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EARTH FIRST!

EOSTAR EDITION

March 20, 1984

Vol. IV, No. IV

THE NO-COMPROMISE ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

ONE DOLLAR

BURGER KING PROTEST SET

by Mike Roselle

In light of the growing concern over the rapidly accelerating rate of tropical deforestation worldwide and on this continent, and the enthusiasm created by John Seed's recent visit to this country, Earth First! will launch its international rainforest campaign on April 28th during Earth Week.

Plans are now being made for nationwide demonstrations against the fast food corporations responsible.

After a great deal of research and input from the various meetings held during the Road Show, Earth Firsters will be turning their attention to BURGER KING. Through their practice of importing cheaper Central American beef, BURGER KING may be the single largest factor in rainforest destruction on this continent.

By focusing attention on BURGER KING, we hope to expose the industry-wide practice of importing lower quality beef from Central America. Importation of this fast food burger beef is the major cause of the conversion of tropical rainforests into cow pasture. This highly destructive process displaces aboriginal people, disrupts local economies and causes irreparable damage to once lush and diverse ecosystems (see *EF!* Nov. 1, 1983). **YOU ARE EATING RAINFOREST IN YOUR FAST FOOD BURGERS.**

In launching this campaign, Earth First! will be working with the newly-formed Rainforest Action and Information Network, which will have participating groups in

over 30 countries. We will become part of a growing movement to stop rainforest destruction worldwide.

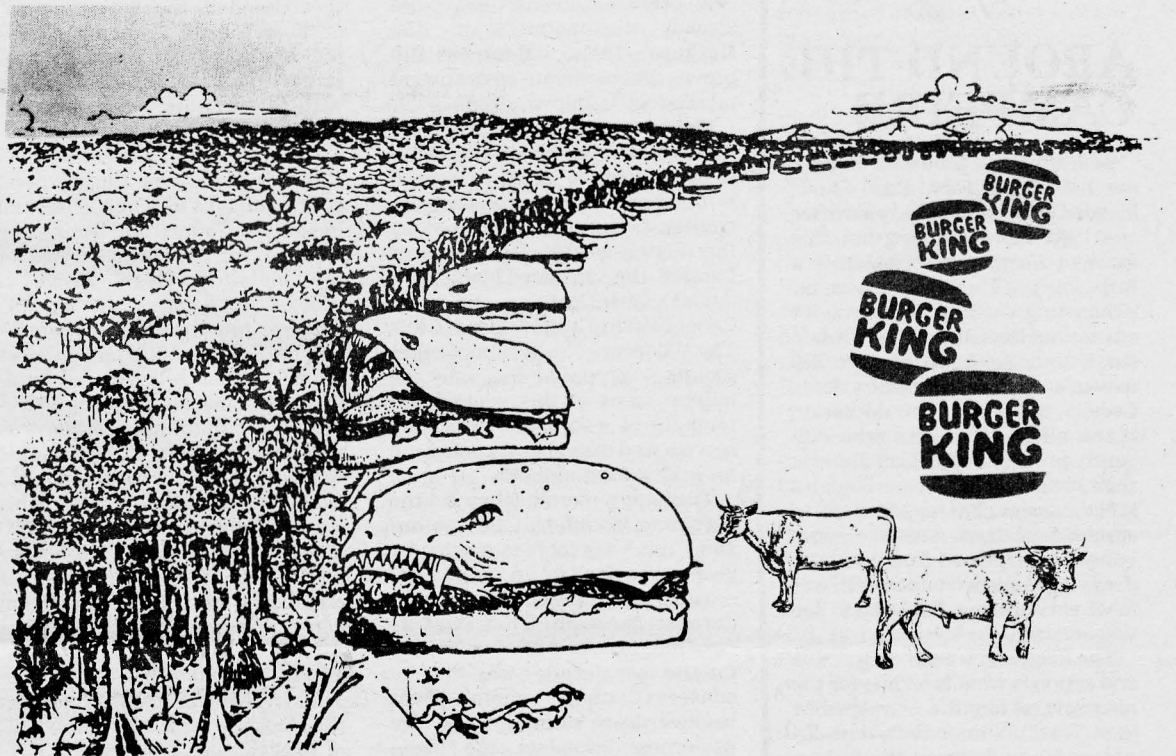
Originally, our research centered on the largest of the fast food giants - McDonald's. They have over 7,000 outlets worldwide but while their foreign operations are using rainforest beef, there has been no evidence to link their domestic operations with the Central American beef trade. Some researchers are convinced that they are not involved. At any rate, the absence of substantial proof makes them a poor target.

BURGER KING represents an entirely different situation. BURGER KING is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Pillsbury Company and operates over 3,000 restaurants in the US, Europe, Latin America, Hong Kong, Guam and the Bahamas. Revenues from these operations account for about 50% of Pillsbury's total profitability. Other interests include Green Giant, Totino's Frozen Pizza, Ballard flour and a long list of other products. Agribusiness as usual.

BURGER KING is widely known to use rainforest beef. Economists at the Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, have told us about BURGER KING purchasing agents in Central America. They own meat blending plants in Florida where the beef is unloaded. In an interview conducted in 1981, BURGER KING personnel cited Costa Rica as one of their sources of beef.

Recently they have chosen to clam up on the subject, stating flatly that the information we seek "is

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FOREST DEBATE HEATS UP

In late February, U.S. Forest Service Region 6 Forester Jeff Sirmon announced an immediate moratorium on timber sales and other developments in roadless areas in Washington and Oregon's national forests. Although rumors that Assistant Secretary of Agriculture John Crowell would overturn the ruling have persisted, at the time of this writing the former chief lawyer for Louisiana Pacific has not taken any action.

The decision was a direct result of the statewide Oregon RARE II lawsuit filed during the previous year by the Oregon Natural Resources Council. The lawsuit was based on the inadequacy of the Forest Service's RARE II final EIS. In previous cases in California, Oregon and Washington, a Federal Judge ruled that the development of roadless areas was a direct violation of the National Environmental Policy Act. Sirmon's decision is an important indication that the Freddies are getting weary of losing lawsuits.

At first glance, Sirmon's decision would seem to be a major victory for Wilderness advocates. However, the moratorium will only be in effect

until the Oregon and Washington Congressional Delegations succeed in passing statewide Wilderness bills into law. Each bill will likely declare the RARE II final EIS to be legally sufficient and thus immune to further legal action, therefore opening the door to the immediate resumption of the USFS war against defacto wilderness and old growth timber in the Pacific Northwest.

Although the moratorium will prevent the immediate destruction of a number of roadless areas, thus preserving the legislative Wilderness option (instead of "legislation by chainsaw") for the immediate future, the Forest Service has no intention of letting the legal decisions or the moratorium significantly alter over the long run a s

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BALD MOUNTAIN ROAD CRUMBLES

Details on page 6

EARTH FIRST! SAVE THE TUOLUMNE RALLY

John Muir's Birthday, April 21, Noon

ED ABBEY
Jonathon Richman
California Zephyr
Katie Lee
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Cecelia Ostrow
Dave Foreman
Bill Devall
Bill Oliver

Ben Shanks

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Near Yosemite Park

Call 916-343-6547 for information.

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EARTH FIRST!



EARTH FIRST
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March 20, 1984
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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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AROUND THE CAMPFIRE

Well, after nine thousand miles of the 1984 Earth First! Road Show, it's good to be back at the typewriter and light table cranking out this issue of *Earth First!* (which is a little late). Although it was a bit exhausting, the Road Show was an exceptional event. I think it's laid the foundation for a dynamic EF! movement across the country. John, Cecelia, Mike and I would like to thank all the fine folks who diligently promoted the Road Show in their areas and who made it such a great success. The expressions of support, solidarity and like-mindedness we received from the hundreds of people we talked with was most encouraging. We hope to see you all again.

The Road Show dealt with action and action is what is on line for the next several months. Our April 21 Save The Tuolumne Rally with Ed Abbey, Huey Johnson, Katie Lee, Johnny Sagebrush and a host of others could be a record Earth First! blowout. Don't miss it if you're in the neighborhood. Our most ambitious project to date will be the nationwide demonstrations against Burger King on April 28. Mike Roselle has been burning the midnight oil putting that together. You can take part in our campaign for the preservation of the Central American rainforest wherever you live — just get in touch with Mike here in Chico.

This summer, we're going to turn the focus of our National Forest Wilderness campaign on the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area in northwestern Montana where big mining companies are taking dead-eye aim on this critical habitat for grizzly. Our 1984 Fourth of July Round River Rendezvous will be in northwestern Montana and we will begin direct action this summer to save the Cabinets. See the next issue of *EF!* for details.

There are two special inspirational articles in this issue of *Earth First!* One is from the not-so-idyllic South Pacific where John Seed reports on the efforts of the Koroga Tribe of the Solomon Islands to stop Unilever from clearfelling their tropical rainforest.

The other — by Professor Bill Devall — is about the greatest living American conservationist: David Brower. Brower certainly counters the popular notion that you naturally sell-out as you get older. He's never done it. We ain't gonna either.
— DF

EDITORIAL **SHIPWRECKED ENVIRONMENTALISM**

If previous events have not already demonstrated it, Jim McClure's Idaho Wilderness Bill proves that moderate environmental strategy is shipwrecked.

Idaho, as you'll recall, has more de facto national forest wilderness than any other state — *over 8 million acres*. But some environmentalists seem embarrassed by this relative wealth of wild country. Last fall, the misnamed Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition — the Idaho Conservation League, Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, and other groups — proposed that only 2.9 million acres of this magnificent remnant of wild America be preserved. And they almost apologized for asking for that much.

They were merely following the party line: be diffident, be "reasonable," don't ask for "too much," for gosh sakes don't be an "extremist" — you might unleash an anti-wilderness backlash. That strategy (and it has been applied nationally for the last decade) was that by conservationists bending over backwards to accommodate the wilderness-despoilers, the Idaho Congressional Delegation would propose only a moderately bad bill. But in truth, being a wimp serves only one purpose: your enemy feels disgust for you when he smashes your teeth down your throat.

And disgust and amusement for the pitiful environmentalists is probably what powerful Senator Jim McClure of Idaho felt this month when he proposed a 526,000 acre wilderness bill for Idaho. (The timber industry proposed more wilderness than that!)

The wilderness movement is on the rocks for lack of vision, courage and leadership. The strategy that has guided the wilderness movement since the so-called Endangered American Wilderness Act is a strategy of weakness. Go to your

theater and see the "Seven Samurai" or "Road Warrior." The compromise philosophy of the cowardly peasants who want to be reasonable with the ravaging brigands is the strategy of the leadership of America's conservation movement.

In Oregon, Sierra Club general staff condemns the Oregon Natural Resources Council for having the spunk to sue the Forest Service for the blatantly illegal RARE II process. In Arizona, the miners / loggers / ranchers / developers / ORVers propose half a million acres for wilderness while the environmentalists meekly offer a compromise 1.8 million acre wilderness recommendation. Congressional "environmental champion" Mo Udall knows who's tough in his state. He proposes less than 700,000 acres of wilderness and leaves the great Blue Range Primitive Area out in the cold. The mainstream conservation groups with a fat grant from REI launch "the greatest grassroots wilderness campaign since the Alaska Lands Act" to push the shameful state wilderness bills of 1984 through Congress.

This winter, Howie Wolke and other Earth First!ers tried to get the ball rolling for a real campaign against the Forest Service and for wilderness. We wanted to file a national RARE II lawsuit to stop Forest Service development of roadless areas dead in their tracks. But the Forest Service unwittingly covered their asses well in RARE II. Because the RARE II EIS had individual state supplements, our lawyers tell us that a national RARE II suit would cost about \$100,000 and take a year to prepare. We don't have that money, have no way to even begin to raise it, and in a year it will be a moot point anyway — roadless areas will be trashed and state wilderness bills voiding possible RARE II lawsuits will be passed.

It looks dark. But there is hope.

Not everybody in Idaho stayed on the wimp ship. The guides and outfitters and the Idaho Wildlife Federation wouldn't support the cowardly proposal of the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition. They asked for 6 million acres. The American Wilderness Alliance also jumped ship and asked for more. In Oregon, the Audubon Society has refused to buckle under to pressure from the Sierra Club general staff and has joined the Oregon RARE II lawsuit. In Arizona, the Earth First! wilderness proposal of 6 million acres presented by Ed Abbey received support from newspaper writers as the only reasonable compromise. In Utah, more and more people are rebelling against environmentalist acquiescence in the god-awful "wilderness" bill for that state. Grassroots pressure in California has gotten Sierra Club staff to protest Senator Pete Wilson's additional cuts in an already inadequate House-passed bill — and a variety of people including Sierra Club and Earth First! activists are considering a second California RARE II lawsuit to cover the areas not protected in the original suit. Montanans are also talking about a Montana RARE II suit.

We are going to be stuck with a garbage can-full of poor wilderness bills this year in Congress. The Forest Service is planning to trash out any roadless country that is not protected in those bills. By all rights the battle for national forest wilderness should be over. With wilderness the loser. The forces of industrial tyranny, of humanistic arrogance, sit tall in the saddle. But there's one problem. Some of us are getting off that poorly steered environmental ship that's run aground on the rocks.

Tomorrow is a new day. The battle goes on.

— Dave Foreman





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 EF!

My subscription is about to expire and I don't have the money to splurge right now. Could you front me a subscription until things get together? That you would even consider such a meaningful gesture only serves to reassure me that this group of Tree Huggers is on target.

Oh! What's all this crap about "portraying a good image" in regards to name calling? A Freddie is a Freddie is a Freddie. For my liking the verbage we use is right on!

— La Canada, CA

(Ed. note: When someone is broke, we're happy to front a subscription. We ain't in this for the bucks. I also think that the matter of "good taste" has been settled in these pages. We aren't going to clean up our act even if some people consider us the bad girls and bad boys of the environmental movement.)

Dear EF!

Yesterday a guy came into my shop and asked if I could tune-up his Land-Cruiser. I said sure, leave the keys and I'll get to it in an hour or so. When I went out to get the truck there was the talon and upper leg of a red-tailed hawk hanging from the rear-view mirror. Enclosed are 6 Toyota pistons, maybe you guys can hang them on your rear-view mirrors.

— Mr. Goodaurech

Dear EF!

Here's a letter I got from my Congressman, Doug Bosco, on the California Wilderness Bill. Look at the last paragraph: "I can assure you that I have not 'sold out' to the timber industry on this issue. In fact, most of the criticism of my proposals has come from the timber industry and other development interests — not from conservationists."

I gotta get moving — I'm a trucker and my load is going to Kansas. We don't need any more roads anywhere. I've been on the road 6½ years and I know I'll never see them all. We don't need any more roads than one person could see in a lifetime. We already have too many! I love getting out of my truck for a few weeks and walking — touching ground. Hearing stuff besides my damn engine. Thanks for your help in keeping, and hopefully adding to, the amount of space just for feet (especially for non-human feet!).

— April Showers
California

Dear EF!

It may come as a surprise to you that here in Boulder, the land of tofu, Porches and self-indulgent spiritualism, there is an interest in saving what's left of our environment. Our Public Library has decided that *Earth First!* might be of interest to people here and has agreed to display it. Here's \$10 for their subscription.

— Manley Foote-Weire

(Ed. note: Thanks. Good idea. Maybe some of the rest of you would like to subscribe for the library in your community.)

Dear EF!

I saw the Road Show in Gainesville, Florida, on Feb. 9th and I found your group most inspiring. The speakers, John Seed and Dave Foreman were wonderful and Cecelia's singing was just beautiful. It was a very moving evening and I'm glad you all exist.

— APP

Dear EF!

In regards to the El Paso gentleman who pleads that we perform like professionals: I believe this is laudable, but unfortunate. As long as we play the ball game by their rules we will get their respect (perhaps) but more likely thinly veiled contempt! It, unfortunately, is true in all human society that only when the established structure gets their cages rattled sufficiently that they are willing to accommodate change. The only bad thing about being a good sport is that you have to lose to prove it and they are quite willing to keep us as good sports.

Here's \$25 for your National Forest Campaign. I wish I could send more but I am now retired and reduced in income. What I can scratch up now and then will go to Earth First!. Keep up the excellent work.

— Brookfield, Wisconsin

Dear folks:

I've enclosed a copy of *The Grapevine* for your perusal. I try to provide as much up-to-date, reliable information as I can on boycotts, so people can "vote with their dollars." I started *The Grapevine* two years ago, because I saw the link between what I bought and the practices of the companies involved. I really didn't want to support IBM's aid to apartheid South Africa, or Campbell's exploitation of migrant workers, etc. But how to know what effect my dollars had? So I started *The Grapevine* to provide others with that information.

If you hear of any boycotts (concerning animal rights or anything else) please also let me know and I'll spread the word.

— Osha Davidson, Editor
217 S. Hyland Street
Ames, Iowa 50010

Dear EF!

ON THE EDGE by the Head of Joaquin. Right on! I'll never forget a few years ago a truly sickening sight. While working in the woods one day, I caught wind of a terrible smell. I followed the smell and found the skinned body of a grey squirrel hanging from a branch. Bait. A steel surprise waited below. I followed a game trail along the hillside springing and throwing traps as I found them. The traps were located in predictable places. At the third trap I found the skin of the squirrel hanging in the scrub. The next few traps were on rotting logs covered with duff, places where a cat might walk.

Sure enough the next trap held a yearling bobcat. The cat snarled and jerked trying to escape. Its front paw was held fast by the steel jaws which had cut to the bones in its foot. The look in those eyes... I took off my raingear and covered the cat. In the darkness she became quiet and still. I slowly released the trap's grip and the cat pulled its paw away. She sat motionless with the blood running from the gash but an instant later had disappeared into the brush. Whatever slim chance the cat may have had was more than what awaited her if left in the trap.

A few months later a trapper was telling me how they had to trap predators or they would "over populate" and presumably we'd be up to our armpits in bobcats and how cruel Mother Nature is compared to trapping. He made it sound like he was some sort of god-head who was doing this noble act to spare wildlife the horror of survival and performing a service to mankind in the bargain.

Well, I'd like to add another suggestion to Joaquin's list. Place bear traps (they make these, too) in likely spots; the prey will, of course, escape but the hide's probably not worth much, trash animal, you know. This may help thin out the overpopulating trapper.

Leghold traps are medieval tools of torture, indiscriminate, destructive, needless.

— Oregon

Dear Dave, John, Mike and Cecelia:

Thank you so much for bringing the Road Show to CU. That was one of the most dynamic and heartfelt presentations we've ever sponsored and the audience response was overwhelming. I hope you saved enough energy for the rest of your tour!

— Mary Weber
University of Colorado

Dear EF!

Thank you for sending me a copy of your newspaper. I did not have to read far to understand just where Earth First! stands on the issue of conservation; "Let's not forget Jim Watt... Ann Gorsuch, let's knot them around Ronald Reagan's neck so he'll never be free of their stench." (p. 2 Samhain edition). Now that's direct. Although I respect Sierra Club and FOE and the others and realize that to be effective in Washington one has to be restrained and deferent (not to mention rich) these bold words by EF! that ring with heroic honesty bring a smile to my lips and satisfaction to my heart. Action is what counts of course, and as a patriotic, hairy-palmed, techno-industrial flunkie, direct confrontations and discreet subversive activities have always been in my blood. You have gained another supporter.

— MB

Dear EF!

Nice job on Idaho in the 2/2 84 Edition. Hope to see one for each state in the future. I've written the Idaho Congressional Delegation as well as my own Senators and Congressmen.

— Susanville, CA

(Ed. note: We plan to do features on our wilderness proposals for the different states. Montana is next. We also need help in finalizing wilderness proposals in several states. Be sure to write in support of EF! proposals!)

Dear EF!

I have thought of another feature for *Earth First!* A "Trip Column." It would serve as a way for us isolated Earth First!ers to find like-minded traveling companions. I don't know about you, but a backpacking trip with a bunch of nuclear weapons physicists is more than I can handle! Out here where I live, there are no alternatives either. I'm sure there are other Earth First!ers who are in a similar predicament when it comes to finding traveling/hiking companions.

A "Trip Column" could be started, somewhat like the "Sleep Cheap" column. People could write in with a description of the trip(s) which they wanted to take (anything from a day trip to a three-month expedition) and an address. Anyone who is interested could contact that person and make arrangements.

One of the greatest pleasures of a hiking trip is being out with a small group of people who think and feel the same way you do. It is also an excellent way for us Earth First!ers to get to know one another and to come up with novel ideas for eco-defense. After all, both Earth First! and the legendary Monkey Wrench Gang were formed during wilderness outings.

As an example of a trip: I have wanted to go to Alaska for several years, but have been unable to get a group of people together. I have planned to drive up the Alcan, taking 5-6 weeks, and doing many short backpacking trips both along the way and in Alaska itself. However, I would be interested in other ideas. This trip will require considerable advance preparation, so serious inquiries only, please. Write or call.

— Alaska Trip
828 Pine Street
Los Alamos, NM 87544
(505) 662-6997

Dear "Shit Fer Brains" (!),

You, Cat Tracks and Grizzly Den all feel that the U.S. Forest Service "sucks," is "the enemy" and (unprintable, etc.), so what in blue blazes must you think of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management?

— Elliott Bernshaw
a "sunshine environmentalist"

(Ed. note: There are some fine folks working for the BLM — as there are working for the Forest Service — but the Bureau of Livestock and Mining doesn't merit any more praise from us than do the Freddies. Check the Nov. 1, 1982, issue of EF! for an in-depth look at BLM. Maybe we need to come up with a name for the BLM like we have "Freddie" for the Forest Circus. Any suggestions?)

Dear EF!

I approve very much of your non-violent action to protect Mother Earth, and express my solidarity to you.

I do not know how many members your organization has throughout the U.S. and abroad, but I hope that the number should multiply by thousands in the future. The situation really calls for it. Devastation by pollution and exploitation is accelerating to a degree never seen before.

Reading a back issue, I find that many writers urge for the declaration of certain areas as wilderness areas, or for protection of unspoiled areas by prohibition of road construction, etc. My God! I agree with you! You are really onto an urgent matter!

MANKIND CANNOT SURVIVE UNLESS ECOLOGICAL BALANCE CAN BE REESTABLISHED IN THE BIGGER PART OF THE WORLD.

A nuclear war can surely kill all life on this planet. That may happen tomorrow, in a year, in ten years or never. We never know. But one thing is for sure: Pollution and devastation of Mother Earth shall surely result the same, unless we turn down this materialistic, industrialized way of life called civilized life.

10 to 15 years ago Norwegian authorities (I am a Norwegian myself) started investigating the problem of increasing acidity of Norwegian rivers and lakes. It was soon found that sulfuric flue gases brought by the winds from industrial areas in Germany and Great Britain were the cause of contamination.

The contamination that started in the southern part of the country has steadily spread farther to the north, and nowadays, there is hardly a single river or a lake that is not affected.

In Germany more than 30 percent of all the forests are dead or dying, and it is spreading northward, threatening Scandinavian forests with destruction.

Of course, industry is not the only source of pollution. Modern farming is also detrimental; yes, fatal in the long run, to Mother Nature. Artificial nutrients kill all biologic life in the soil, leaving it a mere mineral substance. Besides this, nutrients end up in watersheds bringing biology out of the natural order: poisoning potable water. Next to artificial nutrients come pesticides, of which the effects I shall not comment on here, just put the question: "What about the food that shall nourish our bodies?"

It is a paradox that *Homo sapiens* being the most intelligent creature on earth is about to spoil and lay waste a planet so splendid in diversity and bounty.

Is there any chance then to turn development, can we do without all the materialism we are surrounded by? YES, SURE! We can very well do without much of the industry, we can do without nuclear plants (and weapons). Farming can be done in either of several ways without using artificial nutrients or pesticides, and so on. All public and private consumption can be cut to a fraction, leaving more healthy and happy people.

If we want to listen to the earth we could also listen to traditional indigenous peoples.

If we could live as did for example the Indians of America, nature would last forever, and we would all be Earth First!ers.

And that would not be to go backward in development, but forward.

— O. Rana
Sweden

SOLOMON ISLANDERS PROTECT RAINFOREST

by John Seed

"Saving the tropical forests is the world's most important conservation priority." Dr. Lee Talbot, Director-General, International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

The Solomon Islands are a double chain of quiescent and extinct volcanoes running some 400 miles southeast of Bougainville (which is east of New Guinea). Lying on either side of latitude 10°S and surrounded by some of the deepest oceans in the world the Solomons have spectacular shorelines varying from extremely deep sounds, through coral reefs to some of the biggest lagoons in the world. Large volcanic craters, sometimes at sea level, are still hot to walk on with boiling mud pools and jets of sulphureous gas. Twenty-four forest types, ranging from tall lowland tropical rainforest to moss forests in the high mountains, cover the Islands from the sea shore to the highest peak at 2,450 metres.

Isolation and a small population has maintained the naturalness and beauty of the Solomon Islands. Although "discovered" by the Spanish in the fifteen hundreds, it was almost four centuries before further contact, when Australian "Blackbirders" exported 30,000 Islanders for the sugar plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The single biggest development came with Lever Brothers taking over coconut plantations for their soap factory in Sydney. By 1907 Levers had leases on over 300,000 acres of the Solomon Islands and had persuaded the British Colonial Office to extend these leases from 99 to 999 years!

Fortunately for the local people, very little of this land was developed by Levers. However, in 1961 Lord Cole, Chairman of Unilever, visited the forests before the customary owners demanded the return of their land. Unilever prevailed upon the Colonial Government to waive regulations that required logging companies to process 20% of their cut locally and to replant after logging. To this day Unilever exports only whole logs creating minimum local employment and Overseas Aid Agencies have had to fund reforestation programmes. Very sound corporate strategy - socialise the unprofitable section of the industry (i.e., reforestation), but keep the profitable section in private ownership. This waiver is particularly damaging when it is realised that Unilever has over half the annual logging quota for the whole Solomon Islands - a massive 225,000 cubic metres per annum.

93% of the people of these islands live their lives as subsistence farmers, one family in seven having no cash income whatsoever. The forests provide these villagers with a host of products which disappear when their forest is destroyed. These range from lawyer vine for lashing their buildings together to certain trees from which their canoes are carved. Many wild fruits and animals are part of their diet, and their customary medicines are also found in the forest.



Traditionally the land is "owned" collectively by communities, and some of these communities are now resisting the logging of their forests.

The following story was told to us in a palm-thatched hut in a village named Paradise on the island of New Georgia. The two men interviewed are subsistence farmers aged about 45 and 60. They grow sweet potato, taro and cassava. To pay the \$10 annual head-tax they grow coconuts which they dry for copra. Vincent Vaguni, an executive member of the Western Solomons Provincial Parliament translated it from Roviana language.

Forty of us from Koroga tribe chased the LPT employees who were bringing in materials to start a new logging camp at Enogai. After chasing the workers we took all LPT's properties in our canoe and transported them to company's ship which was floating nearby.

The white man who was there asked us to go to the other side of the bay, so we all went across. Suddenly, twelve policemen asked: "Who tell you to come?" The Chief of Koroga, Rueben Gambule answered: "It is our own wish to come and chase LPT workers. And this land where LPT's is trying to put up the camp is not LPT's land either. This land is Koroga Land and it's for us Koroga tribe." After bits of talking and questions, the police then ordered us to go to Temarae and to wait for them there.

When all of us arrived, the police continued investigating the matter. The big man of the police said that we had gone against the law, so we'll go to court.

After three days or so, a boat of policemen arrived arresting us to Munda Court hearing. The court told us:

"You are wrong. You made a mistake so you will go to prison." All forty of us were being charged with "Unlawful Assembly" and were sent to prison in Honiara for two months.

After being in prison for two months, we returned home to see our families. While we were in prison, LPT's had gone back to Enogae and actually put up the camp where houses, employees and logging machinery occupied the whole area of land which we had stopped them from doing.

We had gone to prison for our land and LPT's had actually started logging, we felt that if we just keep quiet, then LPT will ruin our land and will spoil our forest. We thought to have a second action which we had warned LPT and the government about, that was to spoil and burn LPT's properties. The warning has gone. We don't hide these things.

It happened that very early in the morning after walking in the bush all night, two hundred and ten of us from Paradise and Jericho within Koroga tribe went to Enogae and started to wake people in their houses. We warned them to bring their belongings to somewhere that was safe. We told them that we were going to burn the houses, bulldozers, cranes, trucks and nothing will be left except Koroga land.

Some women were very frightened, but we told them that we were not going to kill them or do any bodily harm to anyone, except LPT's properties. The workers then didn't be afraid. Everyone was burning houses. LPT's workmen also helped us to burn the houses and machineries which was very amazing

to see them doing that. We were glad some LPT's workers helped us and also advised us how to burn the caterpillars.

Two policemen were there couldn't do anything to us except they were just watching the flames up in the air then ran away into the bush to Munda. We chew betelnut with LPT workers and watch it burn. We then returned home.

Very early in the next morning, Field Force arrived holding guns and went around Paradise Village asking us who were at Enogae. No one was talking to the policemen. We just stay quiet.

Those of us who raid Enogae were not afraid of the police with guns, because we wished to die in serving our trees and lands. The Field Force investigate the matter. They stayed about two days. They couldn't get anything from us except they arrested seven which appeared in a list forwarded by someone from Enogae who recognised them.

The seven were kept by the police in Gizo for some time waiting for legal advisor. Then court decides seven go to prison for two years, so our seven people went to prison. Our wish was to all go to prison for the sake of our lands and forest. We don't like those seven to go by themselves.

The logging company, LPT is Levers Pacific Timbers, a subsidiary of Unilevers. Unilever trades in some 90 countries and has an annual turnover of over \$10 billion. They estimate that \$1 million damage was caused.

A week after the raid, the Western Solomons Provincial Government passed a motion (without dissent) calling on all Unilevers

subsidiaries to get out of the province. There has been no response from the company and LPT's still export over 200,000 Cu.M. of rainforest logs annually from New Georgia to Japan. They have not, however, attempted to return to Koroga Land and the clearing at Enogae has now been resettled by Koroga people, who have planted gardens and orchards there.

The seven arrested will soon be back with their families (who have been looked after by the tribe) after fourteen months in jail.

Though Levers claim to have changed their logging practices since the raid, most of the land that they have logged in the Solomon Islands, during the last twenty years lies derelict, eroded, useless, an eerie graveyard covered in vines. The Honiara "News Drum," in its story about the raid mentioned that "Studies showed that it would cost three times the amount set aside annually (from royalties) to replant forests, mainly because of the cost of brushing or clearing the pesky merremia (sp.) vine eight times a year lest the trees be choked. And logging along skidder trails leaves little topsoil left from the normal four to ten inches. Studies have said it would be difficult to grow any commercially valuable product in such soil.

Where reforestation is attempted, it is paid for by aid grants from Australia, N.Z., the E.E.C. - subsidising the loggers, but unable to keep pace with the damage.

The Rainforest Information Centre, Box 368, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480, Australia, is setting up a world rainforest action network and welcomes enquiries.

John Seed of the Rainforest Information Centre has been investigating the destruction of the rainforests by multinational logging companies.



Vincent Vaguni

BURGER KING DEMO (cont)

confidential and not for public disposition."

Twenty percent of the hamburgers sold in this country are made from rainforest beef. How much is BURGER KING responsible for? Certainly, people have a right to know.

Actions are being organized now. To get involved, call your nearest EF! contact or get in touch with us in Chico. See the sidebar for details on the April 28 demonstrations.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

On Saturday, April 28 (Earth Day), people concerned with Central American rainforest preservation will demonstrate outside of BURGER KING restaurants across the country. They will call on BURGER KING to cease importing beef from rainforest areas, and will alert the public to the issue. Press releases will be sent to national and local media. Groups in other countries will issue press releases and statements in support of the US BURGER KING action.

As we went to press, groups from Florida to New Hampshire and as far west as Hawaii were planning to participate. Demonstrations were also planned in Australia and possibly other countries.

Types of demonstrations can vary from the kind done in Denmark (see separate story) to simple leafletting. Handout flyers and other support will be provided to local demonstrations from Earth First!. This will be the kick-off of our rainforest campaign and we will be working toward a larger, international action sometime next fall. We will be working on this with people from around the world through the newly-formed Rainforest Action and Information Network (RAIN).

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- Organize a demonstration at BURGER KING in your area.
- Take part in a demonstration at BURGER KING in your area.
- Write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper about the Hamburger Connection.
- Call radio talk shows and publicize the event.
- Help raise funds to cover the costs of the demonstrations.
- Write BURGER KING (POB 520783, General Mail Facility, Miami, FL 33152) and urge them to stop destroying rainforest to produce cheap beef.
- Write your US Senators (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510) and member of Congress (House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515) and urge them to support legislation prohibiting the importation of beef from rainforest areas.

TO TAKE PART OR TO ORGANIZE A DEMONSTRATION CONTACT YOUR LOCAL EARTH FIRST! CONTACT (LISTED IN THIS ISSUE) OR MIKE ROSSELLE EARTH FIRST!/RAIN, 230 W 7th AVE., CHICO, CA 95926 (916) 343-6547.

DATA SHEET

In Latin America as a whole, 7% of the landowners control a surprising 93% of the arable land.

Well over half of the rural families in Central America either own no land or too little to support a family.

Clearly, if Central America's rainforests were being cleared to produce food for a hungry world (as some contend) then systems more productive than extensive cattle production would be utilized.

Studies of pasturelands cleared from rainforests in eastern Mexico demonstrate that the annual amount of beef raised is about 10 lbs. per acre. Compare with 6000 lbs. of shelled corn and 4000 lbs. of root and vegetable crops per acre per year, produced by indigenous people using traditional methods of agriculture.

While food production systems practiced by rainforest inhabitants are, without exception, more productive than the pasturelands replacing them, at least two-thirds of the arable land in Central America is dedicated to cattle production.

Because U.S. companies are able to pay higher prices for beef than are the local consumers, prices are driven up so that few Central Americans are able to afford it. The Central American campesino eats less beef than the North American house cat.

Richard A. Block: University of Michigan School of Natural Resources

"Tropical rainforests in Central America are being cleared to provide room for cattle. The cheaper beef is then exported to the U.S. where the principal buyers are fast food chains."

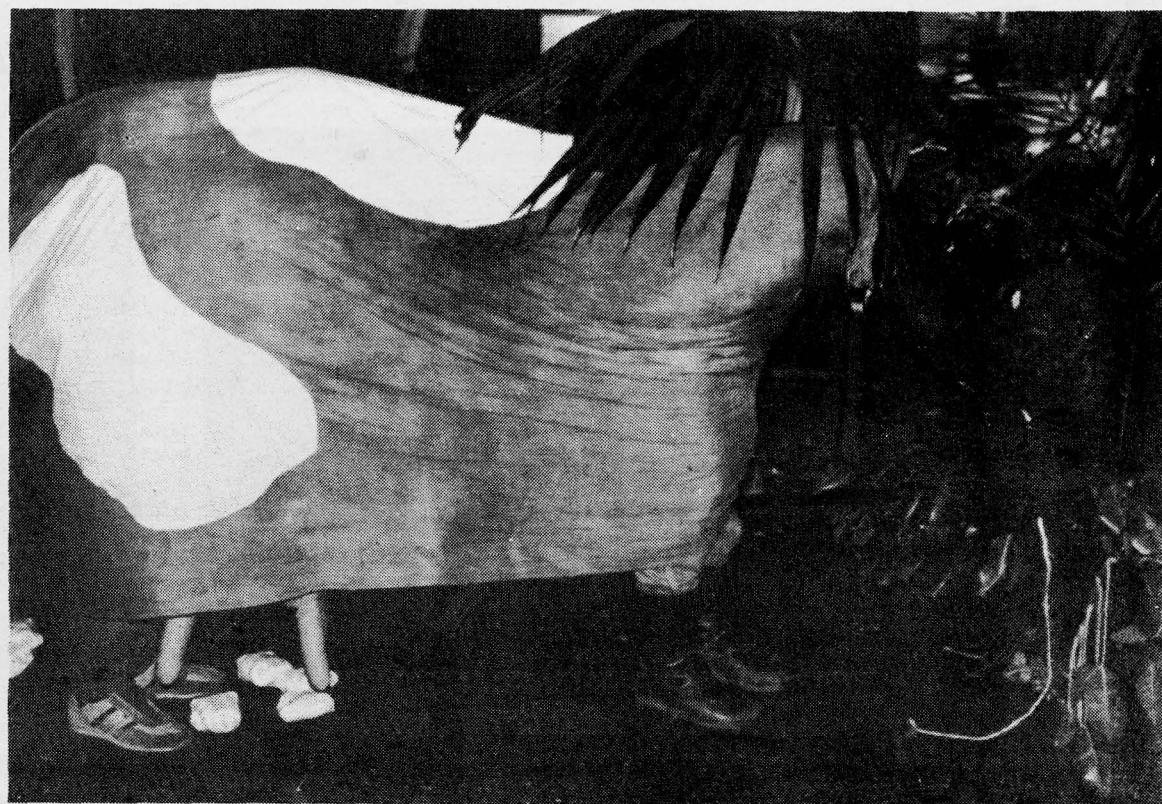
"What makes this even more tragic is that the cleared land can only support grazing for a short duration. In a matter of years, the cattle producers must clear additional rainforests because the nutrients in the soil are so quickly depleted."

Earthscan: International Institute for Environment and Development

"The United States' voracious appetite for beef and the desire of many Central American politicians and businessmen to be 'rancheros' mean that priceless rainforests are being sacrificed for cheap hamburgers. At the present rate of destruction these forests, whose genetic diversity is providing new anti-cancer drugs and disease-resistant crops, will be gone by 1990."

Robert H. Holden: *Agenda*, The Hamburger Connection

"Until 1960, cattle ranching in Central America existed principally to feed beef to Central Americans. In the last 20 years, however, beef production has doubled, and exports have tripled. The U.S. is the principle destination, buying 90% of all Central American exports."



DANES PROTEST McDONALDS

"With the exception of Nicaragua, the grazing throughout Central America is largely owned by an elite of Latin and U.S. business that prospers by producing beef for export market."

James D. Nations and Daniel I. Komer: Rainforests and the Hamburger Society

"Nowhere is the loss of biological diversity more severe, and nowhere is the U.S. unwitting role in deforestation more apparent, than in the case of Central America."

"Almost two-thirds of Central America's lowland and lower montane rainforests have been cut or severely degraded since 1950. At current rates of destruction, most of the remaining forest will be eradicated during the next 20 years, leaving only impoverished remnants in national parks and reserves."

"Only the fact U.S. law prohibits imports of chilled or frozen beef from countries infected with hoof-and-mouth disease has prevented the Amazon rainforest from also falling prey to America's love affair with beef."

"Beef imports from Central America introduce more than cheap hamburgers into the American diet, they also bring some undesirable ingredients, such as toxic residues of chlorinated hydrocarbons (found in DDT) and other agricultural pesticides."

"The DDT produced in the U.S. and exported to Central America returns to American consumers in their hamburgers."

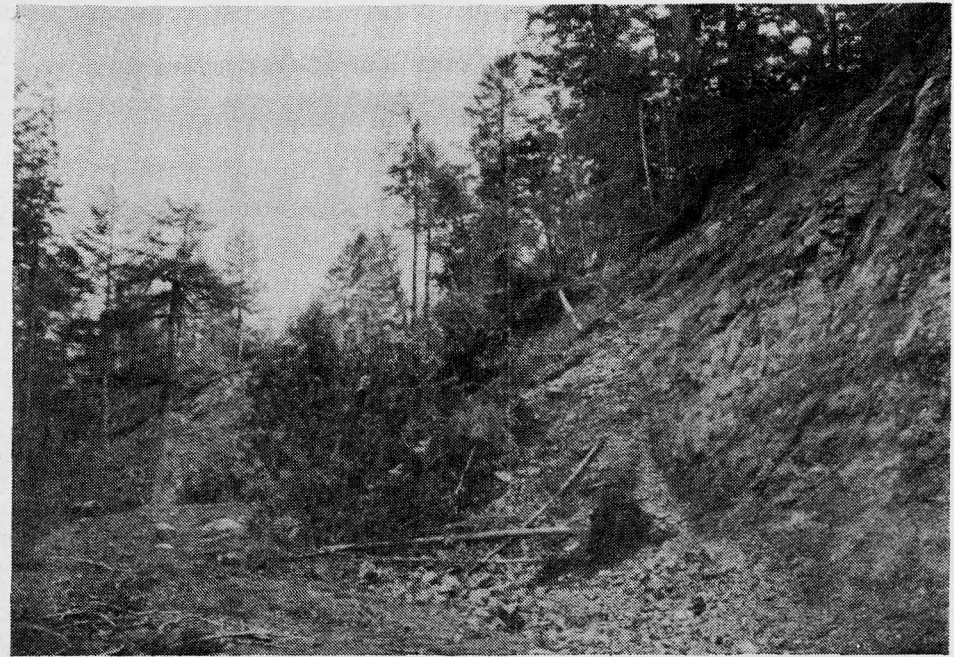
Norman Myers, Ph.D., The Hamburger Connection, *Ambio* 1981

"The wealthy stockman obtains forestland for next to nothing, it matters little if he needs 5 or 10 times as much space to raise his beef as would be the case if he were to practice adequate management in the form of improved breeds of livestock, prophylactic drugs to counter parasites, and the like. Indeed, Central America could produce all the extra beef it wants without eliminating a single additional tree from the rainforest."

Although the US operations of McDonalds do not appear to be involved with rainforest destruction in Central America, the overseas operations do. When McDonalds opened its first outlet in Denmark last year, Danish biology students were ready. They prepared a two-person paper-mache and cloth cow which paraded outside the McDonalds. The cow was "fed" rainforest leaves from a botanical garden and shit Big Macs behind it.



BALD MOUNTAIN ROAD CRUMBLES



by Steve Marsden

In spite of a mild winter in Southern Oregon this year the infamous Bald Mt. road has begun to disintegrate. It was only a few months ago that the machines of Forest Service-inspired destruction moved down to the steep ridge that marks the dividing line between the Kalmiopsis Wilderness and the unprotected North Kalmiopsis Roadless Area. Yet in that short time the 6-mile long logging road scar has changed drastically. Large slides of rock, soil and trees have blocked the road in more than a half dozen

places. Culverts have disappeared under collapsed earth and cracks have opened in the road bed. Because of the steep terrain, in many places the debris from the road has fallen hundreds of feet. Below the road lies the upper reaches of the south fork of Silver Creek where, unfortunately, all the wreckage is headed.

This fitting, if disastrous, monument to Forest Service "resource management" is only a preview of what would come if the large old growth forests of the North Kal-

miopsis were opened to clear-cutting as planned by the Siskiyou National Forest. The wild streams and lower Illinois river which run through the North Kalmiopsis support large runs of salmon and steelhead. Of course we can be reassured by Forest Service statements that these magnificent fish will "not be adversely impacted." The Spotted Owls, Pine Martens, Goshawks and Wolverines dependent on the virgin rainforest which shelters them can also relax. They will be "managed at minimum viable populations." Minimum populations - Maximum

board feet!

The Forest Service response to the landslides was immediate: a large sign at the start of the road, "NO TRESPASSING BY ORDER OF THE U.S.F.S." When the disaster was made public the District Ranger reacted decisively. "There's some slipping up there, it's being very closely monitored." It's a real comfort to know that while the ridge is being trashed, the Freddie's are "monitoring it." Private geologists contacted by the press estimated the road will cost thousands of

dollars each year just to maintain. Earth First! in Southern Oregon proposes the following constructive action:

1. The use of "soft erosion control techniques" (i.e., water bars, repatriation of native plants) to put the road to bed.
2. Wilderness designation for the entire North Kalmiopsis.
3. Declare the ruins of the Bald Mountain road a National Monument, a just tribute to Forest Service expediency.

In the meantime, Smokey, watch out for the falling rocks!

AUDUBON JOINS OREGON RARE II SUIT

The National Audubon Society and six of its Oregon chapters are seeking to join a lawsuit to halt the development of national forest wildlands in Oregon until the federal government complies with the law. The suit contends that the Forest Service must prepare an adequate Environmental Impact Statement as required by the National Environmental Policy Act. The suit which affects approximately 3 million acres of national forest lands was filed last December by the Oregon Natural Resources Council

and is awaiting action in U.S. District Court.

"By taking this action, Audubon is showing its strong commitment to the preservation of Oregon forest wilderness," said Daniel Taylor, Regional Representative of the National Audubon Society in Sacramento. "The Forest Service cannot be allowed to continue violating the law."

The suit contends that the agency has failed to adequately evaluate the roadless areas for their possible classification as Congressionally-

designated Wilderness. The Forest Service completed its RARE II (second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) process in 1979. The agency recommended only 400,000 out of the 3 million acres it considered in Oregon for Wilderness designation. Since that time, the Forest Service has constructed roads, offered timber sales, and allowed other developmental activities on those lands.

The Forest Service has recently decided to prohibit new development in RARE II areas for two years.

"The ONRC-Audubon suit seeks judicial affirmation of this new agency policy and also seeks to void existing timber sale contracts - something the Forest Service is refusing to do," said Taylor.

"Audubon has identified 3.4 million acres that deserve Wilderness designation out of the remaining 4.5 million acres of de facto federal forest wilderness lands," said Lynn Herring of the Portland Audubon Society. "This lawsuit provides a mechanism that will prevent any further decline in Oregon's wild

forest habitat base until Congress can decide exactly which areas to protect."

In radical contrast to the Audubon Society action, the Sierra Club has condemned the lawsuit, fearing a backlash from the timber industry.

ONRC and Audubon asked for a preliminary injunction against the Forest Service at press time. Details next issue.

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 III of a three-part series.

PART III

The penalties, punishments, prohibitions, protections, threats, guerrilla warfare and other means of protecting wildlife all pale in the final analysis if we do not find a way to deal with one enormous problem — human population growth! It must be the duty of dedicated men and women to save the extant species of wildlife and wilderness, and to defeat the evil shortsighted people who would destroy everything to overcrowd the earth with more humans. Once they have succeeded in giving us a barren wasteland of condos and concrete, nothing will recreate the diversity of wildlife we now enjoy. It is up to wildlife conservationists to expose themselves to fines, prison and even death to save our daily shrinking wildlife heritage.

Consider that almost all wildlife and wilderness problems would be solved if human population was cut in half or how much it would be improved if population was stabilized at its present level of about four billion. As long as human population continues to grow there will be unrelenting pressure on wilderness and wildlife. Even if there was a miracle and population stabilized or declined, still the human drive for better and better life, and a longer and longer one would continue to pressure our wilderness and wildlife treasures. The problems are enormous, the solutions are tentative, tepid and met with great resistance.

Every human birth is an ecological and environmental disaster for wildlife. The present worldwide ratio of humans to some endangered species is staggering. There are about thirty million humans for every Great Ape, seven million per Bengal Tiger, fifty million per California Condor and ten million for every Snow Leopard, and so on. With these ratios and the human ability to propagate, cultivate, build, hunt and destroy — the wild animals and plants don't have a chance — they are just waiting for their time to run out. Great Apes are killed to sell their severed hands for \$20 apiece for ashtrays, Snow Leopards are hunted and skinned so a poacher can collect \$100 — but a million million words have been written about the mindless slaughter and a swamp full of tears shed as species after species slips quietly into extinction. It is time for a new view and a fresh human perspective that will view the obscene human obsession with the preservation of every human life as counterproductive and evil for both humans and wildlife.

I believe that human life will ultimately be denigrated by an ever-increasing human population. I believe there will be a reckoning where man will be destroyed in proportion to his destruction of wilderness and wildlife of the earth. To illustrate I reason that criminal, psychotic and derelict individuals will increase in greater proportion than the general population. These people will make our lives meaner, more fearful, cheaper and isolate us more from one another while robbing us of our precious resources. As the human population grows and lives closer together there is more greed and more chance of personal violence, or the rise of a mad ruler who will set off the ultimate war, a microbe that will spread with seven league boots and kill huge numbers, or some similar disaster. It has been proven that space between humans is essential for keeping stress and turmoil manageable, and keeping up a needed quality of life. Today we surely have enough humans to assure survival and to keep each other company and we've reached the point of ENOUGH!

If, like me, you have chosen the preservation of wildlife and wilderness as one of the highest priorities in your life — certainly higher than keeping every human alive — then certain conclusions naturally follow. The obvious one is that the insane urge to keep every sick, psychotic misfit of a human alive at all costs is totally absurd. In fact, taking an active or passive role in seeing human population stabilize or decline takes on major importance. This can be accomplished in a multitude of ways.

First let me acknowledge that I see nothing wrong with people who wish to be inconsistent and support both humanism and wildlife conservation. At least they support one worthwhile cause. And, all of us being humans, must to some limited extent have the humanist viewpoint indelibly marked on us. I do believe that human comfort, medicine, hunger and the multitude of other forms of rescue must take subordinate roles to preserving threatened animals, plants and wilderness.

Some trades I'm willing to make are:

1) Stop holding retrials and appeals ad infinitum for criminals in our bizarre, convoluted and wasteful legal system designed primarily for full employment of unconscionable and lecherous lawyers and judges.

2) Stop the Herculean efforts to keep the comatose elderly alive who have no chance of recovery to even a modestly active life. The resources spent here are primarily intended to benefit the medical industry of drugs, doctors and drones.

3) Eliminate the expense of keeping alive hardened multi-convicted criminals who have done nothing in their misbegotten lives but harm everything they touch.

4) Stop using money to keep child molesters, rapists and other noxious deviants (the criminally-insane) in institutions. Castration or execution should solve their problem swiftly and surely.

5) Cut suicide prevention programs which keep trying to save people who want to self destruct. And who, if they live, only exist as consumers.

6) Halt the obscene amount of money spent patching together

birth defected children whose survival ensures they will produce future generations of birth defected children. Does the medical industry need to be force-fed with baskets of money? This includes anencephalia (headless babies) and other grotesque births which have no chance for survival or a normal life.

Consider whether some of the above could be traded for a few Bengal Tigers, leopards, cheetahs and other wildlife or a few acres of wildlife habitat. The amount of money spent prosecuting, appealing and hearing, plus incarcerating Jimmy Lee Fain could buy a hundred acres of wilderness.

I am taking some positive steps to change things. For example I've stopped contributing to human health and research groups. Even though it may stop them from finding a cure for a disease I contact, it can also help to reduce human population and thus preserve more wilderness and wildlife. Stopping your donation of any kind is merely a passive way to improve the more important goal.

Another step I've taken is to stop donating to groups that minister to the weak, wasted and dying. These are the ones most beloved of local TV newscasters who want to provide a bile duct transplant for little (always little — sometimes sweet little or courageous little) Rachel or Emily or Debbie who needs \$250,000 and the mother weeps uncontrollably while the newscaster pats and purrs sympathy. Ever wonder if these kids live or what kinds of lives they live and what kind of children they reproduce? If genetics mean anything we can look forward to future bile duct transplants and further strain on our already strained resources. At least at some point the resources will run out and reality will need to be faced. How much better, though, to use the resources to provide wilderness for wildlife to struggle in on mother nature's terms.

A step I hope others take is to quit or withdraw support from insane religions like the Roman Catholics and their addled-brained Pope who is exhorting his millions to breed like fleas and assuring them that God will provide. Will God provide for the extinction of wildlife? And loss of wilderness? They also have the temerity to fight all other groups who are trying to control population with birth control, abortion and education. How can anyone be so pompously self righteous? I've only seen the insane acting under personal visions from their demented God carry on that way. His Popeness does not believe there is any place on earth for wildlife or wilderness. We only have room for wall to wall Roman Catholics. Other religions share a similar vision that God has told them man is more important than anything else and this perception has created the anthropocentric view so devastating to wilderness and wildlife.

I also do not support sending relief to nations ravaged by natural disaster, drought, plague, pestilence and war. Usually the most cursory examination shows their problems are deeper than the surface blemish. More often than not the aid ends up in the pockets of the already well off, corrupt and greedy officials. And, even though all of us can empathize with the devastated, diseased and desperate, we need not make it our personal agony. In my view — if it will help control

human population and preserve wildlife and wilderness then it is good.

Other things I would do is encourage the suicidal instead of discouraging them; get tough with habitual criminals and sex offenders with capital punishment; let people die with dignity; and stop the insane practice of allowing population to migrate from overpopulated countries, where they can't or don't control their population, to countries that are not overpopulated. I also believe we should examine our own lives and improve the non-material quality of them. And conserve the earth's resources as much as possible.

In short I am willing to make some serious trades of human life and comfort in order to share the earth with the other creatures and flora that are here. I do not even see the trades as being a serious impingement on human life but rather some very peripheral exchanges. I do not see a need for muggers, rapists, murderers, child molesters, hydrocephalics, comatose octogernarians and alcoholic drivers. I can live without the John Wayne Daceys, Richard Specks and John Hinkleys. I cannot live without areas where man has not altered the land, where it is as it was a million years ago. It is clear we must make choices and I choose wildlife and wilderness.

Finally, I have made a few simple rules of conduct for humans to deal with the wild.

- 1) Humans must allow enough space for every species of plant and animal life to thrive.
- 2) Humans shall only harvest abundant wildlife.
- 3) Human population and affluence must have a limit.
- 4) Human encroachment on the wilderness must have a limit.
- 5) Humans must not use any wildlife product for vanity uses.
- 6) No wildlife will be captured and exhibited without provision for its normal life and propagation similar to the wild. Strict guidelines will be set and if results are not satisfactory the wildlife will be freed.
- 7) Any delay of enforcement of wildlife rights will be in favor of the wildlife.

FLORIDA EARTH FIRST!

Earth First! Florida is organizing. In addition to taking on several projects, they are sending out a newsletter. To get involved, contact Ronnie Hawkins, POB 159, Gainesville, FL 32601. One of their initial issues is the Port Bougainville development on North Key Largo:

While the federal government is moving to acquire 11,000 acres of natural hammock in North Key Largo as a National Preserve, builders of the "Port Bougainville" development are bulldozing 24 hours a day to destroy as much land as possible while it is still unprotected. Threatened are the entire subtropical hammock of West Indian hardwood, endangered species including the American crocodile, bald eagle, Key Largo cottonmouth and Key Largo woodrat, and adjacent coral reefs.

Friends of the Everglades is asking for people to help as observers

Forest Service (cont)

radical wilderness development plans for either the Northwest or other parts of the country.

Earth First! is continuing to explore the legal and technical feasibility of either a national RARE II lawsuit or a number of statewide suits (see editorial). In addition, Earth First! members in northwestern Montana are studying the possibility of suing the Freddie's over their numerous violations of the Endangered Species Act: plans for logging and other developments such as the proposed Great Northern Ski Resort would destroy critical Grizzly, Wolf and Caribou habitat throughout the northern Rockies, especially in Montana's Kootenai National Forest, and on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

In addition, EF! is beginning a campaign to actively urge local EF! groups, as well as other tree huggers throughout the country, to begin to deluge the FS with administrative appeals, whenever they catch the FS in an attempt to destroy all or part of any remaining roadless area. (Contact Dave Foreman for guidelines on filing such appeals. Local groups must file them. Earth First! nationally cannot.)

In a more long term oriented action, EF! is taking the lead in a rapidly mushrooming movement within the environmental community to completely overhaul the Forest Service, its internal structure, its basic mission, and naturally, the laws and regulations under which it operates. During the coming months, EF! will be putting together its version of a completely new management doctrine for the U.S. Forest Service.

Howie Wolke summed it up this way:

"We must continue to sue the bastards, to appeal their every egregious assault on natural ecosystems, and to resist their destruction by any available means, legal or not. But we must also begin to carry out a long term campaign to radically alter the mission of the agency. Otherwise, we're merely pissin' in the wind."

Earth First! Billings, Montana. Contact and long time Wilderness advocate Randall Gloege added:

"The Forest Service has become a criminal and immoral agency on such a widespread basis, that any short term victories in the absence of total reformation will likely be temporary, at best. We may, or may not succeed in our long range program, but it is our moral, ethical, and ecological responsibility to try."

For information on how you can help fight the Freddie's, please contact Howie Wolke (Box 2348, Jackson, WY 83001/307-733-5343) or Dave Foreman (230 W 7th Ave., Chico, CA 95926/916-343-6547).

of boat violations and as demonstrators on weekends to enlighten potential buyers. Contact Jacky Robinson at 305-595-7416 or write 5322 SW 89th Avenue, Miami, FL 33165. Earth First! Florida may organize a trip from North Florida for an upcoming weekend. Call 904-495-9203 for details.

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 EF!, 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 Tausanga
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
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Arcata, CA 95521
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Chico - Mitch Wynn
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OR
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San Diego - Linda Svendsen
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Leucadia, CA 92034
(619) 436-3927

San Francisco - Phillip Friedman
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San Francisco, CA 94122
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12414 B Mill St.
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

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Forestville, CA 95436
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1020 13th *K
Boulder, CO 80302

OR
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419 Pearl
Denver, CO 80203
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Durango - Steve Rauworth
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Ft. Collins, CO 80521
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OR
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Eagle-Eco-Runners EF!
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Southeast - Meri Kuehn
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Iron Ridge, WI 53035

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

Sundance - Harry Longbaugh
POB 1015
Sundance, WY 82729

NORTH AMERICAN BIOREGIONAL CONGRESS

CONVENING MAY 21-25

by Ronnie Hawkins

The first North American Bioregional Congress will convene May 21-25, 1984, just north of Kansas City, MO. NABC I will be the first major gathering of representatives from the continental bioregional movement, including individuals involved with deep ecology, green politics, sustainability, and native and tribal organizations. A Congress rather than a conference, NABC I will be a five-day cooperative event, with all of its content coming from the equal and active participation of those who attend. Congress time will be divided into the following areas:

(1) committee time, for Congress participants to form standing committees or interest groups relating to their areas of greatest concern (for example: environmental protection, land stewardship, sustainable agriculture, appropriate technology, cooperative economics, forest husbandry, holistic health, peace, ecofeminism, spirituality, political strategy, education, legal defense) and then set up their own agendas for this committee work;

(2) plenary sessions for consideration of committee work by the full Congress;

(3) workshops and presentations by individual participants;

(4) open time for networking and socializing; and

(5) entertainment and celebration of North America, Turtle Island. Camp Doniphan, a rural campground just north of Kansas City (close to the geographic center of the continent), has been reserved, with lodge, cabins, tenting and trailer facilities and meeting places accommodating up to 1200 people. Nutri-

PANTHER PROTECTION NOT PROFIT POLITICS

by Holly Jensen

The Florida Panther is our state's most endangered animal, and with approximately 20 remaining individuals, this feline is teetering on the brink of extinction. Hunting pressure, beginning with the influx of settlers, decimated panther numbers. Despite receiving complete legal protection in 1958 from deliberate killing, habitat loss from increased commercialization of existing wildlands now poses the greatest threat to their survival.

Currently, the federal government has allocated \$5 million to acquire lands in Big Cypress Swamp and \$4 million to purchase an additional 8,000 acres in the adjoining Fakahatchee Strand. While the government, concerned individuals and nongovernmental organizations work diligently to protect those areas which are critical habitat for Florida's remaining panthers, Exxon and Ford Motor Company both continue to pursue their financial interests, even at the expense of this species' life.

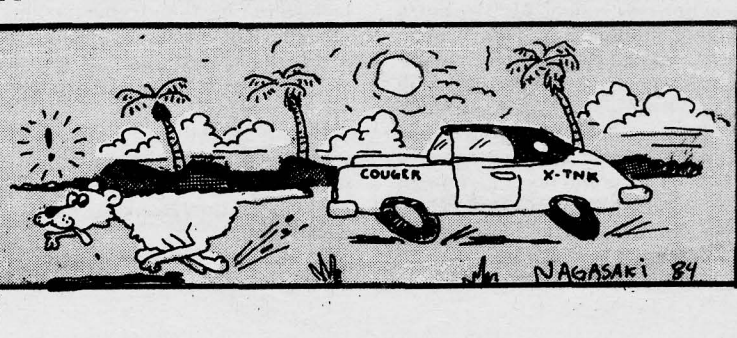
Through effective lobbying Exxon has received permission to upgrade their road into Big Cypress

Swamp where they are exploring for oil. Under threat of suit from Ford, the Collier County Commission has granted that corporation permission to build an auto test track just north of Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve.

How ironic that the very corporation who has so successfully used the names of wild felines like the lynx, bobcat and cougar to sell their cars, may now be responsible for the latter cat's demise. It is time that we, as individuals, assume responsibility in areas where our government, both national and local, has for too long failed to act.

Protecting something as wonderful and diverse as the ecosystem is a noble idea which should transcend political and economic boundaries. Let us for once demonstrate that species survival matters as much as money. Please express your thoughts to:

Senior Vice President
C.B. Wheeler
Exxon Company, U.S.A.
Box 2180
Houston, Texas, 77001
Bill Peacock
Ford Motor Company
Box 2053
Dearborn, Michigan 48121



FROM THE ALCOVE LIPS OF GLEN CANYON TO THE RIM OF AQUARIUS PLATEAU

A Navaho Medicine Man from Navaho Mountain said he was not worried about Lake Powell flooding the sacred places, for the water-molecule people are on our side! They will permeate the rock, weaken it, then breach the dam.

You've heard about the damage done to the overflow chutes last spring, but did anyone hear about the manifestation on the north end of Lake Powell?

High above the Mouth of the Dirty Devil River a turbulence became a twister. It grew in strength above the flooded Colorado River banks near drowned Hite. Then, as if carefully choosing the target, it flew over to the group of trailers by Hite Marina and danced on the ground, destroying 8 trailers. One rolled without harming the girl inside. It spared 4 other trailers with people, then rose to sandblast the faces of cliffs who stand as statues, their expressions unchanged while the River's backwater laps on their toes. The cons within know the artery will never be stopped. Stone's solidity displays the insignificance of Man's years. Frail as the trailers and dams we build.

Last summer San Juan County filed suit against the state of Utah for locating a gravel pit too close to a resident's house. The pit supplies the relocated road over the new dam on Recapture Creek. The resident is Calvin Black, the red-rock county commissioner who believes the Canyonlands high-level nuke waste dump would attract more tourists to his county because the largest tourist attractions in the state are the Kennecott Copper pit and the SLC Mormon Temple.

Speak of the devil, Calvin Black's plan to privatize 160 acres at the junction of highway 261 with 95 is being seriously considered by the BLM. Beneath Bear's Ears on Elk Ridge and in the Grand Gulch drainage, 5 miles from Natural Bridges National Monument, the parcel would be developed with tourist IVs such as: motel, gas station, cafe, store and Winnebago douche.

I believe in Southern Utah we should make a multi-fed-agency wilderness proposal of True Road-

less Areas: TRA. Glen Canyon Rec Area, National Park Service, BLM, and NFS own adjoining fragments of vast roadless areas and ignore the fact as they do Rare I, II, III, BLM Wilderness Inventory and National Park and Recreation wilderness proposals.

Here is an example:

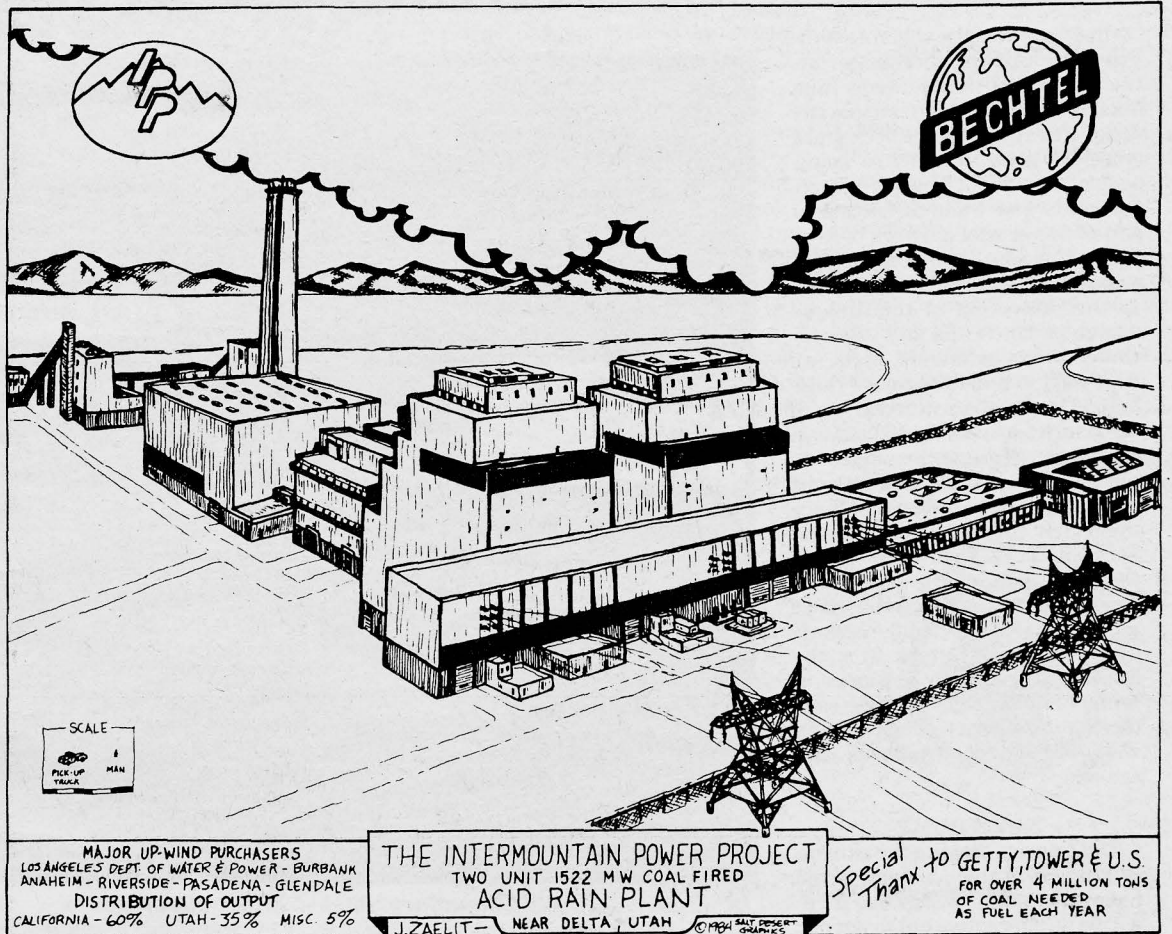
The 80,000 acre Impossible Peak is a vital link between the contiguous roadless area of mid-Capitol Reef National Park on the east, and the BLM recommended Wilderness Study Area, Steep Creek, on the south. Their combined roadless acreage is about 200,000. The boundary of the National Forest with the other agencies' lands stairsteps haphazardly through spectacular canyons. 300 Elk, Bear, and many Cougar use this area and that across the road on the 100,000 acre Boulder Mountain wilderness.

These two adjoining roadless areas are having the entire Ponderosa belt logged off them. The Forest Service is selling 71 million board feet on the Aquarius Plateau for their "Pine Bark Beetle Control Program." Also, they say the trees are "overmature" and "need to be harvested." The extensive logging plan scheduled for '81 through '85 is almost half accomplished. But the worst is yet to come. Stakes are in the ground for a vast network of roads into the Boulder Mountain roadless area for the Slide Hollow and Bear Creek timber sales. Federal agents were camped in the areas last summer to try and keep the rest of the stakes in place.

The Ponderosa growing on slopes from 7,000 to 9,000 feet have been protected by the North Escalante Canyons and the 1,000 foot high Boulder Rim of the 11,000 foot elevation Spruce and lakes-covered Plateau. The trees, with trunks 3 to 6 feet in diameter, many 500 years old, stand stout and stately, their stature is flattened - out in the forest canopy with thick branches twisted by the wisdom of ages. They reach out in a creative outburst of elemental stimulation; then inevitably there is a stillness. The tide turns from growth to decay and the ultimate process of weathering consumes the outer limbs, perfecting the trunk who lays down and settles back into the Mother's womb.

- Yeti

IPP ASSAULTS GREAT BASIN



by Jeff Ross

The Great Basin: 500 miles of mountains and valleys, stretching from the Wasatch Front to the Sierra Nevada. An atlas would describe this land as mid-latitude steppe ranging from 4,000 to 13,000 feet in elevation with hot summers and cool winters; distinguished by internal drainage.

To most people, the Great Basin is a bleak, barren and monotonous land with little value beyond the livestock it can support (barely) and the scattered minerals waiting to be mined. People who drive across it don't see much of interest except for the casinos and cathouses of Nevada. There are no major natural tourist attractions, no large lakes with fancy marinas, no spectacular rock formations and canyons, no destination spots. Even among the 'scientific' community, the Great Basin draws little attention and has never been adequately studied.

Nonetheless, there are a few people who see something else in this land. They see America untouched, a place where they can be as close to the land as were our ancestors. They see an open land where a sense of freedom flows unlike our urban centers and more popular outdoor areas.

There aren't many people who love the land of the Great Basin and that is both its salvation and the bane of its survival. It has been preserved because of its low population density and it is threatened by the general lack of interest in its protection. Development projects are being allowed to rape the land with little opposition.

When the Kaiparowits Power Project in the Canyon Country of Utah was proposed, there was a just and righteous public outcry. The voice of the people was heard and the project was scrapped. In

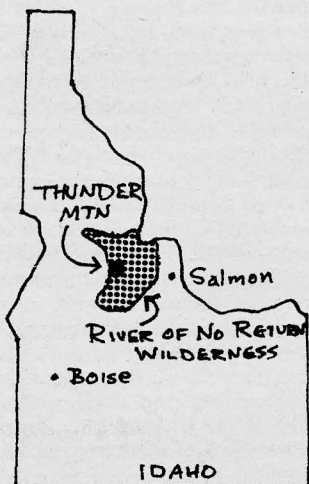
contrast, the Intermountain Power Project, Son of Kaiparowits in the Great Basin, is nearing completion. It postulates like a syphilitic chancre on the floor of the Sevier Desert in the southeastern corner of the Great Basin. When it goes on line, the pollutants, water demands and acid rain from this huge coal-burning power plant will put an unacceptable strain on a fragile ecosystem already endangered by mining, dirt bikes, dune buggies and overgrazing. Another piece of the Great Basin has been bitten off and is going to be chewed up and spit out in the name of "profits" and to supply the "needs" of the over-reproducing, over-consuming, self-indulgent masses of our cities.

Where is the public outcry? Why no Great Basin National Park or Tule Valley Wilderness Area? The Great Basin is becoming a little less great every day and we are doing nothing!

MINERS ATTACK RNR

When the great River of No Return Wilderness in Idaho was designated by Congress in 1980, a 2000 acre exclusion on Thunder Mountain with a seven mile long access route was left out of the Wilderness Area due to mining claims. Now this doughnut hole in America's largest Wilderness Area is threatening the integrity of the entire western portion of the vast central Idaho wild land. Two mining companies are operating in the Thunder Mountain area. One, the Canadian-owned Golden Reef Joint Venture which operates the Dewey Mine, has twice deliberately dumped mine wastes into streams that flow into the Wilderness Area. They have also dropped bags of lime and a huge propane tank off trucks on their way into the mine. The Forest Service has essentially done nothing to control this totally irresponsible corporation. *Earth First!* hopes to publish a detailed report on the threats to the River of No Return in a future issue. Until then, write the Freddie's and raise hell.

Tell them to get their butts in gear and protect *our* wilderness. Write to: Earl Dodds, Big Creek District Ranger, Payette National Forest, Box 1062, McCall, Idaho 83638.

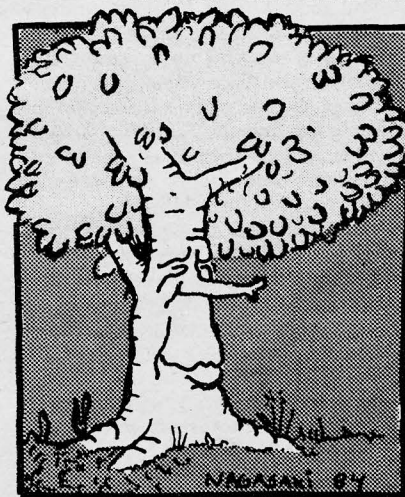


BEWARE!

The Goldenbough-Quiverleaf Ents are under deadly attack, and with them much of the unprotected Rocky Mountain wilderness environment. A plague of Burarum, those mindless BLM and Forest Service tools bred by the Dark Power, Sauron of the Stage, slaver for their lifeblood.

Overtly as always, the Burarum profess to have the environment at heart. The BLM Burarats only want to slaughter the Quiverleaf so that more water will flow in the Colorado River; the Forest Service Burarats say that to save the Goldenbough they must cut them down before they get too old. By this criterion, Sauron of the Stage should have been particulated long ago.

Covertly, the true purposes are to maximize income from the Ent's homeland as directed by the Dark Lord, build roads into roadless lands, inflate the oilshale bubble, and to establish a particleboard industry to replace the sickening timberbeast sawmills with another industry that can be supported by



the public for ongoing generations. And, of course, by order of the Dark Power, to wreak vengeance on the wilderness environment.

Forget not how Treebeard, the honored Elder of the Ents, in his usual concise and explicit way, described the Burarum: "those evil-eyed - blackhanded - bow-legged - flint-

hearted - clawfingered - foubellied - bloodthirsty morimaite-sin-hahonda - those vermin of ores." Nor forget that these foul ores are the spawn of Sauron of the Stage - it is from him that they derive the evil power that overwhelms what good there may be in the BLM and Forest Service.

ARISE, STRIKE THE BURARUM WITH ALL THY MIGHT. SAVE THE QUIVERLEAFS!

So warns Gandalf the Grey. *Editor: The above is extracted from the Gandalf Saga. As chronicled in The Lord of the Rings, the wizard Gandalf appears under several names. When among Men in the North, he is usually called Gandalf the Grey; among the Eldor (Elves) he is known as Mithrandir; the Grey Pilgrim. His mission is to contest the powers of the Dark Lord, now embodied in Sauron of the Stage who is enthroned in the White House, and to help unite all those who have the will to resist the Dark Power. The Goldenbough or Quiverleaf Ents are known by some as the Aspen.*

by Robert Weed

SOUTHERN UTAH WILDERNESS

Greetings from the wilds of southern Utah. Our first newsletter attracted scores of letters; many from outside Utah and even outside the U.S.A. The response has been gratifying. It's good to know so many people care about southern Utah wildlands and want to become a part of this crucial network to save them. The Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance (SUWA) is committed to the protection of this unique American landscape and will continue to use whatever tools are necessary in order to achieve these ends. This means a wide variety of activism from appeals and litigation to letter writing campaigns to blockades, to sitting down with our adversaries and trying to convince them that they can no longer sit back and have their own way as they have in the past. Our task is an immense one, since Bob Marshall's nine million acre wilderness is under relentless attack from the breed that sees their existence in terms of dollar signs. We see each threat to southern Utah initiating a wide variety of responses and actions.

NUKE DUMP

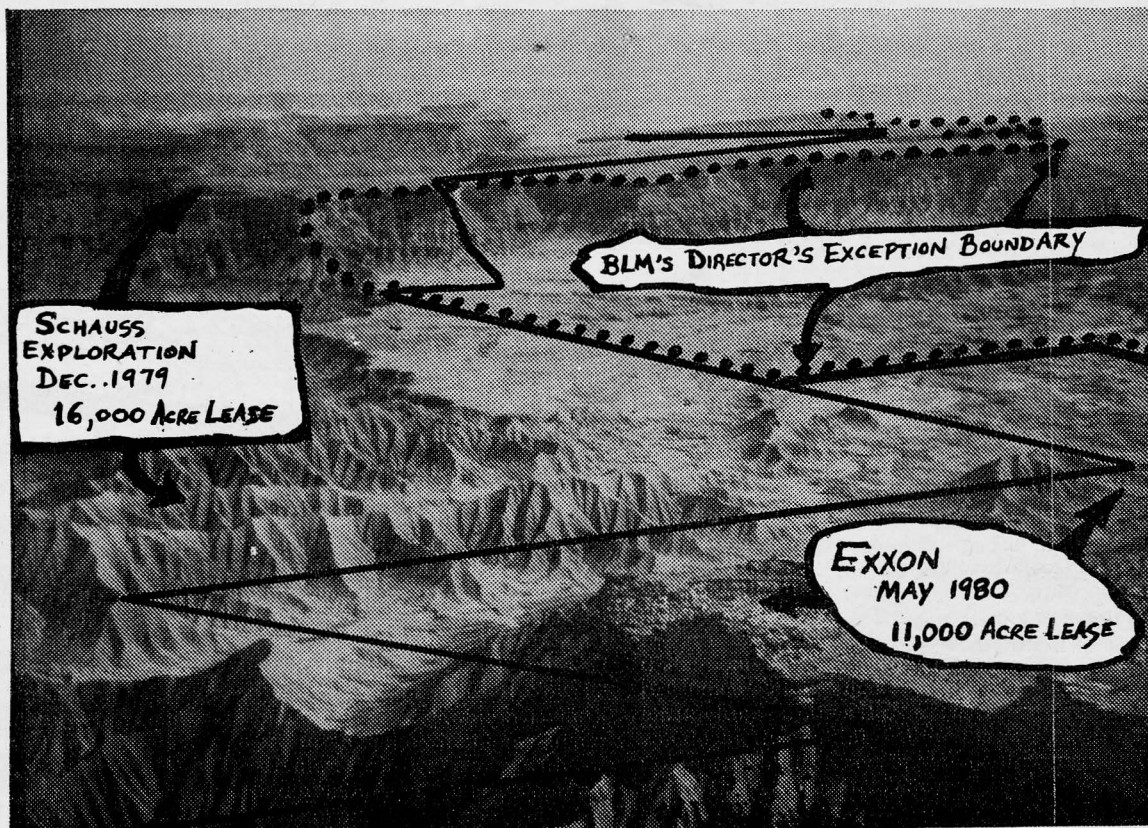
The primary threat to the canyon country, as of this moment, is the nuke waste dump. We feel that there will be no alternative but to put our bodies in front of any machine that tries to desecrate what should have been a national park. We are grateful to the members of SUWA in Moab that keep a watchful eye on the DOE as well as Bob Phillips of Earth First! and Gordon Anderson of FOE. We hope that on this one issue conservation groups are united and are committed to not let the DOE take one more step toward building this death trap.

BURR TRAIL

SUWA contemplates a much different action when it comes to our fight over the Burr Trail. The Burr Trail or the Bullfrog to Boulder road is a unique driving experience in southern Utah as well as being the access to some of the most incredible lands in this part of the state.

The road begins just outside of Bullfrog on Lake Powell and parallels the Waterpocket Fold of Capitol Reef National Park, crossing Bullfrog Creek and entering the park at what is known as the post. As you drive toward the park, the Henry Mts. to the east stand above the desert. The Henrys are the last named mountain range in the continental US, done so by John Wesley Powell in 1869. These snow capped beauties rise over 10,000 feet at Mt. Ellen and look out upon a magnificent spectacle of blue and gray badlands that are woven into intricate patterns of canyons and mesas that make this country some of the most unusual lands in southern Utah.

To the west, the Waterpocket Fold unveils a maze of incredible red rock canyons in classic Utah style that formed from the uplifting and folding in the earth's crust. Soon you turn west and strain over the 10% grade making up the Burr Trail switchbacks that have been blasted and carved out of the fold by the people who first settled this land. At the top of the switchbacks you overlook the entire scene. The fold bends and twists the sandstone below forming canyons hundreds of feet deep with windows and arches permeating the rock.



Mt. Ellen rigged WSA boundary. Photo by Clive Kincaid.

Mule Twist Canyon meanders through the fold and becomes a raging torrent with any rain. Strike Valley is at the bottom with a delicate pinon-juniper forest, intermingled among the bentonite clay hills that give off soft blues, grays, browns and reds. On the opposite side of the valley the gray-blue badlands of Mt. Pennell reach like fingers out of the valley and form a moonscape of mesas and canyons that rise to the snowy peak of the mountain. Leaving the park you wind through the pinon-juniper forest of the Circle Cliffs and enter Long Canyon, gateway to the Escalante Wilderness. BLM wilderness abuts the road on both sides: The Escalante Canyons on the south and Steep Creek, tributary of the Escalante, on the north. The road winds through the canyon crossing the Gulch and Deer Creek until you reach the town of Boulder, Utah, and hit pavement again.

All of us who have read Powell and mourn Glen Canyon, understand what the Escalante means to those of us who never saw Glen Canyon and those of us who remember it. We find some satisfaction in knowing that the Escalante is still alive and flowing. It is a national treasure that must be preserved at any cost. Wallace Segner said, "Set the Escalante Arm aside for the silence, and the water skiers can have the rest of that lake. Save this tributary and the desert back from it as wilderness and there will be something at Lake Powell for everybody. Then it may still be possible to make expeditions as rewarding as the old, motorless river trips through Glen Canyon."

What do the money mongers want to do now, you ask? They want to pave the Burr Trail. But paving doesn't tell the whole story. The road will be realigned and will require extensive road cuts and blasting. The winding turns that feel like a roller coaster ride through some Disney fantasy will be straightened into a 50 mph highway so that tour buses from Lake Powell can belch their smoke up and down the

park and switchbacks. Six major bridges, spanning Deer Creek, Steep Creek, Horse Canyon, Mule Twist, Hall's Creek and a 400-foot span over Bullfrog Creek are proposed. This is not mere road improvement as the county suggests. Nearly \$21 million is being lined up to slice through the wilderness. That price tag alone should give you some idea of the magnitude of construction. There will be an extraordinary impact to the surrounding environment that will shatter the very nature of the traveler's experience there.

Last summer Jake "The Snake" Garn was beaten on his first attempt at money changing in the Temple. How was this powerful US Senator beaten at a game of pork barrel, you ask? Well, eight of us got together and formed "The Committee to Save the Burr Trail" and beat Garn with a letter campaign orchestrated by Gordon Anderson of FOE and Lucy Wallingford of SUWA. This year we are more prepared than last. One US Congressman holds the key to pending legislation. He is a friend and with the help of all of you on our mailing list we will beat them again. In the next two months we will be asking you to write a letter. Just a simple act to save this extraordinary place.

BLM

Appeal and litigation is another weapon that SUWA has used in the past and will continue to use in the future. The vast majority of canyon and desert country in southern Utah is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). For those who have not been following the BLM wilderness inventory closely, here is a quick summary (see the Nov. 1, 1982, *EF!* for a detailed report).

The BLM finalized its version of what had wilderness character in 1980. The results were so outrageous that in 1981 13 conservation organizations filed an extensive appeal before the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) on 29 BLM decisions. (IBLA is a Departmental

level quasi-judicial review board. Agency decisions must first go through the administrative appeal process before they are "ripe" for actual litigation.) Many BLM wilderness decisions were sufficiently weak or controversial that a considerable number were finally remanded by IBLA back to BLM in early 1983. BLM then had the choice to reevaluate its decisions and either reverse them by qualifying the areas as Wilderness Study Areas or else try to reargue or document its earlier decision to drop an area. In October 1983, BLM announced its "new" reevaluated decisions. Conservationists were delighted to see BLM return over 1/2 million acres to wilderness study.

However, there were still several serious and unsupportable BLM decisions that emasculated our wilderness heritage. SUWA directors decided that the decisions on two of these areas were critical to future successful negotiation of wilderness designations. They are Mt. Ellen and Mt. Pennell in the Henry Mountains. Because of fundamental factual disagreement with several arguments already forwarded in the original set of appeals, SUWA filed new arguments independently.

We at SUWA have received a lot of flak for this action. The original appeal was done by a coalition of conservation groups led by the Utah Wilderness Association. We felt the appeal could have been even more successful and could have been expanded further to bring the entire BLM inventory process to a standstill in the form of a possible lawsuit. The mainstream conservationists were shaken. Many were embarrassed by what had transpired when they themselves were members of the Carter administration and let these abuses happen. The fact of the matter is that most of the major resource conflicts were eliminated by the BLM illegally during the inventory process under the noses of the same people who now refused to rock the boat.

Present members of SUWA pleaded with those orchestrating the

appeal to stop and rethink what they and the appeal were saying. Vast amounts of information that took months of field work were put at the disposal of the lawyers involved in the appeal.

Some of the best examples of this were in Mt. Ellen and Mt. Pennell. Here during the inventory, the BLM had a problem: How to eliminate the lands that included the claims of Exxon, Amax, Homestake and Schauss. They contrived roads, such as the one supposedly going up Bullfrog Creek and connecting with Cave Flat, below Mt. Pennell, thereby eliminating thousands of acres of wilderness.

But this was not nearly enough. So what the BLM did was to change the rules of the game. They came up with the idea of a "Director's Exception." Essentially what this said was that if there was a definite "change in character" in the land being studied, the State Director could eliminate this acreage from the WSA. This blatantly illegal act actually went through under the noses of conservationists who were either unprepared to deal with it or who were too wrapped up in the political game.

The Director's Exception cut a line through mesa tops that were as identical on the side dropped as on the side given WSA status. During field work and file examination SUWA members compiled documented evidence showing that the line drawn by the Director's Exception correlated 99% to the claims of Exxon, Amax, Homestake and Schauss. The appeal went ahead without this evidence being included.

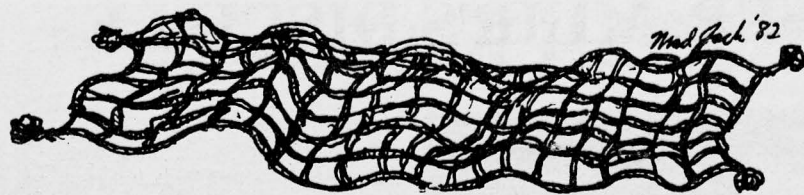
IBLA remanded both the Mt. Ellen and Mt. Pennell appeals units back to the BLM. The bureau re-inventoried and came to the same conclusions again. This time with the formation of SUWA and the financial support of its members, we filed our own independent appeal. The appeal was written by Clive Kincaid, a former BLM wilderness coordinator in Arizona and co-founder of SUWA. It included 58 pages of detailed factual and procedural arguments and an additional 240 pages of photographs, maps and other exhibits.

We have every reason to believe that this appeal will be successful in returning 80,000 critical acres to wilderness study. But more importantly, it challenged the unsupportable decision on Mt. Ellen as having been made precisely to accommodate illegally the hidden resource interests of four major American corporations. The information sets the stage for possible future litigation that could affect the entire BLM wilderness review in Utah.

THE FREDDIES, TOO

The canyon country of Utah is mostly included in its National Parks and on BLM lands. A small percentage is included on National Forest lands since administrative boundaries have little to do with landforms and ecosystems. Such is the case with three areas in southern Utah. As some of you may already know, there is a pitiful Forest Service wilderness bill now before Congress put forth by the Utah Congressional delegation. It does not include two of these areas. The first is Impossible Peak, a part of Boulder Mtn. and the upper drainages of the BLM's Steep Creek WSA, tributary of the Escalante. The second is Wayne Wonderland adja-

continued on page 11



NEMESIS NEWS NET

US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE POISONS CONDOR

Los Angeles, CA - Recently one of the handful of remaining wild condors was found dead in California. Tests revealed that the bird had been poisoned by cyanide traced to a device used by the US Fish & Wildlife Service to kill coyotes. This demonstrates the contention by Friends of the Earth that the same agency entrusted with the protection and recovery of the endangered condor is at the same time one of the major causes of its endangerment with their predator and rodent control programs conducted on ranches within the condor range. Tell the US Fish and Wildlife Service what you think about them poisoning condors: Robert Jantzen, Director, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

COORS DENIES RACISM

Lilywhite, Colorado - The Rocky Mountain News is standing behind its story headlined, "Coors Calls Blacks 'Intellectual' Inferiors," although beer magnate Bill Coors denies he meant it. The article on February 24 quoted Coors in saying, "It's not that the dedication among the blacks is less, in fact, it's greater. They lack the intellectual capacity to succeed, and it's taking them down the tubes." Coors claims he was referring to African blacks and not to American blacks. Coors doesn't sell much beer in Africa.

WALK FOR THE EARTH 1984

Pt. Reyes, California - A seven month long, 3800-mile walk across the United States to dramatize environmental, Native American, and peace issues will begin here on April 1 and end in Washington, DC, on October 27. Information can be obtained from 2311 Mavis Circle, Tallahassee, FL 32301 (904) 224-4899.

NUKE DUMP ADS SHITCANNED

Trinity, New Mexico - The industry-backed US Committee for Energy Awareness has shelved plans to hire a Madison Avenue advertising firm to launch a multi-million dollar ad blitz in the six states being considered for the site of this country's first high level nuclear waste dump. Harold Finger, president of the pro-dump-anywhere group, said they decided not to go with the slick ad campaign because "It might polarize public sentiment and create a backlash." He added, "If people get emotionally involved in something it's very hard to talk to them."

EARTH FIRST! IN PERU NAKED AMAZON INDIANS ATTACK SHELL OIL CREW

Shepahua, Peru - A war party of 20 naked Amazon Indians - painted red and firing poison-tipped arrows - attacked a work camp in a thick jungle where Shell Oil is drilling exploratory wells on January 22. One worker was shot in the back and airlifted out of the steaming green hell. The war party of Piro-masco Indians attacked the road gang to discourage outsiders in their traditional hunting grounds. Howie Wolke was reported on his way to Peru to invite members of the tribe to Wyoming.

CITIZENS AGAINST ELF PULL SURVEY STAKES

Webster, Wisconsin - Citizens Against Trident/ELF announced that they desurveyed 40 miles of the proposed 50 mile long buried extremely low frequency antenna grid this past fall. The ELF project is a bizarre scheme to provide radio contact with submerged nuclear submarines in case of a first strike by the United States. CATE has been engaging in non-violent civil

disobedience and survey stake pulling in northern Wisconsin and Michigan to rally opposition to the project which makes the North Woods a prime Soviet target.

RANCHER ARRESTED

Hobbs, New Mexico - Magistrate Gloria Lyon in Hobbs, New Mexico, signed an arrest warrant for rancher Robert Huston, Jr., in January. Huston is charged with cruelty to animals for allowing over 50 of his cattle to starve to death on overstocked rangeland administered by the State of New Mexico. New Mexico State Land Commissioner Jim Baca ordered the rancher to immediately reduce his herd to a maximum of 64 head. Over 300 head were reported crammed onto the drought-stricken parcel which was authorized for only 162. Remember that ranchers are the "original conservationists."

BLM GOES AFTER MARIJUANA

Potts, Nevada - On January 10, the Washington office of the Bureau of Land Management released a 3 page directive to field staff giving them permission to use motorized vehicles and herbicides to eradicate marijuana growing in Wilderness Study Areas. The BLM said, "Cannabis is not a native species in wilderness study areas. Therefore, its eradication enhances the land's wilderness values so long as native species are used to replace it." BLM reportedly was stockpiling seeds of Jimson Weed.

SMOKIES DYING FROM ACID RAIN

Newfound Gap, TN, NC - One of the great conservation victories of this century was the preservation of extensive tracts of 400-year-old spruce and fir in the Great Smoky Mountains from logging. Now, those great forests are dying from acid rain, researchers reported in March. Lead from automobile exhaust is also involved. Studies are being conducted.

BOYCOTTS CANCEL BABY SEAL CLUBBING

Bloody Burg, Newfoundland - Canadian sealers called off their annual baby seal slaughter on March 8 due to the international

boycott against Canadian fish products in Europe and the United States.

SEALERS DESTROY HELICOPTER

Iles de la Madeleine, Prince Edward Island - A howling mob of 100 masked sealers pushed aside complacent police officers and smashed a helicopter belonging to the International Fund for Animal Welfare on March 11. The helicopter, belonging to a group opposing the annual slaughter of baby seals, was stranded on the island because a local gasoline dealer refused to refuel it. No arrests were made.

Late word coming in just before press time indicated that the Canadian sealers might be faking their termination of the baby seal hunt. Don't start buying Canadian fish yet.



SUWA (cont)

cent to Capitol Reef N.P. outside of Torrey, Utah. SUWA has many times discussed both areas with the mainstream conservationists overseeing the bill. Although the Wayne Wonderland is in some conservationists' proposal, it's doubtful that it will be pushed hard enough to be included in the bill.

Impossible Peak is not even considered. Only the Sierra Club and NPCA have joined SUWA in pushing for inclusion of these two areas to be top priority. The third area was always a given, even to the local government officials. Box Death Hollow is the upper reaches of the Escalante and is a maze of white and red Navajo sandstone that forms 1000-foot deep canyons lined with waterfalls, potholes and hanging gardens. It is sacred ground to any of us who know the Escalante. Recently they "discovered" CO2 at the head of Sand Creek (although they've known about this for 10 years) and now the anti-wilderness people of Garfield County, led by Del Lefevre, the Cal Black of Garfield County, are having a campaign to delete even Death Hollow from this already bullshit bill.

SUWA and Earth First! are the only groups to have called for the outright defeat of this bill. Now we double our efforts. I could tell you to write the Utah delegation but we know that is of no use. Instead I suggest writing to John Seiberling at 1225 Longworth H.O.B., Washington, DC 20515 and tell him to kill the bill. Send a copy to Dick Carter of the Utah Wilderness Association. Ask him to not support the bill any longer. Tell him it's a sham and a lie.

SUWA is very grateful to Earth First! for publicizing us in their last two issues and for giving us the opportunity to use this newsletter as a forum again. Their generosity has carried our message further than would otherwise have been possible. We hope that all of you who wish to continue to help us in our efforts, will write to us at Box 348, Escalante, Utah 84726.

CALTOWN OR COWTOWN?

Hite, Utah - Cal Black's delusions of developmental grandeur have reached fever pitch lately in San Juan County in southeastern Utah. Cal's latest wet dream would be a massive complex of hotels and related blight associated with a ferry scheme on Lake Foul near the drowned site of Hite. Black is trying to arrange for land from the US government for his fantasy. The name of this not-yet-built slum is - you won't believe it - CALTOWN, named after the modest bishop himself. A caltown by any other name still smells like a cowpie to us. Might we suggest Foultown or perhaps Black's Blight?

SAN JUAN COUNTY TO SECEDE FROM UTAH?

Paul Bunyan's Potty, Utah - Our old pal Cal recently wrote a letter to Department of Energy officials requesting that they ignore the State of Utah and deal directly with him to insure that the Nuke Dump made it to Canyonlands National Park in San Juan County. If successful in his secession plans, the Bishop of Blanding intends to pave or flood every square inch of San Juan County.

CAL BLACK OPPOSES PAVING ROAD IN CANYONLANDS!!!!

Cataract Canyon, Utah - Can this be true? Can the notorious Bishop Love actually have come out against a road development project? Apparently miffed at the Park Service for ignoring his Kawliga Scenic Highway proposal for the Needles District of Canyonlands (paving or astroturfing all of Canyonlands, bridging the Colorado twice and blasting all the rapids out of Cataract Canyon) - which would be in his San Juan County, Cal has struck back. The Park Service has proposed a massive road improvement and paving scheme in the Island in the Sky district of the Park, which lies, except for one mile of road, in Grand County. Cal, the Kingfish of San Juan, has refused to allow the one mile of road in San Juan County to be paved until the NPS does an EIS. The prickly little Bishop went on to state that if EISs were required before a nuke dump could be put next to Canyonlands, then one had to be done before his road could be paved. Earth First! would like to enter this fray as a peacemaker. We suggest that instead of paving all those miles of road, that the NPS just pave Cal's mile and put the Canyonlands nuke dump in his garage or spare bedroom.



Cal Black wants to blast out the rapids in Cataract Canyon (Satan's Gut shown here) so houseboats can go from Lake Foul to Moab. Photo by Rich Warnick.

by Bill Devall

DAVE BROWER: MUIR'S DISCIPLE

John Muir had several important disciples who used him as an exemplary model. Enos Mills, the "Muir of the Rockies," worked to establish Rocky Mountain National Park. Mills carried on Muir's fervent belief that the National Park concept should be used to zone parcels of land as sanctuaries of wildness in the heart of urban industrial civilization. Ryozo Azuma, the "Muir of Japan" (see Maymie and William Kimes on Azuma in *Sierra*, July-August, 1979: 42-44) met Muir while Azuma was a young man. The meeting changed his life. He spent many years writing about Muir and wilderness in Japanese and was instrumental in establishing wild areas in Japan.

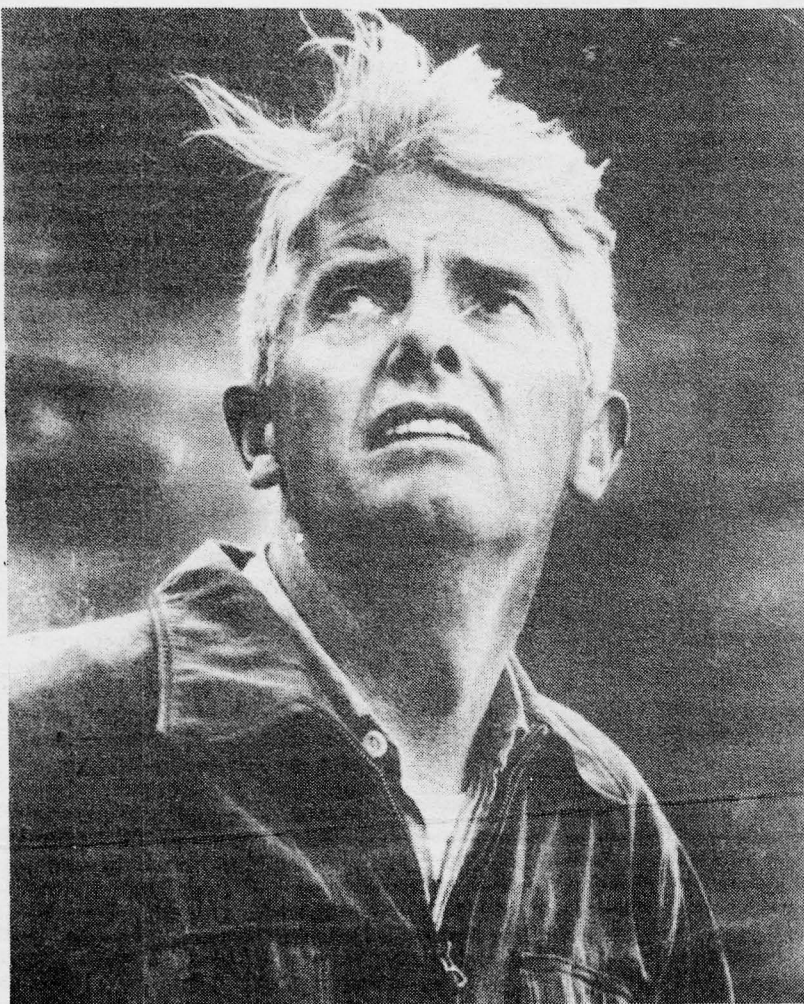
Undoubtedly the most important person to follow in Muir's footsteps has been David R. Brower. Now in his early 70's, Brower has resigned as President of Friends of the Earth (FOE), the organization he founded in 1969 after he was forced to resign as executive director of the Sierra Club. He now serves as Chairman of the Board of FOE. In 1982, he was elected to the National Board of Directors of the Sierra Club, which could indicate that Sierra Club members are now more receptive to deep ecological principles.

No adequate biography of Dave Brower has yet been written. John McPhee's book on Brower, *Encounters with the Archdruid*, according to Brower, has some inaccuracies but is the most comprehensive book on his philosophy. The chapter on Brower in Peter Wild's recent book, *Pioneer Conservationists of Western America* (Missoula, 1979) repeats these inaccuracies and adds many more, as does Stephen Fox in *John Muir and His Legacy*.

For the last thirty years, David Brower has been perhaps the most influential person in the American (and now international) environmental movement. In his tribute to John Muir in the Sierra Club exhibit format book, *Gentle Wilderness*, with text from Muir's writings, Brower wrote:

"I am partial... to the moving trip that can give the visitor the feel of a big, continuous wilderness - one in which you can cross pass after pass and know that on the other side you don't drop into civilization, but stay in wilderness instead. In big wilderness you learn how important size itself is to the viability of wilderness. It needs enough buffer to keep its heartland essentially free from the pervasive influences of technology. Such big wilderness is scarce, and is vanishing at the rate of about a million acres a year, chiefly by the chainsaw. People who know it can save it. No one else."

Brower has written, along the same themes as Muir, that Man needs "places where he can be reminded that civilization is only a thin veneer over the deep evolutionary flow of things that built him." He followed Muir's footsteps by spending many of his early adult years climbing and hiking in the Sierra. Brower made a number of "first ascents" in Yosemite and other places and helped young climbers to "get the glad tidings" of the mountains. Brower's life parallels Muir's in that he entered active political life and leadership in the Sierra Club in his middle age years.



When Brower became Executive Director of the Club in December of 1952, it was in the doldrums. The Sierra Club was little more than a California outdoor organization. This wasn't always the case, of course, for the Club, with Muir as its first president, fought a number of historic conservation battles. And the Club was politically active during the 1940's in their successful campaign for Congressional action on Kings Canyon National Park. After the interlude of World War II during which Club leaders, including Brower, were on active military duty, the Club made a few attempts to deal with the incredible impact that post-war economic and population growth was having on California. But many of the leaders of the Sierra Club during the 1950's had a very narrow vision of what was happening to California.

When Brower became Executive Director of the Sierra Club in 1952, he embarked on a campaign over Echo Park dam on the Colorado River which became the symbolic environmental campaign of the 1950's, much as Muir's battle over the damming of Hetch-Hetchy valley in Yosemite was at the turn of the century.

Brower was born in 1912, two years before Muir died of a broken heart over the decision of the U.S. Congress to allow a dam to be built at Hetch-Hetchy. Brower was determined that no dams would again be built in national parks.

During the 1960's, Brower received the greatest amount of public attention of his career. The passage of the Wilderness Act by Congress in 1964 and the controversy over the proposed dams in the Grand Canyon were focal issues. Brower has staunchly held to his belief in the value of "big wilderness" and has been a constant advocate for wilderness even when other lead-

ers in the environmental movement turned their attention to issues of urban planning and pollution as the public caught on to the "environmental crisis" during the late 1960's. In an article in *Life* magazine (1966) Brower was called "knight errant to nature's rescue" and John McPhee called him an "archdruid." Brower's environmental philosophy was succinctly expressed in the *Life* article:

"We must see that something untrammelled and free remains in the American earth as living testimony that our generation had love for the next. In wildness, the world gets put to its own music again. Wipe out wilderness and the world's a cage. Some of our most beautiful scenery is sacrificed for 'progress.' I don't accept the notion that more growth is automatically good for us anymore."

Brower was questioning the value of "growth as progress" fifteen years before the "limits to growth" had become part of the accepted beliefs among environmental organizations.

Brower continues with Muir's philosophy that National Parks should be devoted primarily to wilderness, not to mass industrial-type tourism. He has referred several times to his admiration of Howard Zahniser, a leader of The Wilderness Society. Zahniser, more than any other person, was the spearhead behind the Wilderness Act of 1964 but died a month before the Act was signed into law. In his requiem for Zahniser, Brower called him a "constant advocate." But what he said of Zahniser in 1964 applies equally to his own career: "All men will gain from his devoted effort. They can honor this devotion by applying a share of their own to the great wilderness challenges now con-

fronting us..."

Neither Brower nor Muir were systematic philosophers but, like Muir, Brower is an innovator, a person who mobilizes other people to "fight the good fight," a person who can publicize the philosophy of environmentalism at the right time and the right place. Brower's message has been especially appealing to the idealism of the young and young-at-heart.

John Muir wrote many books but found writing tedious and difficult. Brower has not written books, but has edited and published some of the most important and influential books in the environmental movement during the last forty years; books which had a major impact on people and decisions. From his remarkable book, *This is the American Earth* (with text by Nancy Newhall and photos by Ansel Adams, Sierra Club, 1961) to his books for FOE, including *The Wake of the Whale* (1979), Brower has believed that books could be aesthetically captivating and could carry a message for environmentalism without being preachy.

It is obvious, when one reads *This is the American Earth*, that Newhall and Brower were influenced by the poet Robinson Jeffers. Brower pays tribute to Jeffers in his book, *Not Man Apart* (with a deeply moving introduction by Loren Eiseley, Sierra Club, 1965). Brower quotes frequently from Jeffers in his speeches and used the line "not man apart" from Jeffers' famous poem as the title for the FOE newspaper.

This is the American Earth has long been out-of-print, but it should be rediscovered by a new generation of eco-activists as a prophetic book. The final words of Nancy Newhall should be quoted, for they are hopeful and optimistic, as Muir was always optimistic, about human creativity and of individuals who could "seize the hour":

"You shall enter the living shelter of the forest. You shall walk where only the wind has walked before. You shall know immensity, and see continuing the primeval forces of the world. You shall know not one small segment but the whole of life, strange, miraculous, living, dying, changing. You shall face immortal challenges; you shall dare, delighting, or pit your skill, courage, and wisdom against colossal facts. You shall live lifted up in light; you shall move among clouds. You shall see storms, and, drenched and deafened, shall exult in them. You shall top a rise and behold creation. And you shall need the tongues of angels to tell what you have seen. When all learning lost, all music stilled, Man, if these resources still remain to him, could again hear singing in himself and rebuild anew the habitations of his thought. Tenderly now let all men turn to the earth."

Brower seems to feel that *This is the American Earth* was important for the development of his own ideas. He quoted from the foreword to the book in a recent speech to FOE saying, "I suppose our credo was, and still is, related to this paragraph":



Brower and fo

"We seek a renewed stirring of love for the earth. We plead that what we are capable of doing is not always what we ought to do. We urge that all people now determine that a wide untrammelled freedom shall remain to testify that this generation has love for the next. If we want to succeed in that, we might show, meanwhile, a little more love for this one, and for each other."

Brower uses the "responsibility to future generations" argument more frequently in his writings and speeches than Muir did. He frequently refers to his children and expresses the hope that they will have the opportunities for wilderness experiences that he had. In the foreword to *This is the American Earth*, Brower wrote:

"Although Thomas Jefferson argued that no one generation has a right to encroach upon another generation's freedom, the future right to know the freedom of wilderness is going fast. And it need not go at all. A tragic loss could be prevented if only there could be broader understanding of this; that the resources of the earth do not exist just to be spent for the comfort, pleasure, or convenience of the generation or two who first learn how to spend them; that some of the resources exist for saving, and what diminishes them diminishes all mankind; that one of these is wilderness, wherein the flow of life, in its myriad forms, has gone on since the beginning of life, essentially uninterrupted by man and his technology; that this wilderness is worth saving for what it can mean to itself as part of the conservation ethic; that the saving is imperative to civilization and all mankind, whether or not all men yet know it."



ily on Muir Trail, 1951. Photo by Cedric Wright.

Brower kept expanding his arena of concern through the years he worked for the Sierra Club, until he began writing of the need for "Earth International Park." His last book for the Sierra Club was, he hoped, to be the first on the "earth's wild places:" *Galapagos: The Flow of Wildness* (1968). Made famous in the history of science for Charles Darwin's visit in the 1830's, before he wrote *Origin of the Species* (1859), the Galapagos Islands show the ravages of men who temporarily stopped in their restless journeys to hunt whales or gold in the vast reaches of the Pacific Ocean, to kill the turtles and cut the trees on those islands. Brower's concern that civilization is a thin veneer over man's biological heritage may also have led him to choose the Galapagos for recognition. He wrote in the introduction:

"Man is prolific enough to explore across the land, but he can only do so at the expense of the organic diversity essential to the only world that he can live upon... Man needs an Earth International Park, to protect on this planet what he has not destroyed and what need not be destroyed. In this action, all nations could unite against the one real enemy - Rampant Technology. Here might be rescued, for the improved men we should hope will be born in centuries and millennia to come, the natural places where answers can always be sought to questions man may one day be wise enough to ask."

Brower and Muir were alike in taking a practical approach to environmental organizations and politics. Don't get tied up with bureaucracy and with what sociologists call "organizational maintenance" until the organization becomes an end in itself. Brower likes to select good people and then give them the freedom to do their job. In recent years, the Sierra Club, in its structure and processes, has

grown as complex, bureaucratic, and heavy with job descriptions, committees, chains of command and administration as the governmental organizations and private corporations with which it battles (see Devall, *The Governing of a Voluntary Organization: Oligarchy and Democracy* in the Sierra Club, University of Oregon, 1970). Brower, like Muir, is freewheeling, opportunistic in politics, and willing to "walk a mile" with anyone who will support the cause he is currently working on. "Always thank politicians when they do something you like," says Brower.

Brower was forced to leave as executive director of the Sierra Club over the issue of the siting of nuclear reactors at Diablo Canyon and also because more conservative directors thought Brower was "moving too fast" into the international environmental arena. But, as Brower said in his FOE 10th anniversary speech (*Not Man Apart*, Sept. 1979, 12-13), the Club ran at budget deficits through most of the decade of the 1970's after he left. Environmental groups always seem to be scraping for money. Brower was moving toward "Earth International Park" and toward making the Club international when he left in 1969. Since his departure, the Club moved in international directions anyway with its Earthcare conference held in New York in the late 1970's, and with its "international committee" to deal with the whaling issues, Antarctica, etc.

Brower continued to innovate with environmental organizations. He was instrumental in founding the League of Conservation Voters, the John Muir Institute, FOE International (France, Britain, Sweden, et al.). He cultivates persons who, while probably are not his disciples in the strict sense of the world, are deeply influenced by him. When Brower finds an exciting person, a person with ideas, such as Amory Lovins (*Soft Energy Paths*), he uses all the resources available to him to publicize that person's ideas. Brower also promoted Paul Ehr-

lich's writing "The Population Bomb" in the late 1960's.

In his political beliefs, Brower seems to feel that environmentalism transcends ideology. Find friends where you can for the coalition you are currently working on. Like Muir and his friendship with the railroad magnate, Harriman, Brower has had a few rich friends who helped him, such as Robert Anderson, chairman of Atlantic-Richfield Oil Corporation, who granted \$80,000 in support of the John Muir Institute and its first Aspen Conference in 1968-69, but never supported Friends of the Earth (which joined the suit to block ARCO's Alaska pipeline).

Brower has taken the position that in politics environmentalists should uphold the standards, hold fast to a correct position and not compromise too early in the political game. "We hire people to compromise" in political negotiations, Brower has said.

Muir and Brower both had one "symbolic crusade" which seemed to have deeply affected their lives and perspectives. For Muir, Hetch-Hetchy was the test of the integrity of the National Park idea. Muir had high hopes that the National Parks would be sanctuaries for free-flowing Nature, safe from the schemes of the resource developers and managers of urban industrial society (see chapter ten in Roderick Nash's *Wilderness and the American Mind*, Yale, 1967). For Brower, the "symbolic crusade" was the battle over the dams on the Colorado river during 1950-1966 (see Nash, *Wilderness and the American Mind*, pp. 210-12 for bibliography on Echo Park Dinosaur National Monument and the fight over damming the Colorado river) and the National Wilderness System (1949-1964).

Brower had recently become executive director of the Sierra Club and, using his skills as publicist, leader, agitator, and lobbyist, he led the battle on this issue. Again, as with Hetch-Hetchy, the integrity of wilderness and the National Parks was in question. Would the free-flowing water in the Colorado be "developed" for the expansion of industry, mining, agri-industry and thus drown the river and its canyons?

He was chief lobbyist in Washington, D.C., during the final phases of the legislative battle for the Sierra Club and the coalition of groups fighting the Dinosaur dams. The battle was won, but the war was lost. Echo Park was only a small part of the total development scheme for the Colorado River. Several other immense dams were included. The Sierra Club executive committee met and decided that they would not oppose the other dams if Echo Park and Split Mountain were deleted from the pending Act in Congress. Those were the instructions Brower received in Washington. He felt that if he had flown back to San Francisco and convinced the Club leadership not to compromise so quickly, to hold firm to their position, the other dams would not have been authorized either, and the rest of the wild river would have been saved. But Brower did not act and this continues to haunt him as he accepts full responsibility for the drowning of Glen Canyon, "the place no one knew." Brower has asked himself many times why he did not act at the crucial time, but he can find no answer, no explanation. There is a

lesson in this story for environmentalists caught up in the hustle and bustle of the political game: an all-too-often tendency to compromise away ecological integrity as the "rational" thing to do.

A requiem for Glen Canyon was published by Brower in 1963: *The Place No One Knew: Glen Canyon on the Colorado*. Even then he acknowledged partial responsibility for its death: "Glen Canyon died in 1963 and I was partly responsible for its needless death. So were you. Neither you nor I, nor anyone else, knew it well enough to insist that at all costs it should endure." In this book, Brower again sounded his theme of responsibility to future generations:

"But where will the chance to know wildness be a generation from now? How much of the magic of this, the American earth, will have been dozed and paved into oblivion by the great feats of engineering that seem to come so much more readily to hand than the knack for saving something for what it is? ... Again and again the challenge to explore has been met, handled, and relished by one generation - and precluded to any other."

Brower mentioned Glen Canyon at the end of his speech to FOE in passing a rock from the Canyon to his successor, Edwin Matthews. "I have admired this rock so long that it is part of me," he said, "and we are both just waiting for that clean air as Glen Canyon starts healing. Neither of us should wait too long. It would deprive too many people of their right to know again what was one of the most beautiful places of all on the most beautiful Earth of all." Perhaps Brower's sense of guilt, or the lessons he learned in the early 1950's, motivated him to fight so hard in the 1960's when dams were proposed in the Grand Canyon. Using words strongly reminiscent of Muir's "dam Hetch-Hetchy, might as well dam the temples." Brower argued in a series of full-page ads in major newspapers throughout the country that "damming the Grand Canyon would be like flooding the Sistine Chapel so tourists could get nearer the ceiling."

A final parallel with Muir is that, while they were both on the side of the "god of free-flowing rivers," as Brower said; on the side of the bears "if a war of the races should come," as Muir said, they were also humanitarians. Both have expressed great concern for their children, their friends, and for people on a personal individual level. Like Muir, who travelled to Asia and Alaska in his

sixties, Brower made a Himalayan trek in Nepal when he was 64 and the experience seems to have been important in revitalizing his optimism for individual humans. In his speech to FOE he said, "I am not quite sure what I will do when I grow up, but for the next sixty years or so, encouraged by what a trek to Nepal's fountains can do for me, I expect to be fascinated." Just as Muir found the American Indians on the verge of destruction by a thoughtless European culture, Brower found the Nepalese on the verge of being destroyed by industrial tourism, by countless numbers of Western tourists trampling and disturbing the delicate social fabric of mountain villages. Brower feels that we urban Westerners can learn something from the rules of the Nepalese: never make a child cry and never do anything to embarrass another person.

Stuart Udall called Brower the "cutting edge" of the environmental movement in America and in his eightieth decade Brower took on the task of bringing together the peace movement and the environmental movement. Inspired by the Jonathan Schell polemic, *The Fate of the Earth* (Knopf, NY, 1982), Brower organized a series of "fate of the earth" conferences. "The Fate of the Earth conferences, we hope, will bring the environmental and peace movements together and set an example that will get all other movements working together for a livable earth," Brower told Harold Gilliam of the San Francisco *Chronicle* (*SF Chronicle*, This World, Oct., 16, 1983, p. 18).

We are left with questions inspired by Muir and Brower: can the human race limit itself and reverse the path of destruction which was done in the name of Progress, economic development and greed? Will the free-flowing rivers and major ecosystems be restored? The symbolic crusade of the 1980's might be to dismantle the Hetch-Hetchy and Glen Canyon dams. The god of the free-flowing rivers is waiting to be released. And as Brower has said, neither the god, nor we, should wait too long.

* Special thanks to Dave Brower for reviewing and correcting the final version of this paper, October, 1983.

Bill Devall is a professor at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, and editor of *Voices for Deep Ecology* to be published by *Earth First!* and *Dream Garden Press* this fall. Devall will discuss the historical significance of the Tuolumne River at the *Earth First! Save The Tuolumne Rally* on April 21.



Dave Brower in Sierra, 1940. Photo by Cedric Wright. All photos courtesy of Friends of the Earth.

DEAR NED LUDD

DEAR NED LUDD is a regular feature in *Earth First!* for discussion of creative means of effective defense 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.

TREE SPIKING

By William Haywood

Tree-spiking is an extremely effective method of deterring timber sales, which deserves to be employed far more widely than heretofore. Mill operators are quite wary of accepting timber which has a likelihood of contamination with hidden metal objects — saws are expensive, and a "spiked" log can literally bring operations to a screeching halt, at least until a new blade can be put into service. The Forest Service is nervous enough about tree spiking that it has failed to publicize past incidents, for fear that the practice might spread.

There are two basic philosophies of tree spiking. Some people advocate spiking the base of each tree (i.e., driving several nails at an angle, into the first two or three feet of the trunk above the ground). The object of this method is to impede the sawyer in the felling of the tree. Certainly, hitting a nail with a chainsaw will halt operations, at least until the chain can be replaced. But this method has one quite serious drawback — the very real possibility that the feller might be injured in the process, either by the kickback of the bar when the nail is struck, or by the flying chain, should it break. An incident like this would probably be counterproductive in the long run, and besides, it is not really necessary to spike trees in this manner. This leads us to the second method of spiking — to drive large nails into the trunk well above the area where a feller would operate. The object of these nails is to destroy blades in the sawmill. Since in large mills the blades are operated from a control booth some distance from the actual cutting, this method is unlikely to cause anyone injury, even if the blade should break in the process of hitting the nail, an unlikely event in any case. It is true that in small, "backyard" sawmills the operator might be standing close to the blade, but we are assuming that anyone contemplating spiking will be doing it on large timber sales, where the trees are destined for a corporate, rather than a family, operation.

I can anticipate an objection at this point. "Wait a minute," someone says, "If the purpose of spiking trees is to save them from being cut, then what good does it do if the tree wrecks a blade in the mill? It's too late to save the tree, isn't it?" The answer is that the value of the spiking is in its deterrent effect. After the trees are spiked, the fact of the spiking must somehow be made known. If this is made known before the timber has actually been sold — which is the most effective time to do it — the spiking can have an amazingly dampening effect on competitive bidding — that is, if the Freddeys don't simply cancel the sale, which is a real possibility. We will go into the method of publicizing the spiking later. For the moment, we'll deal with the actual mechanics of spiking, which is really

quite a simple operation.

The basic tools of the spiker are a large hammer and a bunch of large nails. Don't make the mistake of using too small a hammer — one should carry a hammer of the "single-jack" variety (a one-handed sledgehammer) with a head of 2½ to 3 pounds. As for the nails, they should be reasonably large, but one should bear in mind that the larger the nails, the more time and energy are required to drive them. Perhaps the ideal size would be a 60-penny (60d) nail. This nail is about 6¼ inches long and is the largest "common" nail readily available in building supply stores. Larger nails (called spikes) are sold by their size in inches. Spikes should not be needed in most cases, though they might be useful in special cases, such as where extremely large trees are involved.

Since the more trees that are spiked, the greater the deterrent factor, one nail per tree ought to be sufficient. For a major timber sale, to spike several hundred trees might be a worthy goal, but even a few dozen spiked trees would be of some value. The trees should be spiked at various intervals above the ground, and some effort should be made to camouflage them, unless the spiking is several years in advance of the sale, in which case nature will camouflage the nails by growing over them. In any event, the nails should be driven in flush, and the heads may be disguised (over the short term) by pitch, bits of bark or paint. When the Freddeys find out that a sale has been spiked, they are almost certainly going to send people into the field to investigate — this has been done in past incidents. If the Freddeys actually find a few nails, so much the better. But if they fail to find most of them, and realize this, the deterrent potential is at its greatest.

While it would be acceptable to drive some of the nails in at the height of a standing person, since this is the most convenient location, an effort ought to be made to place most of them higher. There are two reasons for this. First, nails placed above head height will be harder to spot by investigators, and second, if all the nails are placed in the same location, and the investigators determine this, they might decide that they can proceed with the sale anyway, and just not send the lower part of the tree to the mill. There are a number of ways in which the nails can be placed high. If it is possible to obtain climbing spikes (metal spurs which attach to boots, used by smokejumpers and others in forestry work) these can be employed. The spiker can fabricate a light, portable ladder which can be carried from tree to tree. If two people are spiking, one could stand on the other's shoulders while driving the nails. Perhaps one solution to this problem would be to spike in the winter, with several feet of snow on the ground, using skis or snowshoes.

It might be a good idea to employ two people anyway, with one acting as a lookout. It cannot be stressed too strongly that spiking is a potentially dangerous activity. To be taken in the act by Freddeys would more than likely result in criminal charges of some sort; to be taken in the act by loggers or other rednecks might well result in a far worse fate. Be careful.

When should one spike? Since spiking is somewhat time-consuming (a thorough job of spiking a single sale might take several working days), one should not wait until the last minute before the trees are scheduled to fall. Ideally, trees should be spiked, and warning given, well before bidding on a sale



BACKCOUNTRY SPIKING CAN BE FUN FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY!

takes place. If the Freddeys have already marked the unit boundaries and the trees within the units, the spiker's task is somewhat simplified, since he/she can concentrate on trees definitely earmarked for sacrifice. And it is not uncommon for trees to be marked 2 or 3 years in advance of a sale. However, there are disadvantages to waiting for the trees to be marked, too. For one thing, there is a greater likelihood of encountering people in the woods (timber beasts, prospective bidders, etc.). In the case of critical roadless areas, it is best to start spiking as soon as it is known that that area is earmarked for logging. Not only can one do a more leisurely, deliberate job of spiking, but there is more time for nature to heal the traces of the deed. It is not really essential that one wait until units and trees have been marked. If one knows the species in commercial demand in the region, it will suffice to seek out the concentrations of those trees, and start spiking the biggest and straightest ones.

Something might be said at this point about timber marking practices. Unfortunately, there is really no uniform system, and practices may change from time to time. One color will be used to mark trees on the perimeter of a given "unit." Other colors will be used to mark trees within that unit, indicating which trees are to be cut. Each timber sale usually has several numbered units within it (which may be close together or may be widely scattered, depending on how heavy the planned logging is). The cutting takes place within these units, and depending on the species involved and on local forest usage, that cutting may be selective or it may be a clearcut. At the present time, in the Rocky Mountain Region, the Freddeys are marking unit boundaries with red or orange paint (one can usually tell a unit boundary because some of the trees will bear the number of that unit). Within the units, those trees to be left (not cut) are marked with yellow paint at the base. However, since in some areas the practice still may be to mark the trees to be cut, and since the color scheme may well vary, one should make an effort to know the marking policy for the area in which one is operating.

We have left until last what is probably the most sensitive aspect of spiking — the notification to the "authorities" of the deed. As has been mentioned already, this should ideally be done before any actual bidding has taken place on the sale, and the best place to send notice would be to the District Ranger and/or Forest Supervisor involved. In cases where it hasn't been possible to spike until after bidding has taken place, the Freddeys and the mill which has received the contract

should be notified. Notifying the local media is probably neither necessary nor desirable in most cases. As has been said, the Freddeys like to keep spiking cases quiet. They will probably quietly drop a timber sale rather than publicize sabotage, and since the name of the game should be saving wilderness and trees, this should be perfectly acceptable to the monkeywrencher.

Needless to say, the warning should be ANONYMOUS, and the less clues as to the identity of the sender, the better. The notice need only say that a large number of trees in the such-and-such timber sale have been spiked and give reasons for the action, if that can be done without giving a clue as to the sender. The sender should be extremely careful not to leave any clues in or on the letter itself. A good method would be to use a rented typewriter. Leave no fingerprints on either the paper or the envelope, and mail from a "neutral" location (like a large city). Properly done, spiking should be a reasonably safe means of sabotage, but one which has definite potential as a method of saving wilderness.

Dear *EF!*

In your Brigid edition, Mooncrow discussed the use of smoke bombs to slow down the enemy in the Dear Ned Ludd column. While I agree that the use of this interesting tool can be effective, I would like to point out that the possession of smoke bombs is legal and the use of smoke bombs for pure mischief and harassment would most likely be a misdemeanor violation, but this is not the case for teargas.

In most states, possession of teargas (or C.N. and C.S. gas) without a license is a *felony*. Improper use of teargas and use without a permit is a *felony* in most states — yes, there are standards for using the stuff. Transportation across state lines is covered by a batch of federal laws that carry heavy sentences — at least they're heavy to me.

— Ranger Flathat

Dear *EF!*

A note on heavy equipment: Sugar in the gas tank does not work. Sand or other grit in the lubrication oil is still best but you must get around the strainer filter found on much equipment. A little at a time poured down the dipstick spout and rammed down with the dipstick is just one way. Also, the cheap plastic handles for holding spray paint cans are great for night work. You simply point and pull the trigger and never have to spray paint the palm of your hand again.

— In The West

NO EVIDENCE

The basic principles are:

1) Don't leave anything at the site that can be connected with you.

2) Don't take anything away with you that can be connected with the site.

Wear coveralls or common work clothes. They are practical, and their parts, like buttons, are not likely to arouse suspicion should they be lost on site. Use a common color for the same reason.

Minimize what you wear and take with you onto the site. Remember, if you don't have it with you, you can't drop it for the authorities to pick up later.

Use common work gloves. The cotton knit ones are cheap, common, and easily cleaned or disposed of.

Remove fingerprints from everything before you enter the site. Don't forget to clean-off internal parts like flashlight lens, bulb, and batteries and radio batteries. Also, insides of cases and tool boxes. Anything found by the authorities will be fingerprinted in every conceivable place you could leave a fingerprint.

Don't leave footprints. Wear a common kind of work boot or shoe. Cover them with a heavy cloth bag or wrap to blank-out the sole. Cotton duck canvas and burlap work well and are easily disposed of.

Avoid leaving tire tracks. This is hard unless your vehicle stays on pavement. Use a common brand, size, and style of tire. Avoid damp or muddy ground. Generally, if you stay on compacted roads and use the same roads that site workers use there shouldn't be much problem. If you must drive where tracks will be conspicuous, sweep with a branch or broom or drag a large branch tied in such a way that it can be released quickly while driving. This is often useless on wet ground.

Use top-quality tools. Tools that break cause injury. They also leave evidence. Stay with common U.S. brands like Proto, Thorsen, Challenger, Utica, Bonney, Wright, Snap-On, New Britain, SK, Diamond, Ridgid, H.K. Porter, Chan-nelock, Craftsman, etc. Avoid, at any price, tools made in Taiwan or Hong Kong.

Tools like wrenches and bolt-cutters leave marks, so dress-up their working surfaces with a stone or file afterwards. Better yet, remove the broken bolts, nuts, and chain link pieces, etc., carry them off site, and throw them far away.

Anything written should be either innocuous or coded. Best never to write anything related to the action.

Use deliberate "false evidence" very carefully. If no real evidence is left behind, the scattering of false evidence is a waste of time. It can also backfire and/or get an innocent person or group into trouble.

Remove dirt, mud, grease, oil, paint, etc. from tools and clothes as soon as possible. Use an ultraviolet light to check for special marker dyes. If you suspect a special marker dye, dispose of the article. Clean tools of plating chips or paint chips before and after the action (remember: you worked on your green pickup yesterday with the same wrench, and if you leave green paint on the bulldozer or have yellow bulldozer paint on your wrench, it may be incriminating).

Think. The length of your step

is evidence. Your blood is evidence. Watch for infrared cameras or any strange electronic equipment. Don't photodocument your action (surprisingly some people do!), and never tell anyone who doesn't need to know.

Avoid suspicion in the first place. Be conspicuous when appropriate. Act normal. Try to use clothing and equipment that have other legitimate uses. Don't hide anything that wouldn't be hidden under normal circumstances. Use big tool boxes that can be used to hide things in a "legitimate" manner. Prepare your story/alibi in advance.

— Happy raiding,
Robyn Hoode

Dear EF!

An idea for your readers: If you're not happy about the junk mail you're receiving, take the postage-free envelope and tape it to a cigar box full of bricks or rocks. I just finished sending two bricks to the Republican Party (God knows how they got my name) and while I'm not sure if it will get me off their mailing list, it sure gave me a lot of satisfaction.

— San Diego

SNOWMOBILES

It's time for *Earth First!* readers to haul out the old monkey wrench and turn the screws on the snowmobiling cult.

As you are aware, the machines destroy the solitude of the woods with excessive noise, waste energy and resources, and wreak damage on plants and animals.

I propose a committed but decentralized effort, beginning with the departure of snow, to remove and ruin signs and posts associated with snowmobile trails. Trail markers and trail identification and promotion signs should all be removed. Safety signs, such as stop signs at intersecting highways, should probably remain.

Equipment for sign removal is minimal — usually a box end or crescent wrench to turn out a couple of lag screws. Upon removal, the signs should be bent, defaced, or otherwise rendered unusable, then stashed under leaves or brush where they will eventually rot into the ground.

If concealment is not a problem, a small pruning saw or bow saw would also be useful — to cut the sign post into several pieces.

Removing snowmobiling signs will serve to discourage the cult by decreasing the accessibility of trails, eliminating the "advertising value" of sign posts, and siphoning away at least some of the funds that would go to trail expansion.

In one northern county alone last year, eco-raiders removed over \$2000 worth of signs out of a possible \$5000 worth.

Maintenance costs for snowmobile trails can also be increased by pushing snags, dead trees, etc., over so that they fall across the trails. It's a good way to combine some low commitment monkey-wrenching with a hike in the woods.

If we all do our work this spring, summer, and fall, the snowmobile trails should be in ragged shape by next winter.

— Sincerely,
Carticrat, MN

MAMA RUE ON ENLIGHTENMENT

Oh, Nirvana!

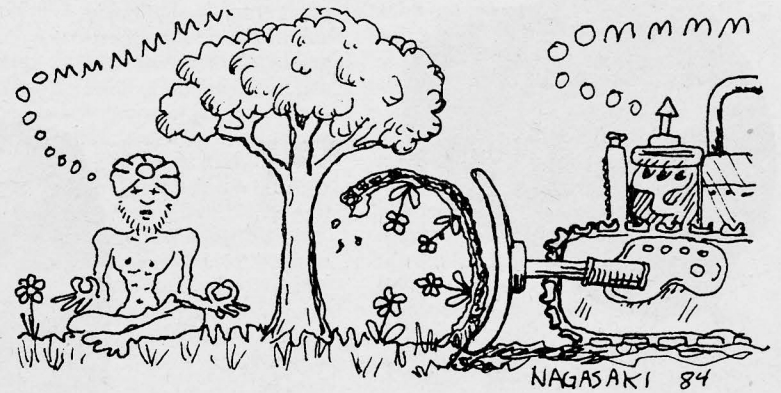
Don't you wait for me.
For I'm trudging through
the wilderness
Monkeywrenching to be free.

(to the tune of "Oh, Susanna!")

A resounding "Hurrah!" to Chim Blea for her article in *Earth First!* September 23rd entitled "The Arrogance of Enlightenment." Boy, do I get frustrated by all the Earth lovers who sit meditating on their chakras and can't be bothered to take so much action as to hug a tree.

Where I live, there must be three different paths to enlightenment for every inhabitant. A friend of mine once said this is the only place (Santa Fe) he had ever been where the vibes travel vertically instead of horizontally. That's all right; I'm not knocking it, and I like what it's done for me. But if what one learns from the inner voyage, the vision quest, the acupuncture treatment, body integration, dance therapy, aura balancing, or whatever is never bought to bear on concrete reality, what good is it? Enlightenment is said to increase one's ability to love, but all the love a person can feel and verbally express is so much air until that love is expressed by action. What does it mean to love the Earth if one never gives any time and energy to help protect Her from those who wish only to dominate and abuse Her? What does it mean to love another person if one is never willing to stand hand-in-hand or back-to-back to defend your common interests? Enlightenment is said to be a way to increase one's personal power, but to what use is the power being put if not to defend one's own environment and personal values?

Have you ever noticed that many (if not all) of the techniques supposed to raise consciousness are derived from heavily overpopulated countries like China and India? Since effective birth control



methods are only about 25 years old, it makes one wonder if enlightenment techniques evolved as a means of coping with the stress of too many people and no way to get away from them except going inside oneself. I've noticed there is no need to chant a mantra to calm myself if I'm surrounded by wilderness, whether it's forest or desert. Now, I can certainly see the value in having a way to stay calm when some s.o.b. is trying to run you down with a bulldozer. But let's not lose sight of the objective, which is to get the s.o.b. and his bulldozer out of the wilderness. The reason for staying calm is to enable you to fight or to passively resist more effectively whenever you come into conflict with another person.

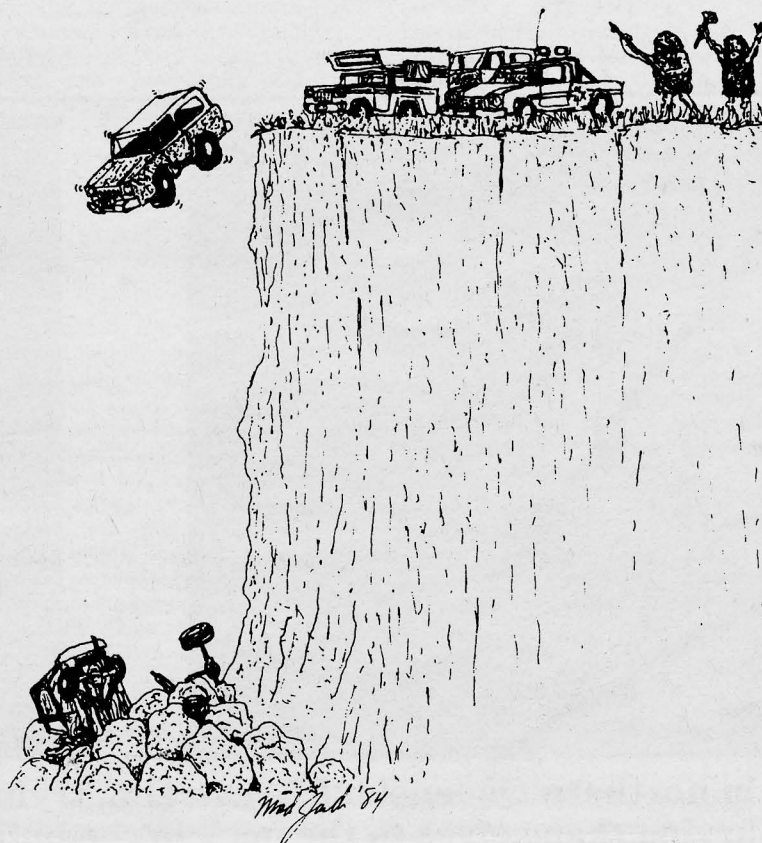
Since people are each unique and different and each one has his or her own way of doing things and his or her own expectations about how other people should act, it's just a fact of life that people are constantly in conflict. Should one be nice and give the other person what s/he wants (and expect niceness in return)? Or should one be powerful, take what one wants and expect that the other person will try to take what s/he wants? The advantage that nonviolent resistance has is that it permits a person to be both at the same time. Of course, the disadvantage is that

nonviolent protestors are protected from violence by the opposing party only through social norms condemning violence as "unenlightened." Thus, violent behavior becomes more illegal than non-violent illegal behavior. If you recall the lessons of history you know that in some circumstances passive resistance will just make it easier for the King or other Boss to chop you down. Even in this country at this time, publicity is very important to the success of nonviolent resistance against authority so that authority attracts the social injunction on violence. And violent resistance against authority should be carried on, as Ed Abbey advises, only at night and with the permission of your parents.

But whether resistance is violent or nonviolent, each person has to decide whether s/he values the process or the outcome more. For some people, it is most important to protect the land, no matter what kind of behavior it requires. Such people were hailed as heroes in WWII and other battles for the good of the tribe, city, state or nation. Other people would rather lose the battle than behave in a way they find to be reprehensible. Such people have been martyred and hailed as saints in the past. No matter which technique you use, being a saint or hero depends primarily on whether or not your side wins, because the winner writes the history books.

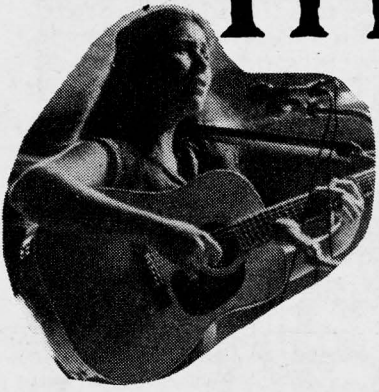
Being a true, fullblooded (57 varieties of ancestors) American. I believe very sincerely in winning. And I believe that the more different strategies that are employed, the better chance people have of winning their common objective, given that they don't get to arguing about their different expectations of one another and forget the values they hold in common. And given that they do something. If you can't travel to put your body in front of a bulldozer and physically oppose attempts to rape the Earth, write or call somebody — your congressman, a friend who can travel, or the newspapers. If you're too busy with your work to do that, take 30 seconds and write a check. If you're too broke to do that, sell tee-shirts, trinkets, and snake oil. If you're too impatient to do any of the above, spike a road, pull up survey stakes, or whatever your imagination and ethics allow.

If you are not part of the solution, you are part of the problem. If you don't object, you give permission. And if you just keep sitting there meditating on your chakras, someday you may have no other way to escape the pressures of too many people competing for too few resources.



Pleistocene Four-Wheel Drive Jump

THE 1984 ROAD SHOW

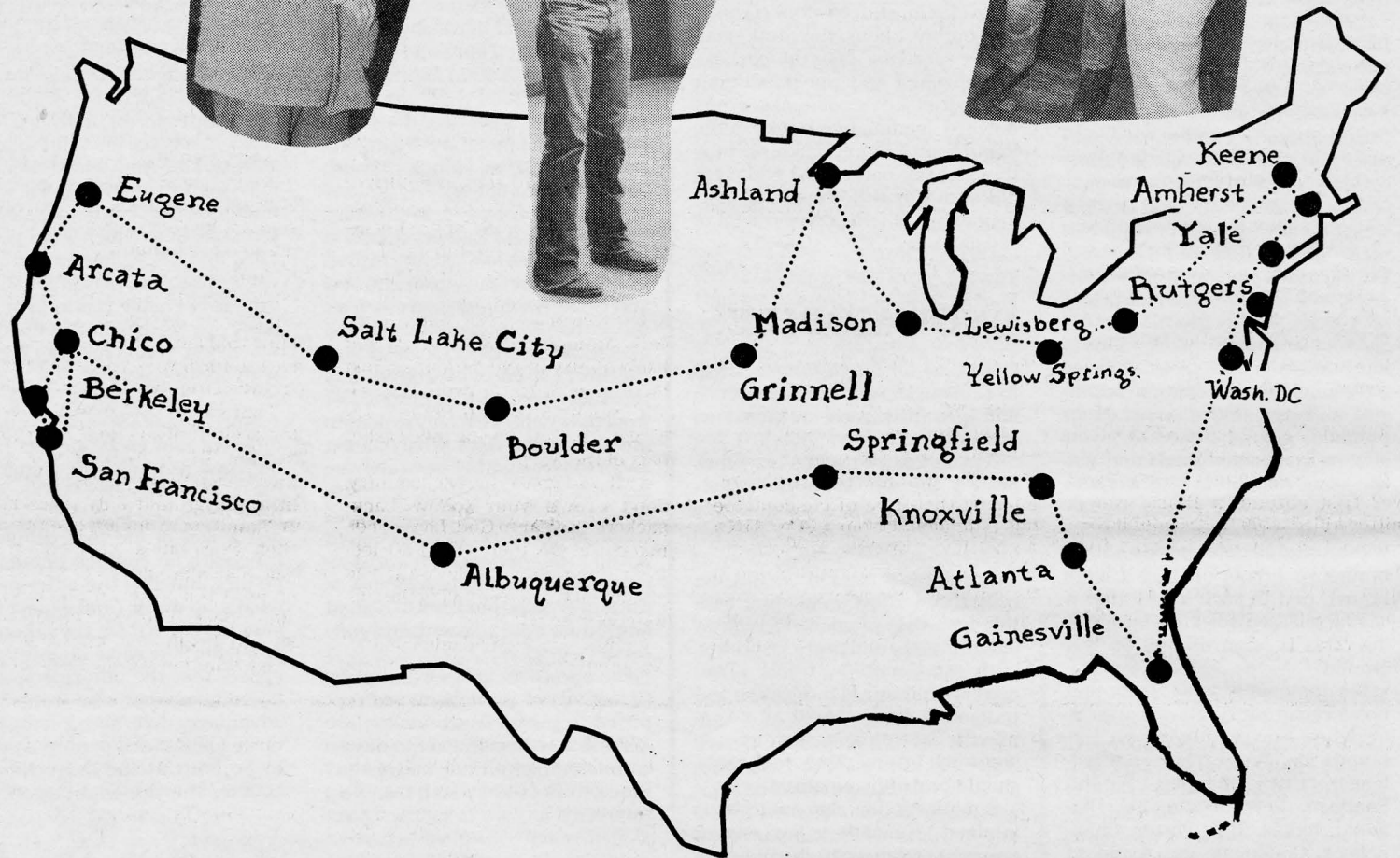
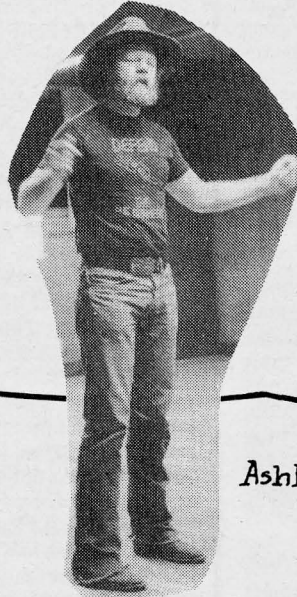


Reminiscent of the Rock 'n' Roll tours of the '50's, the 1984 Earth First! Road Show cut a broad swath across the countryside and sparked enthusiasm everywhere it stopped. In little over five weeks and 9,000 miles of highway, the Road Show was seen by more than 3,000 people coast to coast.

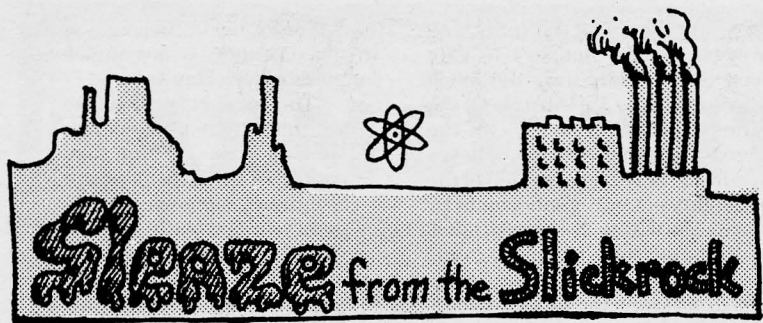
Using a unique blend of music, information, humor and rousing speechifying, along with meetings of local activists, the Road Show was a great success and a good time was had by all.

Joining the Road Show this year, Australian rainforest activist John Seed brought first hand accounts of recent victories in Australia and the Solomon Islands against rainforest logging. John also presented the film "Give Trees A Chance" about the successful blockade of Terania Creek which resulted in the halting of all rainforest logging in New South Wales and the formation of six new national parks. This action led up to the massive blockade against the Franklin River Dam in southwest Tasmania last year where over 1400 protestors were arrested. The Franklin Blockade resulted in the Conservative Federal government of Australia being replaced by the pro-environment Labor Party which stopped the dam and initiated many other positive environmental reforms as well.

Also with the Road Show this year were Cecelia Ostrow, well-known wilderness singer from the Oregon Coast, and Mike Roselle, Earth First! agitation engineer. And, of course, there was Digger!



Rainforest activists in northern Queensland, Australia, trying to stop a road in the Greater Daintree National Park, are burying themselves to the neck in the bulldozer's path.



by The Head of Joaquin

I must tell you this story, a vision of the future, related to me by my mechanic/philosopher friend Tom Tom. He swears that it is true; that it will be true.

Calvin Black, the Little Kingfish of San Juan County, Utah. His name has been mentioned here before. He is a public official but he is more like self-appointed royalty. The Reign of Calvin Black is a sad fact of life. Calvin does not have a very good environmental record. He does not like trees. He doesn't like cactus. He doesn't think much of animals, with one exception: he, of course, likes to shoot them. Game animals therefore fear Calvin and resent his disregard for their right to survive. But one day, the game animals of SE Utah decided to DO something.

They organized. They met in a small meadow east of Blanding, marched into Calvin Black's famous Elk Ridge Cafe. And they ate him.

It was, my friends, the first time that a reign was called on account of game... ahem.

THE BURR TRAIL BATTLE, CONTINUED

We can never breathe easy, can we? Last autumn a House committee killed a bill that would have provided preliminary funding for the eventual upgrading, realignment and paving of the Burr Trail. The asphalt road, if built, would cost taxpayers \$25 million. In an age of incredible deficits, in a state

where taxpayers are in revolt over proposed tax increases, why are we even discussing this ridiculous project? I recently read a letter from some guy in Escalante. He was complaining that he had to commute 2 hours each way to his drill site on Tarantula Mesa. Paving the Trail would save him about 45 minutes each day on the road. Well, gosh. Gee whiz. Let's all dig down deep - if very man, woman and child in the State of Utah would chip in five bucks, we could help this poor bastard out.

But he's not the only poor bastard around here. Engineers from Creamer & Noble of St. George, Utah, are completing a study of the road at a cost of \$75,000, paid for by taxpayers (like you and me). And a NPS ranger from one of the National Parks adjacent to the Burr Trail, said resignedly that the asphalt is an inevitable reality.

Bullshit. Economically, this project is ridiculous; environmentally, it's obscene. This is one of many battles, my friends, that we *cannot* lose. I will keep you posted.

MOAB - A GHOST TOWN

Moab, the former "Uranium Capitol of the World," is becoming a ghost town. The uranium industry is collapsing; the price of concentrate has plummeted from \$44 to \$18 a pound. Recently, Atlas Minerals announced that it was shutting down its mill and three mines, and laying off as many as 200 employees. Whether the plant is permanently shut down, is open to conjecture.

The mill, which is situated just 100 yards from Arches National Park, has been a major polluter in the past, sometimes blanketing the valley in a thick layer of foul-smelling smog. Good riddance.

CAMPING ETIQUETTE AND THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE

Spring is approaching, my friends. I once marked the arrival of spring by my first lizard sightings, the return of the white-throated swifts, the blooming of the locoweed, the first green of the curly dock. Now spring has become a time to hide - to cringe. It is marked by crowded highways, filled with Winnebagos and Airstreams and... yes, amigos... hordes of backpackers.

Listen to me. In 1971, Canyonlands National Park issued less than 300 backcountry permits. This year the number will probably exceed 10,000. And 75% of those permits will be issued during the months of April and May. Imagine over 100 persons camping in Chesler Park. Do you call *that* a wilderness experience? I call it insanity. I also call it tragic proof that many of us "rugged individualists" are cut from the same herd animal mold that can't find the bathroom.

The National Parks in Southern Utah - Canyonlands, Bryce, Arches, Natural Bridges and Capitol Reef - cannot continue to endure this kind of punishment. Keep in mind the following helpful hints:

1) From the end of March until early June, the campgrounds and backcountry in the park areas just mentioned will be crowded, especially from Wednesday to Sunday. Try to get time off during the earlier part of the week.

2) If you go to the backcountry, don't crowd your fellow backpackers. I swear to God, I have seen hikers set up their camp 50 feet from someone else who until that moment had been enjoying the solitude. Spread out.

3) Don't try to roadside camp in National Parks. If you're arriving

late and you don't want to start walking until morning, remember that you can pull off any road and camp as long as it is *outside* a national park. Many people feel this national park restriction is an intrusion of their individual rights and a bunch of bureaucratic bullshit. The fact is, we humans are an intrusion on the parks all of the time. But in a desert park, most of the wildlife is nocturnal. At night we should get the hell out of there and give the place back to the critters. A ranger friend of mine saw two fawns and three does killed by speeding tourists in three weeks last year. Without exception the persons responsible were frantically racing to an already full campground or were looking for a place to "pull over." Everyone of them was a tent camper. In each case, the collisions occurred after dark.

4) Use your imagination... think about it.

5) Don't backpack in groups. Another classic herd animal trait.

6) Write your Congressman and urge him to present legislation preventing human beings from entering any national park or wilderness area... OK... OK... I've gone too far.

It has been said that we are loving our wilderness to death and some have gone so far as to propose that some wilderness areas should be off-limits to humans. I suspect this idea will never fly, even with many environmentalists. I was stunned lately when an "eco-freak" friend of mine told me that the major reason we establish wilderness areas is for "rejuvenation of the human spirit."

That's a crock. The wilderness is for itself. It needs no further justification. To say we're setting aside these magnificent places as our own little playground only gives more ammunition to our adversaries and their worn out accusations. If we gain personal enjoyment from these areas, it is a secondary benefit - a side effect. The real satisfaction should be in just knowing they exist, whether we see them or not.

The wilderness is not "just" limited to what we can see and hear and smell. It's also the way it *feels*. The late afternoon light on the spires and pinnacles of Chesler Park can't feel the same when it's being viewed by a couple of hundred humans at the same time. Solitude is a vital and irreplaceable part of the wilderness experience and it calls for sacrifice on our part.

I propose the "fallow wilderness" approach. In much the same way Midwest farmers give their fields a chance to rest, we need to do the same for our wild places. Select one of your favorite haunts, a place you love, and don't go there for two years. Leave it alone. Take pleasure in knowing that one less person is impacting (by their mere presence) that area. At the end of those two years, return tearfully to that place and renew and revitalize yourself among the trees and the rocks and the deep blue skies. But at the same time, pledge yourself to give another of your favorite places a rest.

Of course, you're saying, why should I make such a sacrifice? Nobody else will. Sure. Everyone else acts like a stupid idiot. Why shouldn't I? Right? Look. The longest journey begins with a single step. So let's do it.

Good God! My pet duck just ate a bag of mothballs. He's going... Jesus!... hey, give me some of those you wretched little bird or I'll bite your beak off. Wait a minute... oh, my goodness! The courage I always wanted, but never had... And what's this? Hmmmm. Not bad. What? I don't care what you say, you degenerate bastard, they look like raisins to me. And keep your red pencil off this, Foreman! No more editorial discretion or there's going to be hell to pay, I tell you. I ca-

(Addendum by Oscar: The battered head of Joaquin can be reached at the Moab Mausoleum, Moab, Utah.)

SURVIVAL: AN EMOTION FOR SANITY

by Mike Cohen

RFD #1, Lubec, ME 04652

"Wrong perceptions of the real world result in the madness so many organizations seek desperately to correct," states James Berry in "A New Consciousness" (*Earth First!*, Samhain edition, November, 1983). But in his article Mr. Berry makes the mistake of relying upon the same authorities, logic, symbols and process to identify and rectify the problems he is attempting to solve. That's a trap to avoid if our relationship with the planet is to improve. It's like relying on a member of the Klu Klux Klan to give you accurate information about blacks.

No, Mr. Berry, it is neither Bacon, Descartes nor Christianity that is the root of our ecologic crisis. Like ourselves and most of our institutions, they too were misguided by the anti-nature bias of the culture into which they and we were born. The madness we must correct is our bigoted acculturating process. That's no easy task. The facts suggest that although at birth we're a child of the Earth, a "chip off the ol' planet," we are, through conditioning, brought up as Americans. Unbeknownst to ourselves, since birth we have had emotionally glued onto our face a pair of cultural glasses that taint and warp until they Americanize our perceptions of

nature. Because it hurts to remove the glasses, we rarely relate to nature. We instead relate through our culture, it's our culture that relates to nature - and our culture is deeply prejudiced against nature.

For reasons I will explain, our culture believes that nature is uncivilized, that success and status are primarily gained by obtaining distance from, or power over, nature. The essence of the problem is that as adults or authorities we, and the people-made environment, become the acculturating agents of our culture. Individually and collectively, *we are our culture and institutions*. As such, we imbue the next generation with the same anti-nature bias into which we were born. It happened to Bacon, Descartes, Watt, Reagan, Einstein, Marx and Darwin. It happened to most of our institutions, including Christianity.

Because people are apart of the ecosystem, stress that is placed on the ecosystem is also placed on people. The arms race and most other social ills are a direct outcome of our excessive impact upon nature in people and the planet. People are upset about our dilemma but don't react because in people, nature exists as our emotionality, our self-preservation survival feelings. Our culturally conditioned discrimination against our nature, against our feelings, produces

apathy. For this reason we're often blocked from acting in behalf of our own and the planet's survival. As exemplified by smoking hazardous cigarettes, acculturation into mainstream America can all but nullify our protective self-preservation feelings and cause a lack of full concern about our health - our poisonous air and water, toxic wastes, radioactivity and acid rain. Far less than 1/4 million Americans participate in environmental activism, yet 22 million of us wrote Congress and defeated the 10% tax on savings account dividends. Obviously we're not prejudiced against making money. To the contrary, it provides power over, and distance from, nature.

We're prejudiced against nature because the pre-natal fetus in its secure, relatively stable womb environment has been shown to subconsciously remember the womb as an emotional eutopia against which the periodically stressful post-natal environment of "nature" is measured. Our culture doesn't recognize that the womb and Mother Earth are one in the same. Similarly, most of our other cultural and technological concepts are not congruent with the way the planet works. Most American infants learn that their culture provides a womblike protection from nature's tension-producing fluctuations - heat, cold, thirst, hunger

and loneliness. What evolves is a biased pro-culture, pro-technology, anti-nature mentality that is socio-economically reinforced every day of our lives.

This addictive mentality is the underlying cause of our environmental and social problems. It runs amok because it's a subconscious force that we have not yet addressed, properly symbolized or recognized as a deep seated prejudice against nature. It contaminates our objectivity and leads us to scapegoating Descartes and Christianity. What is eminently important about recognizing this dynamism is that once acknowledged, prejudice can be subdued as aptly demonstrated by the civil rights, women's rights and labor movements.

To reverse our anti-nature conditioning, we at the National Audubon Society Expedition Institute let direct contact with nature teach people to perceive their unacculturated human nature at birth to be identical with, and as exploited by culture as is the Planet Earth. Our students experientially learn to enjoy nature's fluctuations, to inject their life-preservation feelings into their relationships with the planet, institutions and individuals. This approach has been shown to strengthen their wholeness and self-preservation feelings by reducing their internal and external conflicts with nature's

fluctuating processes; it is therapeutic, reduces apathy and retards alienation.

Mother Earth is a living, experienced, knowledgeable demonstration model of the functions and survival of the life process. Life-preservation feelings are her unacculturated voice. We would best heed them rather than only listen to misguided scientists and academicians, for deep inside we each know that our survival is an emotional issue.

Michael J. Cohen, Ed.D., is the director of the National Audubon Society Expedition Institute and author of *Prejudice Against Nature: A Guide for the Liberation of Self and Planet*, Cobblesmith, 1983.

"Those who justify their prejudices seldom recognize they are prejudiced."

Aren't most Americans prejudiced against nature?

PREJUDICE AGAINST NATURE: A GUIDEBOOK FOR THE LIBERATION OF SELF & PLANET by Dr. Michael J. Cohen, Director, National Audubon Society Expedition Institute. \$7.80

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BOOKS

BUDWORM BATTLES

By Elizabeth May

Four East Publications, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Reviewed by Gary Lawless

Even though snow covers the forests, the fields are inactive, and the budworm dormant, there is the promise of the spray season to come. Soon enough the winds will carry pesticides, herbicides, bad tidings to plant and animal life, the message of poison to the cells of our bodies.

Here in Maine the pesticide notification bill was withdrawn from the 1983 legislature, but may be seen as emergency legislation in 1984. Portland was the site of the North American Conference on Pesticide Spray Drift and Chemical

Trespass in early February.

In Nova Scotia recently a judge decided that it is legal for the paper industry to spray the forests there with 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T (both chemicals banned in the U.S., Sweden, Denmark and several Canadian provinces because of links to miscarriage, birth defects, and cancer). A recent poll showed that only 16% of Nova Scotians favored the spray. The judge awarded to the industry the cost of the suit, which means that anti-spray groups and individuals will be required to cover more than \$200,000 in court costs for the industry. Many will lose their homes and land if an appeal is unsuccessful, and there is no money for an appeal. (Much needed contributions can be sent to Herbicide Fund, c/o Connie Schell, RR 1, South Haven, Nova Scotia, B0E 3G0.)

Four East Publications of Halifax,

Nova Scotia, has recently published a book dealing with the early history of the opposition to the spray program in the province, *Budworm Battles* by Elizabeth May. (139 pages, \$7.95 paper)

The book deals with the early years of spray opposition, from the summer of 1975 to March of 1978. Elizabeth May and her family were at the center of opposition to the spray of Cape Breton. As she says:

"Whenever I hear my outer voice saying, 'Why doesn't someone do something?' my inner voice tells me that someone is me."

In a clear, concise storytelling, informative yet not overburdened with technical information, May brings us into the budworm controversy. We learn much about the cycles of the budworm, the weakening of the forest through bad industry prac-

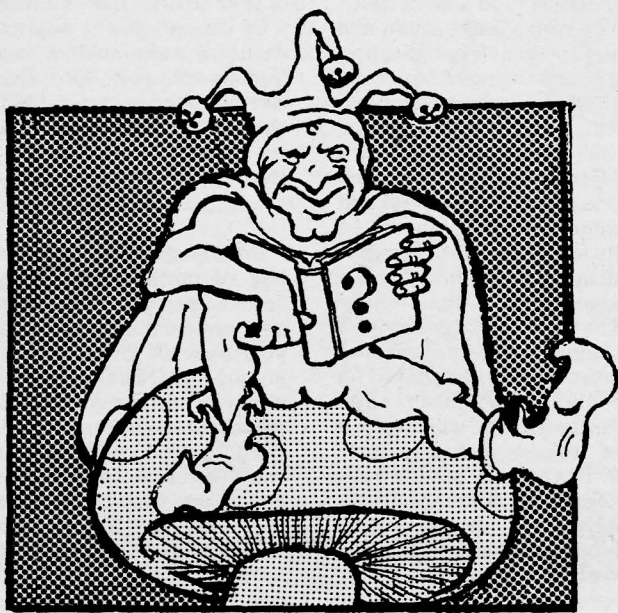
tices, and the use of the spray controversy by the industry to gain even more power over the small woodlot owners. We learn about the various sprays themselves, of the increasing number of cases of Reyes Syndrome in spray cases, and of the possibility of viral enhancement by chemicals within the spray itself. At the same time, we are learning the techniques used by these pioneers in opposing the spray program.

This book is a very solid introduction to the budworm controversy, a rich source of information for the anti-spray activist, and a glowing testament of one woman's convictions. Elizabeth May is to be congratulated for this work, but perhaps some of our congratulations should take the form of financial contributions to help with their current overwhelming legal difficulties. Another way of congratula-

tion would be to become more involved in spray issues ourselves, for as Elizabeth May says:

"The issue is survival. We will, literally, not survive as a species if we do not take control of the reins of power and direct our own government to a new path - a path which leads to sane and appropriate technologies, to more creative and rewarding forms of employment, to non-polluting systems, to international nuclear disarmament, to the feeding of the world's hungry through the equitable sharing of resources - a path which lead us home."

I found this book in our local library. Ask your library to carry it. Personal copies can be ordered from Gulf of Maine, 61 Maine Street., Brunswick, Maine 04011.



NAGASAKI

DEEP ECOLOGY QUIZ

Are you a deep ecologist?

by Nagasaki Johnson

- Question #1. Do you lament the eradication of smallpox?
YES _____ NO _____ OCCASIONALLY _____
- Question #2. Genghis Khan was (pick one):
1. a cruel and aggressive person
2. a despotic monarch
3. of Mongol persuasion
4. a macho man
5. a macro-parasite
- Question #3. Mankind's greatest achievement was (pick one):
1. Egyptian pyramids
2. Morrish arch
3. Rubik's cube
4. Hollywood Squares
5. oral sex
- Question #4. Mankind's darkest hour was (pick one):
1. the Holocaust
2. Hiroshima (and Nagasaki)
3. when Jesus died for your sins
4. M*A*S*H cancelled
5. agriculture invented
- Question #5. What is your favorite period in history?
1. Classical Greece
2. The Renaissance
3. The Spanish Inquisition
4. The 60's
5. The Pleistocene

If you answered NO on question number 1 and chose answers 1 or 2 on questions 2 through 5, then forget it, you're too much of a humanist. If you answered occasionally on question number 1, and 3 or 4 on questions 2 through 5 then perhaps there is hope. However, if you answered yes on 1 and 5 on the rest, then you're a real sicko and welcome to Earth First!

NEWSMEN

AUDUBON EXPEDITION INSTITUTE

by Michael Donnelly

I recall a sunny afternoon last fall atop a New England mountain. All twenty National Audubon Society Expedition Institute (AEI) participants had decided to have a geology seminar and being true to our educational conditioning, we were discussing contemporary geologic theory. Out of nowhere, or so it seemed at the time, Mike Cohen (Director of AEI) asked if any of us had ever considered the Earth as being alive, with a consciousness all its own? This thinking was foreign to me, but I liked it! It was not the life that the geology text described when it said "geology studies the life of the Earth."

Using this living Earth concept, I began making more sense of the landscape immediately around me. The mountains surrounding me were the result of the Earth's crust being constantly carved, pushed up, dropped down, folded, tilted and faulted; they were reflections of enormous stress and strains deep within the Earth and the responses of rocks as part of the planet's cooling adaptation to increasing temperature from the sun.

Understanding the Earth as a complete and living organism made up of organs and going through natural processes just like me has opened up a deep and meaningful facet of my relationship with the planet. I can now see my bodily functions as synonymous with the life functions of Mother Earth. The Earth is fed and nourished by the pulse of life-sustaining veins of water, I by blood. The Earth maintains homeostatic levels of salinity in her oceans, and carbon dioxide and oxygen in her atmosphere, as my body also stabilizes its salt, carbon dioxide and oxygen levels. The Earth goes through processes where there is a buildup of tension somewhere inside, and then this tension is released. I can make connections between volcanic activity, plate tectonics, mountain building and erosion, or a fresh water spring, with my own tension and tension release processes of emotionality, eliminating wastes, perspiring, and sneezing. The Earth is constantly recycling minerals, vitamins and other chemicals to repair itself and stay healthy. My body recycles by replacing red and white blood cells, and synthesizing

proteins and other chemicals to do the same for me. The Earth is a self-sufficient individual in these respects; I am not. My life depends on her life, my Nature is her Nature.

I've learned more about the Earth by directly experiencing her. By cross-country skiing along the flood plains and oxbows of the meandering Snake River, climbing among the glacially carved cirques, fjords, moraines and hanging valleys of Gros Morne National Park, Newfoundland, and exploring the hills and canyons of the Sonoran Desert, the Earth and I have shared our lives. Geology has become a relevant part of my everyday existence.

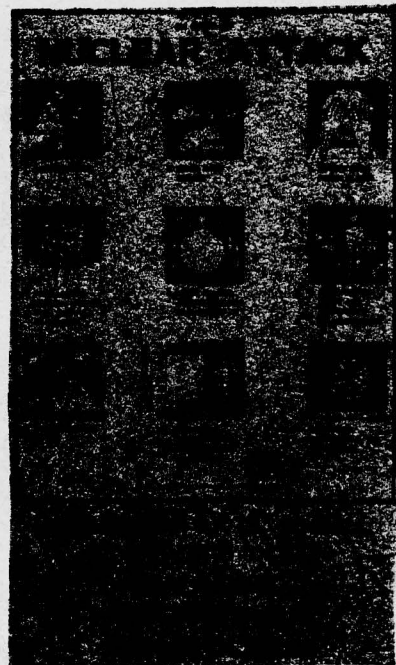
Our mountain top meeting with Mother Earth was also the beginning of a year of soul searching and confrontation in terms of my lifestyle, cultural perspectives and relationships with other people. I feel as though I've put myself through some of the hardest and most rewarding times of my life in the past year because I cherish the sense of my new-found relationship with the Earth. It gives value and meaning to my thoughts, feelings and actions. I see Earth First! as a network for people having strong emotions about environmental issues to band together, becoming a collective consciousness for the preservation of the Earth. In its own way, AEI is part of the same network. It continues to motivate me towards a more ecologically sound lifestyle and a career in experiential environmental education.

The National Audubon Society Expedition Institute is a nationwide traveling adventure made-up of three 20-person consensus based communities and three remodeled school buses. With its beginning 15 years ago under the direction of Mike and Diana Cohen, the Institute today is an accredited expedition offering travel-study environmental education to high school, college and graduate students. Park rangers, seal hunters, coal miners, conservationists, traditional musicians, industrialists, Hopi Indians, congresspeople, migrant field workers, scientists and many others have been my educators this year; the mountains, deserts and oceans my classroom. It's made a world of difference for me to get out from behind uninvolved books and come face to face with the reality of America. Being activists yourselves,

I'm sure you can understand the energy and emotion that surges through me when I realize that I've become personally connected with Nature and others who share the common goal of spreading environmental awareness.

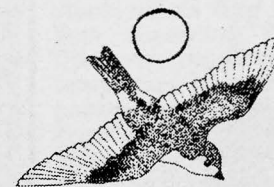
My first year here has taught me that education can be much more than I've been led to believe all my life - life is education. What used to be coded in scientific analysis is now an involving experience that leaves lots of room for personal feelings, questions, other people, and Mother Earth. It's a dynamic process that encompasses all aspects of my life and it's expanding all the time. To me, AEI is not only a common ground for the environmentally concerned. It's also a support system for those wanting to explore and crystallize their attitudes. Personally, it's been a role model of congruency with the natural world, a valuable means of educating people about the environment and our connections with it and a joy to learn for the genuine desire of knowing about life, yourself and the world around you.

The words Earth First! struck home for me when I first heard them. If you'd like more information about NASEI write their headquarters at 950 Third Avenue, N.Y. N.Y. 10022



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THE CITY OF NAILS

Here it is, up ahead, beyond
that hairpin turn where
old values are blacklisted
where law abides by its own
private pool of sewage
curiously like poor Narcissus
where death is
the street punk
telling us this
is the arrival, the departure
no one has ever
prepared for enough
where inverted road signs
map the new archetype
and billboards advertise
wash-and-wear sex
the most refreshing colas
totems of refined taste
where the marriage of anima and animus
is just another one-night stand
for machisma and machismo.
Here it is. Go ahead.
Welcome to the City of Nails
where every telephone pole
from the farthest limits
to the main strip
is endemic of crucifixion.
Bear down. Head on
the dark side unravels
like black crepe.

Wally Swist
Shutesbury

suitied as this is
for early sun

we sit,
there's this hour
after night
we need not talk

and little by
little add light of
our own,

and as warm as

Michael Tarachow
Markesan

*The wind is a woman
who never does
what she's told.
Why should she?*

Kurt Lipschutz
Haight-Ashbury

CANOES ON THE BARGE CANAL

Paddling along, you see piles
of debris, crumbling sheetrock,
discarded rusting refrigerators
through the undergrowth
It's everyone's backyard
and dumping ground and no one's.
Home of the maimed, useless,
broken, abandoned, half-wild.
We scare up a heron and
it hurries off with a "quark".
No current, we drift
as breezes push us.
When the village fireworks begin
we just lie back and drift and watch.
We have paddled in close
to the old center of things.
Matthew in the next canoe
is fascinated less with the display-
spectacular as it is-
than with the burning,
dying ashes and sparks.
He says "oh" when
the pieces sift down
and strike the glassy canal
with a quenching sound
Above, the sky is marked
with streaks of fire.
Below, canal water buoys us,
Suspended in between,
our part is the settling ashes.

Steve Lewandowski
Honeoye Falls

TRAVELERS DISAPPEAR

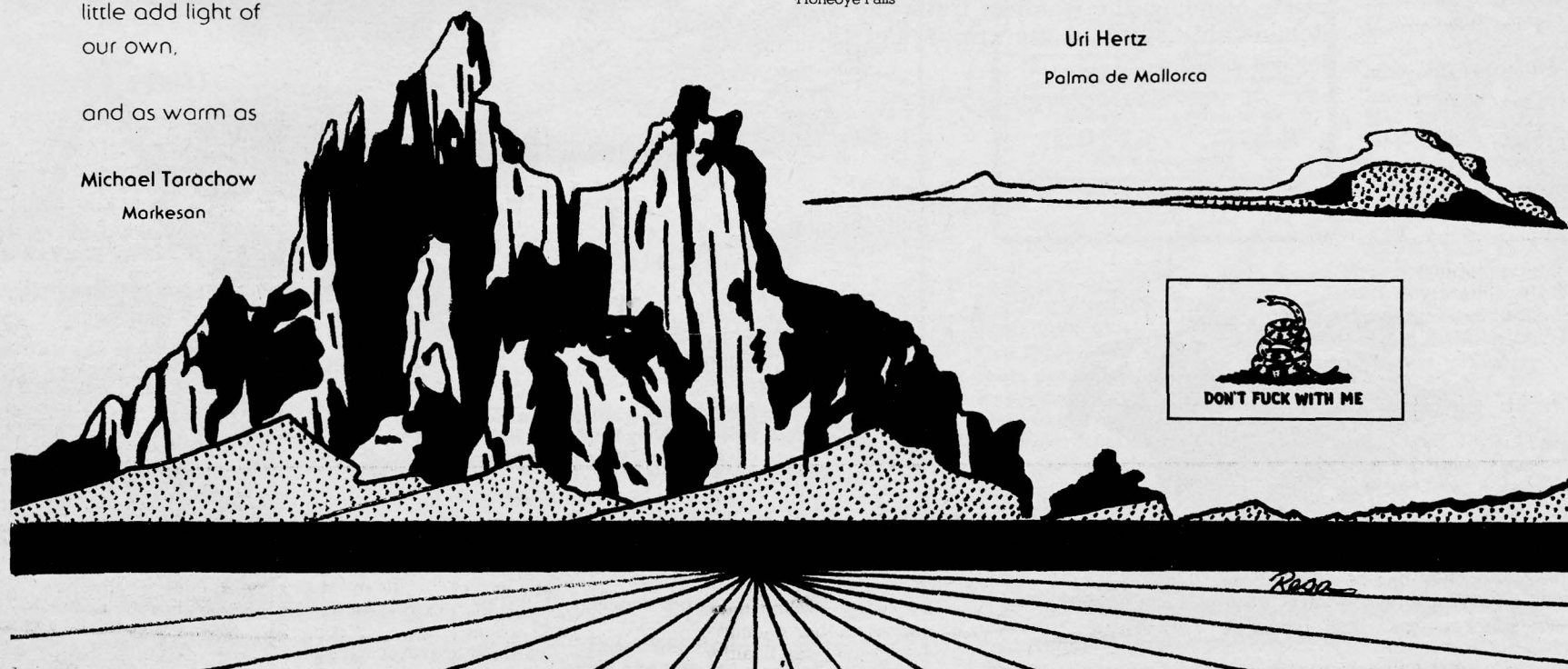
travelers disappear from broken cities
on roads leading outward
in all directions
leaving point of origin
at a moment fixed by memory
which recedes into the distance

travelers disappear behind cloud curtains
the taste of wine and carbon monoxide in their mouths
shoulders weighted down with temporal baggage--
smoldering nights glow red into ash
beyond the mountains
when the sympathetic vibration of spinal strings
is drawn toward the last station

travelers disappear into stone streets
through corridors and stairways of ancient structures
which crumble over their lives of smoke
when sands shifting over seabottoms
strewn with shells and machines
form their faces out of falling debris

travelers disappear into highway perspectives
railways mark their trajectories
across land disfigured by borders--
their bodies grow smaller
until they reach the vanishing point
where officials wait behind bullet-proof glass
and barred counters
to check their passports and belongings
as they dissolve into time

Uri Hertz
Palma de Mallorca





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Beyond the Wall

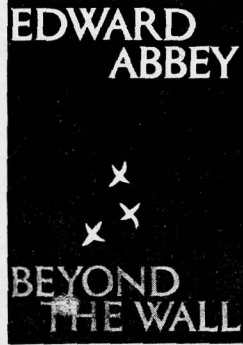
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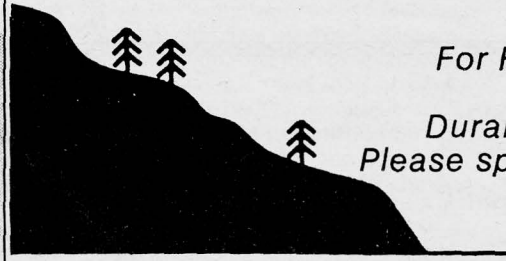


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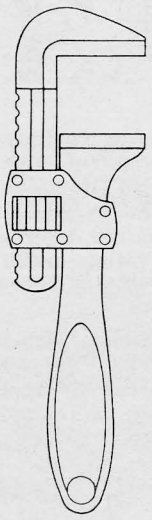
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POISON a SHEEPMAN

SAVE A COYOTE

NO. 103

B-29

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COYOTE

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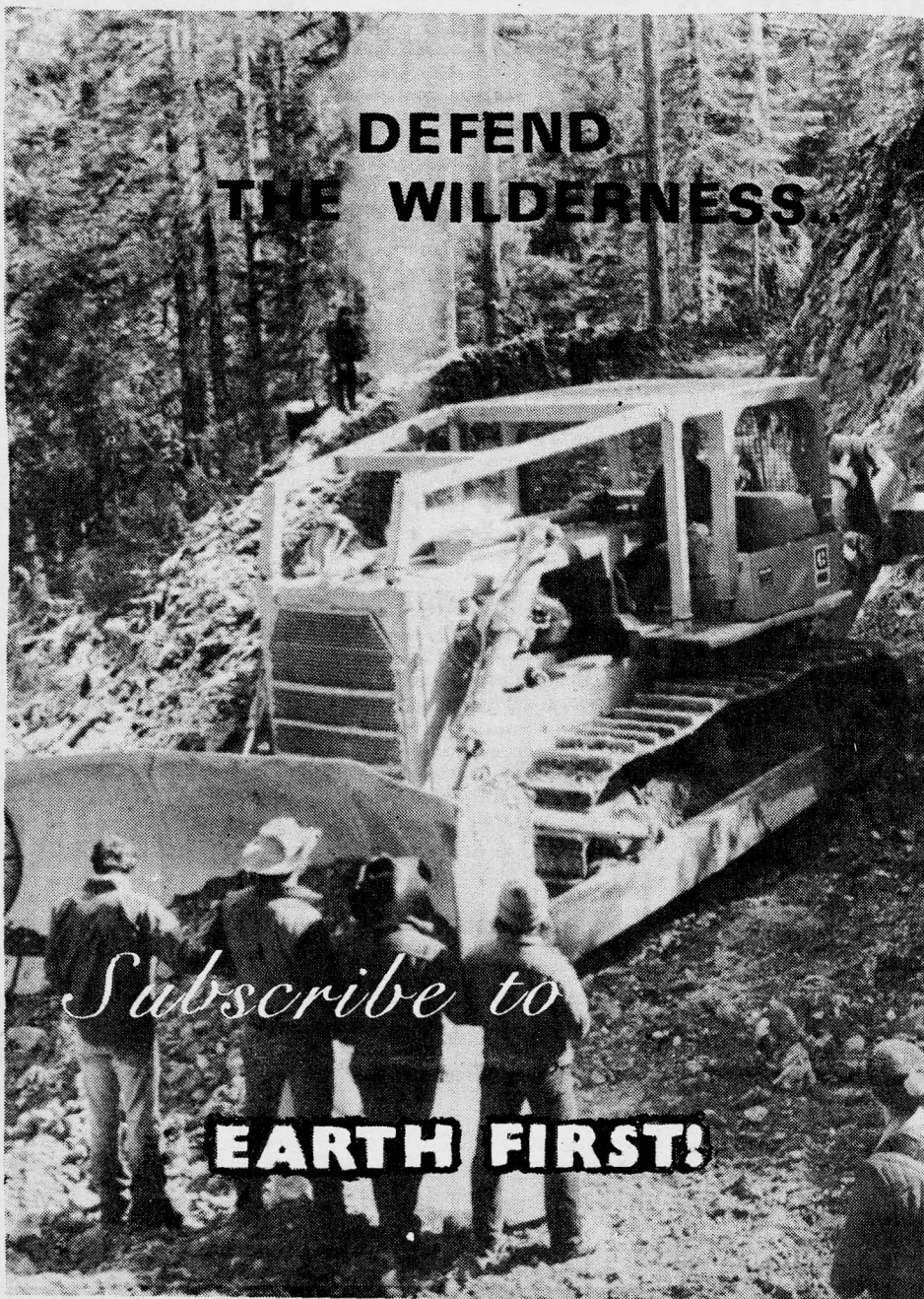
JOB ANNOUNCEMENT
POSITION AVAILABLE: Executive Director for regional grass-roots public lands organization. Experience with Forest Service planning, fundraising, non-profit administration and public speaking required. Experience in working with lawyers and Congress preferred. Must be committed to the protection of wild places. Salary \$1400-\$1600/month, DOE, other benefits. Send resume, references and writing sample by April 1 to: Sue Matthews, Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, Box 1692, Juneau, AK 99802. (907) 586-6942.

ADVERTISE IN EARTH FIRST!
Reach thousands of refined minds with your slick Madison Avenue message in our high-toned, sophisticated publication. Rates are as follows:

Full page	\$110
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Columns are two inches wide. Page fractions may be done in a variety of ways but all ads must be 2, 4, 6, 8 or 10 inches wide. Ads that do not fit these dimensions will be PMTed to that width and an additional \$5 will be charged. All prices are for camera-ready copy. Classified ads are available for 10¢ a word (\$2.50 minimum).

THE GREAT EARTH FIRST! SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN



Subscriptions to Earth First! fund most of the work of the Earth First! movement: the Bald Mountain Road Blockade, the RARE II lawsuit, EF! state wilderness proposals, expenses for traveling EF! organizers and much more. Not to mention publishing the most exciting and innovative publication in the environmental movement! With more subscribers, we can not only reach more environmental activists with the Earth First! message but we will also have more money to do the hard work of no-compromise conservation: fighting the destruction of the tropical rainforests by American corporations, opposing the Canyonlands Nuke Dump, preventing the construction of additional dams on the Tuolumne River, developing ecologically reasonable wilderness proposals for national forest and BLM lands, maintaining SWAAT Teams (Save Wilderness At Any Time) to immediately leap to the defense of threatened wildernesses, and inspiring the environmental movement to operate with ethics, vision, passion and courage.

Our goal is to double the number of paid subscribers to **Earth First!** during the next year. And we need your help! Awareness of **Earth First!** is best spread by word of mouth. YOU can help us reach more tree-huggers and sagebrush-lovers. YOU can help us fight for natural diversity wherever it is threatened. And to further encourage you to help us gain more subscribers, we are launching the **GREAT EARTH FIRST! SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST**. Prizes will be given for the number of new subscriptions you help us get:

*** GRAND PRIZE - 10 DAY FLOAT TRIP ON THE LOWER CANYONS OF THE RIO GRANDE with Kingfisher Float Trips. (Minimum 20 new subscriptions to qualify.)**

*** SECOND PRIZE - Any regularly scheduled backpack trip with Howie Wolke's Wild Horizons Expeditions in the Northern Rocky Mountains or the deserts of Utah or Arizona. (Minimum 20 new subscriptions to qualify.)**

*** THIRD PRIZE - 3-day Llama pack trip for 2 in the Southern Oregon wilderness with Siskiyou Llama Expeditions. (Minimum 20 new subscriptions to qualify.)**

*** TEN OR MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS - Your choice of any EF! t-shirt, hat or calendar.**

*** FIVE OR MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS - Your choice of any two EF! bumperstickers or 2 sheets of Silent Agitators.**

*** GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS - For each gift subscription you give, you receive the EF! bumpersticker of your choice or a sheet of Silent Agitators.**

HOW IT WORKS

The new EF! subscription blank has a space "Referred By." Put your name in that space for any gift subscriptions (or for your own resubscription - that counts, too). Write us for extra copies of EF! to give to others to encourage them to subscribe. Put your name in the "Referred By" space in the subscription form in all of those copies of EF!. Or send us the names and addresses of people to whom we should send free sample copies of **Earth First!**. We'll mark your name in the "Referred By" space in all those copies we send out. All subscriptions coming in will be tallied. As soon as you get 5 or 10 subscriptions credited to you, we'll let you know and you can order your prize. The GRAND PRIZE (and Second and Third) will be determined on November 1, 1984.

* EXTRA COPIES OF EARTH FIRST! AVAILABLE

Spread the word about Earth First! Contact us to arrange for extra copies of EF! to distribute in your area. If you can make good use of extra copies, we will bulk ship a dozen or two to you every issue. *Try to get others to subscribe!* Write us at 230 W 7th Ave, Chico, CA 95926 for this.

We also have back issues of **EARTH FIRST!** available. Let us know which issue(s) you would like a copy(ies) of. Please send \$1 postage (first class) for each copy or appropriate third class postage for several. Back issues should be ordered from POB 235, Ely, NV 89301. Back issues available are:

YULE Dec. 21, 1981: EF! Road Show overview, tree spiking, EF! Preserves.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1982: Oil & Gas Leasing in Wilderness Areas, Dave Foreman's EF! article reprinted from the *Progressive*.

EOSTAR Mar. 20, 1982: Nukedump in Canyonlands, Mardie Murie Interview, Coors Boycott.

BELTANE May 1, 1982: Little Granite Creek (Gros Ventre) Oil Rig, G-O Road, How Seismic Survey Crews Work, Jail: A Primer (Preparing for Civil Disobedience Arrest).

LITHA June 21, 1982: McKinley Grove Sequoias Threatened, 22 Things to do as an EF!er.

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1982: BLM Wilderness Corruption in Utah Exposed, Abbey on Books & Gurus, Closing Roads, Forest Service Assault on Big Wilderness, Nuclear War as an Ecological Issue, Guidelines on EF! Wilderness Proposals.

YULE/BRIGID Dec. 21, 1982: Battle of Salt Creek, Nightcap (Australia), Bisti, Closing Roads, Primeval Wilderness Management, Earth Bonding (very few copies left).

EOSTAR Mar 21, 1983: Franklin River (Australia), Salt Creek Arrests, Kalmiopsis & Siskiyou, Deciduous Forest Preserve, Ned Ludd's Tool Box: The Cutting Torch, Dismantle the Wilderness Act!, Road Show Diary, Bisti Circus, Creative Littering.

BELTANE May 1, 1983: Kalmiopsis Blockade, Canyon Country Issues, What You Can Do As An EF!er, How To Form An EF! Local Group, California Desert, Privatization, Australian Rainforest.

LITHA June 21, 1983: Wilderness War in Oregon, Wilderness Preserve System & Map, EF! & Watt At Lake Foul, Franklin River Victory (Australia), Ed Abbey: Conscience of the Conquerer.

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1983: Sinkyone Blockade, Forest Wilderness Campaign, Rainforest Burgers, Bald Mountain in Retrospect, Earth First!: The First Three Years, Review of *Conservation Biology*, Salt Creek as an Epic Poem.

YULE Dec. 22, 1983: Freddie's Attack Wilds, Why the Forest Service Sucks, Utah Wilderness Proposal, Black Rock Desert, Sinkyone, Greenpeace in Siberia, Coors.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1984: Oregon RARE II Suit, Idaho Wilderness, Forest Service Arrogance Unveiled, Smoke Bombs, Stopping Trapping, Coors Invades Shenandoah.

OUT OF PRINT ISSUES: Aug. 1, 1982, Sept. 21, 1982, Aug. 1, 1983, Sept. 23, 1983.

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GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS

Introduce others to *Earth First!* and receive the EF! bumpersticker of your choice, 10 silent agitators or a little monkey wrench for each gift subscription you make. Indicate what you would like on the subscription form.

EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS & SNAKE OIL



T-SHIRTS

DEFEND THE WILDERNESS - The Monkeywrencher's shirt. Drawing by Bill Turk. Silver design on black or black design on white. 100% cotton. ALSO AVAILABLE IN WOMEN'S FRENCH CUT. Black only. 50/50.

TOOLS - John Zaelit's powerful impression of wilderness defense both old and new. Black design on tan or blue. 100% cotton.

THE CRACKING OF GLEN CANYON DAMN - Jim Stiles' infamous masterpiece. Keep on praying for that one little precision earthquake! Black design on blue or tan heather. 75% cotton/25% polyester.

FUCK BECHTEL - Tell the ultimate multinational corporation what you think of them. Designed by Bill Turk. Red and black "Bechtel Logo" on blue. 100% cotton.

EARTH FIRST! - Fist with words "EARTH FIRST! No compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in black on green or red or green on yellow. 100% cotton. ALSO AVAILABLE IN FRENCH CUT IN WOMEN'S SIZES - 50/50.

NEW CAMO CAPS

We're getting new camouflage baseball caps. They're 100% cotton front and back, imprinted with the EF! fist logo and the words "Earth First! No compromise in defense of Mother Earth" in black. \$7.00 postpaid.

* HAYDUKE LIVES EMBROIDERED PATCHES

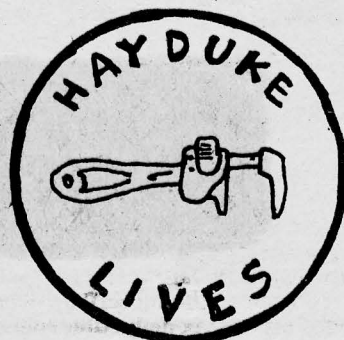
Due to popular demand we have finally done up some embroidered patches. These are 3-inch diameter circles with a red monkeywrench and the words HAYDUKE LIVES in red on black. Sew them on your pack, hat, coat, whatever. If interest is sufficient, we'll do some additional styles. \$3.50 postpaid.

SILENT AGITATORS

Fun to stick anywhere—bar, bathrooms, Freddie offices dead bulldozers, etc.

COORS—Black words on yellow paper:
Coors is Anti-Earth
Coors is Anti-Women
Coors is Anti-Labor
AND IT TASTES AWFUL!
BOYCOTT COORS

EARTH FIRST! - Green EF! logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No Compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in red ink. Smaller size (shown below) 30 for \$1! (20¢ postage.)



PRICES FOR EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS

	postpaid prices
T-shirts	\$8.50
French-cut T-shirts	\$9.00
Bumperstickers	\$1.00
Silent Agitators (30 EF! or 10 Coors)	\$1.25
Monkeywrenches	\$1.00
EF! Camouflage Baseball Caps	\$7.00
1984 Earth First! Calendar	\$3.00
1984 Western Wilderness Calendar	\$8.00
Li'l Green Songbook	\$2.00
Hayduke Lives Patches	\$3.50
Beyond the Wall	\$25.00
Good News	\$20.00

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Make out checks to "Earth First!" or send cash. Mail to: Earth First!, POB 235, Ely, NV 89301. Write us for details on wholesale orders. Please send cash for orders of \$5 or less. Please allow 5 weeks for delivery (contact us if it has not been received by then). First class delivery can be arranged.

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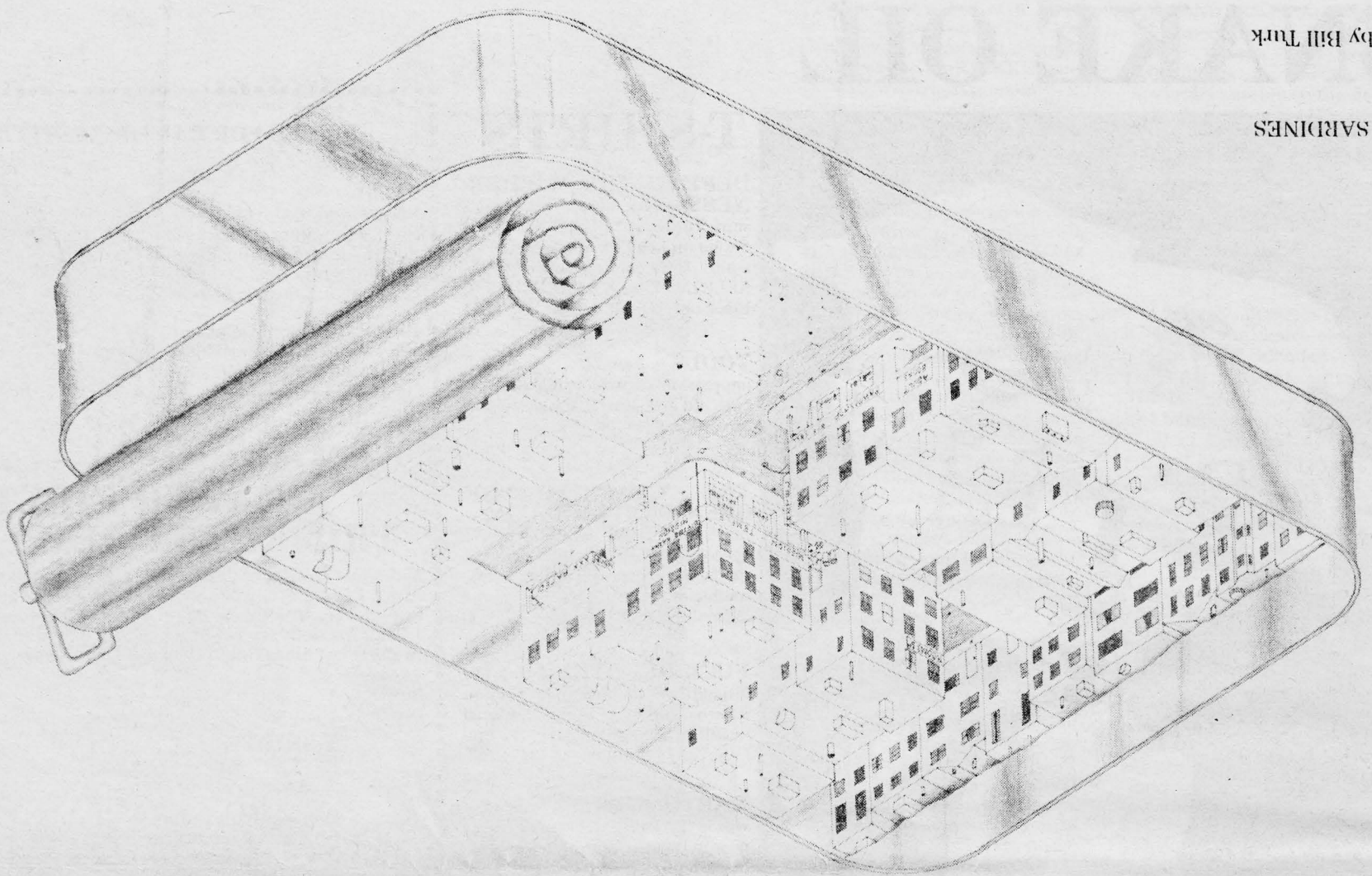
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