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EARTH FIRST!

BRIGID EDITION

February 2, 1984

Vol. IV, No. III

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

ONE DOLLAR

OREGON RARE II SUIT FILED

A major controversy in the environmental community for the last 5 years has been whether or not to sue the Forest Service to stop destructive activities in roadless areas on the basis of the inadequacy of the RARE II environmental impact statement. The moderate political clique that has dominated strategy for the environmental movement for the last decade has vehemently opposed RARE II suits claiming that they would lead to a backlash from the timber industry and to Congressional action against wilderness. None of this has materialized but the roadless areas continue to disappear as the Forest Service assaults them with saw and dozer. The state most besieged by the chainsaw mentality of the Freddies is Oregon. Finally, a group in Oregon has found the courage to take a strong stand. The following is a report from the Oregon Natural Resources Council on their statewide RARE II lawsuit. We urge you to read it carefully. Earth First! is continuing preparations for a national RARE II lawsuit that will be heavily dependent on the Oregon lawsuit.

On Tuesday, December 13, 1983 the Oregon Natural Resources Council (ONRC) filed suit in federal court to stop the Forest Service from conducting activities which would diminish the wilderness character of any RARE II-inventoried roadless area in Oregon. Conservationists want roadbuilding and timber sales projects prohibited until an adequate (legal) wilderness review is completed or until Congress helps resolve the issue with a statewide forest Wilderness bill.

The ONRC Board of Directors made this decision after thorough and careful consideration of the overwhelming evidence of irreversible damage occurring to these areas, and the potential inability of Congress to reach a legislative solution in the near future.

After another year of work on the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill, Congress recessed on November 18th without passing legislation. The second session doesn't convene until January 23rd, more than 60 days later. Many conservation leaders believe that if Congress cannot complete its action on the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill before the end of March, no legislation will be passed until after the general election in November 1984.

Unfortunately, the Forest Service has not recessed. It continues to build roads and sell timber in the roadless areas before Congress is able to act. In essence, Congress by its inaction is allowing the Forest

Service to legislate by chainsaw. Although ONRC has twice gone to court to stop site-specific projects (with Earth First! on the Bald Mountain Road in the proposed Kalmiopsis Wilderness Additions and with the Sierra Club on the Pyramid timber sale in the Middle Santiam Wilderness proposal), it is now time to halt this continuing wholesale erosion of Oregon's Wilderness heritage.

I. HISTORY:

April 15, 1979-December 13, 1983

Since 1978, Oregon conservationists, sportsmen, Indian Nations, commercial fishermen, outdoor recreationists and others have wrestled with a two-fold dilemma concerning de facto wilderness on our public forestlands. On the positive side, they have participated in a process which has finally resulted in a statewide Wilderness bill, passed by the House of Representatives in March 1983. On the negative side, that bill, which would classify about 1.2 million acres as Wilderness, contains little more than a third of the acreage (3.4 million acres) that ONRC wants designated. (Note: Out of a total of 31 million acres of forest in Oregon, about 4.5 million acres remain as undisturbed but unprotected watersheds, eligible for Wilderness designation. The RARE II inventory included about 3.0 million of these 4.5 million acres. Earth First! has proposed wilderness designation for 7 million national forest acres in Oregon.)

A Flawed Process

RARE II (the Forest Service's second attempt to complete a Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) became one of conservationists' most infamous headaches, a nightmare process which reaffirmed every conceivable fear held by public interest groups about the Forest Service. Among its many serious liabilities, the 1977-79 RARE II process failed to inventory and consider all qualifying roadless lands. The Forest Service inventoried 3 million acres of eligible de facto wilderness lands. Conservationists inventoried about 4.5 million acres of eligible wildlands, including about a half-million acres managed by the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management. The Forest Service "overlooked" approximately 1 million acres of its own qualifying roadless and undeveloped lands. Of the lands they did consider, in an extremely flawed and biased process, the Forest Service recommended a little over 400,000 acres, most of which is high-elevation, non-commercial forestland.

continued on pg 4



The clearcuts haven't invaded every forested valley in Oregon yet, but they are coming over the ridges. The lawsuit by the Oregon Natural Resources Council is intended to stop the spread of this forest mange. Photo by Pat Harris Nojes.

MONEY!

Yeah, you know what we're talking about. That weird stuff no one can figure out but you transform it into sixpacks, movie tickets, t-bone steaks, Willie Nelson records, rent, down booties - you know, the green stuff, lettuce, mazuma, jack-spondulics, simoleons, shekels, filthy lucre. MONEY.

We need it. We need it badly. The wilderness needs it. Forest Service bulldozers and chainsaws are poised to rip the guts out of some of the finest wildlands on this continent this summer. The only way to stop them is with a national RARE II lawsuit. But it will take a few grand even with pro bono legal help.

It'll be the best damned money you ever spend.

Send us what you can today: Earth First! National Forest Campaign, 230 W 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926. If you can send \$100 or more and you would like to receive a tax deduction for it, send it to the Earth First! Foundation, POB 6206, Santa Fe, NM 87501, with a note that it is for the RARE II lawsuit.

The spruce and the bristlecone, the griz and the coatimundi will thank you.

IDAHO: Wilderness

by Howie Wolke

Icy wind roars across the crest of the Lemhi Range. Barely warm inside my sleeping bag and carefully curled up among the lichen-covered rocks at 11,000 feet, I reach into the cold, thirsty dawn and grab for my water bottle: it is frozen solid. I sit up, grab my camera - carefully placed the night before next to my now-useless water bottle - and begin shooting 360 degrees of mountains, clouds and sky, without moving from my tiny sanctuary of polarguard warmth. Hands finally frozen, I set my camera down, and as the early September sun rises above the Beaverhead range to the east, drenching these Lemhis in yellow and amber curtains of light, my waking brain begins to absorb this incomprehensibly awesome panorama of Idaho - the wilderness state.

Idaho's national forests constitute the largest complex of wild country in the lower 48 states. In addition to 3,868,259 acres of designated wilderness such as the River of No Return (at 2,237,000 acres, the largest Wilderness in the lower 48 states), Selway-Bitterroot, Saw-

tooth, Gospel Hump and Hell's Canyon, Idaho has over 8 million acres of unprotected de-facto wilderness in its national forests - by far more than any state outside of Alaska.

If the U.S. Forest Service, the Idaho Congressional Delegation, and loggers and miners have their way, much of this wilderness will be lost during the next decade. Here is where conservationists must make a final and uncompromising stand in defense of ecological diversity. Idaho is a microcosm of the national forest system: here is both a history of abuse and stewardship; here is everything that is wrong with the way our society treats the Earth; and here is everything that is right with the concept of public lands.

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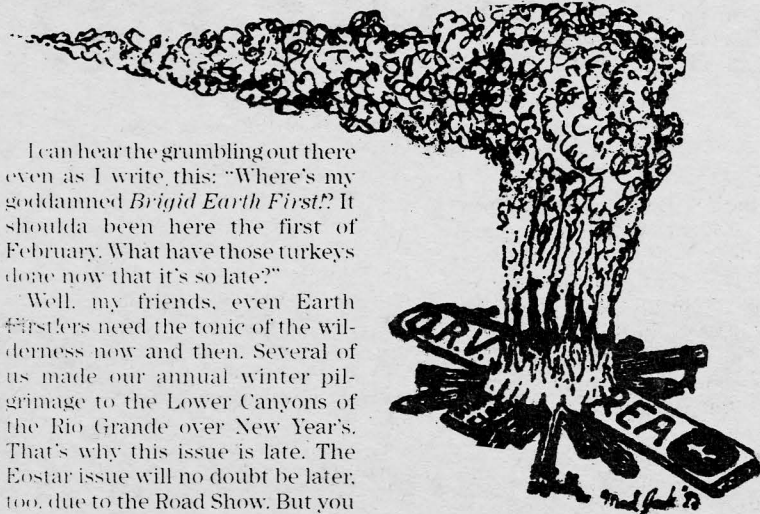
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Around the Campfire



I can hear the grumbling out there even as I write this: "Where's my goddamned *Brigid Earth First!*?" It shoulda been here the first of February. What have those turkeys done now that it's so late?"

Well, my friends, even Earth Firsters need the tonic of the wilderness now and then. Several of us made our annual winter pilgrimage to the Lower Canyons of the Rio Grande over New Year's. That's why this issue is late. The Eostar issue will no doubt be later, too, due to the Road Show. But you don't want us to be *too* efficient - we might end up like the Sierra Club.

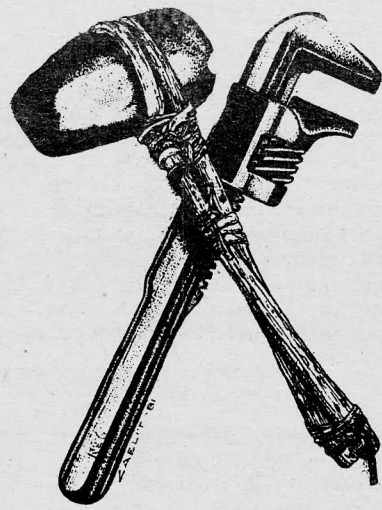
Speaking of wilderness - the *EF!* subscription campaign is doing very well. If we keep this up, we will double our subscription list by November. And it is speaking of wil-

derness because of the great prizes offered: 1) a ten-day float trip down the Lower Canyons with Mitch Wyss's Kingfisher Float Trips; 2) a week-long backpack trip with Howie Wolke's Wild Horizons Expeditions; or 3) three days for

two in the Oregon wilderness with Chant Thomas' Siskiyou Llama Expeditions. Get your friends to subscribe and win a memorable trip in the wilderness of North America with one of the best professional outfitters in the world.

Our campaign to save our national forests from the US Forest Service continues. Howie Wolke is compiling data to aid in our national RARE II lawsuit and, at this writing, he has also located attorneys to handle the suit. *We still need money.* Please send us some of that long, green stuff to save that tall, green stuff. The only thing standing between our national RARE II lawsuit and stopping the Forest Service in their tracks of developing roadless areas this summer is the money to file the suit. See our plea on the front page. Thanks to all of you who responded previously!

We have some good stuff this issue, but I'll let you discover it for yourself. John Seed from Australia



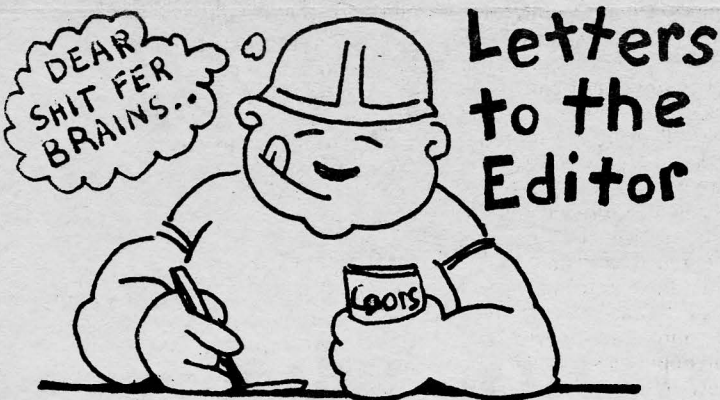
is due to arrive here in Chico tonight and we'll be leaving in a couple of days on the Road Show. And I need to get this doggoned thing pasted-up.

Nancy Morton and other friends are going to get stuck with finishing this issue off as I cruise away on the Road Show and that gives me an opportunity to thank all the fine Earth Firsters who help put this rag out. Thanks, friends!

- DF

We have finally filled all the back orders for autographed Ed Abbey books. If you had ordered one and haven't received it, please let me know! If you have any complaints about merchandise you've ordered, just drop me a note and I'll take care of it. Remember, we're all volunteers doing the Earth First! merchandising in our spare time. We appreciate your patience.

- Nancy Morton



Letters to the editor are encouraged. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirements. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Be sure to indicate if you wish your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send to 230 West 7th Avenue, Chico, CA 95926

Dear *Earth First!*

I agree with "Helena, Montana" (*EF!* Dec. 22, 1983 pg 3) on not calling Forest Service staff "Fred-dies" and disagree with the editor's note in defense of it even though I feel on *first* impulse like "beating the anti-environmentalist bastards to a pulp!"

But I am convinced that we must perform like professionals. We should treat our enemies with respect just as we wish to be treated with respect. That means we should not use bad language or we will lose the respect and support of the

people we are trying to win over to our environmental movement. We should be firm, zealous, determined, even fierce in fighting for conservation of our environment. But when we insist on name-calling and insults, we become counter-productive. We lose friends. When we use logic and common sense even our enemies cannot help but admire us. We *can* win over our enemies and make them our friends.

I would like us to be like a combination of two organizations I admire and respect and do get things done - The Environmental Defense Fund which uses experts to enforce the law; and Greenpeace which uses idealists to practice non-violent opposition. We need a little less "human nature" and a little more common sense, please.

- El Paso, Texas

(Ed note: *The environmental movement has used good manners for decades and the environment has steadily been degraded. That approach has not worked and that*

is the basic reason for Earth First!. We are not the entire environmental movement. We are not trying to win over our enemies. That's the job of the Sierra Club and other establishment groups. Earth First! is composed of people who are tired of selling out, who are tired of being nice, who are going to call a spade a spade and let the chips fall where they may. For myself, when I worked for The Wilderness Society, my enemies in the Forest Service, timber industry, mining industry, oil and gas industry, livestock industry, etc., etc., admired me. They liked me. Because I was losing and they were winning. No more. Now, I'm a mean sonofabitch and proud of it. And I want them to know that.)

And more power to you!

- The Typesetter

Dear Editor,

Since the first days of this fine group of folks known as Earth First!, we've invested much of our energy and a lot of space in the newsletter arguing about how far is "too far." The pranks? The non-violent public civil disobedience? The covert creative destruction of machines and private property?

Well, I'm tired of talking compromise. We call the Earth our Mother, but how many of us really know what that means? If your Mother is being attacked by bad-smelling rapists, you don't sit around and wonder how your actions will affect the public, you don't enroll in a non-violence seminar, you don't even ask if your defense will be in vain. None of that matters. You defend her any way

you can, even to the point of attacking back.

I have a piece of Mother Earth that is sacred to me. It's not very big, not nearly as large as some others' Sacred Land, but my strong, basic beliefs regarding God and Nature and my dignity as a living being are tied up in that piece of land, and if my Sacred Ground is breached I will no longer be able to respect myself as a creative entity who has a place and is equal in nobility to the coyote, night hawk, redwood and stone.

Therefore: If anyone harms my Sacred Ground, I will do everything in my power to stop them. In practice, this means I'm going to shoot any sonofabitch who touches my ground with a machine. I don't care if they're oil company executives, lawyers, politicians, Forest Service lackeys, surveyors, bulldozer operators, kings or pawns. Any person who messes with my ground gets his or her crotch blown into the creek.

The rationale for this is that you can't have progress without insurance and it's difficult to insure employees who are being made dead. However, the rationale is unimportant. When my family is threatened I will defend it regardless of laws, public relations, or the ultimate doom of the defense.

If your land is under attack, I'll sign petitions, write Congressmen, stand in front of a bulldozer, or cripple that bulldozer in the dead of night. I'll take part in the funny pranks and use a cute alias in my writings. But if my land is under attack, I will attack back.

- Idaho

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Contributions are welcomed and should be typed or carefully printed, *double-spaced*, and sent with an SASE. All contributions should be sent to 230 West 7th Avenue, Chico, CA 95926, except for poetry which should go to Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435

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Please send any newspaper clippings mentioning Earth First! or subjects of interest to us at 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926. Thank you!

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TO EARTH FIRST!

Dear EF!

Hope y'all will excuse my tardiness in writing; I just got my first issue, the Samhain edition of *Earth First!* After reading the conversation with Scrabble, figured I'd take up the offer from Raccoon Pryor, "Let us debate and have differences, but always remember that we are friends and comrades."

First off, let me have a friendly debate with this guy Mike Roselle. Now as I understand *Earth First!*, the people recognize they ain't no better than the coyote or the mule deer. So how come Roselle can say the "primates began their evolutionary journey that culminated in the human species"? We all know this Darwin business is like a real long line, got no beginning, got no end. Matter of fact, what it has got is a whole bunch of little squiggles. And we and the coyotes and the rainforests is just burps on the line. Uwe George wrote a book, *In the Deserts of This Earth*, where he says, "We human beings are the temporary end product..." Later he shows how "... it was neither utilitarian nor probable for plants and animals to move out onto land." See, we're just a squiggle. He's got an awful good argument that shows how we're evolvin' real naturally by tearing out the rainforests and shootin' fluocarbons and stuff in the air. All this causes the atmosphere to grow thin and us to all get cancer. But that's part of the natural scheme of things 'cause we ain't even s'posed to be here. Eventually, we'll kill ourselves and all the other landlubbers off, or else by our farming and grazing return the Earth to its "natural" state, that of a desert, and drive us all back into the sea. Least that way we won't have to fight for a spot on the bus with 20 billion other anthros, 'cause our poor little planet just won't stand for it. That should be some relief to reader Terra Green.

And another thing: Seems to be we are all comrades but maybe we don't always agree. Personally, I applauded the tips in "Sleaze from the Slickrock" and what happened up in the Snowy Range in Wyoming. We gotta fight on all fronts, legal and illegal. So maybe you can't support our monkeywrenchin', but don't make it sound like standing in front of bulldozers is going to do it. All our efforts is what'll win the war. Like Tuatha DeDanan said, *Earth First!* oughtn't be "advocating violence or non-violence," but should instead be a place we can discuss tactics and actions of all kinds.

That's my two bits worth, so till the demise of the industro-military state,

— Turquoise Jack

Dear EF!

Here's 5 bucks to show my appreciation (wish it could be more). I was very depressed to hear of Exxon's drilling project in SE Utah's La Sal Mountains. It's funny how you never hear about many of these things until it's too late. But that's Utah for ya. Senators Jake Garn and Orrin Hatch will kiss anybody's ass for the right price.

— Salt Lake City

Dear EF!

A friend and fellow wilderness hiker (who prefers to remain anonymous) sent me a copy of your paper. The mainstream environmentalist literature I get doesn't even mention some of the problems you cover. Actually, the assaults on Mother Earth are so overwhelming that I don't really need to hear anymore — I avoid the news and newspapers because the stupidity of our race as a whole is often completely maddening.

On the other hand, it's nice to have a source of information about the cutting edge of the struggle and about things that even little ol' me might be able to do — even if it's only to send you some money so you can keep up the good work. I even want a T-shirt, which might be good for starting conversations with people I run into in the woods (or in town, but I don't walk around here much because the air stinks). Also, I promise to leave the newspaper lying around work. I'm not a redneck, but I am pissed off. Can I still join?

— Colorado Springs

Dear EF!

Hot damn! I sure am glad there are other humanoids who look at the situation much as I do. Please send me a copy of your Journal and any other info regarding your organization.

— Coulterville, CA

Howdy!

Just a note to say thanks for being so patient. Actually I was starting to worry — every time someone came to the door I was afraid it was Igor. After you call him back, you can renew my subscription and use what's left over to survive. Keep up the good work — you're an inspiration to us all!

— Wyoming

(Ed. note: Keep Igor away from your door. Be sure to resubscribe in a timely fashion so we don't have to let him out of his cage to go shake you down for ten bucks!)

Dear colleagues of the true Earth Science,

Just received the YULE Edition of *EF!* on the anthropocentric New Year's Eve (New Year's Day should become the winter solstice!). As others have also noted, the *EF!* newsletter is the most informative, conscious (compared to the unconscious Sierra Club circular) and thought-stimulating piece of printed material in existence.

At the U. of Nevada, Reno, we have one of the illicit (de)forestry schools, as perfectly described in Howie's article on page 4, which pumps young, unquestioning minds full of deForest Servants crap. As an undergraduate student in Soil Science, I was required to take a "Range, Wildlife and Forestry" (a.k.a. deRanged, Wildlivestock, and deForestry) intro course and have never sat in on a more disgusting series of lectures (indoctrinations). I questioned the lecturer's propaganda, but received anthropo-economic answers every time. The majority of these students are our future "resource managers" — a.k.a. sellers.

While classroom confrontation may induce questioning thoughts in some, a more useful approach would be to photocopy Howie's article — no one has said it more succinctly — and both distribute it (handout and posting) and discuss its meaning with any of these students who will listen. Those entrenched in the U.S.F.S. dogma will not allow themselves to be enlightened, but those who have not yet allowed their minds to be shut may be awakened to reality. The University campuses are as much a site of confrontation as is any Freddie office, Damn, or 3-dimensional volume of earth's biosphere.

Keep up the great work — our movement has the support of the earth behind it!

A Soil Hugger

Companeros:

Notice the odor of burning wood? I've been thinking: Hey! Why not — recruit James Watt for *Earth First!*? Now, right now, might be the ideal time. Think how pissed, disconsolate, shaken and embittered he must be these days. (He's a great fund-raiser — and a wit!)

— Ed Abbey
Wolf Hole, AZ

Dear *Earth First!*

Okay, okay! You've at least semi-convinced this confirmed skeptic that you really have something worthwhile going. Your Wilderness Preserve System proposal is magnificent! It's the first specific proposal that even comes close to an understanding of what real wilderness is all about. There's no doubt that direct action in defense of Mother Earth is necessary and justified. The Kalmiopsis blockaders and others like them have my total admiration and respect. I'm working on getting myself into a situation where I have the freedom for more active participation. (Although my personal taste runs more to Hayduke-style covert sabotage than to organized blockades.)

— RV

Dear EF!

In the Yule Edition of *Earth First!*, Tom Stoddard ("Wilderness and Wildlife") speaks to the need for a reprioritization of wilderness, wildlife issues to finally give them the consideration they deserve, certainly an idea whose time has long since come. However, when one who supports his argument with pronouncements about the human tendency to "reproduce like flies in summer" has himself produced four children, his argument becomes immediately suspect (unless, of course, at least two of those children are adopted). Until those who preach the need for restraint in population and technological growth can themselves exercise this same restraint, their proposals will fall on deaf ears.

Admittedly, some areas of our lives are more difficult to control in this regard than others (particularly matters concerning livelihood), but it would seem that limitation upon individual birth rate is not one of those areas. The excuse that the idea of numerous children may be made more acceptable by the fact that one's own children will be consciously raised to exercise environmentally sound life choices is without merit and smacks of elitism. Americans of all persuasions (and particularly the middle and upper classes) place an inordinately heavy demand upon the world's "resources," our affluence and consequent consumerism being far more ecologically burdensome than sheer numbers

alone. As a result, it seems that our responsibility in this regard should be all the more seriously considered.

No one wants to listen to hypocrisy. It's time to at least attempt to put our lives where our mouths are and follow our own advice. Anything less than this will only place the movement in a position of incredibility, certainly a position we can ill afford.

San Francisco, CA

Dear *Earth First!*

I had the distinct pleasure to travel by canoe down the wild and scenic Missouri River in Montana last September. In the eight days we were on the river, I got the opportunity to hear about your organization from some very devoted followers. It's exciting to hear of a group that has finally dispensed with the rhetoric and has decided to get down to an action stance.

I think in most issues affecting our lives these days (i.e., nuclear proliferation, rape of the environment and the all-encompassing Reagan follies) that it isn't enough to express views verbally. Words only bounce off the stone-deaf government in the U.S. In all movements it is time to use action as proof that we're tired of uncaring government policies.

— California

Dear EF!

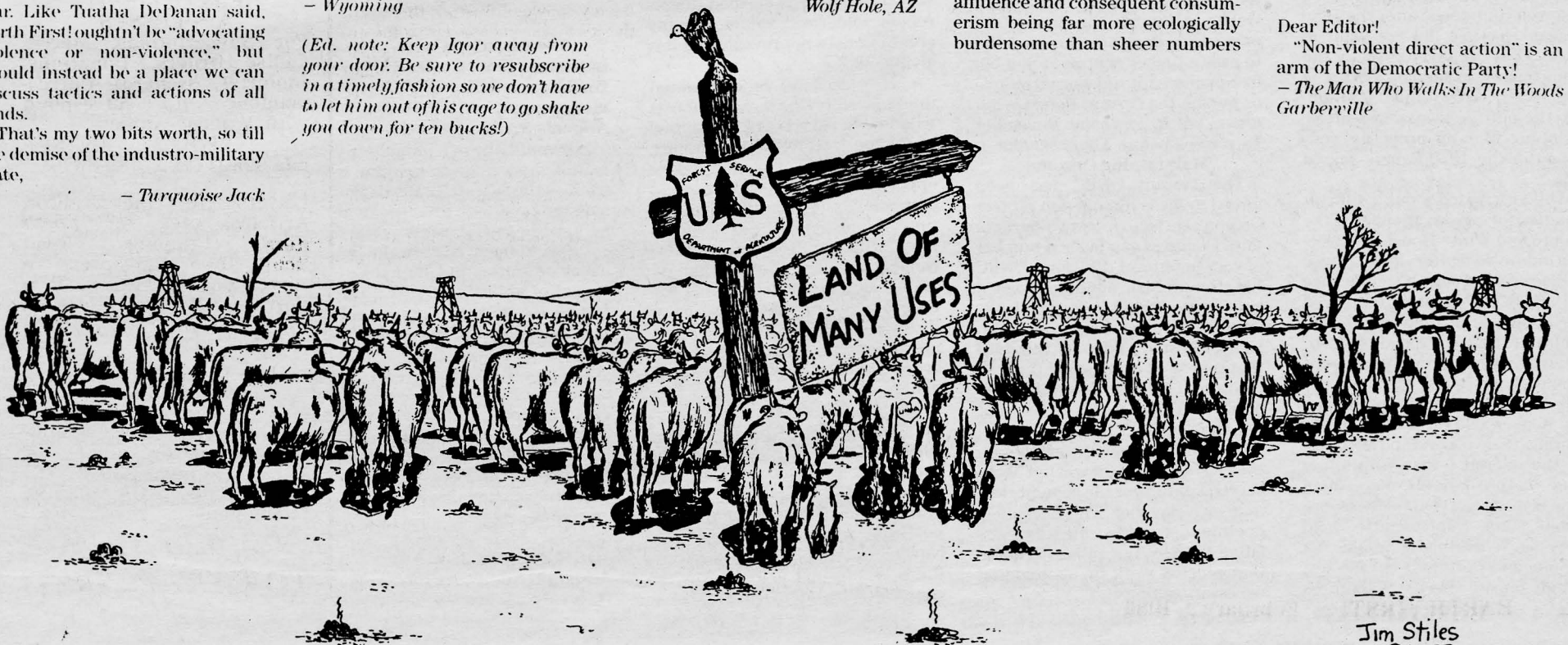
Glad to see *EF!* is doing something about the deceitful, crooked Forest Service creeps. They'd lie and steal from their own grandmother! In 1978 I wrote 160 letters on California RARE II areas. I was first in the state for most letters written. I am convinced the whole RARE process is a SCAM! Sort of a job-creating device for the Freddies. They pretend to want public comments but they go ahead and do what the corporations want anyway. Enclosed is my check for \$100 to help out on the lawsuit.

— Bay Area

(Ed note: Thanks for the bucks. We still need more contributions like this to pull off our national RARE II suit and stop the Forest Service deforestation program for our roadless areas. Send your contributions to *EF!* today.)

Dear Editor!

"Non-violent direct action" is an arm of the Democratic Party!
— The Man Who Walks In The Woods
Garberville



Suit (cont)

In 1979, the Forest Service declared the nationwide RARE II Environmental Impact Statement process complete and began to sell timber and build roads into de facto wilderness areas. Conservationists and sportsmen were tempted to sue the government at that time, because the wilderness evaluations were so blatantly arbitrary and incomplete. It was obvious that RARE II violated the National Environmental Policy Act among other statutes. But Congress seemed to be seriously interested in passing legislation, and because this was the positive forum conservationists desired in order to resolve the issue, ONRC (then the Oregon Wilderness Coalition) and its members reluctantly resisted the legal route and spent that summer (and many subsequent ones) working with staff and Members of the Senate and House.

Repeated Delays

Senator Mark O. Hatfield held two field hearings in July 1979, in Pendleton and Salem. After months of presenting information, testifying and field-checking boundaries, Senator Hatfield held a third hearing in Washington, D.C. Later that year, he introduced and immediately passed a 600,000-acre bill through the Senate. Not only was the acreage shockingly low, but the bill contained the dreaded "release" language (and other special land development categories) which were unacceptable to national environmental organizations like the Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society. Release language would prohibit the government from ever again considering roadless areas for possible Wilderness classification.

Meanwhile, back in Oregon, the Forest Service and BLM continued to eat away at the wilderness base with roads and timber sales.

From then until late 1980, the House of Representatives failed to act because it was an election year. In frustration, Oregon conservationists agreed to a bill during the "Lame Duck" session (after the election, but before the new Congress) which was extremely low — less than a million acres. It was felt that early settlement would provide additional legislative opportunities as time passed, such as is now occurring in Colorado. But this was not to happen in a state like Oregon.

The timber industry, experiencing renewed confidence after the 1980 Reagan election, did not want to settle. They decided to wait for the new Congress in January 1981. The Forest Service continued to intensify the cutting in roadless areas, including trees in proposals contained in the 1979 Senate-passed bill.

While it created a more difficult situation for conservationists in the Senate and White House, the election improved matters in the House of Representatives. Of significance in Oregon, conservationists played a leading role in replacing Representative Robert "Sawdust Bob" Duncan with pro-environment Congressman Ron Wyden.

In February 1981, Congressman Jim Weaver held three Oregon field hearings (Salem, Bend and Medford) on the overall forest Wilderness issue. In April, he and Congressman John Seiberling (D-OH) of the House Public Lands Subcommittee held three more hearings (Corvallis, La Grande and Portland) to take testimony on site-specific Wilderness

proposals.

During the remainder of 1981 and the entire year of 1982, the powers that be once again felt that "the time wasn't right" for an Oregon forest Wilderness bill. Again, conservationists had run into the election year "wall." It was politically impossible to pass Wilderness legislation near (which seemed to mean any time eight months before) an election. For two more years the Forest Service waged all-out war on the roadless areas. Conservationists fought back with dozens of administrative appeals but without the fundamental tool of judicial action. The timber sale battles became increasingly futile.

After the 1982 general election, ONRC publicly stated that a RARE II lawsuit would have to be filed on the fourth day of the "Lame Duck" session if an Oregon Wilderness bill had not been introduced into Congress. On the third day of Lame Duck, Congressmen Les AuCoin, Jim Weaver and Ron Wyden introduced HR 7340, a bill for approximately 1.1 million acres. They intended the bill to be a compromise between conservation (3.4 million acres) and timber industry (generally zero acres) interests, one that might be palatable to Senator Hatfield. After clearing the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the bill failed by a small margin to receive the required two-thirds majority on the House floor under the special rules in effect at that time. Consequently the Senate never got an opportunity to consider it.

In early 1983, the same Congressmen introduced HR 1149, a version of the earlier bill expanded slightly to 1.2 million acres. After passing the House in March by a near three-quarters majority, the bill was sent to the Senate.

Because a dozen Congressional hearings had already been held on this issue, Senator Hatfield initially decided against field hearings. The Senate would act on it directly. April came and went, as did May.

Then Senator Hatfield announced he would hold two more field hearings (Bend and Salem) in July and August. Action was scheduled for September. Then, a Washington DC hearing was scheduled before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on October 13. Mark-up (passage through committee) was to occur in two to four weeks. Although the Senate did once again attempt (unsuccessfully) to pass a timber contract relief bill in November, it did not introduce or pursue the Oregon Forest Wilderness bill. Recess came November 18, a week before Thanksgiving.

Maintaining Options

The lawsuit ONRC has been forced to file is intended to protect Oregon's de facto forest wilderness until Congress can make a number of very important decisions. ONRC has strong faith in our Congressmen and Senators' abilities to pass legislation to protect Oregon's diminishing forested wildlands. But until that time, it is only logical that the resource base not be continually eroded. While ONRC hopes that Congress will act in 1984, we feel that such action must come before the end of March or it will not likely succeed until after the general election in November. The lawsuit is not intended to frustrate that legislative process, but rather to make that process work by maintaining necessary options.

II. LEGAL INADEQUACIES OF RARE II

US District Court Judge Lawrence K. Karlton, who originally found the US Forest Service's second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (popularly known as "RARE II") legally flawed, hypothesized in his opinion that if the agency were reviewing the Grand Canyon for Wilderness, it might be rated, "Canyon, with river, little vegetation."

That lower court decision was affirmed by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Forest Service is prohibited from destroying the wilderness character (by roading, logging or other methods) of 47 areas in California until an adequate wilderness review is performed. Such a decision is binding precedent on the US District Court for Oregon, and had been successfully cited in the Earth First!/ONRC RARE II lawsuit which stopped the Bald Mountain Road in the Illinois River Country of southwest Oregon on the Siskiyou National Forest.

In spite of the California decision, as well as similar cases on the Siskiyou and Colville National Forests in Oregon and Washington, the Forest Service has continued to develop roadless areas that have never been adequately reviewed for possible Wilderness designation. This direction is reaffirmed in a recent memo dated September 9, 1983 from John Crowell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in charge of the Forest Service, to Chief Max Peterson. While a "RARE III" is not desirable, conservationists have no option but to file a comprehensive suit in Oregon so that Congress will have time to review the areas and pass an Oregon forests Wilderness bill.

Below are selected excerpts from Judge Karlton's opinion which illustrates some of the fundamental weaknesses and prejudices which permeated the RARE II process. It is reprinted from the official record of a hearing held by Congressman Jim Weaver in 1981.

• My examination of the RARE II environmental statement has convinced me that the Forest Service either never seriously considered the impact of its decision on the wilderness qualities of the RARE II areas, or that the Forest Service has simply failed to disclose the data, assumptions, and conclusions employed by it in such a consideration... The EIS states that the Forest Service has decided to surrender wilderness values in many areas but does not reveal what it is giving up.

• Just as land is considered unique before the law, so too is wilderness: each area is composed of unique features of topography, vegetation, flora and fauna, scenery, opportunities for solitude and recreation, and scientific and cultural interest. The Craters of the Moon, Glacier Peak, Lassen Volcanic, John Muir, Great Sand Dunes, and Dome Land Wilderness areas, for example, are each composed of distinct and unique features that are not easily compared, much less are capable of being reduced to generic terms.

• In a series of computer print-outs contained in the EIS, some site-specific information is listed for each area... By contrast, a comparative wealth of information is provided concerning development potential and resource output... Nowhere is there a description of the presently existing wilderness characteristics on each area. It does

not identify any unique characteristics of any area, whether it be notable scenic landmarks, or rare and endangered populations of wildlife.

• Instead of examining the impact of the loss of wilderness attributes and the loss of the option to classify an area formally as wilderness, the Forest Service chose to examine only the costs of foreclosing development. Since neither the values gained by wilderness classification nor the values lost by development were ever explored in the EIS, it failed to fulfill the twin NEPA goals of disclosure and demonstrated agency consideration of environmental factors.

It never examines the economic and beneficial environmental values of wilderness: tourism, sales for wilderness-oriented recreation equipment, conservation of wildlife and flora populations, soil conservation and stability, watershed protection, clean air and water, and like values.

Indeed, the statement discloses that the costs of developing over half the areas for nonwilderness exceeds the value of resources that would be gained from development.

• The final statement considered eleven alternatives. Aside from one alternative that allocated all RARE II areas to wilderness, no other alternative allocated more than 34 percent of the total areas to wilderness despite the fact that all areas met minimum criteria for wilderness designation. By contrast, aside from the all wilderness and all nonwilderness alternatives, the remaining alternatives designated from 36-94 percent of the areas to nonwilderness.

Nothing in either the draft or final EIS explains or justifies the limitation of the range of alternatives actually considered. Thus I must conclude that either the Forest Service acted arbitrarily in its restriction of the range of alternatives, or it simply has not revealed the reasons behind its action. Under either conclusion, the statement is fatally deficient.

• The statement never discusses whether or not these (timber and

other resource) goals could be met utilizing areas other than the RARE II areas... (Although it is clear that the purpose of non-wilderness designation is to open areas to resource exploitation, the environmental statement nowhere considered the obvious alternative of increasing the production of resources in other areas that are already being developed, thus avoiding the draconian decision between wilderness and development... For example, evidence introduced by Defendant National Forest Products Assn., et al., indicates that existing public and private commercial timber areas are operating at only fifty percent of capacity. Defendants have not explained why increasing production of these sites is an unreasonable alternative... In short, the statement never evaluated or justified the necessity for developing the RARE II areas at all.

• (Step one of the 10-step decisional process of the proposed action designates areas based upon a tally of signatures supporting the various designations.) Thus instead of value content, the proposed action relies upon numbers of signatures. The vast majority of personal letters favors wilderness, and the majority of the form letters favors nonwilderness. Five of the disputed areas in the suit were adjusted from wilderness or further planning designations to nonwilderness at step one based upon the "opinion poll."

• The methodological inadequacies of the RARE II EIS are not mere legal nitpicking, but go to the heart of the NEPA process. Courts do not sit to judge whether or not the agency's ultimate decision is "correct." The court's role in the NEPA process is to insure that NEPA procedures are followed and thus that the agency took a "hard look" at environmental factors and disclosed these factors to Congress, other officials, and the public. Only if an environmental statement fully assesses the environmental risks and costs of proceeding can the public be assured that decision-making is considered and not blind.

September 9, 1983

SUBJECT: Assessment of Impact of the Ninth Circuit RARE II Decision on Forest Service Activities

**TO: R. Max Peterson
Chief
Forest Service**

As I discussed with you in the last few days, I believe it is very important that an effective reporting system be established to alert the Washington Office whenever appeals of proposed National Forest land management activities are filed citing the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals RARE II decision as a basis for appeal.

I would like you immediately to cause such a reporting system to be established so as to provide information we can anticipate needing, such as the forest, RARE II roadless area affected, sale name, proposed sale date, volume affected, whether the road to be constructed was to be used in the next few years for additional sales, and the like.

I would also restate the Department's policy that timber sales and other activities not be held up or withdrawn merely because of the threat of appeal or lawsuit relying on the Ninth Circuit decision. It is important that the Forest Service put those who wish to halt development activities in the position of actually having taken the necessary steps to do so.

I would also strongly suggest that local and regional press announcements be made whenever appeals result in necessary acquiescence by the Forest Service to deferring the sale because of applicability of the Ninth Circuit decision. Such announcements could include information on the cumulative impact to date of such appeals and lawsuits to the Forest and the Region, so the public is made aware of what these appeals are doing to the land management programs of the Forest Service.

**JOHN B. CROWELL, JR.
Assistant Secretary for
Natural Resources and Environment**

TUOLUMNE

by Kathy Trendler and Don Presley

The Tuolumne River arises from the Mount Lyell Glacier in Yosemite National Park and plunges down the Western Sierra Nevada to join the San Joaquin River near Modesto, in Northern California. In its brief course, it plummets through forested valleys and meanders through gentle meadows before creating a series of awesome cascades in the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne.

The Tuolumne River retains a primitive quality that has become exceedingly rare. It is home to hundreds of species of birds and animals, including such rare and threatened varieties as the Bald Eagle, Bobcat, Mountain Lion, Prairie Falcon and Spotted Owl. It also provides critical winter range for two of Yosemite's largest deer herds.

The lush riparian vegetation bordering the river is magnificent year round. In spring and summer, wildflowers such as lupine, stone crop and California poppy abound.

The five major vegetative communities include alpine, subalpine, red fir, mixed conifer and chaparral/oak.

The Smithsonian Institute, the California Native Plant Society and the California Natural Diversity Data Base have identified several potentially threatened plant species in this area. These include the fawn lily, the Mariposa Parsnip, the shaggy haired lupine and the Small's Southern Clarkia. In addition, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed that the Red Hills soap root be considered for the endangered species list.

It is estimated that the Tuolumne has three times as many fish per acre as the best fishing reservoirs in the state. It also provides a significant King Salmon spawning environment and the Clavey River, a major tributary, is still a wild trout fishery.

The Tuolumne is a prime example of a multiple-use river. It currently provides irrigation for over 230,000 acres, domestic water for one in twelve Californians, nearly 2% of California's electricity and a full 97% of Modesto's electricity.

It provides recreation for over

137,000 visitors annually, including fishermen, hunters, campers, naturalists and white water boating enthusiasts. In fact, it offers a primitive 27-mile canyon containing the highest quality and most exciting whitewater boating in California. The 18 miles from Lumsden Bridge to Wards Ferry is recognized as being of equal caliber to the Colorado and the Salmon Rivers.

This same canyon holds the most extensive and least disturbed remains of the Miwok Indians who inhabited the area four thousand years ago. Traces of their ancient culture exist in more than 250 archaeological sites along the river. Their other ancestral homes are mostly buried under reservoirs.

Above this canyon, at 3800 feet, the river comes to a halt behind O'Shaughnessey Dam, drowning Hetch Hetchy Valley, which was once the magnificent sister of the Yosemite Valley.

At the turn of the century, renowned scientist John Muir, and a fledgling conservation organization, the Sierra Club, waged one of the country's first battles against development to preserve Hetch Hetchy Valley. Unfortunately, they lost, and two major dams were built within Yosemite National Park to give cheap water and electricity to San Francisco. It is thought that John Muir's death a year later can be attributed to the loss of this spectacular valley he loved so much. There are now five dams and five powerhouses on the Tuolumne River. John would turn over in his grave if he knew.

In 1975, Congress passed legislation authorizing a study of the river to determine whether or not further development would be to the public benefit. In 1979, President Carter, along with the Departments of Interior and Agriculture and the State of California, recommended federal protection as in the highest public interest. A three-year moratorium on development went into effect. That protection expired in October of 1982 and with its expiration came proposals for MORE DAMS!

Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts (MID and TID) have filed for permits to construct three more dams and two powerhouses in the lower canyon of the Tuolumne. The city of San Francisco originally filed for permits along with MID and TID. Later, their Board of Supervisors and the mayor voted for wild and scenic river status for the Tuolumne. Although the city is not now actively participating in the studies required by FERC for a preliminary permit, they have not formally withdrawn either. The 3-year hydroelectric and environmental impact studies are due to be completed in April of 1986 and it is thought that San Francisco will make a decision at that time.

The proposed "Clavey-Wards Ferry Project" would destroy the beautiful 27-mile canyon and another 7 miles of its Clavey River tributary. This single purpose project would provide no flood control, recreation, fish or wildlife protection, nor any improvement of water quality. The project would provide only a small amount of new water supply - less than one percent. And it would drown most of the free flowing middle Tuolumne.

The developers claim that the project would have a capacity of 400 megawatts and would generate approximately 884 million kilowatt-hours per year. The California Energy Commission indicates that such a peak power project would provide less than one-half of one percent of California's total electrical energy supplies in the 1990's. Its forecasts show that all future California energy needs will be met without new hydroelectric projects (or new nuclear energy plants), and that smaller scale energy alternatives will cost less than hydropower in 1995, when Clavey-Wards Ferry would come "on-line." It is also estimated that conservation measures alone could meet over eighty percent of energy growth demands.

MID and TID would spend \$14 million on an engineering study for this project. In addition, a total of almost \$1 billion would be required for construction, assuming no expensive delays or cost overruns. This figure breaks down to nearly \$5,000 per rate payer. Ratepayers in Washington State are now paying \$7.2 billion in principal and interest for two power plants recently scrapped in mid-construction because demand for power never materialized.

An independent economic assessment by the California Department of Water Resources reported that under the most likely conditions, the project would return less than \$1 benefit for every \$1 of cost. In contrast, conservation would pump up to \$2 million into the local economy, would produce long-term local jobs, and enhance energy security without degrading and depleting natural resources.

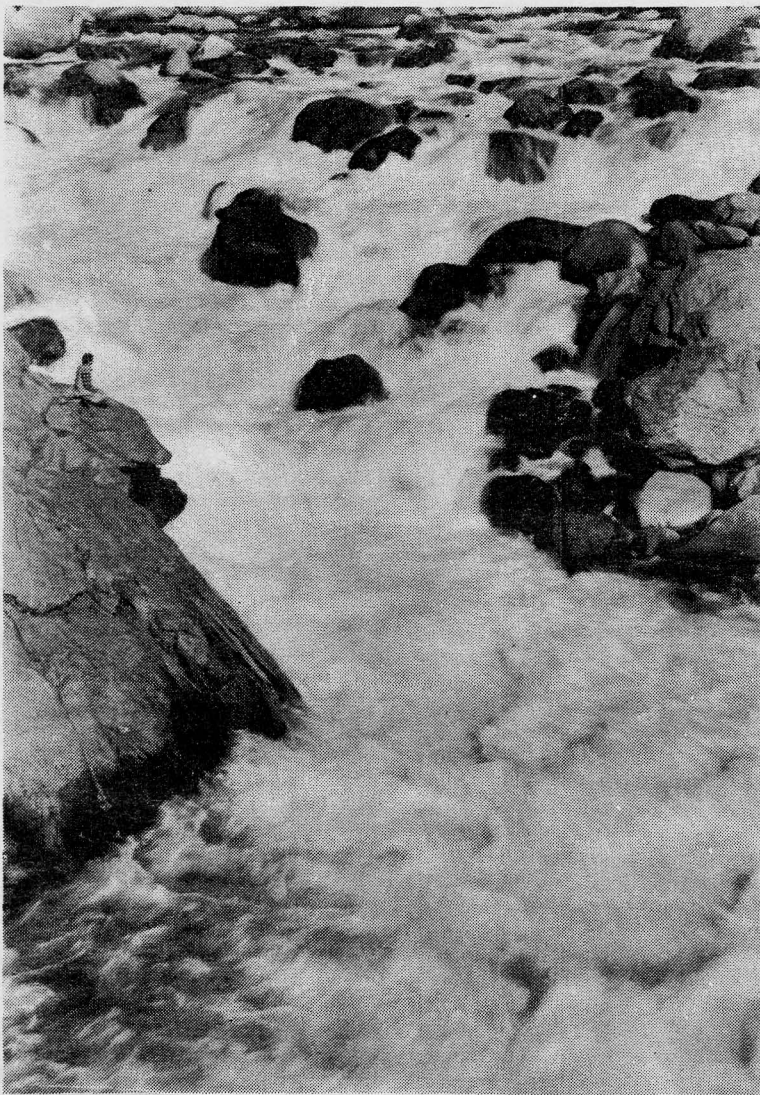
The destruction of a free-flowing river, its tributaries and surrounding habitat, however, cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Devastation of this biologically diverse area, one of the most primitive canyons in California, cannot be tolerated.

In recent months, pressure from conservation groups has increased for MID and TID to drop this pork-barrel project. In answer to this opposition, a new pro-dam group, "Public Affordable Clean Energy," or PACE, has been formed. Referred to by some as "Perennial Advocates of a Cement Earth," this new organization is comprised of members of the local business community, local political leaders, pro-development people, and other citizens who believe that the project would provide economic benefits. Despite their support, pressure from preservationists is clearly being felt.

Last month, a new TID MID proposal was made public. The "Ponderosa Alternative" would eliminate the 400-foot high Clavey-Wards Ferry Dam by placing a smaller dam near the North Fork of the Tuolumne and a diversion structure of the Clavey River.

This \$840 million dollar project would include boring a 13-mile tunnel from Jawbone Ridge Reservoir through the Clavey River canyon to the Ponderosa Powerhouse on the North Fork of the Tuolumne. TID officials state that this alternative would produce almost the same amount of power while preserving the white water stretch on the Middle Fork.

This obvious attempt to appease white water boaters and fishermen, shows that opposition works. The developers are backing off. But the alternative proposal is still too much to compromise.



Lumsden Falls. Photo by Brian Fessenden. Courtesy of Tuolumne River Preservation Trust.

EARTH FIRST! TUOLUMNE RIVER PROPOSAL

- * Wild & Scenic River designation for the Tuolumne River and its tributaries. One half mile protected river corridor.
- * Wilderness Area designation for surrounding Forest Service and BLM lands.
- * No further dams or development of any sort.
- * Dismantling of O'Shaughnessey Dam in Yosemite National Park and the restoration of native fauna and flora to the Hetch Hetchy area.

SAVE THE TUOLUMNE RALLY

APRIL 21
(John Muir's Birthday)
HETCH HETCHY IN
YOSEMITE PARK

with

- * ED ABBEY
- * DOUG PEACOCK
- * KATIE LEE
- * JOHNNY SAGEBRUSH
- * and others

Details in March 20 *Earth First!*



NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS PROPOSAL FOR IDAHO:

Name of Area	Forest	Acreege
1. Lionhead	Targhee	17,000 ¹
2. Centennials	Targhee	100,000 ¹
3. Winnegar Hole	Targhee	6,000 ²
4. Ganes Mtn.	Targhee	130,000
5. Palisades	Targhee	145,000 ²
6. Garfield Mtn.	Targhee	48,000 ¹
7. Yellowstone West	Targhee	100,000
8. Italian Peak	Targhee/Salmon	206,000 ¹
9. Bear Creek	Caribou	105,000
10. Caribou City	Caribou	90,000
11. Stump Creek	Caribou	104,000
12. Gannett-Spring Creek	Caribou	20,000 ²
13. Worm Creek	Caribou	42,000
14. Mt. Naomi	Caribou	30,000 ³
15. Clarkston Mtn.	Caribou	15,000
16. Elkhorn Mtn.	Caribou	50,000
17. Oxford Mtn	Caribou	50,000
18. Bonneville Peak	Caribou	34,000
19. Scout Mtn.	Caribou	28,000
20. West Mink	Caribou	21,000
21. Cache Peak	Sawtooth	29,000
22. Mahogany Butte	Sawtooth	23,000 ³
23. Mt. Harrison	Sawtooth	31,000
24. Third Fk. Rock Creek	Sawtooth	15,000
25. Cottonwood	Sawtooth	12,000
26. Smokey Dome Mts.	Sawtooth	100,000
27. Sawtooth Additions	Sawtooth/Boise	525,000
28. White Cloud-Boulder	Sawtooth/Challis	590,000 ⁶
29. Pioneer Mts.	Sawtooth/Challis	280,000
30. South Smokey Mts.	Sawtooth	80,000
31. West White Knob Mts.	Challis	50,000
32. East White Knob Mts.	Challis	80,000
33. Pahsimeroi	Challis	100,000
34. Borah Peak	Challis	140,000
35. King Mtn.	Challis	100,000
36. Jumpoff Mtn.	Challis	25,000
37. Lemhi Range	Challis/Salmon/ Targhee	610,000
38. Taylor Mtn.	Salmon	55,000
39. Jesse Creek	Salmon	20,000
40. Beaverhead Mts. (W. Big Hole)	Salmon	75,000 ¹
41. Allan Mtn.	Salmon	47,000 ¹
42. Jureanco	Salmon	31,000
43. Goat Mtn.	Salmon	34,000
44. Anderson Mtn.	Salmon	18,000 ¹
45. Danskin-S. Fk. Boise River	Boise	75,000 ⁷
46. Breadwinner	Boise	38,000
47. Trinities North	Boise	86,000
48. Trinities South	Boise	40,000
49. Eightmile	Boise	120,000
50. Deadwood	Boise	62,000
51. Scott Mtn. (Peace Rock)	Boise	190,000
52. S. Fork Boise R.	Boise	90,000
53. Snowbank Mtn.	Boise/Payette	36,000
54. Cuddy Mtn.	Payette	48,000
55. Lick Creek (Payette Crest)	Payette	265,000
56. Needles (Payette Crest)	Payette	155,000
57. French Creek (Payette Crest)	Payette	170,000
58. Carey Creek	Payette	8,000
59. Council Mtn.	Payette	16,000
60. Hell's Canyon Additions	Payette/Nezperce	205,000 ⁴
61. Gospel Hump Addition	Nezperce	51,000
62. Silver Creek	Nezperce	36,000
63. River of No Return Additions:	Bitterroot/Boise/ Challis/Nezperce/ Payette/Salmon	628,000 ¹
64. Selway-Bitterroot Additions:	Nezperce/Bitterroot/ Clearwater	365,000 ¹
65. Great Burn	Clearwater	151,000 ¹
66. Big Horn-Wietas	Clearwater	250,000
67. El Dorado	Clearwater	11,000
68. Pot Mtn.	Clearwater	50,000
69. Moose Mtn.	Clearwater	18,000
70. Mallard-Larkins	Clearwater	382,000 ¹
71. Grandmother Mtn.	Panhandle	52,000
72. Trout Creek	Panhandle	8,000 ¹
73. Spion Cop	Panhandle	31,000
74. Teepee Creek	Panhandle	5,000
75. East Cathedral Peak	Panhandle	21,000
76. Scotchman Peaks	Panhandle	32,000 ¹
77. Selkirks	Panhandle	120,000 ⁸
78. Upper Priest	Panhandle	19,000
79. Salmo Priest	Panhandle	20,000 ⁵
80. Magee	Panhandle	37,000
81. Hellroaring	Panhandle	14,000
82. Buckhorn Ridge	Panhandle	8,000 ¹
83. Little Grass Mtn.	Panhandle	5,000 ⁵
84. Bee Top	Panhandle	12,000
85. Mt. Willard	Panhandle/Kootenai	70,000
86. Skitwish Ridge	Panhandle	6,000
87. Lost Creek	Panhandle	10,000
88. Trouble Creek	Panhandle	6,000
89. Grahm Coal	Panhandle	12,000
90. Big Creek	Panhandle	80,000
91. Storm Creek-Hammond Creek	Panhandle	30,000
92. North Fork	Panhandle	32,000

IDAHO: THE WILDERNESS STATE (cont)

I crawl out of my bedroll and into the gale, frantically dress, drop some angular, frost-blasted, metamorphic rocks on my bag and ground cloth, and find a warm, sheltered, sun-drenched perch on the lee side of the ridge. Here, the subfreezing air is balmy in the intense morning ultraviolet, and my now-alert brain begins to carefully explore the endless array of peaks, ridges, and valleys that surround me. To the southwest, rising as a rugged and stark wall above the arid Pahsimeroi Valley, is Borah Peak (Idaho's highest) and the Lost River Range. To the west soar the classically rugged peaks of the White Cloud, Sawtooth and Pioneer mountain ranges, and to the northwest are the blue horizon ridges and canyons of the River of No Return country. Northward are the contorted peaks and jungles of the Selway-Bitter-

root, and to the east is the Beaverhead Range - actually the southern part of the Bitterroots - stretching from Lost Trail Pass to the Italian Peaks. From true desert mountains to dank, temperate forests of cedar, hemlock and white pine, Idaho's national forests encompass an internationally significant block of magnificent Earth. The variety here is astounding.

Early this fall, a coalition of conservation groups, including the Idaho Conservation League and the Sierra Club, called a news conference in Boise to announce their Wilderness plan for the state. Cowring before the thundering, Earth-rape rhetoric of Senator Jim McClure (chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources) who is planning to soon introduce a "wilderness bill" for the state, the Idaho Wildlands Coalition

presented a pitiful 2.9 million acre Wilderness proposal called "Alternative W." Even with an additional million acres of proposed "further planning" area, this self-proclaimed compromise proposal would open 4 million acres of wild country to the bulldozer and the chainsaw.

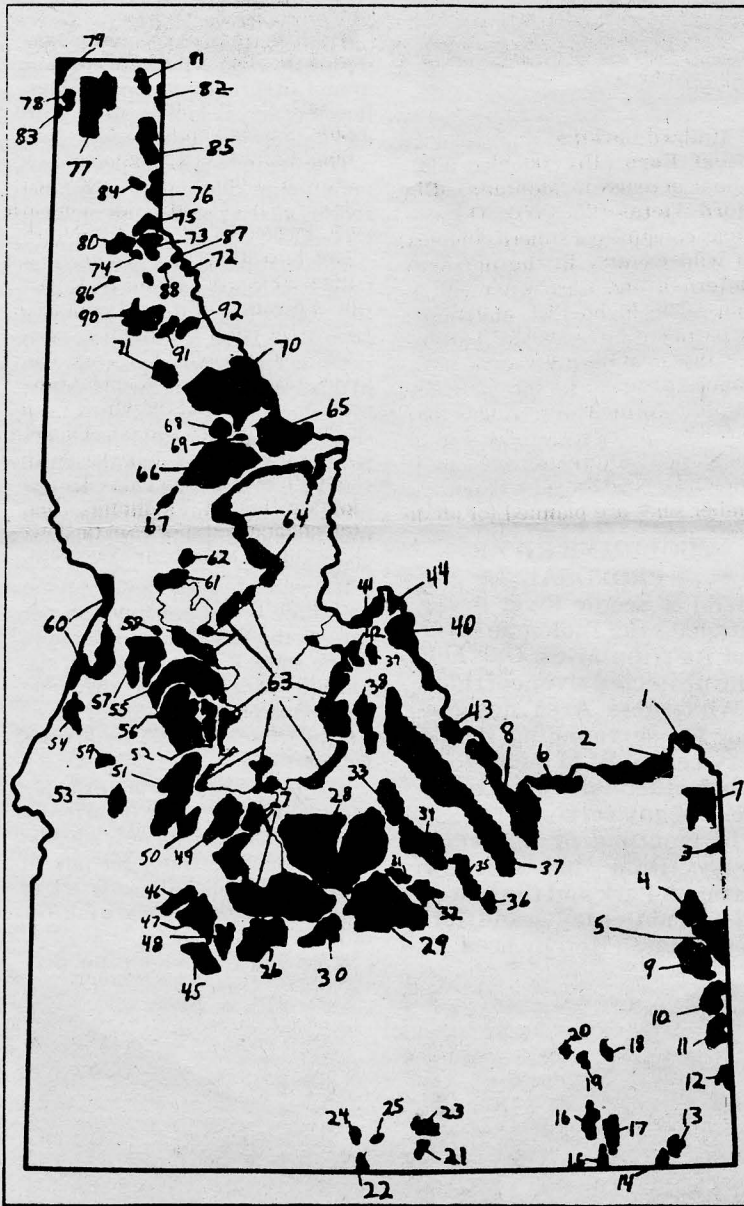
Fortunately, Alternative W had already begun to lose credibility within the state. A delegation of Earth First!ers, myself included, interrupted the coalition's news conference to denounce the compromise plan. Individual I.C.L. members were grumbling about their proposal, and some of them, being closet Earth First!ers, had already begun to help EF! upgrade its draft Wilderness proposal for the state. The Idaho Wildlife Federation refused to endorse the Coalition proposal, and the American Wilderness Alliance proposed a 6½ million acre alternative. The Earth First! proposal would protect 8.5 million acres of new wilderness areas.

The EF! proposal represents the careful refinement of our original 7.3 million acre proposal that we presented at the news conference in Boise. A number of areas were added after consultation with local conservationists who felt that our draft proposal was too moderate. Our proposal would protect virtually all of the state's remaining national forest wildlands, and would encompass a few roaded and developed areas as well. Ours is the ONLY proposal that would really maintain and re-create Idaho's natural biological diversity. Here are a few examples:

River of No Return/Selway-Bitterroot Complex: 628,000 acres of RNR additions, 365,000 acres of additions to the S-B, and a 51,000 acre addition to the Gospel Hump (which is actually contiguous to the RNR). All of this country is currently wild. We are also proposing that the rough and narrow Magruder-Corridor Road (which the Forest Service constructed in 1963, thus splitting the huge central Idaho wilderness in two) be shut down so that these 2 great wilderness tracts can be re-united into one 5 million acre unit! Imagine the potential: semi-arid canyons and grasslands of the Salmon River country, towering peaks, entire watersheds intact; pine, spruce, fir, and cedar forests; bighorn sheep, mountain goat, pronghorn, deer, elk, moose, wolves, grizzly, cougar, wolverine, fisher, martin, bald eagle and Peregrine falcon - all in one great Alaska-sized unit. Currently, mining and logging plans threaten important additions to the RNR, and the Fredies are planning over 20,000 acres of timber sales in potential additions to the Selway-Bitterroot alone!

Sawtooth Additions (525,000 acres): The Sawtooth Wilderness is largely rock and ice and includes almost no foothill or montane zone ecosystems. Our final Sawtooth boundary will include lower elevation areas and important wildlife habitat, as well as the popular sub-alpine and alpine zones.

Lemhi Range (610,000 acres): This proposal for an ecologically complete Wilderness would close down a few existing developments (logging/mining/ORV abuse) along the lower flanks of this spectacular range. Rising abruptly above the arid Lemhi, Lost River and Pahsimeroi valleys, this wilderness



89. Grahm Coal	Panhandle	12,000
90. Big Creek	Panhandle	80,000
91. Storm Creek-Hammond Creek	Panhandle	30,000
92. North Fork	Panhandle	32,000

TOTAL: 8,587,000 acres

This figure does not include approx. 85,000 acres of BLM land in our White Cloud-Boulder proposal, and approx. 80,000 acres of state lands in our Selkirks proposal.

¹contiguous proposed Wilderness is in Montana

²contiguous proposed Wilderness is in Wyoming

³contiguous proposed Wilderness is in Utah

⁴contiguous proposed Wilderness is in Oregon

⁵contiguous proposed Wilderness is in Washington

⁶the total proposal, including 85,000 acres BLM, is 675,000 acres

⁷the proposal includes some lands of varying ownership

⁸the total proposal, including 80,000 acres State, is 200,000 acres

Earth First! proposes that the Magruder Corridor Road be closed at the Montana/Idaho line, thus re-uniting the Selway-Bitterroot and River of No Return Wildernesses!



High Lake in Great Burn Wilderness Proposal

changes from a semi-arid ecosystem in the south, with very little perennial water, to a land of snowfields, roaring streams, lakes and gigantic rock slopes in the north. A haven for wildlife, parts of the Lemhis have received little or no domestic grazing, and the area receives little recreational use since there are few trails, and the terrain is extremely rugged. The very short growing season and the relative aridity make the Lemhis particularly fragile. The EF! proposal includes 12,000-foot peaks and sagebrush-grassland winter range. Alternative W proposes only 231,000 acres in two separate units.

Mallard-Larkins (382,000), **Great Burn** (151,000 plus additional acreage in Montana), **Big Horn-Wietas** (250,000): These 3 areas constitute a superb complex of wild country in the northern Bitterroot and Clearwater Mountains. The Idaho Fish and Game Department rates Mallard-Larkins and the Great Burn as the two most important areas in the state for wildlife. Burned over ridges and slopes in varying stages of ecological succession alternate with old-growth forested canyons. Extensive timber sales are planned for all of these areas.



Cayuse Creek in Great Burn Wilderness Proposal

Selkirks (200,000 acres, including 80,000 acres of state land): Long Canyon is a magnificent old-growth inland rainforest with 3,000-year-old red cedars beneath the rugged crest of the Selkirks. The Forest Service wants to log them and leave only the rocky crest of the range in a wild condition. Also, the state of Idaho is considering a massive 11,000-acre land exchange with the Diamond International Corporation which would facilitate a giant resort development at the foot of the Selkirks on the east shore of Priest Lake. The Selkirks are home to Mountain Caribou (an endangered species in the lower 48) and Grizzly bear. The Idaho Wildlands Coalition is only proposing a 46,000-acre Wilderness, for this spectacular part of the Idaho Panhandle.

Garnes Mountain (130,000 acres): This highland area is a wildlife haven of lush mountain meadows directly across the valley of "Pierre's Hole" from the Tetons. An important part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the entire area is threatened by oil/gas explor-

Wilderness Recovery Areas

The "wilderness recovery area" concept, recently advocated by Earth First! as a means of attaining relatively complete protection for wildland ecosystems, is viewed by many conservationists as a radical concept. It is not.

For example, nowhere in the Wilderness Act is there a requirement that an area be entirely roadless in order to legally qualify as wilderness. Section 2(c) of the Act defines Wilderness as an area which "generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable." It does not define Wilderness as a roadless area. Furthermore, federal agencies have the legal authority to recognize past mistakes and to take corrective measures such as closing roads and allowing areas to revert to a natural condition. Precedent has been set on a number of occasions:

- A paved county road ran through the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge in New Jersey. The area was designated wilderness by Congress in 1968. The road was closed and is now overgrown with vegetation.

- There used to be a constructed fire road that ran through the back-

ation and some planned logging in the northern end of the area.

Yellowstone West (100,000 acres): This proposal includes 3 small roadless areas and a large block of cutover land in prime Grizzly habitat adjacent to the western boundary of Yellowstone National Park. Here, the Targhee National Forest, waging an insane war against the native mountain pine beetle, has clearcut right up to the park boundary. For the great bear, we want this part of the greater Yellowstone ecosystem managed to insure the eventual recovery of its wilderness characteristics.

During the next few years, the Forest Service is planning an extensive roadbuilding program in most of Idaho's (indeed, in most of the nation's) undesignated wilderness. Senator McClure's anti-wilderness bill, which at the time of this writing has yet to be introduced, will likely release about 7/8's of this de-facto wilderness for development. For

country of Idaho's Craters of the Moon National Monument. When Congress, led by the usually anti-Wilderness Idaho Senator Jim McClure, designated the area Wilderness in 1970, the road was closed and has now been largely reclaimed by nature.

- The state designation of "Wilderness" in the Adirondack Park in New York State resulted (indeed, the Adirondack Park act required it) in the closing of a number of constructed roads so that the wild character of the land would recover.

- Nearly all designated Eastern Wilderness Areas were extensively roaded and logged by early in the 20th century. Most of these areas are under Forest Service jurisdiction.

Congress and the U.S. Forest Service have missed the boat in the western U.S. The fact is that ecosystems can and usually will recover significantly from past abuse, if protected and managed to assure that recovery occurs.

NOTE: EF! is compiling information on wilderness recovery areas. If any of our readers have documented examples of Congressional or administrative wilderness recovery area situations, please send a brief description to Howie Wolke, Box 2348, Jackson, WY 83001.

Earth First!, this is the beginning, not the end, of the battle to save Idaho. During the coming months and years, it is imperative that we oppose and resist the destruction and defend the wilderness by any available means. At the same time, we must build grassroots support for the 8.5 million acre EF! proposal, so that at some future date under a more enlightened Congress, a large part of it can become a reality.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write the Idaho Congressional delegation (Senate: James McClure and Steve Symms, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510; House: George Hansen and Larry Craig, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515), especially if you live in Idaho. Support the EF! proposal and tell them what you think of the compromise approach. For more information, contact Howie Wolke.



Box Lake in Lich Creek Wilderness Proposal

THE EARTH FIRST! GLOSSARY FOR WILDERNESS AND PUBLIC LANDS

For many of our readers, most of these terms are familiar and need no explanation. But for those of you who have only recently joined the battle for biological diversity, a brief explanation of a few commonly used terms and phrases might be useful:

The Wilderness Act – passed by Congress in 1964, and full of loopholes (see Grizzly Den in the March 21, 1983 issue of *EF!*), this is the primary piece of legislation designed to maintain the undeveloped character of various pieces of public lands.

Defacto Wilderness – any area that is in a wild and undeveloped condition but has not been designated Wilderness by Congress, and thus is vulnerable to development. Federal agencies usually define defacto wilderness as roadless areas, but Earth First! believes that some areas that have an occasional road are still essentially wild, and therefore our definition is a bit broader than the one used by the Feds.

N.E.P.A. – The National Environmental Policy Act (1970) requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) which considers various alternatives, whenever the federal government undertakes a project that would have a significant environmental impact or that is particularly controversial.

N.F.M.A. – The National Forest Management Act of 1976. This federal law requires, among other things, that each national forest produce and update a forest wide land use plan at 10-year intervals. It also legitimizes clearcutting and other destructive land use activities. Earth First! will soon propose an entirely new charter for the U.S. Forest Service.

RARE II – the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation. In 1977, 1978 and 1979 the Forest Service undertook its second study of national forest roadless and undeveloped areas. The RARE II final EIS recommended 15 million acres for Wilderness, 10 million acres for further planning and 36 million acres for non-wilderness. Of course, Wilderness areas and boundaries are determined by Congress, but areas recommended by the Freddieys for non-wilderness are generally in immediate danger of logging, roadbuilding and other developments. The disastrous recommendations of RARE II occurred under the Carter Administration. At this time, three federal judges have ruled the RARE II final EIS to be an illegal document, in violation of NEPA.

Sufficiency – A federal law, passed by Congress, usually attached to a statewide (that is, a federal bill passed only for a particular state) national forest Wilderness bill, that simply declares the RARE II final EIS to be legally sufficient and therefore immune to legal action.

Soft Release – language, usually included in a state national forest wilderness bill, that releases remaining roadless areas to non-wilderness management, usually for one 10-year planning cycle, after which, the Forest Service must once again, as required by NFMA, consider remaining defacto wilderness for formal Wilderness designation. In a state which has had soft release language enacted (Colorado is one such state), the Forest Service may still manage released areas to retain their wild and roadless characteristics. They usually do not.

Hard Release – language that releases roadless areas to non-wilderness management for two or more planning cycles. Some hard release bills also have particularly obnoxious language which actually mandates the development of remaining roadless areas (Senator Malcolm Wallop's proposed Wyoming Anti-Wilderness Act is one of these). Such language may be in violation of NFMA, NEPA and other statutes.

FLPMA – the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (1976). This law is the charter for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), otherwise known as the Bureau of Large Mistakes. The BLM, unlike the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, is under the Interior Dept. FLPMA mandates the BLM to study its lands and identify potential additions to the Wilderness System. This "BLM Wilderness Review," now nearing its final stages, has been incredibly biased against wilderness, and has been an incomplete and poorly done inventory as well.

Multiple Use – an anthropocentric management philosophy of the Forest Service and the BLM, legitimized by Congress in 1960 (the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act). Multiple Use means logging, mining, roadbuilding, overgrazing, resort development, ORV use, etc. Technically, multiple use also means watershed protection, primitive recreation, maintenance of habitat for endangered species, hunting, fishing, hiking and other wilderness-type uses. Its common usage, however, has come to mean development.

1872 Mining Law – This beauty allows miners for hard rock minerals (gold, silver, copper, molybdenum, lead, etc.) to stake a claim on the public lands, maintain it for \$100.00 of work per year, and file for a patent – which hands over full fee title of the land to a miner or mining company for the price of \$3.00 per acre. For over 100 years, the mining industry has squelched attempts to reform this turkey.

1920 Mineral Leasing Act – This statute allows the federal government (this is usually handled by the BLM, no matter which agency manages the land) to lease federal lands for exploration/development of other minerals. Coal, oil, gas, phosphate and geothermal resources are under this law. Much of the national forest system and BLM lands have already been leased for oil and gas exploration.

SAVE OUR WILD FORESTS



THE GRIZZLY DEN

by Howie Wolke

THE MYTH OF PROFESSIONALISM

Back when I was attending forestry school, one of my professors gave my freshman Dendrology (tree and shrub identification) class a lecture I'll never forget. It was a theme I was to hear redundantly during my forestry education:

"Those environmentalists are doctors, lawyers, knowledgeable professionals in their own fields, but they don't know a damned thing about forestry. They should mind their own business and leave forestry to professional foresters. We'd all be better off."

Nothing could be further from the truth.

In this brave new computer age of specialization, common sense and intelligent decision-making have become all but obsolete. Over-population, big government and multinational corporate power have created a civilization and associated conservation problems seemingly so complex that anyone proposing a simple, common sense solution to a resource controversy is accused of being unrealistic or naive. "Leave it to the professionals," we are told.

We've left national defense to the professionals, and we and the Russians now have 30,000 nuclear warheads poised for global devastation.

We've left energy development to the professionals, and they've left us with nuclear waste, stripmines, "lake" Powell and acid rain.

And we've left forestry to the professionals in the Forest Service who have presided over the devastation of entire ecosystems and the

genetic impoverishment of much of America.

As I've attempted to point out in my previous two columns, the Forest Service has degenerated from a swashbuckling conservation agency with a somewhat noble mission, to a gigantic industrial developer. During the early years, few FS employees had a college degree. They were woodsmen. A subsequent rise in "professionalism" has, over the years, accompanied the demise of the agency. The myth of professionalism is that a college degree and 4 or more years of training qualify a person to intelligently tinker with ecosystems. They do not. (Training is not necessarily synonymous with education.)

Today, most foresters know and practice only what is accepted by the Freddieys and the timber industry. University forestry schools largely recycle and remold old myths. Woodsmen have become bureaucrats: real knowledge degenerates, dogma is rewarded. It is simply accepted that resource extraction and development are inherently good and that the production of raw material is automatically beneficial to society. Therefore, the job of the professional resource manager is to "mitigate" the impacts of these activities (the word "mitigate" makes me cringe: this is akin to some sicko breaking into your home, raping your wife and your daughter, and then "mitigating" the impacts by providing funds for psychotherapy). I have come to believe that the bureaucratic professional dogma of the Forest Service is too deeply entrenched to

reform. The LAST thing we need is professional foresters, USFS style, managing the forests.

Instead, we need the vision, courage and sensitivity to treat all lands as diverse, living systems, with an inherent right to exist. We must look at ecosystems, not "resources." We need big wilderness, ecologically complete wilderness, so that the Earth's natural biological diversity can be maintained and re-created. On non-wilderness lands, we need to cautiously and tenderly use "renewable resources" in a manner consistent with the land ethic long ago advocated by Aldo Leopold. We must think small, decentralize, preserve big wilderness, must be preserved. Biocentrism needs to emerge as the dominant principle in land stewardship. We need enlightened woodsmanship, not bureaucracy. We need some old-fashioned common sense: land managers must stop pretending that they can "enhance" grizzly habitat with clearcuts, that advanced logging systems can allow them to cut timber on oversteep slopes, and that roads can be built through slump-prone and boggy soils. We need intelligent use, not multiple use. We need to charter an entirely new course for public land management.

"God forbid that we should ever go 20 years without a revolution."

– Thomas Jefferson

Our national forest system is in need of a revolution. We need to disband the Forest Service and start over. We must take our land away from the professionals.

(Please contact me if you're interested in helping EF! put together an entirely new management doctrine for the national forests. Howie Wolke, POB 2348, Jackson, WY 83001. 307-733-5343.)

Howie Wolke owns and operates Wild Horizons Expeditions in Jackson, Wyoming, and is the former Wyoming Representative for Friends of the Earth and is a founder of Earth First!

WRITE A LETTER!

What's this, you say? Earth First!, the self-proclaimed radical-militant environmental movement, those blockaders of bulldozers, those monkey wrench-toting individualists, those – those letter writers? It can't be.

But it is! Because there are times when a carefully targeted letter writing campaign – in support of our radical proposals – can be one (of many) very effective tool. And we believe in using every available tool in the fight to protect our planet.

Today, there is tremendous pressure in Congress to pass a number of awful Wilderness bills, particularly in a number of Western states. As a part of the EF! campaign to save our national forests, we're asking all EF! subscribers to write 2 letters:

1. Write U.S. Congressman John Seiberling (D-Ohio), Chairman, House Subcommittee on Public Lands, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515:

Tell him to keep up the good work (Congressman Seiberling has been holding up bad bills and negotiating with anti-wilderness

members of Congress for additional acreage and "soft" release language). Tell him that you oppose ALL release language and that you are especially incensed about attempts by western Congressmen (such as Senator Wallop and Rep. Cheney, both from Wyoming) to institute "hard" release language. Also, tell Mr. Seiberling that you believe that we've already destroyed too much wild country in America and that ALL remaining de-facto wilderness should be protected.

2. Write your local Congressman or Senators:

Give them the same message (don't of course, compliment them on their wilderness work unless they deserve it):

Senator – –
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Congressman – –
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

3. If you live in Wyoming, Oregon, Idaho, or Arizona, please write one additional letter:

Wyoming: Senator Malcolm Wallop

Oregon: Congressman Jim

Weaver

Idaho: Senator James McClure
Arizona: Congressman Morris Udall

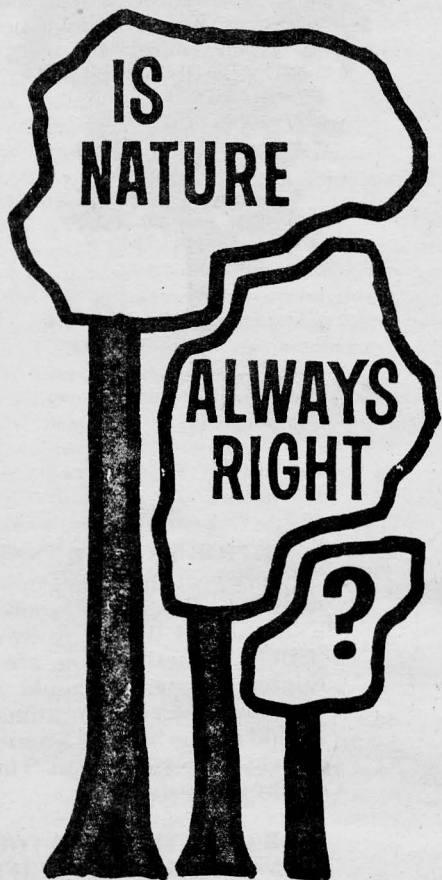
You might wish to talk about wilderness in your specific state, in addition to mentioning what we briefly outlined above.

Now, for those of you who are really inspired, you might consider some additional organizing for more letters: get together with friends and have a letter writing party. Get drunk and have fun. Turn out the ink. We can't have too many letters. The weed, the wolf and the Griz will thank you!

*For additional information, please see the "EF! Glossary on Wilderness and Public Lands." Also, contact Howie Wolke.

TO HELP WITH THE EARTH FIRST! NATIONAL FOREST CAMPAIGN, CONTACT:
HOWIE WOLKE
EARTH FIRST!
BOX 2348
JACKSON, WY 83001
(307) 733-5343

FOREST SERVICE ARROGANCE UNVEILED



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
PROGRAM AID NO. 1087

WILDLIFE OPENINGS

Helping nature is also helping to do what is best for wildlife. In the mature forest stands, little food or shelter is provided for those birds and animals that depend upon understory plants because practically no undergrowth exists. The shrubs, grasses, vines, and forbs that provide browse, fruit, seeds, and insects are scarce. Thus, populations of deer, quail, rabbits, grouse, and other species that depend upon these understory plants gradually dwindle away.



Where dense stands of mature trees cover vast areas, relatively small populations of wildlife survive. Under good management, forests are opened up to let in the precious sunlight that allows plants to become established and thrive. If forest stands are harvested, replanted to trees, or naturally reseeded, and harvested again in planned and orderly succession, there are always food-filled openings available to wild and domestic animals.

HERE AGAIN ----
NATURE RESPONDS TO
A HELPING HAND

CAN WE REALLY HELP NATURE DO A BETTER JOB ?

Nature often works in slow, ponderous rhythms which are not always efficient. Is this unhurried pace right?

We can help nature do her work in less time. But why should we want to hurry things? There are lots of reasons, most of them having to do with man's need for things the forest can provide.

Today the word seems to be "MORE" — more people, more cities, more desires and needs for goods, more markets for products of the forests, and more leisure for people to enjoy the forest environment.

At nature's unhurried pace we would eventually get all of the things the forest produces. While we waited, though, we would run short of many benefits that we could be having, both material and esthetic.

HOW CAN WE HELP NATURE?

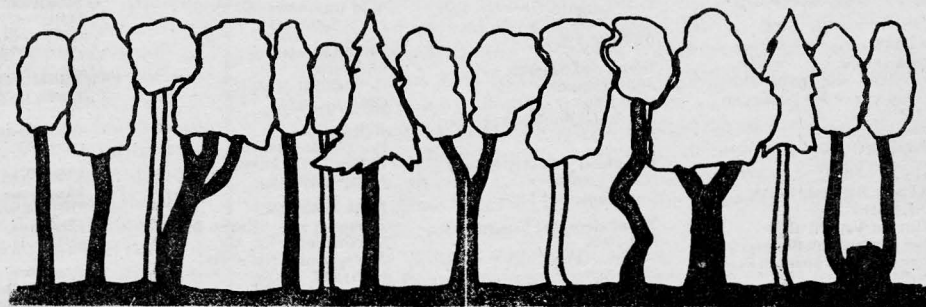
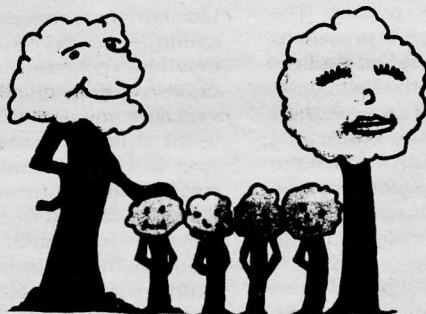


NATURAL GROWTH RESULTS IN A CROWDED,
HAPHAZARD MIX . . .

THE RIGHT TREE IN THE RIGHT PLACE.



Nature's "program" for reforestation is based on random distribution of great numbers of seeds, with very little provision for directing them to suitable sites. Man can help by reforesting each area with the tree species best suited to it. This way hardwoods can be planted on sites where they will grow best. Likewise, pines can be planted in areas where they do best, without having to compete with trees that are there by chance and which are struggling to survive.



YOUNG TREES GROW FAST, STRUGGLING FOR ROOM. THE STAND SOON BECOMES OVERCROWDED,
WITH BOTH GOOD AND POOR TREES COMPETING FOR SURVIVAL.

Trees, like farm and garden crops, grow best when they are not crowded and competing for food, water, and sunlight. By saving the best — and removing the sick, crooked, and injured trees — the forest is made vigorous and productive. In addition to more wood, the benefits from a healthy forest include more food for wildlife, protected watersheds, better soil, and a more pleasant place in which to enjoy the outdoor environment.

Nature eventually thins forest stands, eliminating the less hardy individuals. But this takes place only after they have struggled for long periods, using up valuable space and food in their fight for survival.

We can help nature by speeding up the inevitable. Through early removal of the poor trees, the thrifty individuals are off to an early, healthy start that lets them grow at their best rate.

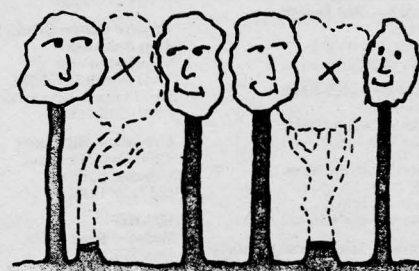
When a stand of trees is thinned naturally, the process wastes potentially valuable material. The "losers" in the fight for survival merely drop in place and decay.

WE CAN HELP NATURE
AS WELL AS OURSELVES!

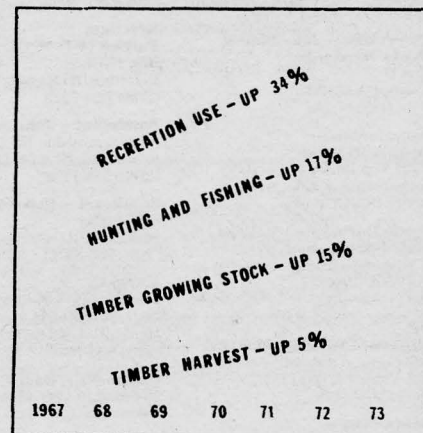
When a forester gives nature a helping hand, he harvests a useful crop, and then prepares the land for increased yields of timber and plants for wildlife.

The trees that are removed become such items as fenceposts, fuel, and pulp for paper and cardboard.

The better trees are left to grow into logs for more valuable products such as lumber for housing and furniture.



OUR PRODUCTIVE FORESTS



FORESTS OF THE FUTURE

Nature produces superior individuals of all species, which eventually become the breeding stock for future generations. This happens simply because the parents prove to be better qualified in the constant contests of survival. Even in this process man can help.

Researchers have selected genetically the finest of the forest, carefully tending and expanding this concentrated quality into superior trees. Seeds from forest-tree seed orchards contain the elements for making trees that are taller, straighter, faster growing, and more resistant to insects and diseases. From these will come the forests of the future.



WE ARE GIVING NATURE A HELPING HAND
-- TO HELP OURSELVES!!

The above pamphlet from the US Forest Service demonstrates their bias against natural ecosystems and their belief that they as professional foresters can engineer a "better forest."

LOCAL CONTACTS

If you want to become active with Earth First! in your area, contact one of the folks below. If there is no one listed in your area and you'd like to start a local group of Earth First! or be a local contact, contact EFL, 230 West 7th Avenue, Chico, CA 95926.

AUSTRALIA

John Seed
Rainforest Information Centre
POB 368, Lismore
New South Wales 2480
Australia

JAPAN

Rick Davis
612 Kyoto Shi, Fushimi-ku
Fukakusa, Sanoyashiki-cho,
21-1
Tanaka-kata
Kyoto, JAPAN
(075) 643-2090

WESTERN SOLOMON ISLANDS

Vincent Vaguni and Job Dudley Tausinga
Rainforest Information Centre
POB 31, Munda
Western Solomon Islands

ALASKA

Fairbanks - Tom Pogson
SR 20056
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Juneau - R. Farnell
POB 1756
Juneau, AK 99802

Kenny Lake - Judi Thurmond
Star Route, Box 334
Kenny Lake, AK 99573

ARIZONA

Pablo Deserieto
Box 40154
Tucson, AZ 85717
(602) 882-0830

ARKANSAS

T.A. Aldaron
1827 North Jackson
Little Rock, AR 72203

CALIFORNIA

Arcata - Bill Devall
POB 21
Arcata, CA 95521
(707) 822-8136

Berkeley - Ed Heske
51 Del Mar
Berkeley, CA 94708
(415) 549-1424

Chico - Mitch Wyss
POB 1373
Chico, CA 95927
(916) 342-3078

Fresno - Michael Bordenave
SAFE
3771 Circle Drive West
Fresno, CA 93704

Marin County - Tim Jeffries
22 Claus Circle
Fairfax, CA 94930
(415) 456-7433

Placerville - Jake Blue & Becky Windmiller
Box C
Loomis, CA 95651
(916) 626-9970

Sacramento - Dennis McEwan
3124 Von Bauer Way
Sacramento, CA 95281
(916) 487-1376

Santa Barbara - Matt Buckmaster
6704 Sueno Apt. B
Goleta, CA 93117
(805) 968-8812

OR

Lawrence Worchester
935 Camino del Sur
Isla Vista, CA 93117
(805) 968-1478

Santa Cruz - Jean Brocklebank
118 Olive St.
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
(408) 426-9266

San Diego - Linda Svendsen
POB 2236
Encinitas, CA 92034
(619) 436-3927

San Francisco - Phillip Friedman
2300 Ortega St.
San Francisco, CA 94122
(415) 665-0794

San Luis Obispo - Jean C. Gordon
12111 B Mill St.
San Luis Obispo, CA 93101

Sonoma County - Ken D'Antonio
10101 Hwy 116
Forestville, CA 95436
(707) 887-9107

COLORADO
Boulder - Richard Ling
1020 13th *K
Boulder, CO 80302

OR

Jeremy Kaplan
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Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 449-6379

Denver - Nina Churchman
119 Pearl
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 722-5030

Durango - Steve Rauworth
8593 Hwy. 172
Ignacio, CO 81137
(303) 884-9864

Ft. Collins - Chris Johnson
1850 Laporte *B
Ft. Collins, CO 80521
(303) 482-2382

Glenwood Springs - John Flippone
POB 1091
Glenwood Springs, CO 81601
(303) 945-2075

Gunnison - Scotty Sidner
308 S. 12th St.
Gunnison, CO 81230

Telluride - Art Goodtimes
Box 1008
Telluride, CO 81435
(303) 728-4301

FLORIDA

Ronnie Hawkins
10830 SW 85th Ct
Gainesville, FL 32601
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Tallahassee - Reed Noss
1735 Yearling Tr.
Tallahassee, FL 32301
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214 Powell Street
Atlanta, GA 30316
(404) 586-0787

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Will Small
Box 413
Mountain View, HI 96771

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Chicago - Chris Sherbank
1915 W School St
Chicago, IL 60657
(312) 348-4430

Prairie Grove Group EFL! Don Johnson
Woodside Farm
1841 South River Rd
Des Plaines, IL 60018
(312) 296-7960

Urbana - Bill Enos
1206 East Michigan
Urbana, IL 61801
(217) 384-9016

IDAHO

Boise - Paul Fritz
Box 1772
Boise, ID 83701
(208) 384-9907

Bonner's Ferry - Jerry Pavia
Box 912
Bonner's Ferry, ID 83805
(208) 267-5924

Ketchum - Patrick (PJ) McCarthy
Box 1576
Ketchum, ID 83340
(208) 726-7228

Sandpoint - John Anderson
8450 Sunnyside Rd
Sandpoint, ID 83864
(208) 263-1752

Southeast - Rod Adams
87 Louella
Blackfoot, ID 83221
(208) 785-2182

KANSAS
Manhattan - Neil Schanker
1221 Thurston
Manhattan, KS 66502
(913) 532-5866

Oskaloosa - Daniel Dancer
Sleeping Beauty Ranch
Oskaloosa, KS 66066

MAINE

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POB 186
Brunswick, ME 04011
(207) 729-5083

Harrington - Charles Ewing
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Harrington, ME 04643

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Baltimore, MD 21209
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(906) 482-6409

MINNESOTA

Tom Lewanski
3718 Columbus
Minneapolis, MN 55407

MONTANA

Billings - Randall Gloege
343 North Rimroad
Billings, MT 59102
(406) 256-0965

Bozeman - Mike Bond
16320 Cottonwood
Bozeman, MT 59715
(406) 763-4507

Missoula - Barb Steele
Rt 1 Box 44K
St. Ignace, MT 59865
(406) 745-3212

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Bruce Thompson
51 River Road
Alstead, NH 03602
(603) 835-6375

NEW JERSEY

Bob Ludd
246 Fawn Ridge
Mountainside, NJ 07092
(201) 233-7656 (N)
(201) 624-7446 (D)

Spurs Washko
59 Handy Street
New Brunswick, NJ 08903
(201) 249-2561

Mike Lidestri

96 Merritt Avenue
Bergenfield, NJ 07621
(201) 385-2047

Bob Philbin

Box 698 Meadow Ave. Rd #2
Blackwood, NJ 08012
(609) 227-8248

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque - Karen Brown
500 Princeton SE, Apt. 3
Albuquerque, NM 87106
(505) 277-5716 W

OR

Neil Cobb
329 Montclair NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106
(505) 277-5897

Santa Fe - Rue Christie
Rt. 7 Box 127-C
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 988-4284

NEBRASKA

Jack Ellis
4316 Pacific
Omaha, NE 68105

NEVADA

Jomayne R. Stevens
65 Vine Street
Reno, NV 89503

NEW YORK

Rochester - Gary Bennett
127 Vassar
Rochester, NY 14607
(716) 461-0797

Troy - Ralph Meima
251 Liberty Street
Troy, NY 12180
(518) 272-2496

Tully - Milton Bieber
Stevens Road RD #1
Tully, NY 13429
(315) 696-8072

NORTH CAROLINA

Andrews - Hank & Mary Fonda
Route 1, Box 640B
Andrews, NC 28901
(704) 321-4086

Asheville - Jay Gertz
120 High Valley
Alexander, NC 28701

Star - Ron & Sue Correll
Star Farm Rt. 1, Box 78 A-1
Star, NC 27356

OKLAHOMA

Forrest Johnson
1402 Rebecca Lane
Norman, OK 73069
(405) 364-3555

OREGON

Corvallis - Lynn Cochrane
744 NW 27th
Corvallis, OR 97330
(503) 753-6486

Eastern Oregon - Ric Bailey
POB 605
Joseph, OR 97846

Eugene - Marcy Willow
2551 Emerald Street
Eugene, OR 97403
(503) 342-7040

Grants Pass - Steve Marsden

6166 Monument Drive
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(503) 474-0259

Portland - Melinda Lee
POB 594
Sherwood, OR 97140
(503) 628-2814

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia - Lisa Jo Frech
233 Plymouth Road
Gwynedd Valley, PA 19437

SOUTH DAKOTA

Kathy Glatz
POB 1558
Pine Ridge, SD 57770
(605) 867-5874

TENNESSEE

Charlotte & Carl Leathers
107 South Bellevue Drive
Nashville, TN 37205
(615) 352-8716

TEXAS

Dallas/Ft. Worth - Don McDowell
2640 Patricia Ln #201
Garland, TX 75041

Terlingua - Rio Grande Guides Assoc.

Box 57
Terlingua, TX 70852

UTAH

Escalante - Robert Weed
Calf Creek Box 60
Escalante, UT 84726

Logan - George Nickas
372 E. 500 N.
Logan, UT 84321

Moab - Bob Phillips
POB 381
Moab, UT 84532
(801) 259-8353

Park City - Judi Bell-Marcy
POB 2159
Park City, UT 84060
(801) 649-3520

Salt Lake City - Spurs Jackson
POB 26221
Salt Lake City, UT 84126
(801) 355-2154

VERMONT

Linda Hay
POB 32
Westminster Station, VT 05159
(802) 722-3178

VIRGINIA

Manassas - Lee Few
7610 Glenolden Place
Manassas, VA 22111
(703) 361-2239

Staunton - Alan Kinchloe
Route 1, Box 54A
Millboro, VA 24460

OR

Robert Mueller
Rt. 1 Box 250
Staunton, VA 24401
(703) 885-6983

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Terry J. Harris
108 North Adams Street
Rockville, MD 20850
(301) 762-1312

WEST VIRGINIA

J.R. Spruce
Box 222-A RR 1
Ridgeley, WV 26753
(304) 738-2212

WISCONSIN

Eagle-Eco-Runners EFL! Tim Byers
1109 B Fremont
Stevens Pt, WI 54481
(715) 344-8237

OR Cindy Minnick
(715) 344-7253

Madison - Bob Kaspar
305 North Sixth Street
Madison, WI 53704
(608) 241-9426

Pembine - Coldfoot Creek
Route 1
Pembine, WI 54156
(715) 324-6422

Southeast - Meri Kuehn
113 Washington St.
Iron Ridge, WI 53035

WYOMING

Jackson - Hiroshima Svendsen
Box 2166
Jackson, WY 83001
(307) 733-4793

Sundance - Harry Longbaugh
POB 1015
Sundance, WY 82729

EARTH FIRST! STATE WILDERNESS COORDINATORS

The following people are coordinating the development of EFL wilderness proposals and comments to agencies in their respective states. If you'd like to coordinate wilderness studies for EFL in your state and comments to the BLM, Forest Service, etc., please let us know so we can list you here. If you'd like to help with such studies and comments, contact the State Wilderness Coordinator listed for your state.

ARIZONA

Pablo Deserieto
Box 40154 Tucson, AZ 85717
(602) 882-0830

CALIFORNIA Nancy Morton
230 West 7th Avenue
Chico, CA 95926
(916) 343-6547

IDAHO

Howie Wolke
Box 2348
Jackson, WY 83001
(307) 733-5343

MONTANA

Howie Wolke

NEVADA

Dave Foreman
230 W 7th Ave
Chico, CA 95926
(916) 343-6547

NEW MEXICO

Karen Brown
500 Princeton SE Apt. 3
Albuquerque, NM 87106
(505) 277-5716 W

OREGON

Ric Bailey
POB 605
Joseph, OR 97846

UTAH

Spurs Jackson
Box 26221
Salt Lake City, UT 84126
(801) 355-2154

VERMONT

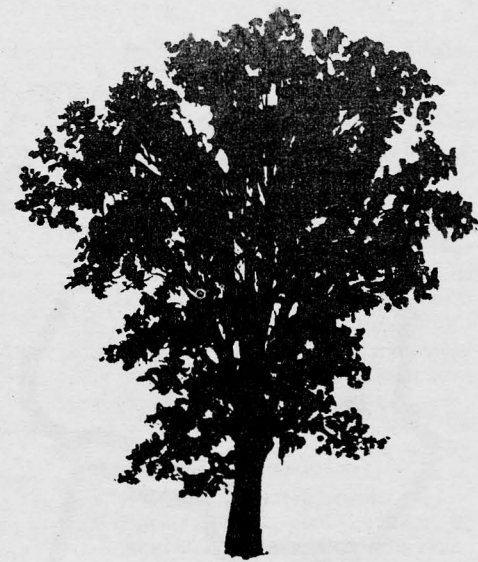
Linda Hay
POB 32
Westminster Station, VT 05159
(802) 722-3178

WASHINGTON

Ric Bailey

WYOMING

Howie Wolke



Cottonwood

NOTICE TO UTAHANS!

Every year the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources issues 2,500 Whistling Swan permits. Whether you are a hunter or not, it should be obvious that certain animals should not be hunted. There is no reason to kill a swan. They don't even taste good!

FOR LESS THAN \$10 YOU CAN SAVE A SWAN'S LIFE

For the cost of a small game license (\$8.00) and a \$1.00 filing fee, you can put in on the drawing which is held sometime around the third week of August. Names are taken for 2 weeks prior to the drawing. The exact date will be listed in the 1984 Utah Hunting Proclamation. Remember, if you get one of the 2,500 permits and don't hunt, that means there will be one less swan hunter out in the field!



ECOLOGICAL VALUE OF KALMIOPSIS

by Jeremy Kaplan

One of the penalties of an ecological education is that one lives in a world of wounds.

— Aldo Leopold

Too often old growth forests are seen only in terms of board-feet per acre of timber and not considered as ecosystems worth preserving for reasons other than immediate profit. In Oregon 25 million acres of old-growth forest have been logged and 500,000 acres remain. The majority of this forest is present as a single intact undisturbed roadless area which includes the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area. As an ecologist I am convinced that this entire area must remain undisturbed to serve both as a unique area for scientific inquiry and as a germplasm reserve, a bank of genetic diversity for future generations.

One of the few empirical laws discovered by the relatively new science of community ecology is known as the species-area relation (MacArthur and Wilson, 1967. *The Theory of Island Biogeography*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ). This law simply states that as the area of an island

decreases, the number of species inhabiting the island decreases. This relation has been demonstrated on islands ranging in size from a few acres to continental scale, and has been shown to apply to plants, birds, mammals and reptiles. Islands of habitat are created when areas are set aside as wilderness or national parks surrounded by areas of commercial exploitation. The members of a species community on an island are maintained through the processes of colonization, extinction and evolution. Relative to colonization and extinction, evolution of new species is very slow and probably is not significant in the observable processes responsible for the

LOXAHATCHEE DEFENDED

Earth First! is not an anti-hunting group. Many of us are hunters. Some are hunting outfitters. But few would disagree that there are places where hunting should not take place or that there are many animals that should not be hunted. The Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge in the Florida Everglades is one place where hunting should not be allowed...

by Holly Jensen

Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge is one of the few remnants of Florida's rapidly vanishing Everglades. In the not too distant past, this wetland extended from Lake Okeechobee southward to the peninsula's tip. Like most wildlands, even those seemingly under the protection of the Refuge Recreation Act, the impact of intrusion by agriculture, mining, conversion to cities, subdivisions and industry, and other human-oriented alterations has been far-reaching. In a state desperately fighting to maintain some vestiges of Earth's life-sustaining biota, the latest assault of opening the Loxahatchee Refuge to big game hunting met with strong resistance. Through a coalition of animal rights and ecological groups employing a variety of tactics, the exploiters were suddenly faced with an opposition capable of resisting.

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (FGFWFC) in deference to requests by the Florida Wildlife Federation urged the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S. FWS) to open the refuge to deer hunting in order to give south Florida's hunting resident's "increased recreational lands." Despite the homocentricity and the potentially irreparable biologic consequences, the U.S. FWS agreed.

The hunt was to begin October 29 and continue through the following two consecutive weekends. One hundred hunters per day would have been allowed into the area and an overall quota of 27 deer taken (not shot) was established. The deer population in Loxahatchee numbers 300-400 individuals and has been stable for the past 32

years without the "benefits" of management.

Assaulted by agricultural development to the west and by the ever-expanding cities from Florida's encroaching gold coast, Loxahatchee provides an irreplaceable home for numerous species of wildlife. It supports some 25 species of wading birds and 22 species of migrating waterfowl. Additionally, the refuge is used by 24 species designated as either endangered, threatened, special concern, or under review for endangered/threatened status. Of critical importance is the Florida panther which presently numbers approximately 20. At a recent statewide symposium on nongame wildlife, the FGFWFC announced to the media and audience that no hunted species was presently endangered, thus attesting to the purported beneficial effects of wildlife management. To the uninformed, such statements provide reassurance. To others, the fact that as an animal population declines it is moved from one category to another (game - threatened - endangered - extinct), in no way removes the burden of responsibility from those accountable for the decrease. Hunting and habitat destruction are unquestionably the two major factors responsible for extinction. Certainly, animals do not cause their own extinction.

In the particular case of the panther, deer are an important food source. Decreasing this element in the ecosystem might negatively impact the cat's already precarious plight. How desperate must this animal's future become before its right for survival as a species counts against the hunters' right for sport?

With biologically impoverished human towns and cities rapidly replacing Florida's unique and varied subtropical habitat in order to accommodate its weekly influx of 7000 new permanent residents, the state needed a Three Mile Island (TMI) type of issue on which to focus public attention on the overall destruction of the biota. Loxahatchee provided just such a case.

Earth First!, Advocates for Moral Reevaluation of Animal Exploitation (AMRAE), People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) and other groups coordinated a vigorous statewide educational campaign in support of the refuge. In response, Governor Bob Graham's office was deluged with over 4500 calls, letters and/or telegrams supporting refuge preservation. A lawsuit filed by the Humane Society of the U.S. (HSUS) and other groups effectively blocked the first two weekends of the hunt, although it was later dismissed on a point of law, rather than on a legitimate issue of merit. The mass submission of hunting permits to the state-drawn lottery served to reduce the hunters' numbers by 50%. The demonstration by 50 committed animal rights activists also hopefully decreased hunter participation and received statewide news coverage. In summation, only two deer were shot, both pregnant does killed by off-duty FGFWFC employees.

Although engulfed with the happiness attending any successful life-affirming action, it is hoped that this campaign may provide ideas and impetus for others engaged in fighting similar destructive actions.

MISSOULA EARTH FIRST! PLANS

RARE II SUIT FUNDRAISER

The Missoula, Montana, group of Earth First! is making plans for a February fundraising party to benefit the EF! national RARE II lawsuit. The fundraiser will be held at Luke's Bar in Missoula and will feature keg beer and live music. Contact Barb Steele (Rt. 1, Box 44K, St. Ignatius, MT 59865 406-745-3212) for information.

Barb also reports that the Missoula group has had several meetings this winter and is organizing to watchdog Montana National Forests to prevent destruction of roadless areas. She urges other EF! local groups to consider fundraisers to benefit both the local group and the national RARE II lawsuit. Barb would like to hear from other EF! groups to exchange ideas.

FOREST PLANNING LETTERS NEEDED

Dear Friends

As you know from *Forest Planning* magazine, national forest planning is suffering from many problems. John Crowell has twice completely revised the planning process. Early forest plans showed a heavy bias toward timber; Crowell's revisions will increase this bias. Reviews of plans by CHEC and other organizations have uncovered many substantive problems.

To correct these problems, we have asked Representative Jim Weaver, who chairs the House Subcommittee on Mining, Forest Management, and the BPA, to hold oversight hearings on forest planning. These hearings are more likely to be held if they have the interest of other members of the Subcommittee.

I am writing to ask you to write a Subcommittee member from your state (see list below) to explain your concerns about forest planning. Among other things, you may want to mention:

- Inadequate analyses of timber economics is resulting in forests which already lose millions of dollars on timber management planning to increase their timber harvests (see the September and October 1983 issues of *Forest Planning*);
- Faulty yield tables on many forests lead to unsustainable levels of timber harvests but fail to reveal the impacts on nontimber resources (see the April 1983 issue of *Forest Planning*);
- John Crowell's new "analysis standards" will greatly exaggerate the apparent cost of protecting wildlife and other resources (see the July 1983 issue of *Forest Planning*).

Your letter to a representative from your state will carry weight even if you are not from that representative's district. You may also want to send a copy of your letter to the Subcommittee office at 1626 Longworth HOB, Washington, D.C. 20515. If you have any questions, feel free to write or give me a call. Your letter can make a big difference in forest planning.

Yours truly,
Randal O'Toole
Post Office Box 3479
Eugene, Oregon, 97403

Jim Weaver (Oreg.)
Barbara Vucanovich (Nev.)
John Seiberling (Ohio)
Ray Kogovsek (Colo.)
Nick Joe Rahall II (W.V.)
Alan Mollohan (W.V.)
Morris Udall (Ariz.)
John McCain (Ariz.)
James McNulty, Jr. (Ariz.)

Abraham Kazen, Jr. (Tex.)
Manuel Lujan (N. Mex.)
James Moody (Wis.)
Dan Marriot (Utah)
Don Young (Alaska)
Austin Murphy (Pa.)
Bill Emerson (Mo.)
Beverly Byron (Md.)
Larry Craig (Idaho)

House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515

ART FOR 1985 EARTH FIRST! CALENDAR

We're already thinking about the 1985 Earth First! Calendar and new dates and quotes are being compiled. If you have any suggested dates or quotes for it, please send them in. We also are soliciting original art for the '85 calendar along the lines of that in the 1984 calendar. (Sorry, we can't pay for art but we will give contributors half a dozen copies of the calendar.) Deadline for material is March 21, 1984. Send to: Earth First! 230 W. 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926

Attn: Dave Foreman

NUKE DUMP

by Bob Phillips

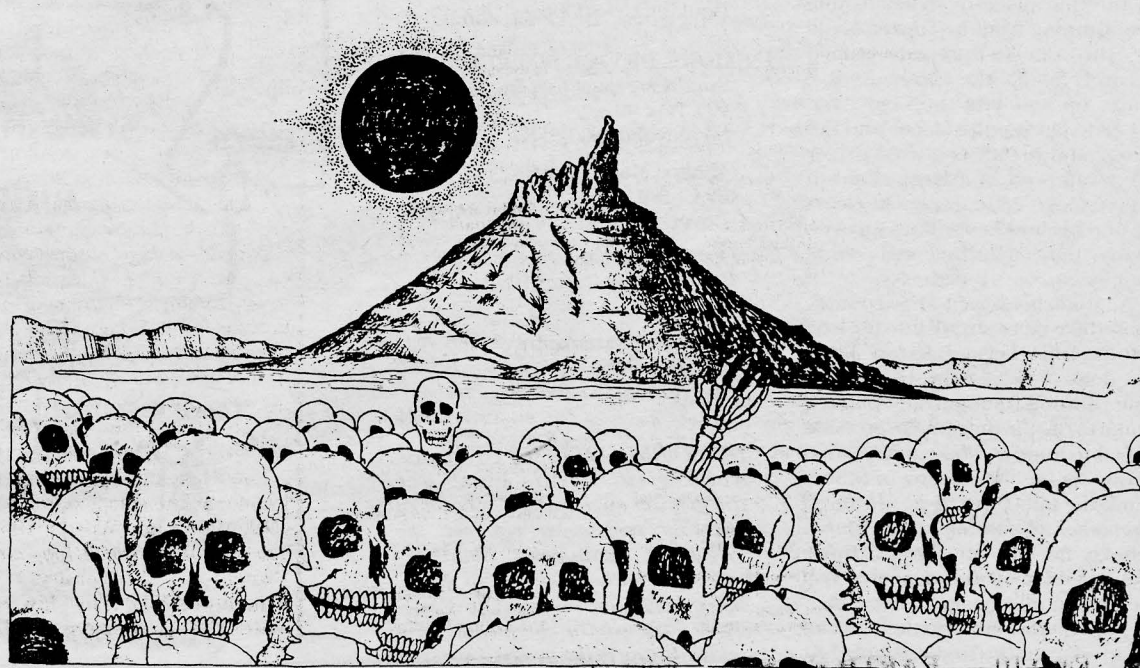
Major field work to site a nuclear waste dump in the Canyonlands is not imminent. It will probably be a couple of months before they try to drill another borehole. Our confusion arises from several sources: bureaucratic sloth in the Department of Energy, crazy inconsistency in the state government of Utah, and ignorance in the boondocks of Moab, Utah.

The next thing that DOE wants to do is to sink a 12-foot exploratory test shaft 3000 feet deep into each of three different media (basalt, tuff and salt). The sale site (for which Canyonlands is one choice) still has to be selected. The draft environmental assessment on this is due in April, the final in September. The salt site choice will be made between September and January, and the shaft would not be started until April of 1985.

Meanwhile, the state of Utah and the DOE are dickering over what other field work should be done

this year. The DOE has stated they want to reenter 2 previous boreholes, drill 2 new boreholes, set 2 seismic lines, erect 4 meteorological towers and dig a trench by October of this year. The state doesn't completely agree on what or where. Even if they agreed tomorrow, we would still have an indefinite wait - the portion of the above work covered by the EA issued in 1982 is still under appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals and the NEPA process on the rest has not been started.

All the proposals and dates I have mentioned have changed every few weeks over the last year. We will keep you informed as things regress. I am sorry for not replying to those of you who have written concerning "imminent" action - you will be notified when action is needed. Others who wish to participate in or support non-violent direct action should contact me, Bob Phillips, at P.O. Box 381, Moab, UT 84532 or 801-259-8353.



2001. Welcome to Canyonlands

DEAR NED LUDD

SMOKE IN THEIR EYES!

Many times the object of an act of ecotage is to disrupt or delay an activity. A very useful tool in the monkeywrencher's bag of tricks is the smoke bomb or smoke grenade. A wide variety of these are available to the public with no legal restrictions on their purchase. These devices are safe to use and offer the imaginative monkeywrencher many options for upsetting or complicating the activities of the greedheads and others who destroy or damage Mother Earth for fun and profit.

While it is possible to make your own smoke bombs at home this is not recommended for two reasons: 1) if you do it wrong the things won't work and 2) if you really do it wrong you may blow yourself up. A wide variety of smoke bombs and grenades are produced and can be bought by mail with no record or legal hassles. The commercially produced devices are safe for the non-expert to use and offer a variety of choices to the monkeywrencher depending on the planned use of the smoke bomb.

These devices come in two basic types. The first type is designed to be ignited by lighting the fuse. The second type of device is designed to function like a hand grenade. The user pulls a pin and the device self-ignites several seconds later. These devices generate very large amounts of smoke (anywhere from 3,000 to 115,000 cubic feet), and will make smoke for up to ten minutes. These smoke bombs and grenades even come in a wide variety of colored smoke. White, grey, red, green, yellow and violet are the available colors. To give you some idea of the quality of smoke produced, burning crude oil has a TOP (Total Obscuring Power) rating of 200. Some of these devices are rated as having a TOP of 2100.

HOW TO USE THEM:

The best way to make effective use of these devices is in the form of boobytraps and ambushes. Both of these uses allow the monkeywrencher to set up his ecotage and be safely away when the crap hits the fan. Examples: R.J. Hardhead calmly seats himself in the driver's seat of his 'dozer ready for another day of tree trashing. He is unaware of the fine piece of nylon fishing line running from his 'dozer blade to the smoke grenade taped securely under the 'dozer. As R.J. starts up and lifts the blade, the grenade pin is pulled loose and the 'dozer and a very confused driver are swallowed in a large cloud of green smoke. After the smoke clears he and his buddies will waste even more time figuring out what happened.

A. Motorhead, ace crosscountry motorbike racer, surges into the lead at the 1984 Vegas-Barstow Race. He doesn't notice the thin nylon line running from a firmly-planted stake to the pin on a smoke grenade taped to another stake a few yards away. As he and dozens of others yank the pins from these scattered grenades, clouds of multi-colored smoke fill the air forcing those behind them to stop short or risk kissing an unseen cactus or rock.

The smoke bombs with fuses can be used as in the first example but the fuse needs to be taped to a part

of the machine which gets hot enough to ignite the fuse (exhaust pipe or manifold).

It is worth noting that these devices aren't cheap but when used well they're worth a lot. Besides after you've gotten R.J. and his buddies paranoid, think what a beer can painted the color of your smoke bombs and hooked-up to make them think it's real will do. By the time they get the bomb squad out there to collect the evidence they'll have wasted an hour or so. Then when they start up something else: POOF! goes the real one. Be creative. Rig the portajohn door. Use them for early warning devices on protests to slow the bad guys down and to let the protesters know where they are.

Keeping a couple of smoke grenades on hand to toss out the window while fleeing the scene of an act of ecotage might not be such a bad idea either.

While I don't know of anyplace to easily get teargas grenades, it should be mentioned that using them in the same way as the smoke bombs or in conjunction with smoke could only add to the degree of delay and confusion that the ecotage acts causes.

The use of smoke bombs and grenades offers a very easy and effective method of ecotage that presents a very small risk of injury to either man or machine. Other than inspiring panic and high blood pressure attacks, the smoke poses a small risk of hurting people. I doubt that they would do much more than blister the paint on most machinery. Care should be taken with these devices though. There is no point in saving a forest from the bulldozer by accidentally burning it down. A number of military training handbooks are available which outline the uses of these devices in detail. Check your local military surplus shop or a paramilitary mail order store for copies.

— Mooncrow

INFORMATION SOURCES:

Bill More Publications
P.O. Box 1600
Cottonwood, AZ 96326

Paladin Press
P.O. Box 1307
Boulder, CO 80306

SMOKE DEVICE SOURCES:

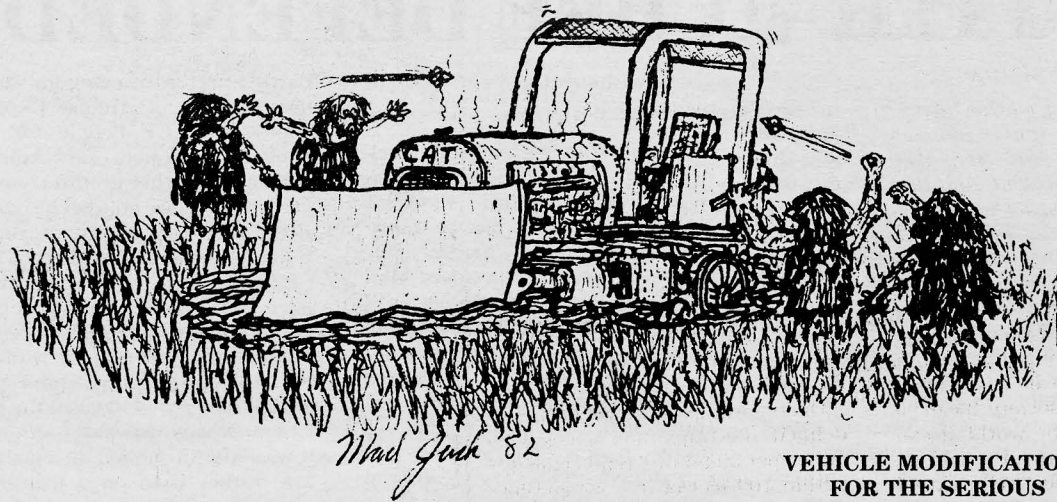
Superior Signal Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 96
Spotswood, NJ 08884

Yankee Manufacturing Co.
59 Chase Street
Beverly, MA 01915

Aztec National Inc., Suite 341
5365 Jimmy Carter Blvd.
Norcross, GA 30093

Phoenix Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 3339
Evergreen, CO 80439

DEAR NED LUDD is a regular feature in Earth First! for discussion of creative means of effective resistance against the forces of industrial totalitarianism. Neither the Earth First! movement nor the staff of Earth First! necessarily encourage anyone to do any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.



COYOTE GETTER

This handy tool can be used while browsing through the fox, bobcat, lynx, badger, beaver, cougar, coyote, muskrat, etc., coats at your "favorite" fur shop.

The "coyote getter" consists of an inexpensive air brush modestly customized. Badger makes one for around \$35 (model #350) including hose and bottles. An 11 oz. can of propellant runs about \$4.

Modify a cheap pair of gloves so you can conceal the brush and bottle, leaving a hole big enough for the spray tip to be exposed. Paint the tip the same color as the glove. Use tape or rubber bands to fasten

the brush to your hand and wrist (put the brush in your palm and use your thumb to press the trigger). Run the air hose up your arm and down to your coat pocket (the coat should have a hole cut for the hose). Fill the paint bottle (carried in your coat pocket) with your favorite fluorescent dye or paint and hook up the hose to the propellant can.

I don't like to advocate the destruction of private property, but if the dipshits wouldn't buy the furs there would be no reason to kill the animals.

— Happy Hunting
Vincent Van Goodurenych

VEHICLE MODIFICATIONS FOR THE SERIOUS ECO-RAIDER

PART 2 — FUEL SYSTEMS

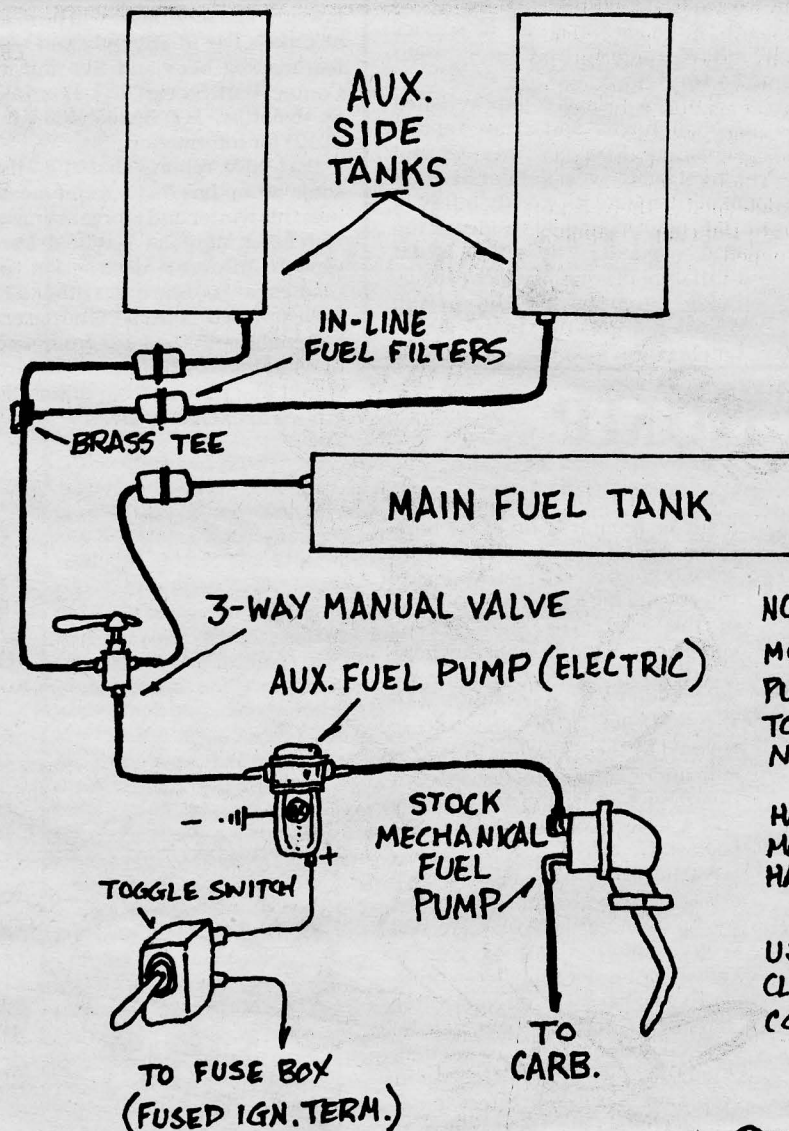
Most stock fuel systems can be classified as inadequate or poor for the serious eco-raider. The first problem is lack of capacity — 20 gallons doesn't go far in a 3-ton truck so extra tanks are in order. You should at least be able to carry 40 gallons in on-board fuel tanks. Most manufacturers have auxiliary fuel tanks as an option or they can be had from after-market dealers.

Jep cans are a good idea and are more mobile and transferable but mounting and space requirements make too many of them impractical and unsafe, but 3 or 4 five-gallon cans and at least one on-board reserve tank would be ideal. If two auxiliary tanks are installed, mount them on separate sides of the truck in about the same location for balance. Use a brass tee so equal amounts of fuel will be drawn from both tanks at the same time. Always use locking gas caps for your own protection (hee-hee).

Most vehicles have only one mechanical fuel pump and one small and usually hard-to-get-to fuel filter. By adding an electric fuel pump and an in-line filter for each tank, you can stop trouble (i.e., plugged filter or bad mechanical pump) when you can't afford it (when you have to leave quick or "just can't stop now"). See illustration.

Everything needed to upgrade your fuel system can be bought at your friendly local auto parts store. It is a good idea to mount a small fire extinguisher in the cab of your truck. \$20 is cheap insurance.

— Happy Trails
Mr. Goodurenych



ON THE EDGE

by The Head of Joaquin

"The fact is that my native land is prey to barbarism, that in it, men's only God is their belly, that they live only for the present, and that the richer a man is, the holier he is held to be."

— St. Jerome

Those words were spoken over one a half thousand years ago; yet barbarism still flourishes in our technologically-advanced, "modern" 20th Century society. It can be seen throughout the world; it can be seen right here in southern Utah. I saw its hideous effect in the glazed eyes of a coyote yesterday afternoon, a coyote hopelessly caught in the wicked grasp of a steel-jawed trap. I hurried home to obtain the tools needed to extricate the animal, but when I returned an hour later, the coyote had changed.

He was no longer alive. His face was as handsome in death as it had been in life just 60 minutes earlier. One very clean bullet hole penetrated his skull just below the ear. His eyes were wide open. And below his neck, every square inch of fur had been expertly removed, revealing the powerful muscles and tendons that had provided this creature such speed and grace.

Give that trapper twenty bucks. Death for fun and profit... what are we coming to? Here in southern Utah, these trappers have discovered that they can increase their profits by encircling the area's National Parks. The wildlife, protected by an Act of Congress, need only to step across that political boundary line, drawn up by politicians and bureaucrats in some far-away place called the District of Columbia, and they become targets and victims of these warped mental midgets.

What can be done about it? We must remove the traps. We must steal the traps and destroy them and make trapping "economically unfeasible." Profit is what they understand, and that ultimately is what we must destroy.

First, don't get caught. Use discretion — the trapper mentality is frightening. I honestly believe these creatures would consider murder a fair penalty for trap-taking. So, remember these points:

1. Work in pairs. When removing or destroying the trap, have your partner keep a close lookout. Bring binoculars.

2. Avoid trap-taking on weekends. Most of these people have regular Monday-Friday jobs. They let the animals wait days in the trap, starving until the weekend, when the Great White Trapper can devote his time and pleasure to his "hobby."

3. Look for fresh tire tracks on roads near the search area. It might pay to follow these tracks just to avoid any surprises.

4. Don't save the trap as a souvenir for crissakes. Destroy it or bury it but don't keep it.

5. Don't brag about your exploits. "The deed is everything, the glory nothing." — Goethe

The trapping season does not last all year. In Utah it starts in December and runs through March. Generally you can contact the local wildlife officer for more specific dates. Sometimes, the wildlife officer will tell you which areas are being trapped since licenses must be obtained from him. Tell him you

have a dog, that you intend to backpack in and near a National Park and that you would like to avoid these traps for your dog's sake. If he refuses, tell him it is your right to know as a citizen and owner of public lands.

You may also obtain information from Park Rangers. Generally they abhor trapping, and if a trapping problem exists near their boundary, they will probably tell you.

Once a trapping area has been defined, the traps themselves will either parallel a dirt road (usually within 100 feet of it — sometimes they are marked by engineers' tape or other flagging along the road) or be in a dry wash near a dirt road. Trappers are lazy bastards — they hate to walk. Look for white chicken feathers hanging on a string from pinyon or juniper trees. They scent the feathers, which lure animals to the trap. Often the trappers will cut juniper boughs and fashion a type of crude "run" or chute to channel the victim to the trap. The traps are usually buried — don't step in them yourself.

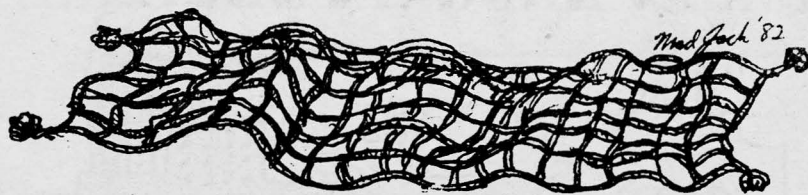
There is nothing more frustrating than to discover a trap and not have the equipment to remove it. A good pair of heavy duty pliers will probably allow you to do the job. A small pair of bolt cutters however will allow the trap-taker to totally dismember the steel monster.

The most difficult sight a trap-taker may face is the wild eyes of a terrified animal already ensnared. Sometimes with the help of a canvas tarp, it is possible for one person to cover and restrain the animal while the other frees him. Sometimes it is too late and we are faced with the agonizing reality of having to end this animal's misery and pain. It will be one of the most gut-wrenching moments of your life.

There is no room in civilized society for such acts of cruelty and barbarism. This is one issue that cannot be defended — there is no "other side to the coin." Trapping must be stopped.



NEMESIS NEWS NET



GRIZZLY "ANGEL-DUST" VICTIM

Last summer, a young man was dragged from his tent at Hegben Lake near Yellowstone National Park by a grizzly bear. He was killed and eaten. It has now been revealed that that particular bear had been sedated at least 11 times with angel-dust (PCP) by researchers. Any survivor of the '60's knows that angel dust is a bad trip. Even heavy acid heads (who had any sense) avoided the shit. Isn't it about god-damned time that the Griz was just left alone? Not only have we shot and trapped them, developed their turf, but we are now blowing their minds with a violent drug so we can "understand" them. Maybe it's time some researchers were given a few involuntary drug trips themselves so they can see what they're doing to the bears.

CHINESE APE-MEN

Chinese biologist Liu Minzhuang has reported that mysterious ape-like creatures inhabit remote areas of central and southern China and that he and his colleagues have plenty of evidence to prove it. One was spotted last year in the Shennongjia Mountains by the team. It was tall and erect and covered with reddish brown fur. Liu also reported that their footprints measure as long as 19 inches. Earth First! field

organizer Mike Roselle was reported to be making immediate plans to visit China.

AGENT ORANGE KILLS BRAZILIANS

Officials of the Para (Brazil) State Agriculture Department say that up to 42 people died during 1980 and 1982 from the use of a defoliant containing Agent Orange by a contractor slashing a power line corridor through the jungle.

JAPAN'S REAGANTITES

Japan's new Minister of Public Welfare, Watanabe Kezo, stirred controversy soon after beginning his new job when he said that "smoking is good for one's health" (the sale of cigarettes is a government monopoly in Japan). On January 5 he revealed his true colors once again at a New Year's gathering sponsored by the Japan Nuclear Power Industry Congress. In front of 1200 participants, Watanabe said: "Almost 30% of Japan's nuclear power plants are in Fukushima, where I was raised and where I'm living. Since I'm very healthy, it seems to me that the more nuclear power plants we build, the healthier our citizens will become, the longer they will live, and the more successful the Ministry of Public Welfare will be."

It is said that reactions were mixed.

SIERRA CLUB BACKS CLEAR CUTTING IN OREGON

The Columbia Group of the Sierra Club in Portland, Oregon, has recommended a clear cutting plan near scenic Lost Lake in the Mount Hood National Forest. The Forest Service draft plan had suggested clear cutting alternatives ranging from 2.8 to 9.4 million board feet. The Sierra Club endorsed clear cutting of 6.4 million board feet of old growth timber.

"Contrary to the perception in some circles, we are a very moderate, mainstream environmental group," Sierra Club media coordinator Michael D. Brown said. He further stated that the Sierra Club support for clear cutting the area was "an excellent example of how the Sierra Club works within the system and recognizes the realities of our timber economy."

A WILDERNESS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

by Bob Mueller

If we are to lay a legal and political foundation for militant non-homocentric environmentalism our philosophy must be incorporated in the body of legal literature and preferably in our most basic document, the U.S. Constitution. Consequently I propose that Earth First! sponsor an amendment to the Constitution which would give legal standing to wilderness and natural areas in general as proposed some time ago by the late Justice William O. Douglas and which would once and for all withdraw them from the economic shadows. The amendment might read as follows:

The rights to exist and to protection of defacto wilderness and all natural areas and habitats deemed to be of significant ecologic importance are hereby recognized as independent of the monetary value of the resources of such areas and there can be no economic justification for their exploitation. No incursions upon or diminution of such lands or areas are to be permitted for any but the most pressing reasons such as national defense. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The brevity and generality of the

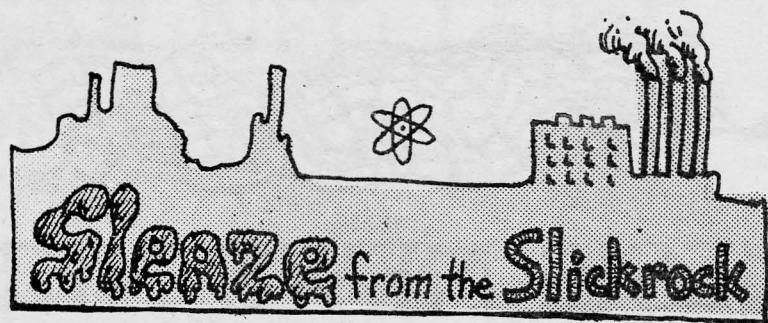
language is in the tradition of existing amendments and invites the time-honored development process in courts of law.

Although some of us might desire stronger language than this we are limited by what is attainable in our time. On the other hand some may conclude that the amendment even as it stands is so revolutionary that it would never be adopted. To them I say that events are now moving so rapidly toward environmental crisis that even the most dramatic opponents will soon be forced to assume a more conciliatory attitude toward nature. In any case the amendment has behind it the force of logic and environmental science since from them it is clear that as humanity is embedded in nature and not above it, we can only benefit in the long run by placing nature — untrammelled nature — first.

We can regard the proposed amendment as a way-station toward a more enlightened view of nature in which every acre of the planet is accorded the same reverence as our most hallowed sanctuaries and institutional edifices, in which technology is subordinate to nature, and in which there is a major effort to reclaim our degraded world for natural systems.

Route 1, Box 250
Staunton, Virginia 22401





by the Head of Joaquim

Amigos. It is me again. I have sought refuge in the high country near Canyon Diablo to escape the horrid stench of Moab which is currently buried beneath a brown cloud. Most valleys in the Rocky Mountain West are similarly plagued these days. Even the canyons of the Colorado River and its many tributaries are barely visible from atop the Orange Cliffs. Imagine, if it is possible, the Maze confronted with a Class III air quality alert. The weathermen say it is a temperature inversion - warm air trapping the cold air beneath it. The real problem is that there are too many of us, of course. Too many Atlas Minerals plants, too many gas-guzzling 4x4s, too many wood burning stoves ... What can be done?

Well, let me tell you what is happening.

THE LATEST RUMORS ON THE DAMN

This is not confirmed of course (who would be willing to do that?), but a highly reliable source has advised me that the "structural integrity" of Glen Canyon Dam was seriously weakened last summer. At one point, the damn faced imminent failure. As explained to me, the right spillway diverts water down an almost vertical 30-foot wide shaft from lake level to a point 700 feet below. At that joint in the spillway where the water flow changes from almost vertical to a course parallel with the river, incredible forces cut through the con-

crete sleeve and began eating the sandstone. At that rate of decay, it was entirely possible that the base of the canyon wall where it joins the damn's concrete buttresses could have been breached. It would not have been the end of Glen Canyon Dam - it would have merely been the end of Lake Foul. The river would have flowed around the damn.

Now, engineers are frantically making repairs to the spillways before next spring's floods. The mountain snow packs are currently breaking depth records. It should be interesting. Keep cursing and praying, my friends.

THE S.U.W.A. AND THE WILD WEED

Another goddamned environmental group in southern Utah? Say it ain't so. Well, normally I'd be the first to moan. But this one, this Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance deserves some attention. It operates out of Escalante and was organized by Grant Johnson (of Paragonah), Clive Kincaid (Boulder) and Robert Weed (Calf Creek). Well, I don't know these Johnson and Kincaid fellers, although anybody with a name like "Clive Kincaid" is OK in my book. But this Weed ... "the Wild Weed," the Maniac as I like to call him, is a friend of mine (at last report), and if I was a land raper living in Robert's vicinity, I'd be worried. The man is dedicated and committed to the goal of preserving southern Utah's remaining wildlands. There are some of us who say he should be committed, but that is neither here nor there. I urge you, my friends, to write to the Southern

Utah Wilderness Alliance and pledge your support. A membership fee of \$10 is solicited, but any "reasonable contribution" will be accepted. The address is:

Box 348
Escalante, Utah 84726

A LITTLE GOOD NEWS

When I last put pen to paper to rant and rave under this column heading, this head was concerned about the future of the Burr Trail, a magnificent stretch of dirt road in southern Utah. Local greedheads had requested federal funds to study the feasibility of paving and "improving" the Trail in order to further line the pockets of a few semi-millionaires.

But the proposal died for now in a House committee reviewing the request. Thanks should go to Representative Sidney Yates (D-IL) who after reviewing the case recognized it for the pork barrel project that it is. Like I said, the project is dead - for now. It will no doubt reappear at a later date. We never really have the opportunity to "breathe easy," do we?

And some more good news (for now). Governor Matheson has ordered all state agencies to refuse to cooperate with DOE in that agency's quest to install a high-level nuke dump 4000 feet from Canyonlands National Park. Without needed state permits, the DOE is stymied from any further attempts at testing. However, Matheson took this step before and then reversed himself. Let's hope he hangs tough this time. And let's hope he runs for a third term. He is the only electable Democrat in the state of Utah right now. And Rep. Dan Marriott, "The Elmer Fudd of the Utah Congressional Delegation," is seriously considering running for the governorship himself.

God help us all.

J. EDGAR HOOVER IN MOAB

Here's a strange one. Representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have made contact with local officials in Moab and Price in the last several weeks. They want to construct a 50,000-square-foot "intelligence gathering" center in one of those two communities and bring in up to 175 employees to staff it. Why would the FBI want to locate its Rocky Mountain intelligence gathering staff in this remote and isolated area? Could DOE's nuke dump plans and security threats have anything to do with it? Think about it.

THE LITTLE KINGFISH GETS STOMPED

Every once in a while, justice is served. Previously, the name Calvin Black has appeared on these pages, if ever so darkly. He is the Commissioner of San Juan County, Bishop Love to *Monkey Wrench Gang* aficionados, a blatant, anti-environmentalist money-monger who will do anything for a dollar. In other words, he is a pillar of the Church and the Community.

Last week Calvin Black, the "most powerful man in southern Utah," petitioned the Blanding City Council for a liquor license, if you can believe that. Ol' Calvin wants to serve the hard stuff (via mini-bottles of course; this is Utah) at his famous Elk Ridge Cafe in downtown Blanding, Utah.

The request was denied.

As you can imagine, Calvin was furious. He demanded a point by point explanation for the Council's rationale in denying his request.

That demand was also denied ...

Kalmiopsis cont

due to circumstances of ecological requirements and human disturbance.

Why is the preservation of species important? This question can be approached from both academic and economic perspectives, both of which are particularly relevant to this last great island of old-growth forest in Oregon. The Siskiyou National Forest is unique in having the world's highest species diversity of coniferous trees. Twenty species of cone-bearing trees, including pines, spruces, firs, hemlocks and cedars are found in the same ecosystem. Community ecology is a new science and the conditions allowing for such extremely high species diversity are not well understood, though the high diversity of the area is probably partly a result of the Siskiyou mountains forming a bridge between the Cascade range and the coastal mountains, and of the area having served as a refuge for many species in glacial times.

This unique area should be preserved for the study of the complex interactions between the many species of animals and plants which are members of the old-growth ecosystem. Any reduction in size of the area is likely to result in the loss of species, loss of ecological complexity and loss of the opportunity for the deepening of ecological understanding which can never be recreated once it is lost. No reforestation effort can ever restore the ecological complexity found naturally in an old-growth forest. For the purposes of ecological science, too much old-growth forest has been logged in Oregon and the little that remains must be preserved.

Preserving this area as a germplasm reserve, a bank of genetic diversity, is important for economic as well as for scientific reasons. The breeding of agricultural and silvicultural crops for maximum yield results in a decrease in genetic diversity, which creates the possibility that a disease or pest may have disastrous effects on a crop. A recent example of this is the Southern corn leaf blight epidemic of 1970, which caused losses at harvest as high as 50% in some states and 15% nationally. The National Research Council appointed a Committee on Genetic Vulnerability of Major Crops to examine the epidemic. Their report contains the following statement:

"Two points are clear: (a) vulnerability stems from genetic uniformity; and (b) some American crops are on this basis highly vulnerable. This disturbing uniformity is not

due to chance alone. The forces that produced it are powerful and they are varied. They pose a severe dilemma for the sciences that society holds responsible for its agriculture. How can a society have the uniformity it demands without the hazards of epidemics to the crops that an expanding population must have?" (Op. cit., p. 25)

The report of the National Research Council Committee on Germplasm Resources stresses that

"Genetic diversity is fully as important for forestry breeding programs as it is for agricultural crops ... To prevent loss of the original genetic base, strategies for maintaining a reliable and varied genetic reservoir for future improvement should be developed ... Natural areas, national parks, and primitive and wilderness areas provide significant reservoirs of genetic diversity for forestry ... Special gene pool centers for forest genetic reserves should be established. They should be representative of gene pools in areas where consumptive forestry is or will be practiced or where other pressures threaten the diversity. They should be large enough to contain the full range of biological and environmental diversity, to permit mass seed collections, and to minimize the hazard of contamination by foreign pollen." (Op. cit., pp. 31-33)

How large does such a forest genetic reserve need to be to maintain genetic diversity within economically important forest tree species? The forces maintaining genetic diversity in natural populations are only beginning to be understood, and there are very few data on the genetic variation in natural populations of outcrossing plants. Among coniferous trees, pollen can be blown hundreds of miles. The full range of environmental diversity originally experienced by native coniferous species has been greatly reduced as most of the old-growth forest in the Northwest has been logged. The old-growth forest of the Siskiyou National Forest may be adequate or it may be not be. The rate of commercial exploitation has far outrun the rate of scientific investigation, to the point where further exploitation jeopardizes the possibility of ever knowing how to properly manage the forests of America in accordance with ecological principles. The further destruction of this great island of undisturbed intact old-growth habitat must be prevented.

Jeremiah Kaplan is an ecologist at the University of Colorado, Boulder.



CALVIN BLACK

"the little Kingfish of San Juan County"

unanimously.

At last report, Calvin Black was promising to hold his breath until the Council relented. Let us all hope that the City Council remains firm and Calvin keeps his word.

Adios, Amigos.



For Sale - Idaho Wilderness Land

15 acres in uninhabited valley in the Central Idaho Mountains. Year-round stream, part forested, part open meadow with southern exposure. Primitive road dead-ends at property boundary. Bordered on three sides by roadless National Forest land. Area is major winter range for bighorn and elk. Within five miles of River of No Return Wilderness, largest designated wilderness in Lower 48. Near the Salmon River and hot springs.

Terms: part cash, assume existing mortgage. For details contact: POB 36386, Albuquerque, NM 87110 (505) 266-5426.

(An Open Letter from The Grouch)

I ain't writ nothin' in this rag for a while but now I can't stand it any longer. What with all this hoopla about violence and non-violence, wrenchin' and not wrenchin', and all this crap about identity and how we might appear to others; shit, next thing ya know somebody will try to prescribe some kind of Earth First! standard for us all to conform to.

I love ya'll dearly, but I don't think I ever seen such a collection of crazy bullshit as in these pages. There's some that'll damn ya fer havin' a baby and then another'll damn ya for havin' an abortion. Some'll damn ya for drivin' a car and eatin' a pork chop. There's a guy that would rather be a hammer than a nail, and somebody else is out talkin' ta trees and translatin' for the rest of us. There's another person prayin' for an atomic war to thin out the population and somebody contemplatin' their navel, waiting for times to get better while somebody else is mutterin' about the good old days when humanity was ruled by a matriarchy (is that how you spell it?). Then there is a few miserable wretches wonderin' and worryin' about our public image. (If you want to know what that's like, I'll tell ya: PISS-POOR, in cases where we have an image at all. We ain't regarded much better than a tiny fringe of unwashed, fanatical hippies, even though some of us are wearin' ties and are pretty much indistinguishable from the nimrods in corporate and government society.)

And all of you are whinin' and ringin' yer hands. "Oh, what are we gonna be? We should be this and we should be that!" And all this is good fun, but the fact is that you might change somebody with yer whinin' and then you might not. Mostly we're all going to be what we are. Long as everyone realizes that all they are figgurin' out is what they alone are going to be, the whinin' is just fine. Once somebody figures it out they can go about their business until they decide to do something with someone else. Whenever two or more people decide to do something together they become some kind of organization whether they like it or not. The people that decide to join together to go out and be non-violent are studying up on it so they know what to do together. Someone else that decides to go out and do a little wrenchin' with some buddies better make sure that he or she and all them buddies are straight about it or they could feel a pinch. (And don't mix wrenchin' with non-violence or everybody feels the pinch!) Those havin' babies should figure out what to do, and so on and so forth.

If ya don't know what yer doin', hold off! Maybe ask somebody or sit down and read a book or something. When you figure it out then don't worry about the next guy that don't see it quite the same as you. For instance, if it is your thing to conserve on resources then conserve and conserve! That'll buy Mother Earth and this miserable human race a little time. Don't worry about others too much. Most of 'em won't conserve near as much as you and you'll just get your nose out of joint thinkin' about it. Plus, they'll be others that'll out conserve ya and you won't suit their taste either.

A good example of how different people can be is the story of Chuck and his 99% Fungo Theory. I got this friend who'll out conserve just about anybody you've ever known. This guy loves the Earth probably more than ol' Ed Abbey. Chuck was disturbed by the fact that man is no longer a contributing part of the ecosystems so he decided that he must live with an absolute minimum of impact. He has had to examine everything he does as to the strain that it puts on Earth: Chuck ain't plannin' on havin' any kids. Chuck don't buy new clothes but gets second hand things. One time he found several shirts and pants in an old shack when he was wandering through the desert. He never buys any stationery either. If you're lucky enough to get a letter from him it'll be written with tiny writin' that completely covers both sides of some scrap of paper he found. Chuck cooks very little because it takes precious energy and resources. He eats mostly grains, nuts, and fruit and raw vegetables. He carries a mixture of nuts and etc. around with him in a pouch. His mother tried it once and said, "Ish! That's bad!" So Chuck calls it "Ish." If Chuck comes by for a visit he'll offer you some Ish and eat your meat and potatoes dinner cause it's a special occasion and all, but he won't approve much of such high livin'. When it comes time to turn in he won't take yer couch or yer floor. He'll take his little bedroll and insist on goin' out in yer yard and lyin' in the dirt. "Don't want to get too soft," he says. Chuck is a little wasteful of water, however. He bathes twice a week on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Chuck was a real egg-head, usta go to college. Now his objective is to study and learn all he can of the plants and the rocks and critters which he loves so much and to live in loving harmony with the people he meets. Though he loves individuals, he perceives humanity as a big fungus spreading over the Earth. Despite all of our knowledge, literature, science and art, when all is said and done, he feels that we still consume and spread over the Earth with no more insight or restraint than the simplest fungus. On the individual level, 99% of us humans react to our impulses and desires with little thought about the consequences to the Earth and her other life forms, hence his "99% Fungo Theory." I can't exactly disagree with him either. Hell, most of us are so busy worrying about what other people think, or worryin' about satisfying our egos, stomachs, and penises (or what have you), that we don't take time to stop and look and love what is, and take joy in the simplest natural beauty that surrounds us. The Fungos are layin' waste to the earth, and while we "enlightened" like to point the finger, we too have to admit that there is a little Fungo in all of us. Chuck no doubt sees me as somewhat of a Fungo. I try not to be wasteful, but I don't choose to sleep in the dirt and eat Ish most of the time. And no doubt there is someone who sees Chuck as a Fungo for some reasons or other. I suppose that we all have to admit our Fungo-hood to some extent. The important thing is that we try to improve.

So relax! All o'us pissers and moaners are on the track at least.

R.F. Mueller

It was a shock for us when in 1979 the Adolph Coors Company – yes the very sponsor of Watt, Burford and Company – slouched into this beautiful valley with plans to build a large brewery. In line with its policy of exploiting public lands, Coors decided to build their monstrosity within a mile of Shenandoah National Park and within a few miles of its 80,000 acre designated wilderness. In the process they would also preempt nearly a square mile of fertile valley land. This fondness for scenic backdrops unfortunately can't be reciprocated since the plant itself would be a ten on the eyesore scale with thirty acres under roof in a harshly angular sprawl of "New Jersey Modern," all topped by a 475 ft. smokestack. This would waft hundreds of tons per year of visible and invisible pollutants over downwind park land already plagued by acid rain and ozone. The discharge of treated "suds" water would be into the South Fork of the Shenandoah, a stream considered for scenic river status.

In addition to its immediate visual and chemical pollution the Coors plant would impact the Valley in numerous secondary ways. Since it would have more than 1500 employees, additional residential and commercial development – some near the Park – would result in an area noted for its agricultural beauty. Pollutants from the additional traffic would also stress the Park air which is now required to meet Class I clean air standards.

When the Coors people appeared before the Rockingham County Board of Supervisors in rezoning hearings they stressed the company's environmental record. Of course this was before their connections with Watt, Burford and Co. were known here. However Coors need not have been concerned about the Supervisors because approval of the brewery was foreordained in this state where industry comes first and where the governor himself lobbied them even before anything of the impact of the plant was known. Yet citizens at the hearings spoke in opposition by more than two to one and even the conservative Farm Bureau Federation stood against it.

Environmental sell-outs here are nothing new. The same county supervisors and the city fathers of the county seat, Harrisonburg, have long collaborated to obliterate the beautiful valley setting of that city with garish strip zoning and

We are a bunch of anarchists and will continue to be (and will continue to piss and moan). We like it that way. (If you don't like it, sit on it!) It's probably too goddamn late anyway. We're headed for hell-on-earth in this barbed wire canoe we call "technology" unless maybe we can send about ¾ of the Fungo population of this planet out into space real quick. But then I pity whatever's out in space. We'll have to protect it from the Space Fungos. It'll be "Earth First and Space Second!" Remember, you heard it here first – the new consciousness, "Space Second!"

Well, that's about it fer now, except what I said before I'll say again: WYZZERZOMENNIMORORZIZAZIZZANZERIZORZIZ?



rampant commercialism to create a minor Chicago of unsightliness.

At a second hearing in 1980 Robert R. Jacobsen, Shenandoah National Park superintendent, expressed grave concern about Coors, chiefly because of sulfur and ozone. However, recently he professed himself "very satisfied" with the results of negotiations which resulted in scaling down the plant and in other modifications that would add a margin of safety to meet Class I air standards. However he does retain concerns about long term ecological damage to the Park.

Although Mr. Jacobsen appears to be a dedicated park administrator we should place the "satisfactory" status of the Coors proposal in the perspective of his superiors in the Reagan Administration. It should be noted that most EPA modeling and other studies of the impact of this plant took place under Anne Burford and with Watt at Interior. Also the tall smokestack is designed not to eliminate pollutants but to send them sailing over the Park – in Park air! Surely this air, and in particular that over the wilderness, should not be a conduit of pollutants even if no fallout occurs on park land, as the strategy envisions. Surely hawks and eagles have a right to clean air to fly in! And even a 475 ft stack may result in ground level pollution on the ridges which rise thousands of feet in the Park.

The proposed Coors industrial complex is practically unique in its proximity to wilderness parkland. As such it should have aroused the ire of every conservationist in the country. It should have been opposed from the start by national groups since once in operation it will be difficult to shut down because of the jobs involved. Now, however, because the plant received its federal permits during the tenures of Burford and Watt, the whole issue should be reopened and the data which led to the permits reexamined. Today only the economy and low sales of the Coors

product keep the plant out of the valley. Environmentalists everywhere should renew the effort to ensure it stays out.

– R. F. Mueller
Route 1, Box 250
Staunton, Virginia 24401
December 8, 1983

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Don't buy or drink Coors.
- Tell bartenders, etc., why you don't drink Coors.
- Tell your friends why they shouldn't drink Coors.
- Get "Boycott Coors" bumperstickers and silent agitators from Earth First! and use them.
- Write Joe and Bill Coors, Adolph Coors Co., Golden, CO 80401 and tell them why you are boycotting their beer.

BOYCOTT COORS

- Bumperstickers \$1 postpaid.
- Silent Agitators, ten for \$12.25 postpaid. See Order Form in back.



SETZER CREEK SPRAY ACTION

by Bobcat

One morning in July, 1982, 15 people were spread out in a brushfield, standing there so the land wouldn't be sprayed, watching the helicopter go across the little valley and over our heads, praying and singing, feeling both powerless and powerful, hoping we were at least doing some good; upper Setzer Creek drainage, Avery Ranger District, St. Joe National Forest, Idaho Panhandle.

When some of us were scouting for the annual Rainbow Gathering site, we had heard that the Forest Service planned to spray 235 acres in North Idaho with the herbicide 2,4-D as the beginning of a 60,000-acre spray project. Consulting with local people who had been fighting this plan since 1978, we decided that this might be our chance to take some positive action. Like people had done elsewhere with success, we could offer to cut the brush by hand as an alternative to poison spray.

During the Rainbow Gathering in early July, we spread word of this action, and the generous contributions from many people helped 30 of us get together the necessary vehicles, supplies and tools. With short notice of the impending spray, we drove 300 miles north in a straggling caravan and, despite rumors of an information leak, found that the road to the spray site (leading through Forest Service housing) was neither blocked nor marked closed. We wanted to be on the spray site when we first began talking with the Rangers.

The next morning, July 11th, Mickey, Don, Dharmika and I drove back down the hill to rendezvous with some local people and talk to the District Ranger, Denis Hart. When we first came to his house at the Ranger Station, no one was there, but he pulled up soon afterward with two armed plain-clothes men. Things were slightly tense (the plain-clothes men did not feel like telling us their names), but we tried to keep it all as friendly as possible and tell them what we wanted to do.

We explained that we really did not want them to spray poison on the forest and into the watershed where a lot of plants and animals would die or receive genetic damage. We told them there was a way to grow trees that did not hurt others, and that we had already begun clearing the brush by hand so that there would be no reason to spray. We said that we wanted to let them know that we were doing this, and hoped that they would not spray and would cooperate by letting us finish the job.

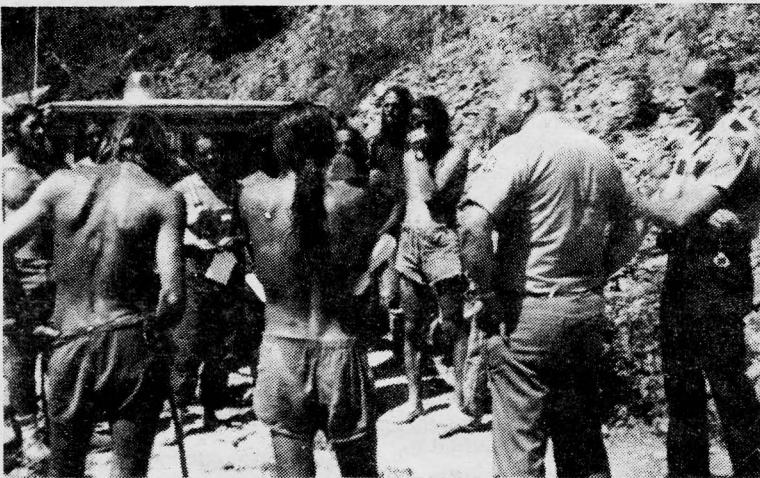
There followed a long talk, a good talk, with Denis Hart about the pros and cons of spraying herbicide. However, his position remained firm: if we cut the brush, it would just sprout back thicker, so they would go ahead and spray.

Talks like this get real circular after a while, and frustrating. One of us would pour out our heart to him, then another would come at it from the forestry angle, or the ecology angle, or the toxicology angle (doing the best that we could to remember what we had read or heard from people who knew a lot more than us novices), but always the same response. Talking with the "opposition" was a great way for us to really learn about the complexity

of the issues.

We left saying that we hoped he changed his mind, that we were going to continue cutting and that we were open to talking more with him and others at any time.

Back up at the site, we found the crew somewhat discouraged, but still going for it. The brush was really tall and thick on very steep slopes... vine maple and ceanothus up to 14 feet. We had known this before, but it was slow-going with machetes, brushhooks, and the one little chainsaw that we had. We found some old, small test-spray sites, one appropriately labeled with a sign posted on a spray-killed fir. Sprouting right next to it was a



healthy young willow but dead honeybees were lying on the ground.

The next day, Monday around noon, the brush-cutting crews had just come in for a break from the intense heat and were bathing naked in the little creek. Right then some trucks pulled up. In one were Shoshone County Sheriffs with automatic weapons. In another were the Forest Service plain-clothes men, Denis Hart (District Ranger), and Ralph Kizer (Supervisor of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests). Apparently this was a big event. Ralph Kizer read us an order, signed by him, declaring the area we were in officially closed to the public, and stating that we would be cited for trespass and arrested if we remained after eight o'clock that evening... tomorrow was spray-day.

Nobody was happy to hear this, and some local folks who had come up to be with us began loudly telling the Forest Service people that they had no right to poison the watershed, etc. At one point Ralph Kizer pulled a local aside, threateningly saying, "I know you're the one behind all this."

In this tense crowd I somehow had the nerve to call for a circle to pray for guidance towards a right solution to this problem. Close friends spread out to join hands with strangers, until there we were... Forest Supervisor, District Ranger, Shoshone County Sheriffs, angry local people and a few actually naked hippies... standing together holding hands in a circle on a hot July afternoon. We prayed and shared silence and songs.

The Earth is our Mother,
we must take good care of her
The Earth is our Mother,
we must take good care of her
Please, don't die in a polluted land
Please, come alive in a sacred land!

Great Spirit, there must be a way to grow trees without spreading poison on the ground.
For the sake of all our relations on this planet, help us see that way clearly now together.

The circle closed with everyone raising their hands up together and some of us murmuring, "Thanks and Praise." With nothing else to do, with nothing more to say, the government people wandered slowly to their trucks and drove off with different expressions on their faces than when they first pulled in.

After they left we counceled. The people who did not want to get arrested (what they had come to do

was cut brush) got ready to leave. We arranged for one of us to talk with Forest Service again and offer them another meeting that evening over coffee at the site. The messenger was to return with them so we would know that they came to talk, not to arrest us.

We also took down our camp by the road and moved it up one of the slopes, hiding it in the brush and trees close to one of the spray sites.

At the evening meeting time, one Forest Service rig came up the road to the old campsite. Hiding in the bushes and waiting for a signal to come talk, we watched while they tossed Ernie, our big coffee pot, down the hill to oblivion. Picking up a long stick which had been in the process of being carved into a serving spoon for our big stew pot, one of them said, "Look, they were making a club to get us with," as he broke it over his knee. So much for negotiations.

Spray Day: At first light one of us woke up from sleeping (wedged against brush to keep from sliding downhill) and said that we'd better get out on those slopes now before they started to spray. He headed out to the farthest site and ended up being the *one* of us who actually did get sprayed. Standing alone on the far site waving his shirt in the middle of the brushfield did not stop the helicopter pilot from dumping the 2,4-D on the site and on him (although we did not find out about this until weeks later).

Most of us got up a little later, in time to hear people running back down the road calling, "The first site is being sprayed!" We scrambled up to the other site close above us. We did not know the exact location of the 25 targeted acres within the unit, so 15 people spread out in the early morning light trying to cover the whole 80-acre unit... brush thick to the ridgeline.

We watched helplessly as the

helicopter made trip after trip (more than we wanted to count) back and forth from the far spray site to the landing pad for more poison. Above us were also two small planes. We hoped one had press people and photographers in it but found out later that they were government spotter planes keeping track of us. Eight more spotters were also across the ridge looking on. For a while, the helicopter would rise up from the landing pad (out of sight behind the ridge) and then instead of heading straight down-canyon would buzz low over us as if to spray, coming closer and closer each time, before it went on down the ridge to the other site being sprayed.

By noon it was quiet again on the mountain. People slowly came down off the hillside, met and hugged, were sorry and angry and somehow feeling strong. At least we had saved this 25 acres, but what next?

Later on Arjuna drove up the hill with news. There had been a government blockade at the bottom of the road, with 20 armed Forest Service marshalls and local Sheriffs. Many local folks were there supporting us, including nine Coeur d'Alene Indian people and elders, whose traditional huckleberry grounds the Forest Service had previously said they would not spray.

A couple of Hoedad brush field surveyors from Oregon were there too, sharing information about the questionable effectiveness of herbicides. The feeling in this crowd was strong, and they had blocked the blockade by keeping the Forest Service vehicles from moving for about 45 minutes during the spraying.

Then the letdown... we learned that instead of spraying where we were standing, the Forest Service had simply sprayed *double* the acreage at the other site. Acreage specified in the Environmental Assessment to be only burned before planting was sprayed as well. No victory now at all then... just games with people who have the power to change their own approved plans and get that poison on the ground *somewhere*, even if not where they said they would.

As we were talking, clouds came in and a few light drops of rain began to fall (Nature's cleansing response?). They could not spray more with rains coming, so we headed down the mountain to find out if they were through spraying for sure. We had forgotten all about getting arrested (and never were), so we met that rainy night in the only place open in Avery, the little bar with local "rednecks" and loggers and pool tables. All seemed pretty glad to see us, despite our fears, and who was sitting at one of the tables with his silviculturist? Denis Hart. I sort of shuddered inside and was well on the way to avoiding him totally when Arjuna reminded me, "Hey, Bobcat, didn't you want to talk to him about something?" Yeah, I had to ask him about future spray plans, so I sat down, and he began to talk, truly from his heart, about what had just happened.

When he was younger, in the fifties, long before Vietnam and Agent Orange, he and his buddies had hand-sprayed 2,4-D for the Forest Service and joked around with it, even spraying it in each other's ears. No one had ever gotten sick, so he couldn't really believe it was such a bad poison. He also

believed it was the only practical way to clear those slopes so they could plant trees. He said that he was appreciative of our spirit of non-confrontation, and he really wanted to understand where we were coming from, and for us to hear him.

He also asked with concern about whether any of us had gotten sprayed. We mistakenly told him that no one had been. We thought that our early-rising friend had just split to avoid being hassled (which was true) and did not find out until weeks later that he had been sprayed and was only then recovering. Perhaps the ranger's "concern" was fear of a lawsuit.

The line between paranoia and realism is hard to draw... and no easier for him than for us. He said that he was scared that Sunday when we first came to see him. His wife and children were in the house, and he didn't know who we were, or what kind of intimidation we might be up to.

Anyway, the talk went on for hours, with Don, Dharmika, Mickey, Larry and others coming in and out like tag-team wrestlers. We were trying hard to reach those two people, feeling that now was *the one time* when we really might be able to touch their hearts. All the frustration and strength from what we had lost and won that morning came through that night with the cleansing rain.

The days that followed were ones of mixed emotions. We got good responses to our action from many individual people, but disappointing press coverage. The wife of a gypo logger who had been sprayed told us how they dare not speak out for fear of losing their contracts. Some Forest Service workers from the next District told how they had cheered us on while listening to it all happen over the CB radio that day, and warned us of a possible unannounced spray to come.

Whether our action really had an effect on stopping the spray did not become clear to us until months later. In November, under pressure from a lawsuit by Citizens for Environmental Quality, the Forest Service withdrew its follow-up spray program for the Avery District, and then in the spring dropped the entire spray plan for North Idaho.

Our action probably helped the bureaucrats understand that there were people strongly concerned with bringing the inadequacies of their proposals and practices to public attention. Not only was their Environmental Impact Statement faulty on economic and ecological grounds, but their handling of the toxic herbicide itself was careless enough for one of their employees to show a large amount of 2,4-D in a post-spray urinalysis.

Just as lawyers, economists and biologists are needed to uncover incompetence, demonstrators are needed to focus public awareness, and just plain people are needed to touch the hearts of those caught in mistakes so that they can change.

This last connection was most important and satisfying to us. At the next Rainbow Gathering in Northern California (July 1-7, 1984), we'll come together again with like-minded folks to share dreams and plans for action. Hope to see you there! It'll be a big Gathering, and we need some big ideas to move on into action with in 1984. It feels good to stand on the Earth and take responsibility for Life.

WILDERNESS AND WILDLIFE

by Tom Stoddard

Editor's Note: Tom Stoddard is a popular prize-winning researcher and author of jazz literature. He has authored many articles and two books on the subject. His book, Pops Foster the Autobiography of a New Orleans Jazzman (UC Press), won the ASCAP award. Tom is also a former Vice President of Wells Fargo Bank and is now an independent businessman and investor. Several years ago, Tom began writing a series of essays on various subjects to his four children (Jana, Hilary, Antigone and Marcus). The one on wilderness and wildlife is essentially presented here in its entirety. His view is a radical one. He promises to expand some of the ideas in the near future. This is Part Two of a three-part series.

PART II

I perceive three important phases to wildlife and wilderness preservation. All must be considered and remedied simultaneously. Each has a provocative nature and much of the problem requires overcoming profound human moral, religious, ethical, survival and emotional issues. They are:

1) Control of human population growth or, preferably population reduction.

2) Preservation of wilderness and wildlife habitat, or preventing their further conversion to human uses for the so-called improvement of the quantity and quality of human life.

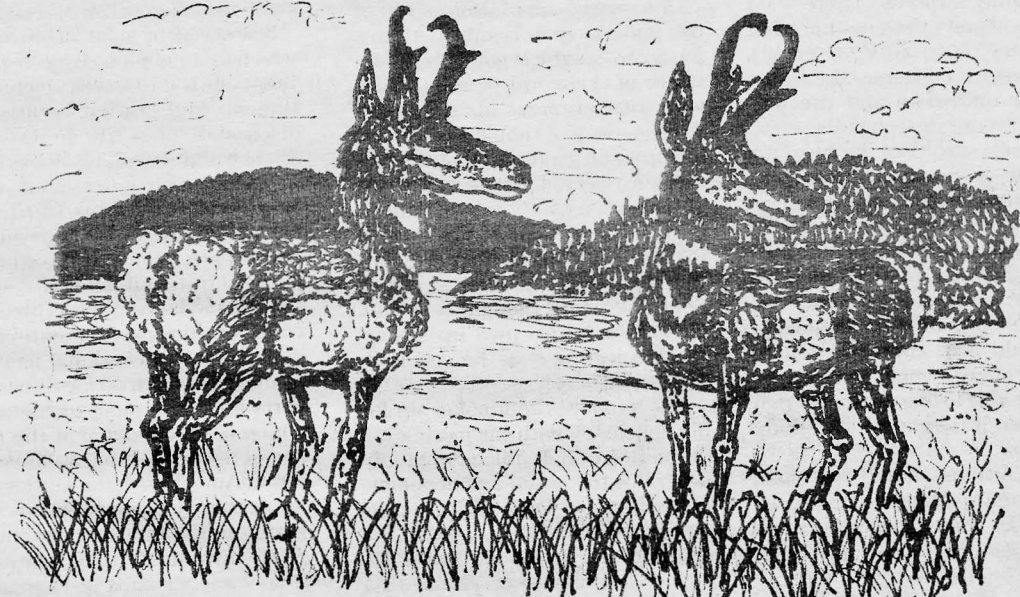
3) Saving all the extant species of plants and animals from extinction, particularly those threatened by human greed and vanity which are poached and preyed on for their fur, feathers, aphrodisiac items and assorted worthless reasons.

Man has the population, mechanisms, chemicals and greed to destroy nearly any form of wildlife. Those currently exempt need only wait a bit longer for a larger population with more greed augmented by advanced technology. Every plant and animal species has a right not to be gathered, harvested, poached, preyed on, hunted or killed to extinction by man. The fragile ones like the California Condor and the desirable ones like the Snow Leopard and the fragile and desirable like the Peregrine Falcon (sensitive to DDT and sought by falconers) are the ones deserving the most immediate attention. But even the housefly, mosquito, English sparrow and dandelion must be kept extant. No amount of tears and tenderness will ever bring back the dodo, great auk or passenger pigeon. Extinction really is forever. It is therefore time to throw off our hair shirts, lay down our beggar's cups and get tough with the poachers, preys and extinctions of wildlife.

The killing and gathering of endangered wildlife takes many forms and presents many problems. The litany is well known. Rare cacti are collected from their habitat to sell to collectors and Venus Fly Traps are dug up and sold to ogling tourists. Exotic snakes, birds, and monkeys are captured to titillate the egos of urbanites. Rhinos and lions are killed for medicines, aphrodisiacs or manhood rites. And Snow Leopards, Cheetahs and Gorillas are slaughtered to provide adornment for rich women or ash-trays for "sportsmen." This can be all called vanity killing. This type of

killing delivers the final blow to many species on the knife edge of extinction and must be dealt with radically and harshly.

The actions I advocate to eliminate vanity killing range from legal non-violent to illegal violent. I support and encourage efforts at picketing, boycotts, letter writing, parades, pleading with elected officials and setting aside private and public wildlife refuges. I also believe that the time has come when these efforts are not enough. We must now seek illegal means to stop the massacre of wildlife. We must poach the poacher.



Montana Broomhorn

Mad Jack 82

To stop illegal trapping, hunting, killing, trafficking and use of wildlife products we must eliminate poachers, hunters, killers, traffickers, distributors, converters by whatever means it takes to do the job. For the poachers and other illegal collectors and killers I propose the harshest punishments. It is not enough to hope and trust an honest ranger will find them with enough evidence to bring them to court months later, sometimes hundreds of miles away and convict them in a court of law with the court extracting a small fine and/or a few days in jail. We must consider endangerment and extinction of our fellow species as serious as killing of a human and expect roughly the same penalty from the guilty: death.

The poachers and illegal collectors must know there are serious conservationists who expect them to pay with their lives if caught. And who expect it to be paid summarily on the spot. There is no place on earth where death of an endangered species is judicially a serious crime. It is therefore up to conservationists on their own to make it one. Radical dedicated conservationists must patrol and protect wildlife and be the police, judge, jury and executioner of violators. Isn't that what poachers and illegal collectors have done to wildlife? I say if they deprive me, my progeny, my civilization and my planet of a species of plant or animal forever, their execution is a small price for this heinous crime. I believe that declaring guerrilla war on the thieves of our wildlife heritage is the only method of stopping them. I do not expect a bloodbath either because a few summary executions will frighten cowardly poachers towards honest work.

I believe legal killers, trappers,

gatherers and collectors of scarce and endangered wildlife should also be stopped but with less stringent means. These means could still be illegal, for example, following a trapper along his trap line and stealing his traps or burning down his cabin while it is unattended. A so-called sportsman hunter could have his vehicle's wheels removed or his weapon taken and destroyed. A merchant collecting plants could have his business trashed. These are just a few examples of the hundred other situations and the thousand actions that can be taken to stop the devastation of wildlife. But stop it must.

It is possible to be a wildlife

wildlife. If this demand was not there neither would be the rapers and ravagers. However, the vanity users would rarely, if ever, pursue their desires if they had to do the dirty and messy work of the hunter, poacher, collector, killer. So the latter must bear the prime responsibility for their dirty work.

Without habitat there can be no wildlife. If we continue blanketing the earth with human works — dams, roads, buildings — we will only have wildlife that can adapt to the human environment — dandelions, crabgrass, mosquitoes, houseflies and weeds. The pace is so swift that it is done before anyone notices it.

Every animal and plant species has a right to share the earth with man. Each must be left enough habitat and non-interference from man to thrive. When man's needs for space and products conflict with the need for wildlife habitat it is man who must retreat. Unfortunately it is man himself who must enforce this retreat and the ego-centric bastard shows little inclination to do that. Man is a part of the earth's ecosystem, not the center, not the most important, and not the absolute ruler.

I personally believe that any time the habitat of a plant or animal is threatened or endangered the need to protect it from human depredation assumes cosmic importance. Humans have assumed such awesome powers to destroy that there may be only a few species they cannot destroy completely (the mosquito and housefly perhaps — but given the march of human population and technology who knows how much humans can befool and denigrate the natural environment?). Given this unprecedented power and the unbridled will to destroy the earth we must take radical action to stop ourselves from forever eliminating nearly every other species from this planet.

Habitat preservation for threatened and endangered species of wildlife must assume an importance requiring more than a clean shaven, dulcette-voiced pleader in a suit and tie explaining endlessly about the tourist potential of wildlife, that a butterfly's saliva may someday prove the key to saving millions from cancer, and so on. My view is that the butterfly deserves the same consideration and right to live (at least as a species) as any human, that its life is just as important to it as a human's is to

itself.

I draw about habitat two conclusions. One — man has more than his share of the planet earth and ways must be found to return some of it to the wild. I have already suggested removing some cropland. Another way might be for rich individuals to buy urban land and return it to the wild. Communities could start small embryonic urban parks and add to them over the years. If man does not start reversing the trend towards a totally anthropocentric world he can look forward to being the lonely inhabitant of a cruel and barren world. Two — no more habitat can be taken from the wilderness reservoir. The minimal amount we have left must be preserved at all costs. There simply are no overriding human needs that justify more destruction of wildlife habitat.

There is an organization beginning to take a few militant steps towards saving wildlife habitat — Earth First!. They are taking some illegal steps to save the wilderness. Some of them have monkey-wrenched equipment and others have blocked roads. One of their protests was to drop 300 feet of black plastic down the face of Glen Canyon Dam to simulate a crack. A couple of hundred pounds of high explosives might have been more appropriate. I also read of militant groups beginning in England and Australia. We need more groups that are more militant and radical.



INTUITION

When nomadic peoples, whose source of protein and fat was animals, settled down to a sedentary agricultural existence, they often had to find a new source of protein and fats. They found them in certain plants. How did they know about protein and fats?

From the most ancient times, one of the objects of trade has been salt. Ancient peoples knew that salt was very important, but they did not know exactly why.

There were no nutrition experts or dietitians around in those days to tell people how to balance their diets, yet somehow they found what they needed. How did they do it?

They knew intuitively. Fujii Hirashi says that the vegetables a person wants to eat most are probably the ones which contain the nutrient elements she needs most. Jeremy Rifkin also mentions the need to follow our intuition more.

Right now, my intuition tells me that we had better save what is left of the rain forests and try to (re-)create vast wilderness areas. My intuition also tells me that modern technological civilization is bankrupt. Though it's nice to have the testimony of "experts," I don't need ecologists and scientists to tell me this; I know it.

When a commercial or advertisement tells us we need something, but our intuition says we don't, who's right? Those who learn to follow their intuitions will live richer lives.

— Rick Davis

BOOKS!

PUTTING ENTROPIC THOUGHT TO USE: LAO ZI AND THE ENTROPY LAW

By Takatsuji Masamoto
Reviewed by Rick Davis

Almost anyone who has studied Oriental philosophy is familiar with the *Lao Zi* (or the *Dao De Jing*), a Chinese philosophy classic of the Zhou Dynasty. The subject of this short book is the "Dao," which anyone, even at first reading, would identify with Nature. Still, up until the present, everyone has been so preoccupied with analyzing the metaphysics that they seem to have missed the point: Lao Zi was one of the original deep ecologists and radical environmentalists.

This is one of several new books on entropy here in Japan that deal specifically with the *Lao Zi*, and is, in effect, a reinterpretation of Lao Zi's philosophy in the light of the Entropy Law.¹ The author enjoins us to live by the philosophy of Lao Zi in order to decrease entropy.

Takatsuji covers a number of facets of modern technological existence, including politics, education, the arts, science, and personal life, thus giving us a comprehensive, if somewhat sketchy, view of what a low-entropy civilization could be like.

The key to entropic thought, claims the author, is to be found in the philosophy of Lao Zi, and the concept of *wu wei zi ran* – natural non-action² – is the starting point. Lao Zi's thought will help us live through the coming age of chaos, in part because it is apparently a product of the Warring States

period, a confused and disordered era of Chinese history. And with what Rifkin³ calls an "entropy watershed" in the offing, Lao Zi-style low-entropy survival training is exactly what we need. If we live by the principle of the Dao, says Takatsuji, we will find that entropy decreases of its own accord. He then goes into more detail by treating various themes separately.

Controlling one's own greedy desires is one of the main themes of Lao Zi, and Takatsuji gives it much attention (so does Tsukihora Yuzuru, the author of another modern reinterpretation).⁴ Knowing when enough is enough, the author stresses throughout the book, is one of the most important parts of a low-entropy lifestyle. "There is no greater calamity than not knowing sufficiency" (*Lao Zi*, Chapter 46). The more we consume, the faster disorder increases, and the less there is for our descendants.

Takatsuji speaks of the need for "entropic economics" – a system with a new measuring stick that takes into account the value of living *spiritually* rich lives, not *materially* rich lives. Under an entropic economic system, we "would not pursue material wealth, but would give consideration to how the many coming generations would be able to live spiritually rich lives, even if they were materially poor."

Organizations should be small, flexible, and horizontally structured – "soft like water," because "pyramidal organization only increases entropy." The author here is speaking specifically of modern Japan, which has probably done more to develop the pyramidal organization than any other

country.⁵ Still, all the "advanced" countries require large organizations (government and business) in order to manage the exploitation of foreign resources and the domestic distribution thereof, so this applies just as well to the United States.

His discussion of government follows the outline of Lao Zi's thought fairly closely, with an interesting critique of Machiavelli's *The Prince*, and why such politics are the last thing we need now (or ever did). He then moves on to a few quite orthodox comments on Lao Zi's ideal leader, which are good in themselves, but there is only a half-hearted attempt to relate the *Lao Zi* to modern politics.

One very disappointing aspect of the book is that Takatsuji thinks Eastern thought is going to be the savior of the world. It is true that we must share ideas, but the notion that one way of thought is all bad, the other all good, and that the bad must be rejected, is contrary to one of the author's best points: that we must learn to take the good with the bad – to "drink the pure with the impure," as he likes to put it. Even if Western thought is so bad, he should, by his own insistence, avoid rejecting it as he seems to have done here.

But he more than makes up for his deficiency with his fascinating discussion of Bali. Takatsuji briefly describes the social and economic institutions of Bali, and explains why he thinks they reflect the thought of Lao Zi, and why the island deserves to be called "the last paradise." Though their GNP is nothing to brag about, they live spiritually rich lives, their organizations are small and fluid, and

there are no quarrels or alcoholism. Takatsuji's picture of Bali may be a little idealistic, and indeed, he admits in the book to having spent only "about one week" there last year, but he seems to have observed well while he was there.

He uses Bali's example to show the importance of small, flexible organizations, and a willingness to take the good with the bad, and to convince us of the importance of festivals, a harmless and healthy way to rid ourselves of "spiritual entropy." In reference to the last, he bemoans the fact that the traditional festivals in Japan are losing popularity year by year, and maintains that it would be best for Japanese society if all efforts were made to revive them.

Science gets a lot of attention, which is understandable because Takatsuji is a research scientist at Hitachi. And on first reading, his discussion of what to do with science and technology looks good. Discard the analytical methods of Newton and Descartes, stop breaking everything down into minute parts, learn to look at the whole – here he trots out general systems theory, and lauds it for its ability to consider things in their entirety, as opposed to conventional methods of analysis, which divide things into parts and then analyze the parts, which is "like looking at the firmament through a tube" as Zhuang Zi put it. And indeed, the author contends that systems science is very much like the philosophy of Zhuang Zi. He says, in effect, that the direction of science must be changed to reflect the Entropy Law.

That's all very well, but it seems that the research scientist (employed by a big corporation) has

either missed one of the main points of Lao Zi's thought, or has interpreted it to suit himself. "Return to the use of the knotted cord," said Lao Zi. This and other passages clearly point to a simpler lifestyle with *less* technology, not "more efficient" or "energy-saving" technology, the kind that big companies like Hitachi are shoving down our throats. When considered in this light, Takatsuji's discussion of science and technology falters somewhat. The reviewer wonders if he would be willing to take up permanent residence on Bali.

Despite its faults, however, the book is charged with insight on many aspects of everyday existence, and offers worthwhile reading for anyone interested in the applications of the Entropy Law.

¹The second law of thermodynamics, which states that energy is continually being converted from a usable to an unusable state, but never the opposite. See note 3.

²Non-action does not, of course, mean "do nothing." It means "don't do anything unnecessary," "don't go mucking about in everything." It is part of knowing when one has gone far enough.

³Rifkin, Jeremy. *Entropy: A New World View*. Must reading for environmentalists.

⁴*Interpreting Lao Zi*. However, Tsukihora's emphasis is on Lao Zi as a manual for living through the coming period of chaos, not on a reinterpretation according to the Entropy Law.

⁵For instructive comments on Japan's "vertical" society, see the works of Nakane Chie, a Japanese Sociologist.

A Beast the Color of Winter. By Douglas H. Chadwick. San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1983. \$15.95, cloth; 224 pages. Reviewed by Peter Wild

It has been the American way of doing things. First you send the bulldozers grinding up a drainage to scour out roads. Then the loggers swarm in to cut down the trees. Lastly, the orange-vested hunters arrive in the fall, pile out of their pickups, and start blasting happily away. The year after, repeat the process in the next watershed until the once placid mountain range is a shot-out, road-laced mess. Then move on to the next set of pristine peaks glittering over there on the horizon.

Actually, "shot-out" is not quite accurate. Whatever the ecological disaster, deer thrive on the juicy brush that takes over after logging operations. Next year the scrubland is full of long-eared targets nibbling away on the succulent shoots. Deer heaven! The hunters rejoice. The game managers rejoice.

And are blinded by their success. For what makes the population figures soar right off the charts for one species may have the opposite effect on others. To determine why mountain goat numbers have gone into a dizzying slide since the 1950s, Douglas Chadwick began scrambling after these least-studied of our larger mammals. What he found after seven years of hanging by his fingertips should be a humbling lesson for humans who feel that nature can be wrenched around to fit immediate public greed.

Over thousands of generations, the bearded climbers have adjusted
Page 18 EARTH FIRST!

to a unique niche in the high cliffs of the northern Rocky Mountains. Unlike deer, which hide in undergrowth or run away from their predators, mountain goats feel secure on their vertiginous heights, where wolves and grizzlies can't go. When the goats see a potential enemy below, they move higher, then simply stand and stare. But what has worked well for them over the centuries now is their nemesis in a road-crazy world. Chadwick found hunters standing by their trucks, sending fusillade after fusillade at the stationary targets. And they make easy targets, with their white coats silhouetted against the dark rock.

Such drive-in shooting galleries were enough to cause some hunters to turn away in disgust. As to the game managers, we can't blame all of them either. Their budgets for research have been pared to the bone – and then into the bone. As Chadwick puts it: "All the funds that, say, Montana's Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (fish and game) receives annually from the legislature, plus sales of licenses for everything from beavers to cougars wouldn't build five miles of interstate highway or one turbine for one questionable dam." Talk about twisted priorities! But there is hope. Slowly, people are beginning to understand that if they want mountain goats they'll have to accept closed roads. The new attitude will be a blessing for all wildlife.

The above summary of Chadwick's conclusion, however, does not characterize the book as a whole. *A Beast the Color of Winter* is much more than a breakthrough
February 2, 1984

in game management. Chadwick spends most of his pages leading the reader with him up into the windy pinnacles after his white climbers with the stiletto horns and demonic beards. The book is an alluring blend of hard science and personal adventure. Someone as unscientific as myself is learning all the way, about the structure of the white climbers' coats and about why the creatures are constantly fighting and playing among themselves. In this vein, one of the best chapters discusses the design of the hooves that allow goats to do blissful piroettes and glissades along cliff faces.

On the personal level, the zoologist lives with a band of the pesky goats, scratching and pawing with them – and gets himself gored by a jealous billy, promptly dubbed Old Gore. Grizzly bears don't seem to like the scientist either, but he blasts them away with a foghorn. He loses one wife and gains another, while Kobuk, his trusty malamute, remains sometimes faithful. The photographs are splendid. Readers will be charmed.

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GIVERNY

Monet destroys his garden
into a bed of paint.
His head filling with light
he straightens a flower
back to its natural pose
to lock it there forever.
He can't think.

Trees become cathedrals
imitating the time of day.
Monet waits for a cloud,
nervous the sun will change
before he does.
Trees mark the boundaries of his mind.

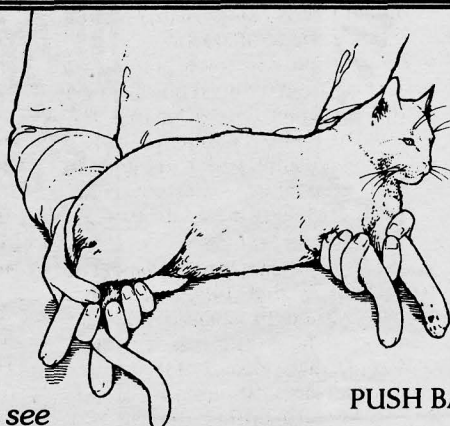
His eyes are two leaves
in autumn, his fist
demands food from the table.
gardeners tend his beard.
His life fills with water

which he builds a canvas circle for.
Purple, green and red
hold everything together,
sealing the exits.
Monet will drown here

telling us to see it
the way our eyes
let waves pass through.
Monet's eye is floating
on the pond he has made

to make us trust
whatever we see
without splitting lilies
to look for a brain.

David Chorlton
Phoenix



*Eating a deer steak
I look out the window to see
A buck
Licking the salt
off the venison jerky
Drying on the clothesline.*

JP Bernhad
Clovis

TIDE POOL
*Land-masses of mystery
resolved in a tide pool to this:
one sand castle half-gone
a perfect blue seashell
and the legs of my pants
wet to the knees.*

JACK MUELLER
North Beach

RESEARCHERS FIND TOXIC METALS IN VEGETABLES



CROSSING

Spring, summer, now autumn
The woodpecker flies out of the woods
Over the pasture, into the woods
Uses his wings once
Winter I'll break trail into the mountain
New leather sheathes the axe
Find him circling up an elm gone by
My ear to the tree
I hear for miles.

BOB ARNOLD
The Longhouse

McNukes

"We'll do it to you all"
One plutonium quarter-pounder
FIVE BILLION SOLD

Down
the
radiant
river
O

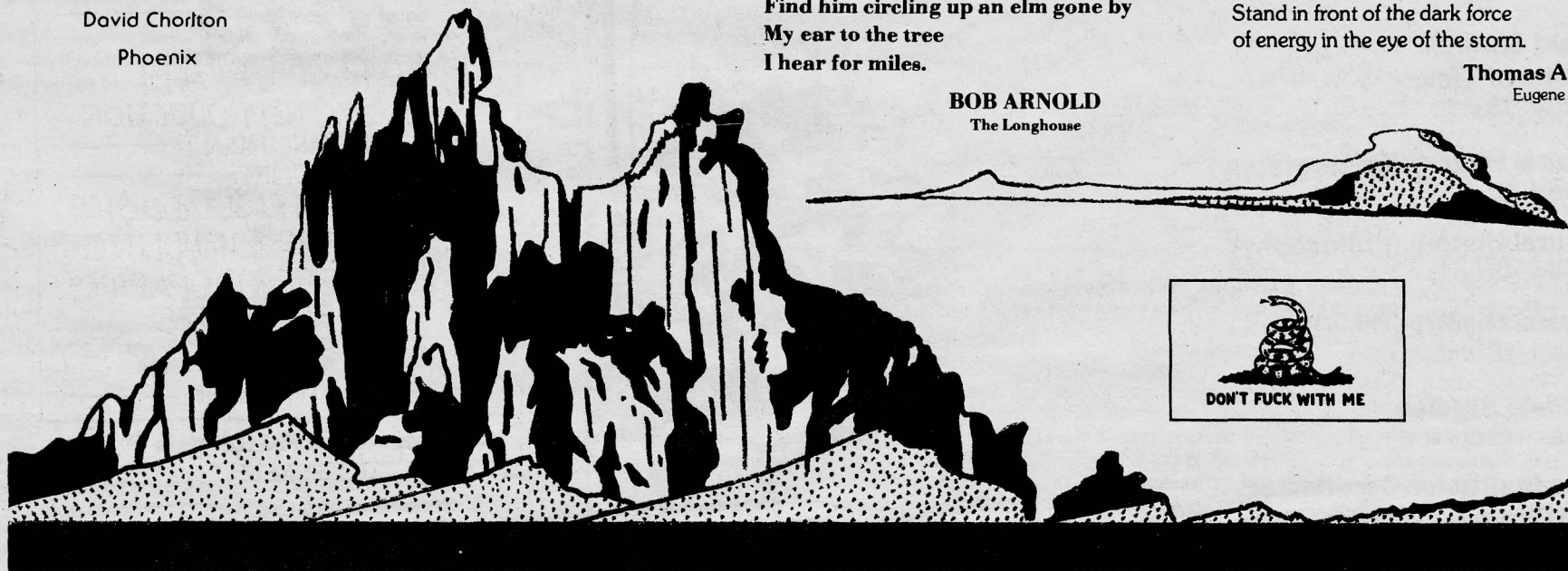
Jim Bogan
Rolla

IT'S A FACT!

EYE OF THE STORM

There must be mutiny on this ship
if we are going to make it
across these treacherous seas
through the darkness of multi-national greed.
Put our bodies on the line.
Stand in front of the machines
that stripmine the mountains
and cut down the trees.
Stand in front of the machines
that alter the course of great rivers
stopping the natural flow of water.
Stand before the beast
that threatens all life
and the lives yet to be born
the beast that has no mind
and a bottomless pit
of cold steel, the dead weight
of concrete and glowing plutonium
for a stomach
the beast of the ego mind
that sees only statistics, dollar signs
and enemies
the beast that commits genocide
in third world countries
and our homelands
the beast that exterminates people
who do not conform to its laws.
Stand in front of the dark force
of energy in the eye of the storm.

Thomas Avery
Eugene



Dhan



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The Sierra Institute is an interdisciplinary field school providing seminar and tutorial study programs in ecology, natural history, environmental philosophy, and related subjects. The program is designed for undergraduates who are able to devote a quarter to reflect and study in one of the many wilderness areas in the western United States. Courses are designed primarily to satisfy general education requirements for liberal arts students.

General Information

- Students must be physically capable of extended backpacking in mountain terrain; a certificate of health is required.
- Students must provide their own backpacking equipment.
- Cost of food and transportation to study sites will be shared among group members; an estimate of costs is provided for each program.
- There are no out-of-state fees.
- The University of California is on the quarter system, and academic credit is given in quarter units (1 1/2 quarter units equal 1 semester unit).
- In order to transfer units students should contact their advisors well in advance. The initial information you receive will contain the academic information your advisor requires.

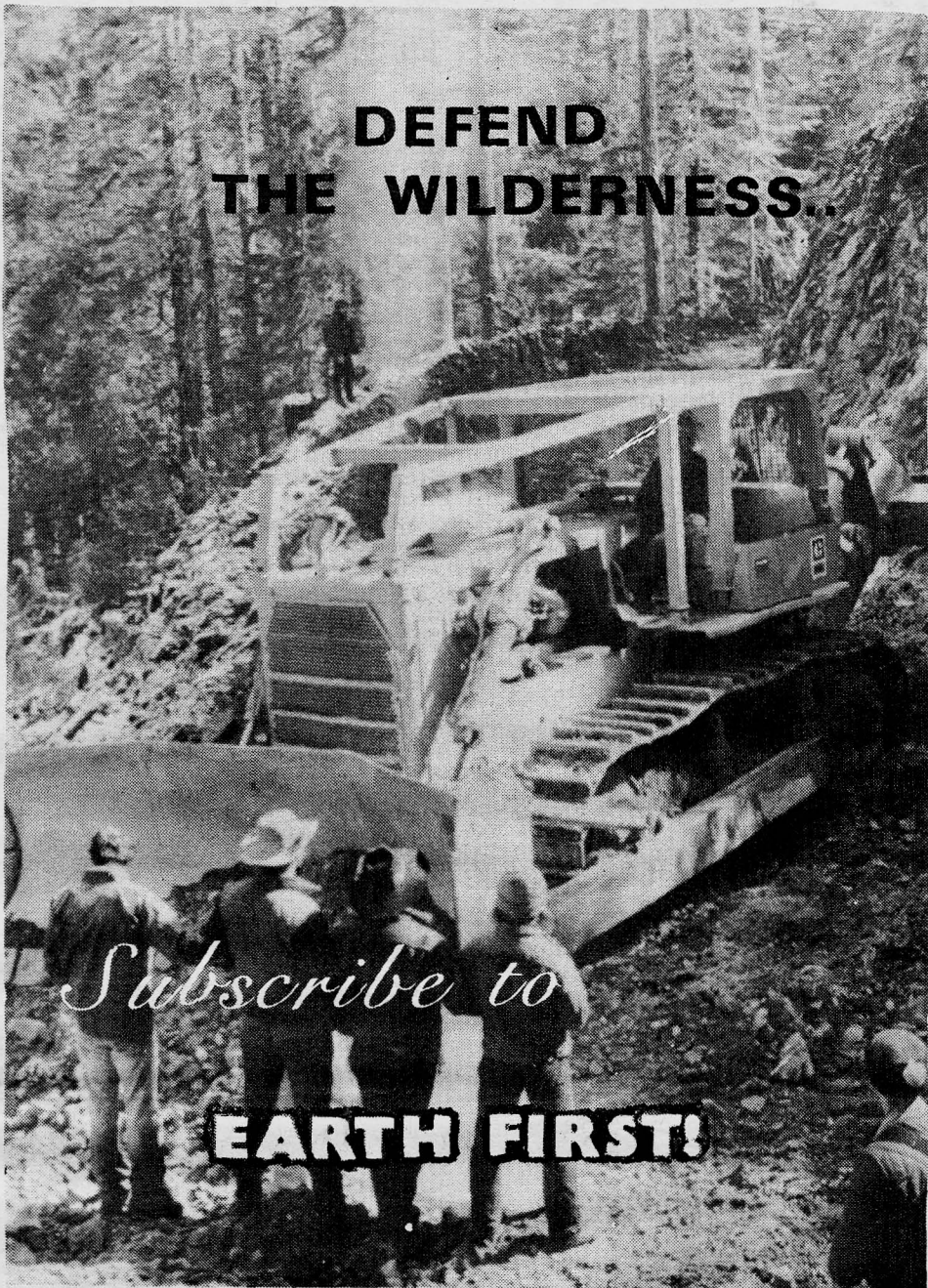
For Course Information

Indicate the course title(s) and academic quarter(s) you are interested in.
Phone (408) 429-2761 (9 a.m.-1 p.m., Mon.-Fri.) or write:
Sierra Institute
Box AA, University Extension
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Summer and Fall Quarters

During the summer, a variety of 3, 5 and 8 week long courses are offered throughout the West. Credit varies from 5 to 15 units depending on length. In the fall, 15-unit courses are offered. If you want to receive information about these programs, follow the directions provided in *For Course Information*.

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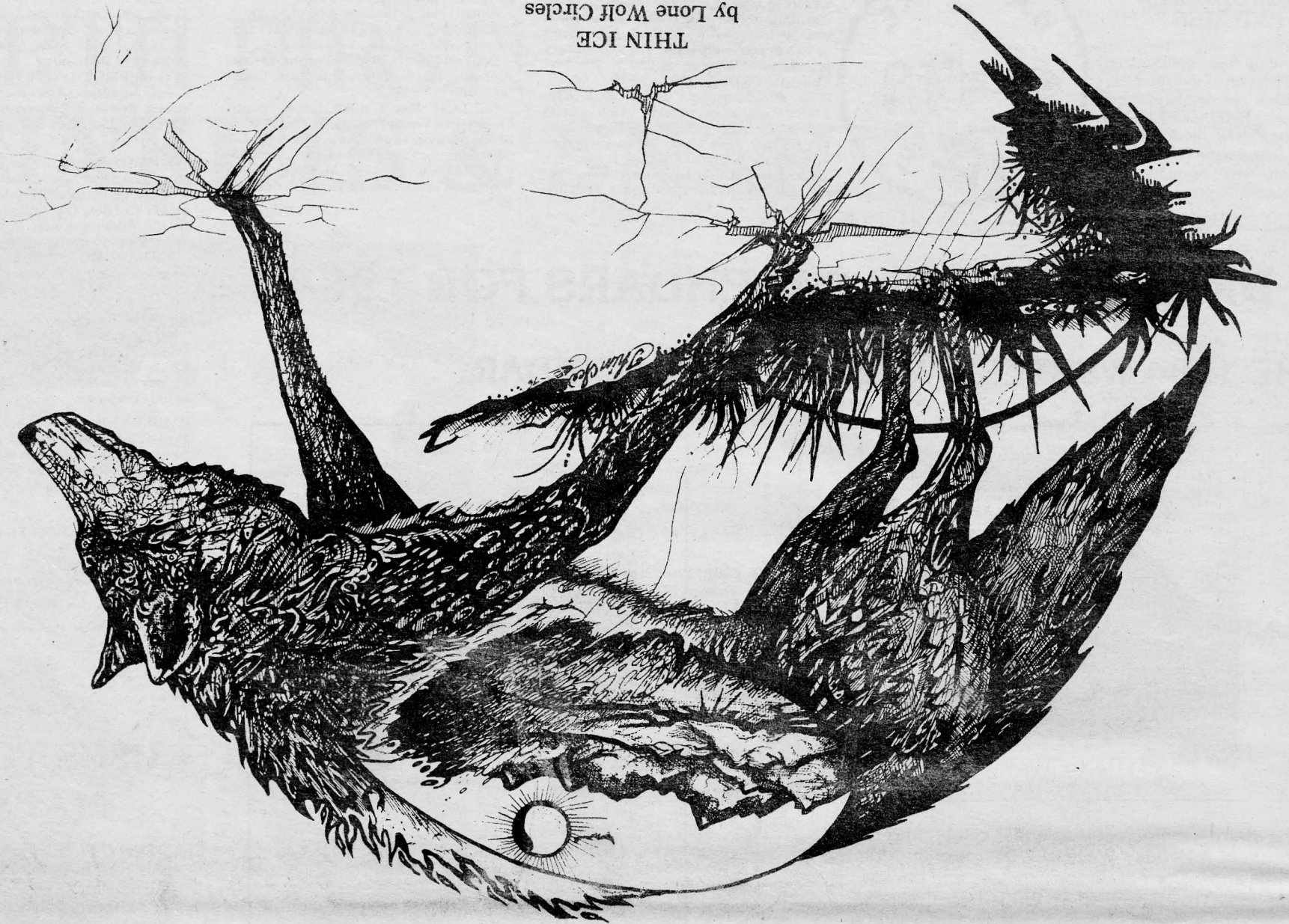
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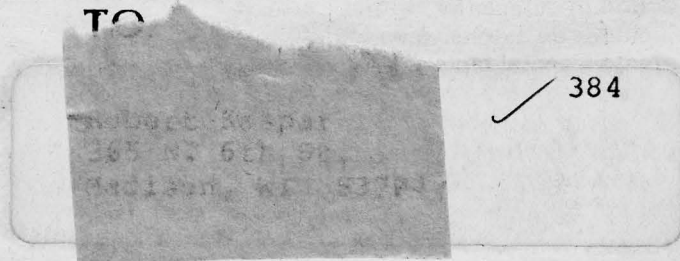
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