and Chip Ward, and photographer Jack Dykinga, for their enthusiastic participation;
- **Musicians:** Larry Pattis, Melissa Warner, The Stacey Board Band, and The Wendy Ohlwiler Band for generously providing live music;
- **Our hosts:** Metropolitan Restaurant and Rose Wagner Performing Arts Center;
- **Community sponsors:** The Catalyst, City Weekly, Discriminating Traveler, Eiffel Tower Fine Catering, Peery Hotel, Performance Audio, Premier Dining Services, Red Rock Brewing Co., Squirrel Brothers Ice Cream & Coffees, and Webb Audio Visual;
- **Graphic designer:** Giles Wallace for generously donating his time and incredible talent to create our invitations, posters, program, and bid cards.

We would also like to thank the following businesses and individuals for contributing items to our silent auction:

Businesses

Alta Lodge
Alta Ski Area
Bangkok Thai
Black Diamond Equipment
Boulder Mountain Lodge
Buffalo Java - Panguitch, UT
Capitol Reef Inn & Café
Far Out Expeditions
Hell's Backbone Grill
High Country News
Holiday Expeditions
Horseshoe Mountain Pottery /
Joseph Bennion
James Kay Photography
Muley Twist Inn B&B
Oasis Café
Patagonia Outlet
Petzl
Piñon Market & Café

Pioneer House Inn / Bluff
Expeditions
Provenance Fine Art Corporation
REI
Sundance Institute
Sundance Resort
The Territory Ahead
Tom Till Gallery, Inc.
Valley of the Gods B&B
Voilé Equipment
Wasatch Frame Shop
Wasatch Touring
Wild Earth Images / Aaron
Goldenberg

Individuals

Steve Allen
Bill Barron
Jeffory Broman
Evan Cantor

Patrick Dengate
Jack Dykinga
Dottie Fox
Harvey Halpern
Joan Hoffmann
Willamarie Huelskamp
Eleanor Inskip
Craig Jenkins
Amy Malouf
Scotty Mitchell
David Muench
Marc Muench
Kevin Parson
Marc Sherson
Scott T. Smith
Mary Sojourner
William Stone
Suzanne Storer
Stephen Trimble
Larry Ulrich

Thank you for your continued support of SUWA and America's redrock wilderness!

2002 SUWA Roundup, October 4-6

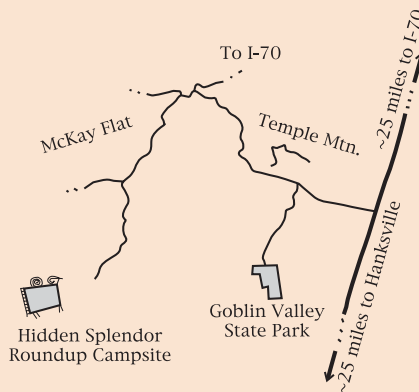
Each year, the SUWA Roundup offers our members the opportunity to meet SUWA staff and enjoy the beautiful Indian summer of redrock country with fellow desert rats from Utah and other states. Activities include an interactive discussion of Utah wilderness issues with SUWA staff and board members, a potluck dinner, evening music around the campfire, and—best of all—guided day-hikes in our Muddy Creek proposed wilderness unit. Sunday morning you'll awaken to the aroma of freshly brewed coffee followed by a hearty breakfast prepared by SUWA staff in thanks for all your support and dedication.

If you plan to attend, here's what you should bring along: a potluck dish serving five people for Saturday evening (if you plan to partake with the group), personal food for Friday evening and Saturday breakfast and lunch, camping gear, plenty of drinking water (none is available on site), utensils, folding chairs, and lanterns and tables to share with the crowd if you have them. Feel free to bring your own musical instruments and favorite libations, too. Access roads in the Swell are unpaved but generally well maintained and there's plenty of room for camping at the old mine site and landing strip where we'll converge (see box at right for map and detailed directions). Please let us know if you're coming this year so we can plan accordingly. For more information, or to RSVP, contact Margi Hoffmann at (801) 486-7639, ext. 20 or margi@suwa.org.

How to Get to the Fall 2002 SUWA Roundup

Driving instructions to Hidden Splendor:

From I-70, go about 25 miles south on Hwy 24 to the Goblin Valley exit. Turn west and follow the paved road past a spur road that goes south to Goblin Valley. The pavement ends in 1.3 miles. Continue west on the main road for 9.4 miles to a signed junction to I-70 and turn left. In 2.7 miles turn left at the sign for Reds Canyon and McKay Flat. In 0.8 miles turn left at McKay Flat sign. Follow the main road for 9.0 miles to the signed Hidden Splendor road. Proceed down this road for 9.8 miles to the old airstrip (our camp spot) above Muddy Creek.



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