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EARTH FIRST!

BRIGID EDITION

February 2, 1986

Vol. VI, No. III

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

TWO DOLLARS

KILLING ALASKA Cutting the Tongass

by Australopithecus

The following article is based on a report issued in November, 1985, entitled "The Troubled Tongass," by the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC) — the leading group working on behalf of the Tongass National Forest.

Alaska's Tongass National Forest dwarfs all other US National Forests in size. The Tongass comprises 17 million acres; the Chugach NF of southern Alaska, our second largest, is only 1/3 as big. The Tongass covers a 500 mile stretch of southeast Alaska's archipelago. The Tongass may also be our most abused National Forest. Currently, two multinational timber firms are clear-cutting huge areas of virgin forest, and the Forest Service plans to continue deforesting the Tongass for at least the next 25 years.

The Tongass is a coastal rainforest which has been aptly called "a living museum of the forest primeval that once covered nearly all of America." Sitka spruce and western hemlock, growing to huge heights, dominate much of the forest. The Tongass includes the largest expanse of old-growth forest remaining in the US, yet almost all unprotected old-growth within the Tongass will be cleared within a century if the Forest Service achieves its aims.

Most timber cutting in the Tongass is done by the Alaska Pulp Company (APC) — a Japanese consortium — and Louisiana-Pacific Ketchikan (LPK) — the Alaska extension of the largest buyer of federal timber. Unlike corporations in the Lower 48 — where one-year leases are the norm — APC and LPK were granted 50-year logging contracts. APC and LPK are now asking for even greater subsidies than they've had, despite having been found guilty, in 1981, of anti-trust violations that drove small local timber companies out of business.

The two multinationals cutting the Tongass are taking advantage of deficit timber sales. As with so many timber sales in Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming, the federal government loses money in its leasing of Tongass timber lands. Indeed, the amount of taxpayer

money lost on the Tongass — to build and maintain logging roads and otherwise promote and manage timber sales — exceeds that of any other National Forest.

The "liquidating" of the old-growth is a particularly evil practice insofar as many species need old growth to maintain healthy populations. Such species include grizzly bears, bald eagles, Sitka black-tailed deer, mountain goats, moose . . . and trees.

Many critical wildlife habitats — including Blind Slough, Kadake Creek, Rodman Creek, Stoney Creek, and Sweetwater Lake — have already been destroyed. Other key wildlife areas threatened by the arbicidal maniacs include Hawk Inlet, Eagle Peak, Tenakee Springs, Kadashan, Lisianski River, Ushk Bay, Kelp Bay, Castle River, Woewodski, Myers Chuck and Point Baker. (Ed. note: Shortly before press

time, we learned of a SEACC victory regarding Kadashan: An appeals court in San Francisco has halted construction of a logging road in the Kadashan drainage, located near Tenakee Springs on Chichagof Island west of Juneau.) Admiralty, Chichagof, and Baranof Islands and the nearby coastal mainland remain open to the ravages of the fell fellers except for the area of Admiralty National Monument. These areas include North America's richest habitat for brown bears (Alaska's extra bit version of the grizzly), but clearcutting, roadbuilding, and increased hunting resulting from roads will decimate bear populations. At Berners Bay, Thomas Bay, and Yakutat Forelands, FS activities threaten moose because moose depend on old-growth for shelter and winter cover. The fellers are also destroying Sitka spruce trees along beaches, ignoring the fact that such habitat holds

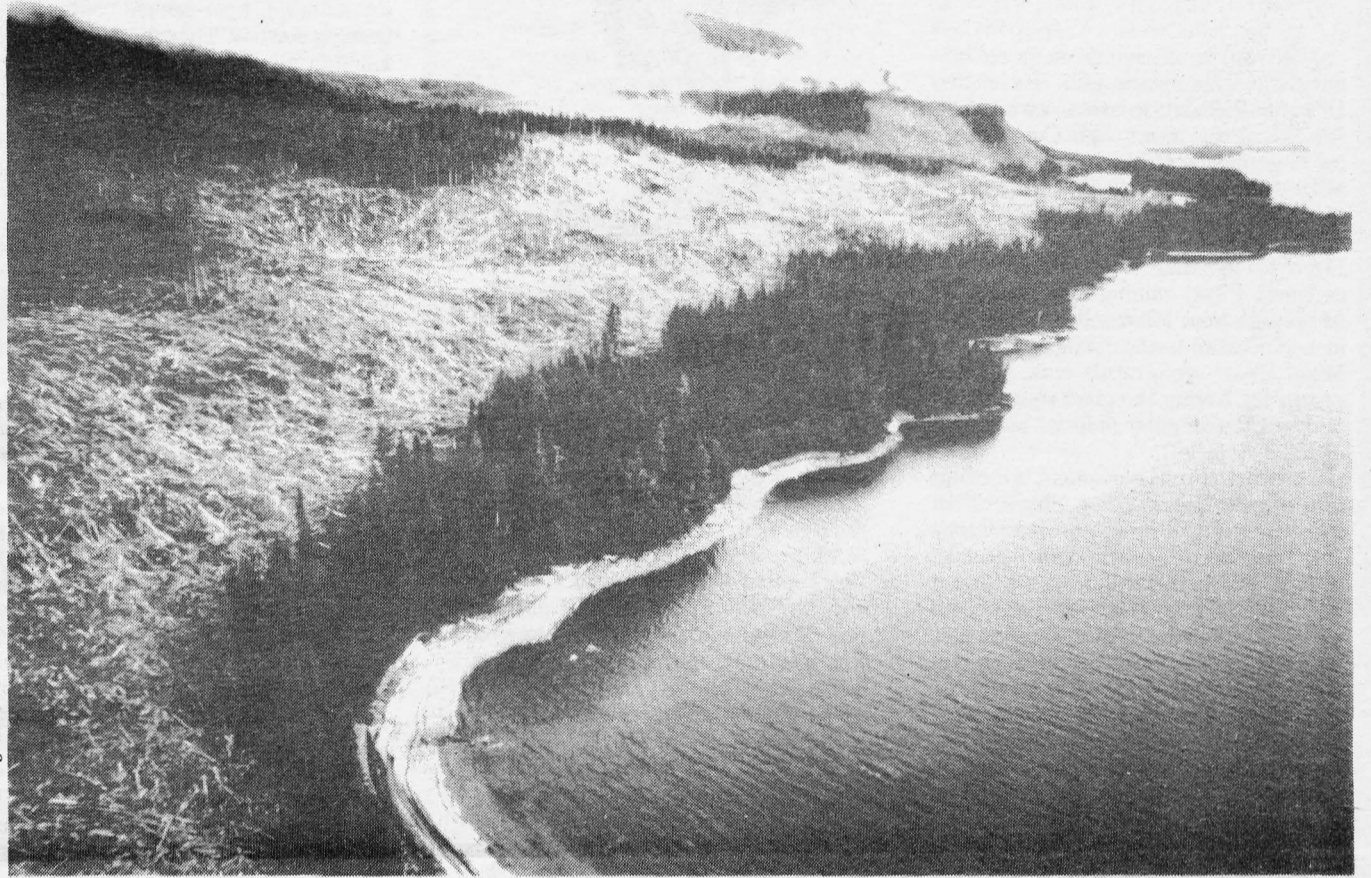
North America's highest concentration of bald eagles.

Not only does logging in the Tongass destroy wildlife, it also disrupts the cultures of the native Tlingits and Haidas, whose hunting and fishing grounds are being marred. SEACC has appealed LPK's five-year plan because it, as well as APC's five-year plan, outline activities which will disrupt subsistence activities of Alaskan peoples. The FS is responsible for protecting the needs of subsistence users, yet it has left such protection to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game which does not have jurisdiction over wildlife habitat, thus limiting its ability to protect subsistence needs.

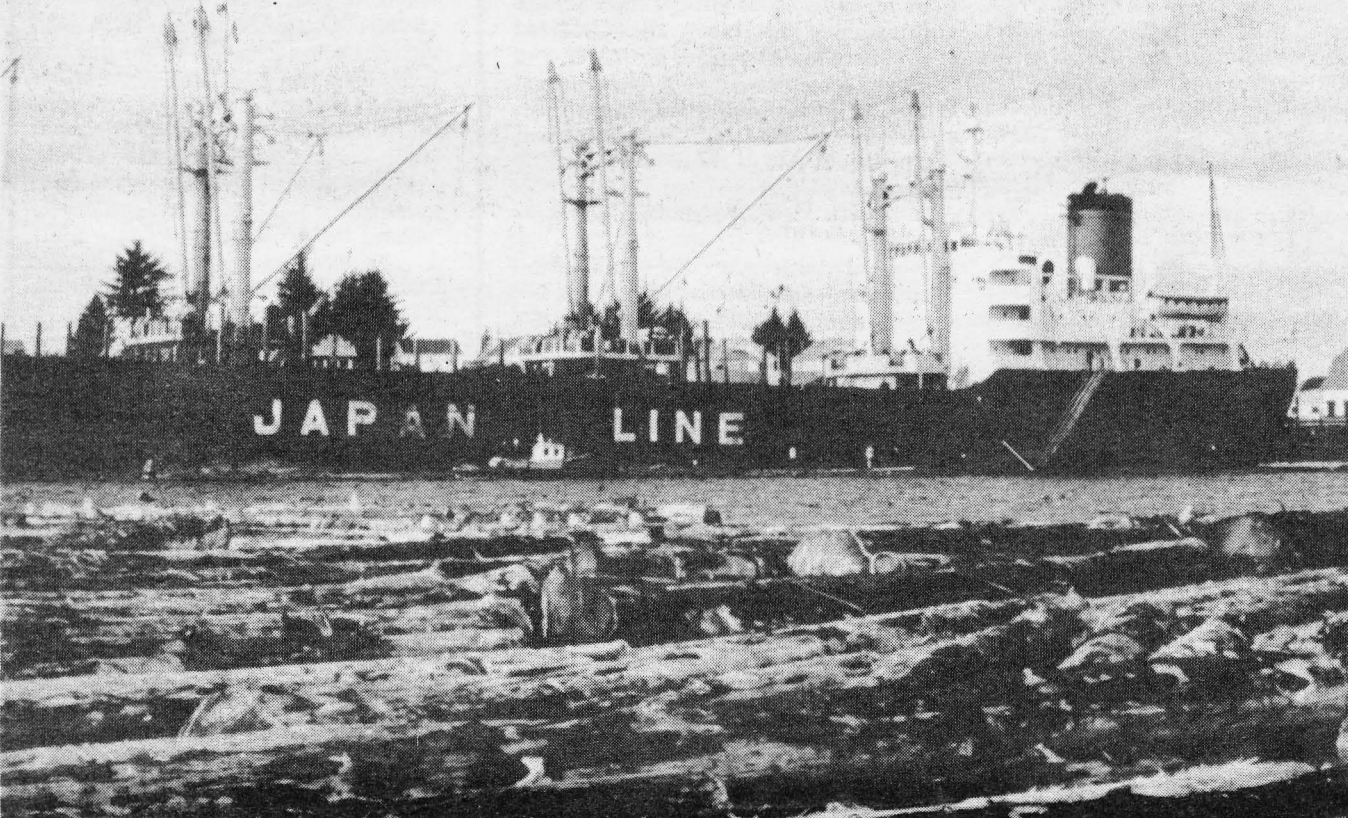
Most of the 867 watersheds in the Tongass are threatened by Freddie's and this may lead to dramatic declines in populations of king, coho, pink, sockeye, and chum salmon, and char and trout. As SEACC explains, "these anadromous fish, so called because they live in the ocean but spawn in freshwater rivers, lakes, and streams, depend on clean cool, highly oxygenated fresh water for reproduction." Cutting and roadbuilding harm these fish — and the thousands of Natives and other Alaskans who depend upon them — in several ways: First, devegetating streambanks reduces temperature buffering thereby allowing temperature extremes which fish don't like. Second, landslides and erosion bury fish eggs in silt. Third, logging along streams prevents the accumulation of submerged woody debris upon which fish depend for cover. The State of Alaska established 300-foot protected buffer zones along streams in its Haines State Forest, but the FS has refused to adopt similar buffer zone regulations. Furthermore, the FS has allowed ocean fish, crab, and shellfish populations to be damaged by log dumps and storage facilities located in estuarine ecosystems.

SEACC identifies three main sources of the current abuse of Tongass: the Tongass Timber Supply Fund (TTSF), 50-year timber leasing contracts, and the Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP). Together, these three factors have resulted in destruction of the Tongass at a shocking rate which will accel-

continued on pg. 16



Tongass clearcut.



Taking Alaska to Japan.

EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

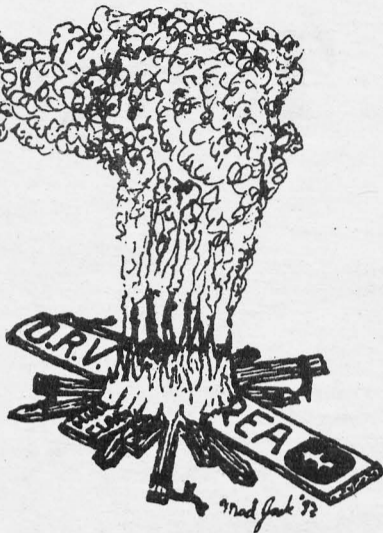
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Around the Campfire

The word is official: At noon on January 27, Greenpeace USA Executive Director Richard Grossman hired Mike Roselle as the Campaign Coordinator for Greenpeace USA. In this position, Mike will be in charge of all Greenpeace direct actions in the United States. We do not view this as a situation of Earth First! losing Mike Roselle, but rather as Earth First! gaining Greenpeace. A full report from Mike will be presented in the Eostar issue. Congratulations, Mike! (And congratulations, Greenpeace, for having the good sense to appreciate the singular abilities and style of Mike Roselle!)

The Earth First! movement is moving into a new and exciting phase. With more people calling themselves Earth First!ers, with more independent EF! groups, and with a greater annual cash flow (over \$100,000 for all entities in the EF! movement — but contrast that to the more than \$20 million annual budget of the Sierra Club), we can — and *are* doing more. There are now very active Earth First! groups throughout northern and southern California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, and Texas. Groups are developing in New Mexico, Alaska, Virginia, Massachusetts, Maine and other states. Earth First!ers are operating on a wide variety of issues with a diverse array of tactics in their local areas. Moreover, we are undertaking several national — or international — campaigns concurrently: Rainforests, Old Growth, Grizzly Bears, and Acid Rain. Stick around. It is an exciting time to be alive as Earth First!ers plant their spears into the ground and make a stand for life from the far corners of the land. We are the land, and the land is us.



Part of this growing clout is reflected in the increased attention we are receiving from the the media. *The New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *US News & World Report*, *Mother Jones* and other publications have done feature articles on Earth First! this fall and winter. The major television networks are expressing interest in our exploits. There is only one reason for this: Because *you* are making a difference, because *you* are doing something inspiring, because *you* are making a valiant stand and infusing the staid and established environmental movement with a new passion and commitment.

We operate the *Earth First!* Journal on an intuitive level, using what material comes in the mail and infrequently actually "assigning" articles or essays. Nonetheless, each issue develops its own emphasis without any conscious control from your editors. This issue features the on-going efforts to protect the great Northwest in Alaska and British Columbia. We also have a full load of provocative essays — from Tom Stoddard's ruminations on death, to George Wuerthner's celebration of the crucial

and beneficent role of fire in natural ecosystems, to Stephanie Mills' discussion of Earth First!'s particular active style, to Christoph Manes' invocation of Martin Heidegger on the question of technology, all the way to my maudlin, beer-soaked confession of being a cowboy. There's lot's more, too. Enough good ideas to make your head spin, your blood boil, and your trusty monkeywrench to start twitching.

I just looked at my calendar for the next few months and my speaking schedule is filling to the brim. February 6 will be the big Earth First! rally in Tucson where I'll speak with Ed Abbey and Doug Peacock while Katie Lee and Bill Oliver provide the music. On February 26, I'll speak at Arizona State University in Tempe. I'll be the closing speaker March 16 at the California State Park Rangers' Association in Concord (National Park Service Director William Penn Mott will be the opening speaker.) The next weekend, March 22-23, I'll be the keynote speaker at the Friends of the River conference in Sacramento. April 4-5 will be the University of Colorado Grizzly Bear Conference in Boulder where I'll present the Earth First! program for recovery of the big bears. April 11-13 will find me and the rest of the Tucson crew in East Texas for the Texas Committee on Natural Resources annual Wilderness Pow-Wow. Then from April 30 to May 3 I'll be doing a quick road show of Pennsylvania Sierra Club groups. Whew! We'll be providing details on each of these in the next issue and sending out fliers to local Earth First!ers.

Dave Foreman

The Post Office does not forward Third Class Mail but they do charge us 30 cents apiece to send us your change of address. Please send us your change of address promptly so you do not miss an issue of *Earth First!* and we do not have to pay the Post Office to receive it. Some people using clever aliases are not receiving their copies of *Earth First!*. Be sure to notify your postperson that "Attila the Hun" or "The Animal" receives mail at your address.

USUAL DISGUSTING PLEA FOR MONEY

The Earth First! movement runs on your financial support. We don't need as much as other groups since we are grassroots, volunteer, decentralized and have low overhead. Moreover, you get to select where your hard-earned money goes. Don't send your contributions to this newspaper, send it directly to one of these hard working groups:

- *Earth First! Foundation, POB 86, Moab, UT 84532
- (contributions to the Foundation are tax-deductible)
- *Colorado Earth First!, POB 1166, Boulder, CO 80306
- *Howie Wolke Legal Defense Fund, Box 7058, Jackson, WY 83001
- *Arizona Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703
- *Montana Earth First!, Rt. 1, Box 44K, St. Ignatius, MT 59865
- *Texas Earth First!, POB 7292, University Station, Austin, TX 78713
- *Oregon Earth First!, POB 605, Joseph, OR 97846

We will soon be listing other Earth First! entities that need your financial support, including the EF! Grizzly Task Force and additional state groups. **THANK YOU for your support!**

THE FOREST SERVICE COMETH



EARTH FIRST! Brigid Edition Feb. 2, 1986 Vol. VI, No. III

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Although we do not accept the authority of the hierarchical state, nothing herein is intended to run us afoul of its police power. *Agents provocateurs* will be dealt with by the Grizzly Defense League on the Mirror Plateau.

Contributions are welcomed and should be typed or carefully printed, double spaced, and sent with an SASE if return is requested. Art or photographs (black & white prints preferred, color prints or slides OK) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested. Due to our tight budget, no payment is offered except for extra copies of the issue.

All material should be sent to Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703, except for poetry which should go to Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435.

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Contributing Photographers: David Cross, George Wuerthner, Howie Wolke, Ed Berger, Doug Peacock, Scott Smith.

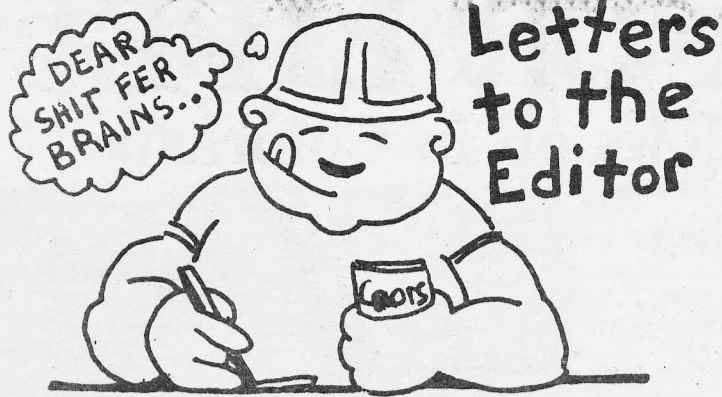
Mailing: Tucson Earth First! Group

ADDRESSES

POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703 (602)622-1371: Letters to the Editor, Manuscripts, Art, Photographs, etc. for *Earth First!*; Subscriptions, Changes of Address, Inquiries; Merchandise Orders; Clippings; General Correspondence.

POB 1008, Telluride, CO 81435 (303)728-4301: Poetry, Correspondence with Art Goodtimes.

Please send any newspaper clippings mentioning Earth First! or dealing with subjects of interests to us at POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Clippings about monkeywrenching of any kind would also be appreciated. Thank you!



Letters to the editor are welcomed. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirement. 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 want your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send letters to POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Dear *Earth First!*

I was pleased that your reviewer found my book *The American Hunting Myth* to be "a work of importance" and recommended it to *EF!* readers. However, I was dismayed that he or she spent about forty percent of the review criticizing a few minor factual errors and noting some points of philosophical disagreement. A few errors in fact are inevitable in any researched book and it has been my experience and that of other authors that many reviewers read books quite superficially and often do not have a very clear grasp of content. This is particularly true of books such as mine in which there flows an undercurrent of ethics. I would like to correct some of the comments that your reviewer made.

1) I did not delve deeply into the role of the livestock industry in the decline of large predators and encroachment upon natural habitat simply because this was not a major goal of my book. My purpose was to illustrate the ways in which public hunting and wildlife mismanagement by state and federal agencies have been responsible for disrupting the balance of Nature. However, in a number of places I mentioned the conflicts between ranchers and predators and I described in detail the infamous coyote control practices of the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

2) It is true that predation on newborn and young animals is a significant factor in predator-prey relationships. But in the case of interaction between predators such as cougars and wolves and the ungulates (to which I was referring in my book) this predation occurs during only part of the year. In most parts of North America, there is an annual period of only three to five months when the young of ungulate species are at a stage of development in which they are especially vulnerable — particularly if left unattended. (In some cases mothers will try to ward off predators to defend their young.) So during about eight months of the year cougars and wolves prey on semi-mature and mature ungulates. Since predators usually follow the path of least resistance, those prey animals that are killed are most often those that are least able to escape. Particularly during winter in snowy latitudes these are usually animals that are sick or malnourished. Admittedly, there are not as many large ungulates as would be the case in the absence of game management and selective trophy hunting. In most hunted areas in North America most male ungulates are killed before they reach three and half years of age. In non-manipulated natural ecosystems, if an abundance of high-quality browse exists and winters are not unusually severe, some ungulates will live at least ten or twelve years.

3) Your reviewer believes that I should familiarize myself with fire ecology. I am already painfully familiar with the adverse effects that fire has on various types of natural habitat, having studied it in the field on many occasions. In my book I detailed many of these disastrous effects, and there is no need to reiterate them here. Fire is non-ecological and it is one of the most misunderstood aspects of Nature. Actually, fire is an aberration. Simply because it exists and has helped to maintain certain types of ecosystems in some geographical locations is not a valid reason to use fire as a tool of forest or wildlife "management" or to allow fires to burn rampant across the countryside. Nature is not perfect. Hurricanes, tor-

nadoes and windstorms are also natural. A person can simulate the effects of a windstorm by climbing upon a bulldozer, starting its engine and plowing haphazardly through the woods, smashing down everything in its path. Hardly a sound management practice, except perhaps to some of those in the US Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service! While lightning (sic)-set fires have occurred throughout history they do much more harm than good to plant and animal life both in the short term and in the long term. The climax ecosystem with its diversity of life is the evolutionary end toward which Nature strives. Fire destroys life and impedes this process.

4) Finally, your reviewer mentioned that I would accept the extinction of a species if it would not seriously disrupt ecosystems and if the procedure that would be used (to protect the species) would result in adverse conditions for many members of non-endangered species. This statement was not taken within its total context. My observation concerned the ethics of some forms of endangered species management, and my contention was that the lives of individual animals have value — to the animals if not to us. Our society assigns greater value to members of those species whose numbers are low or dwindling, and little or no value to those with "sufficient" populations. The reason is clear: Many people are afraid of the consequences of losing a species, but consider the lives of individual animals to be of little import. Yet to a white-tailed deer or ruffed grouse life is as valuable as to a manatee or whooping crane. Man is a moral agent and if we are to live in harmony with Nature then we must try to strike a balance in our relationships with other species and encourage conditions that will be favorable to the plants and animals that are native to wildlands in North America and elsewhere. Perhaps rather than a mixed bag of ecology, environmental, animal protection, and social justice movements we need a compassion movement which accentuates reverence for Nature and a respect for all life.

Ron Baker

Box 115, Old Furnace Road, Paradox, NY 12858

Editor's note: For a much more enlightened and ecological view of the absolutely crucial role wild fire plays in natural ecosystems, read George Wuerthner's article in this issue.

Hello,

I'm sorry I took so long to send this check, but here it is. I wish I had lots of money to give you to help financially, but seeing I haven't worked for months, this subscription check is all I can send. I consider myself an environmentalist and strongly support keeping all roadless land roadless, and designated as Wilderness. Considering my job I feel more obligated towards this cause, and feel immediate action should be given to protect the roadless land left, and the environment in general. I'm a logger (timber faller), and have been for 9 years.

Thank you. Take care.
KB

Dear *EF!*

Craig Downer's recent article on western populations of feral horses has rubbed me the wrong way. I agree with Downer that the western rangeland's greatest problem is chronic overgrazing

Dian Fossey

by Ronnie Hawkins
and Holly Jensen

Dian Fossey was killed last month, probably murdered by those who wished to profit from the mountain gorillas to whom she had devoted her life. Though much admired across the world, Fossey had few close human friends. Despite having spent the past 18 years isolated from civilization, she was not lonely. She experienced a unique and fulfilling relationship with a group of animals most humans feared. In transcending the void between humans and animals, she acquired a wisdom few people learn. It is the expression of this wisdom which made her contribution so valuable.

High in a chain of 400,000 year old volcanoes, which in 1925 was declared Africa's first park, Fossey habituated wild gorillas to her presence. Unlike the many previous human-gorilla interactions which involved caging and coercing them, Fossey studied them in their natural environment. Fossey found gorillas to be intelligent, highly social, affectionate animals. She noted that during 2000 hours of observation she witnessed only five minutes of aggressive behavior.

The plight of the mountain gorilla is one of the most desperate of all species. Existing only on the slopes of the Virunga Volcanoes where the borders of Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire meet, less than 240 individuals remain. One of humans' closest relatives, the gorilla's numbers are still declining because of continued encroachment of humans and their cattle into the park, illegal trade in infant gorillas and slaughter of adults for the lucrative "trophies" made from

their hands and skulls. Nowhere is the fundamental problem of endangered species more acute than in Rwanda. One of the most densely populated countries on Earth, Rwanda has nearly six million people in an area the size of Maryland. The Parc Des Volcans lost 40 square miles in 1969 to pyrethrum cultivation for foreign exchange, roughly halving the park and the gorilla population. Presently this tiny preserve contains 30,000 untilled acres, one-half of one percent of Rwanda's area, and could accommodate only 36,000 small farmers, or 3 month's population increase. Yet there is mounting political pressure to turn this, too, under the plow and hoof.

An inescapable contrast must be noted between Dian Fossey, a woman who gave her life working to save one of Earth's most embattled creatures, and the pontiff who recently toured Africa to encourage the continued propagation of the most overpopulated lifeform and thereby the elimination of a myriad of other components of Creation, including the mountain gorilla. Seen in global perspective, no position can be pro-life unless it places emphasis on all life, life in balance, life that will be sustainable for all species through all generations.

Fossey was a warrior in the battle to protect and defend Life on Earth, and she died a warrior's death. Rather than mourning her demise, it is our responsibility to carry on the challenge of her life.

Ronnie Hawkins and Holly Jensen are animal rights/environmental activists who both live in Florida and contribute frequently to Earth First!.

of public and private lands, however, I strongly disagree with his portrayal of feral horses as benign cloven-footed beings living in ordained harmony with their environment.

Downer argues that the herds of horses now running loose on the continent are the welcome return of a missing member of the animal community. Well, members of the horse family disappeared from this side of the Atlantic over 10,000 years ago. It's not like they were vacationing in Europe either. These ancient equids were quite different species from modern horses and their extinction suggests maladaptation rather than adaptation to the rigors of North American life. This same argument also suggests that we should be releasing elephants to replace our lost mastadon fauna.

Native species seemed to have been quite content to get by without horses. Unlike what Downer suggests, horses are not filling some long vacant niche, foraging upon plants unpalatable to our native herbivores such as pronghorn and bison, but rather are in direct competition with natives for a limited food supply. In addition to the current overgrazing by cattle, horses further stress rangeland and make it less likely that native mammals will flourish.

Feral horses are nothing more than long-limbed rats, objects of pagan animal worship. If we can see beyond the romanticized image of the horse and all of its ties to our past social evolution we would realize that the feral horse is contributing to the current ecological imbalance occurring on our western rangelands. Furthermore, the whole issue is diverting energies and money away from far more important conservation issues.

Unlike what the above arguments would lead you to expect, I am no horse hater. I find wild horses to be beautiful and indeed majestic but still feel that although killing these ties to our past strikes many an emotional heart string, it represents the best alternative to rangeland ecosystem deterioration or a cruel life of captivity in overcrowded corrals.

—Sam Droege
Laurel, MD

Dear Dave,

Edward Fritz's remarks on the Greens were astute and courageous. The European Greens have become what many American environmentalists want to be: successful, influen-

tial, even parliamentary. This doesn't change the fact that the Greens have sometimes taken a rather near-sighted, if not self-serving attitude toward the East Bloc and the stupidities of authoritarian societies in general. Perhaps this is understandable, considering the falsehoods and unrealized promises their own governments have indulged in, which on some ecological issues have made the Western democracies worse than the guys devising five year plans. But understandable or not, it doesn't serve the environment to overlook the ecocide (not to mention genocide) going on in communist countries, and if they aren't going to serve the environment, why be Green at all?

Personally, I'd be all in favor of an American Green party, if it based its tenets and decisions solely on principles of deep ecology and not worn-out, humanistic dogmas.

—I.C.

Reykjavik, Iceland

Editor,

Thank you for the free issue you sent with your Sierra Club mailing — we read and enjoyed it. It is important to try to deepen the ecological motives of the Club and other national groups. We told ourselves way back when Reagan was reelected that we would retaliate by joining *Earth First!*. But what with raising kids, making the house payments, etc. there never seems to be \$15 left over for "luxuries" like memberships and subscriptions.

We have long believed that wilderness deserves to exist for its own sake and

continued on pg. 8

SCHEDULE

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is published 8 times a year on the old pagan European nature holidays: Samhain (November 1), Yule (December 21 or 22), Brigid (February 2), Eostar (March 21 or 22), Beltane (May 1), Litha (June 21 or 22), Lughnasadh (August 1), and Mabon (September 21 or 22). Deadlines for articles are three weeks before the cover date: October 10, December 1, January 10, March 1, April 10, June 1, July 10, and September 1. The newspaper is mailed Third Class on the cover date. First Class delivery is available for \$10 extra a year. Airmail delivery overseas is available for \$20 a year extra.

by Skywalker

As our story resumes, that famous Earth Last! villain, Senator Bible-Bill Armstrong, is being touted as a conservative hope for the Republican nominee for President in 1988. Back home in Colorado, his effect on Earth, beneath notice in the political scene, continues to be devastating. Killing two birds with one stone, he has buried the current Wilderness bill (admittedly already gutted by the release of four million-plus RARE II acres) under his campaign to deny water rights to Wilderness. While Arco licks its chops over the now-unprotected Sangre de Cristos, and environmentalists struggle to forge a unified strategy in response, Armstrong washes his hands of the issue as it sinks slowly into a legal and bureaucratic quagmire.

The morning's headline in the *Rocky Mountain News* on January 3, 1986 read, "Armstrong for President in '88?" That night Bad Bill tap-danced his way through a "town meeting" in Denver, exuding charisma. Only after this Democracy in America stage show were members of Colorado Earth First! and the Colorado Open Space Council able to confront him with wilderness issues. His twisted reasoning in response is paraphrased here: First, protecting Wilderness water is beyond the scope and intent of the '64 Wilderness Act. Disregarding this biological idiocy, we know that Armstrong and Colorado Representative Mike Strang are ready to amend the Wilderness Act to prohibit water rights for Wilderness if those rights materialize. [Ed. note: A recent Sierra Club court victory has established that a Wilderness can have at least limited water rights. Whether this court decision sets a precedent and to what extent Wilderness water rights can stand up against competing and prior water rights remains to be seen.] Second, says Bill, water and wilderness are two separate issues. The environmental community continues to almost beg him to release the Wilderness bill and let water rights be settled in the proper forums.

The people do not see this man's complicity in the transfer of our homeland to the empire, and the media do not report it; but the Growth Gang of Colorado, the traditional western water grab boys, know just what Armstrong is saying. Water is for development and the engines of growth must be stoked!

On November 29, CO EF! braved frostbite in a daring raid on the very heart of the Rocky Mountain Empire. The bizarre and forsaken scene: downtown Denver, Skyscraper Canyon, the Christmas Shopping River, on the busiest sales day. Suddenly, amid the retail babble, the garish colors and forms, the ceaseless hustle, a soothing apparition of wild beauty appears. Silver wolf glides into view followed by majestic brown bear. All eyes are drawn, and people gasp as the black form of Darth Armstrong looms up, grasping the rope by which his wilderness captives are bound. Brandishing the unimaginably powerful light-saber of industrial civilization, he intones his evil chant: "Water for profit, water for lawns, water for office space, industry, jobs. Cut down the wilderness, build up the dams, we need more development, and lucrative scams!" Undaunted, the four-leggeds plead their case to the people, reminding the passersby that the land and her beings need water to survive. All down the gaudy length of the New Improved Mall they rage before the Denverites, until, at last, hoarse and half-frozen, the combatants collapse exultantly into Irish Coffees at Duffy's Bar. Saving Earth was hard work, but they were fully prepared to endure the slings and arrows of outrageous greedheads.

In a momentary lapse from eternal vigilance, the Earthlings are rudely surprised by the intrusion of a bawling red-faced yahoo in three-piece suit and cowboy boots. Bliss evaporates. It's Mike "The Strange" Strang. This, obviously, is what a real terrorist looks like. With a preposterous, phony, shit-kicking grin he launches into his good ol' boy delivery:

Now don't get me wrong. I like wilderness as much as the next cowpuncher. But let's not get bizarre about it! We don't have to give that useless, I mean priceless, natural land the right to have

WATER FOR LIFE!

Earth First! Flows on in Colorado



Darth Armstrong attacks the spirit of the Colorado Wilderness.

water in its streams and lakes, do we? I mean let's be greedy, er, realistic here! That water doesn't make a buck, I mean provide a job, for anybody out there! After all, we've got zoos for animals and parks for plants. If these nature fanatics who want to lock up everything aren't happy with that — well, there's just no pleasing some folks. Why, locking up nature in a safe, clean, well-lit place with proper security is a lot smarter than locking up precious resources in Wilderness Areas. Hell, we'll even dedicate a new wing in the museum for outdoors and fill it plumb full of purty pictures of mountains and lakes. We can still worship the mountain men as culture heroes. Hell, I wouldn't mind seeing more of those rugged individuals on TV myself. We can have "Centennial" replayed every year! Shucks, you can still Taste the High Country. But, if we want to have a great state out here in the wild West we need more than new convention centers, Star Wars defense contracts, or even a blitzkrieg of new suburbs and huge dams and diversion projects. We need a great concept, a vision! And a dream to follow — WE NEED AN EMPIRE! I know, 'cause some of my richest, I mean most faithful, supporters tell me so. Earth Last!

EF! quickly made a consensus decision that pacifism was uncalled for on this occasion, stuffed the geek into a toilet and left for parts unfouled.

Destiny and History;

The Dried-up Creek Massacre

Hawk said that the foray into Denver had sacred purposes, which can only be partly revealed at this time. It was no coincidence that EF! was in this city on the very date, 121 years earlier, of the infamous Sand Creek Massacre, perhaps the ugliest page in Colorado history. After the murders of peaceful Cheyenne and Arapaho families at Sand Creek, the glory-seeking Colonel John Milton Chivington and his Colorado volunteers returned to these dirty Denver streets, parading before the tumultuous welcome of the citizenry, holding aloft a live eagle tied to a pole.

Chivington, a former Methodist minister, was crude, brutal, and ambitious, but only a pawn in a larger game. Keeping a safe distance behind

him was John Evans, railroad and real estate tycoon from Chicago, who was granted the first territorial governorship of Colorado in return for political favors rendered back in Illinois to the up-and-coming Abraham Lincoln. His name disgraces a 14,000-foot massif that provides the mountain backdrop for this little cowtown. CO EF! has renamed it White Antelope Mountain in honor of the Southern Cheyenne chief murdered at Sand Creek.

Evans' policies caused the Massacre, which precipitated a 25-year long war with the Plains Indians — the longest in US history. He wrote of Colorado the summer before Sand Creek, "No other land offers such opportunities for the vast accumulation of wealth." Afterwards he proved this, building railroads across the new state and amassing property far beyond even the 10 square miles allotted by the government to railroads for each mile of track laid. Evans owned much of what is today downtown Denver. This is the empire!

Today the spiritual heirs of Evans and Chivington ride high in Colorado. Sixty million buffalo, the grizzly, the wolf, the people who knew how to live with this land — nearly exterminated. A newer people, whose minds were gobbled by their own sick culture as it gobbled the land, now gorge their appetites on sacred ground. And who is watching? Human beings, as mere adjuncts of civilization, are so busy jumping through hoops for the economy that they don't know what is going on. They are no longer part of the land at all!

Earth First! will be there for the Dried-up Creek Massacre. Hawk has spoken. We are of the fifth world. On this Earth, our allies of the fourth world, the traditional people, keep the flame of hope alive for the human race. The first three worlds have been seduced into an awesome nightmare of solipsism by the sirens of technology. We whose traditions were shattered by the heirarchs, must escape their reality, must learn to survive in this plundered landscape, must emerge into the fifth world, closer to Earth and her truth. Like Earth — hard as stone keeping hearts of fire alive.

"You Cannot Sell The Earth On

Which The People Walk," Crazy Horse said. Environmentalists notwithstanding, the empire has not had much resistance to its schemes since the days of Sand Creek. If we let Bad Bill and Mike Strang and Mr. Hobbs the water lawyer and John Vanderhoof and the Club 20 thugs pull the money over our eyes; if we don't take up our responsibility to the family of living beings; the dead world will prevail. If we shrink from the knowledge of the evil before us; if we close our eyes to the darkness that spreads here in the toxic twilight, in the shadow of the bomb; then we shirk our humanity. We are of the will-of-the-earth. Justice by us — unless you want to wait for the UFO's to come down and provide salvation.

Colorado EF! wants you! Remember — the longest journey begins by putting your foot in your mouth. Whatever shape your miserable over-civilized carcass is in — we just want your heart. Money and burnout-level commitment are optional. Shy people, gray panthers, many who doubt — come together, help us figure this out. Where do we stand and where do we go? Beginning in February of 1986 we'll have two open meetings every month. On the first Sunday evening of the month we'll come to grips with Father Culture (thank you Rufus Cohen). That is, local issues and our way of responding to them. Learn about our ecosystem proposals for Colorado. Plan strategy to protect Holy Cross and the South Platte. On the third Sunday of the month we'll attempt to explore our relations to Mother Earth, while avoiding the voodoo and trendy middle class metaphysics that are so prevalent in Boulder. Deep ecology, spontaneous field trips, the rituals of consensus, tribal democracy, rejuvenation for the burnt out environmentalist, Neanderthal ethics, and no doubt a few traditional sacred beer celebrations. You come help. Just pretend you're an endangered species and act now before extinction comes. Contact Luke or Kathy at 449-4048 or Eric Holle at 442-5518 for further information.

Skywalker is our dynamic, imaginative Colorado contact.

1986 Rendezvous In The Heart Of Idaho

by Michele Miller

**1986
ROUND RIVER
RENDEZVOUS
NORTH FORK
BIG LOST RIVER
CHALLIS
NATIONAL
FOREST
IDAHO
JUNE 29 TO
JULY 6, 1986**

RRR MUSIC BY:

- *Johnny Sagebrush
- *Bill Oliver
- *Jonathon Richman
- *Greg Keeler
- *Walkin' Jim Stoltz
- *Others to be announced!

RRR WORKSHOPS

- *Deep Ecology with Bill Devall
- *Earth Rituals with Dolores LaChapelle
- *Rainforests
- *Grizzly Bears
- *Acid Rain
- *Local EF! Groups
- *Fundraising
- *Direct Action
- *Guerrilla Theater
- *Forest Planning/ National Forests
- *EF! Wilderness Preserves
- *Bioregionalism
- *BLM issues
- *Animal Costume Making
- *Grazing
- *Wild Rivers
- *Redneck Women's Caucus
- *And more!

RRR SPEAKERS AND POETS

- *Dave Foreman
- *Howie Wolke
- *Jasper Carlton
- *Lone Wolf Circles
- *Ned Fritz
- *More to be announced!

More speakers, musicians, and poets will be confirmed and announced in the Eostar issue.

"Oh, the sun's been shining on the White Cloud Mountain Range. At Castle Peak I finally knew That I had seen the heart of Idaho, And discovered that my love was true For the White Cloud Mountain Range." from "The White Clouds," a song by the Braun Brothers (1981)

Idaho, "Gem of the Mountains," is the place to rendezvous this summer for all Earth First! stonghearts. From June 30 to July 6, EF'ers will gather in the Challis National Forest on the North Fork of the Big Lost River, near Ketchum. Embraced by the snowclad peaks of the White Cloud Mountains, this site promises to please all from mountaineer to meadow meanderer. Our annual opportunity to meet like-minded eco-warriors, to share information, inspiration and encouragement and the THE latest tips from Dave Foreman's illustrious field guide, is unequalled in its ability to recharge our energy and ideas. The spirited sense of camaraderie, the laughter and, for some, the weariness of the battle is evident as our "tribe" again gathers. And what better way to celebrate Independence Day than by following in the traditions of our fine foremothers and fathers by attending the Sagebrush Patriot Rally (liberty lovers that we are!).

As well as an eclectic mix of speakers, music, poetry and drama at the rally, an abundance of workshops will be offered at the RRR. Deep Ecology, Wilderness Proposals, Guerrilla Theater, Forest Planning/Forest Service, Acid Rain, Non-violent Direct Action, Grizzly Bears, Wild Rivers, BLM Issues, Costume Making, Redneck Women's Caucus, Fund Raising, Grazing, Local Group Coordination and Local Issues are some of the workshops planned. If you have suggestions for, or care to lead, a workshop or if you have a request for a certain speaker, please write to Roger Featherstone at the Tucson office. Along with serving as our able chairperson, Roger is coordinating speakers and workshop leaders. Bob Kasper will coordinate workshops at the Rendezvous.

This year we are organizing a parent childcare cooperative to enable parents to attend the workshops and rally unencumbered, and to give the little ones their own special time at the Rendezvous. All EF'ers with an interest in children: parents, educators, camp counselors, etc. are encouraged to contact me if you are willing to donate a little time toward this. Each parent who brings a child will automatically be in the cooperative. If you plan to bring your child(ren), please write or call me so I'll know whether to expect five or fifty budding EF'ers: Michele Miller, Box 38A Cohasset Stage, Chico, CA 95926 (916) 345-4746.

Rumor has it (and I'm hopeful) that



Mollusks at the Endangered Species Game. Photo by Ed Berger.

there are some fine swimming holes at this rendezvous site, although I was sworn to secrecy about the several hot springs in the area. (Be sure to bring sunscreen for those sensitive areas!) You may want to obtain a map from the Freddies. Send \$1 and request the Challis National Forest/East Half map from: Challis N.F., US Forest Service, Challis, ID 83226.

Rick Baird is working on a detailed map of how to painlessly arrive at the RRR site. Maryl and Don Morris volunteered to print a flyer with the map and the necessary information. This should alleviate some of the frazzled nerves that occurred when all but about two people attending last year got lost and/or misled by unfriendly locals.

Another area for improvement this year: portapotties! We still need a few local Idahoans to help with equipment rentals, water and the stage. Please write Roger TODAY if you can assist with any of these oh-so-important details.

Bob Kasper has graciously volunteered to coordinate carpools to the RRR, but we still need more regional coordinators. Please contact Bob at: POB 37, Glen Haven, WI 53810 (608) 794-2373.

If none of that suits you and you would still like to be involved, we need a hike coordinator and a campfire coordinator (Courtney, we need you!).

The '85 RRR in the cool white aspens of Colorado, high point of the year for many EF'ers, sparked some amazing networking and action. (We West Coasters were further stimulated at the California Wilderness Conference in October — yahoo!) If you missed the Round River Rendezvous last year, then plan this year to attend this reunion of the foremost environmental activists — up in the heart of Idaho, the first week of July. Your tax-deductible donations to the EF! Foundation (specify 86 RRR) are as welcome as a letter from a long-distance lover. Please keep sending 'em!

So, dust off your kayak paddle, tune the auto, clean the mouse droppings out of your backpack or whatever it takes

to get you to the White Clouds. See all you Earth guardians and bold buckarros at the edge of the Big Lost River!

Michele Miller is an EF! activist living in Chico.

MONEY!

The Earth First! Foundation is bankrolling the 1986 Round River Rendezvous. Several thousand dollars are budgeted for required expenses such as insurance, postage, printing, telephone, portapotties, sound system, etc. Your tax-deductible donation is immediately needed to fund this important EF! event. Send your check (with a note specifying it is for the RRR) to the Earth First! Foundation, POB 86, Moab, Utah 84532.

CARPOOL COORDINATORS

National — Bob Kasper
POB 37

Glen Haven, WI 53810
(608)794-2373

Colorado — Luke & Kathy
Box 241, Boulder CO 80306
(303)449-4048

Montana — Gary Steele
Rt 1, Box 44K,
St. Ignatius, MT 59865
(406)745-3212

Northeast California —
Michelle Miller
Box 38A, Cohasset Stage
Chico, CA 95926 (916)345-4746

Arizona — Roger Featherstone
POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703
(602)622-1371

MORE CARPOOL COORDINATORS ARE NEEDED! PLEASE CONTACT BOB KASPAR IF YOU'D LIKE TO HELP IN YOUR AREA.

Colorado Aspen

by Susan Anderson

There is a big stir in Western Colorado right now about the proposed clearcutting of aspen trees. There is wheeling and dealing going on between the Forest Service and the Oregon-based Louisiana Pacific Corporation (LPC) concerning the Forest Management plan for the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests. The public is left out of the decision making.

The Western Colorado Congress (WCC), a citizen's concern group, has expressed their opposition to this exclusion. It is not worth the price, they say, to clearcut the proposed 1500 acres per year (about 30 million board feet) and sell it to LPC to use in processing waferboard. A plant was built in 1984 near Montrose, Colorado, by LPC. The FS says that 5800 acres would have to be treated annually (harvested) in order to "save the aspen trees from extinction." Waferboard is "the plywood of the future" and timber harvesting will be the economic stimulant in the now severely depressed economy of southwestern Colorado.

The large-scale clearcutting of aspens will be the first time in Colorado's history that aspens have been destroyed in this manner. Aspen wood has traditionally been used for firewood and

building fences. If the 17 million dollar mill near Montrose is successful, more of its kind will be built.

Some biologists say that Colorado's aspen groves are in serious decline and will disappear in 20 years. Among Colorado's 2 million acres of aspen, 75% are at least 80 years old and are in "decline." Rapid growth of aspen trees ends after 50 years and by about age 80 aspens are in "decline." Aspens grow in clones, from the roots, and all the trees in a clone are genetically identical to every other tree in the clone. The aspens are in decline because of fire suppression. Modern forest management has not allowed natural wildfires to occur in aspen forests. Sunlight is needed in order for the root buds to grow. The shade that the conifers and aspens provide is right for conifers — not aspens. This argument supports the claim that in 20 years there will be no more aspen in Colorado.

As the FS claims, clearcutting does stimulate regeneration of aspens. But patches of new aspen shoots are damaged by stock, if stock are allowed to range in the new clearcut. Ranchers will have to keep their sheep and cattle off harvested land for a long time if aspen groves are to return.

There are many adverse effects of the FS's policy of suppressing fires and supporting LPC's planned clearcuts in southwestern Colorado. The wafer-

board mill and clearcutting of aspens will severely alter the environment of the forest as well as the area near Montrose. Formaldehyde will be emitted into the air from the mill. Furthermore, LPC has a history of labor problems. Small forest products businesses may be forced out of business by LPC.

The current status of LPC plans for aspen clearcutting are uncertain. In late July, the Forest Plan for the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests was appealed to Agriculture Secretary John Block. The Agriculture Department ruled that the FS must revise their Forest Plan, mainly because of the below cost timber sales allowed by the plan. As a result of the appeal, some "guidelines" were set for managing aspens in Forest Service Region 2. Among other things, the guidelines establish that a third party oversee timber sales. There is reason to doubt that the guidelines will protect southwestern Colorado's forests.

It seems likely that aspen wood is a main target of LPC. LPC plans to build more waferboard mills, in southwestern Colorado, Minnesota, eastern Oregon and other places where aspens grow.

Susan Anderson is an environmental activist living in Oregon who has researched historic aspen carvings in southwestern Colorado.



Historic Colorado aspen carvings. Photos by Susan Anderson.

BLEEDING UTAH Critters Protest Hall Creek Well

by Elliott Bernshaw

As if there aren't enough bad things going on already in Utah — fraudulent BLM wilderness review, nuke waste dump by Canyonlands National Park, tar sands projects, State review to use Compound 1080, State desire to pave the backcountry Burr Trail, widespread vandalism of Indian ruins and the Central Utah Project (CUP) water boondoggle — here are some of the latest ones from various federal agencies.

Capitol Reef Park Livestock Reservoirs

When Capitol Reef was expanded and upgraded from a Monument to a National Park, ranchers agreed to begin phasing out cattle use there by 1982. However, US Senator Jake Garn (R-Utah), pushed through legislation in 1982 to extend cattle grazing in Capitol Reef until 1994. Currently, from 1800 to 2500 cows graze in the Park from October to May each year, in various grazing "allotments" that cover 73% of the National Park. By law, this grazing is administered by the BLM.

The immediate problem concerns 400 cows that graze just north of the Fremont River and the paved highway that pass through the Park. Because there are no other water sources, these cows stay concentrated near the Fremont River and are destroying its riparian vegetation. This could prove embarrassing to both the NPS and the BLM, for this portion of the river is visible to tourists from the highway, and complaints from visitors about damage to the Park could bring "unwanted attention" to the entire subject of cow-grazing in this National Park.

As a solution, the BLM has just proposed to rebuild two old livestock reservoirs in the Park further north and away from the river and the eyes of tourists. These old reservoirs, however, are long on the way to being returned to nature. Also, they are in a part of the Park administered by the NPS as a Wilderness Area. Conflict has arisen because BLM will require ORVs and heavy equipment to reconstruct and maintain the reservoirs.

Since only Congress can designate "legal" Wilderness, and since Congress has not designated any "legal" Wilderness yet in Capitol Reef Park, the BLM will probably push the upper echelon of the Park Service to order its regional and on-the-spot rangers to drop their Wilderness status for the area. Thus, we may lose a National Park Wilderness because some cows are devouring the vegetation along the non-Wilderness portion of the Fremont River.

To fight this proposal, send nasty letters to Glenn Patterson, BLM, Henry Mts. Resource Area, Box 99, Hanksville, UT 84734 and to the Regional Director, NPS, Rocky Mt. Regional Office, Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225. Most effective, however, would be a friendly letter of appeal to Representative John Seiberling (D-OH), Public Lands Subcommittee, US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515. Also write to Representative Bruce Vento (D-MN), National Parks & Recreation Subcommittee (same address). Send copies of your letters to your members of Congress.

Coyotes To Be Shot In Wilderness

This winter, the Forest Service plans to use helicopters to shoot coyotes blamed for eating sheep that graze in Utah's Mt. Naomi Wilderness Area, northeast of Logan in northern Utah. The FS reminds us that our Wilderness laws allow them to control predators even in designated Wilderness Areas, if such predators are inflicting losses on the livestock industry. Yet sheep losses here aren't even equalling national averages. A study of Western states showed summer sheep losses to be about 2% in National Forests, yet for the past nine years losses to the 1150 sheep permitted to graze Mt. Naomi have averaged 16 per year, about 1.5%.

Winter shooting is planned because then the coyotes and their tracks can be more easily spotted and visitor use is low. The summer sheep are gone, but the agency maintains that coyotes are

territorial, and thus that any coyotes remaining in the area where sheep were killed last summer are also probably the ones that killed the sheep.

Currently, clearer legal protection is being given to so-called "grandfathered" grazing rights in designated Wilderness Areas than exists for such rights in the non-Wilderness lands. To pressure officials to get cows out of our Wilderness and to object to the shooting of coyotes in the Mt. Naomi Wilderness, send a letter to the Regional Forester, US Forest Service, Intermountain Regional Office, 324 - 25th St., Ogden, UT 84401. Also send a copy of this letter to Reps. Seiberling and Vento, and to your members of Congress.

Massive Noxious Weed Spraying Programs

Both the BLM and the FS are planning multi-million acre, multi-million dollar toxic weed "control" programs, at no cost to the ranchers whose cows are responsible for the spread of the toxic weeds. In Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, the BLM has targeted 2.5 million acres of their land for treatment. The BLM has already produced a Final EIS, "Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program," and copies can be obtained from BLM, Oregon State Office, Box 2965, Portland, OR 97208. Copies, when published, of the FS "Intermountain Region Noxious Weed Control Program" will come from the Forest Service, Intermountain Regional Office, 324 - 25th St., Ogden, UT 84401.

The weeds listed in the BLM EIS are mostly foreign "imports," but include some natives also. The methods to be used are herbicides (21,000 acres a year average); mechanical removal (800 acres a year average); manual removal, especially around water sources (300 acres a year average); and "biological treatments," like — believe it or not from BLM? — integrated pest management, but also controlled use of sheep and even goats — known to eat anything and everything (21,000 acres a year average).

Not mentioned even once in the BLM EIS is the reduction of grazing livestock levels as a "biological method" to control the spread of toxic weeds. It probably won't be mentioned in the upcoming FS draft EIS either.

Elliott Bernshaw is a Utah environmental activist, photographer and writer whose articles frequently appear in High Country News and elsewhere.



EF! GRIZZLY TASK FORCE FORMS

Over the weekend of January 18-19, nearly two dozen Earth First!ers from Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, New Jersey and Arizona met in the wilds of Montana to develop a comprehensive Earth First! plan for the recovery of the endangered grizzly bear; a legal, political, educational and direct action program to protect the bear, stop attacks on its habitat, and build public support for the bear's right to an unhassled life; and the creation of the Earth First! Grizzly Bear Task Force.

If you would like to be involved with the Task Force, contact the Tucson office. Further details will be reported later in these pages, including the address for the Task Force in Missoula, Montana. If you are interested in non-violent direct action in the Yellowstone National Park area to draw public attention to the criminal mismanagement of the bear in Yellowstone by government flunkies of sleazy developers, politicians and sheep ranchers, let us know.

By Mollie Matteson

Several deer, a coyote, a grizzly bear, and a couple of trees, representing their kin on the Rocky Mountain Front, demonstrated on November 20 on the University of Montana campus in Missoula, in protest of natural gas drilling. Members of the Badger Chapter of the Glacier/Two Medicine Alliance staged the rally to bring public attention to the threat of oil and gas development on the Front, particularly in the 103,000 acre Badger/Two Medicine roadless area. While the animals cavorted on the grass, drill rig "workers" marched in and erected a 30-foot tall symbolic oil derrick.

Bear biologist Charles Jonkel told the crowd of 100 that wilderness and wildlife values should be the primary consideration in Forest Service land planning decisions. He accused the agency of ignoring effects of development on Glacier National Park, adjacent to the Badger/Two Medicine. Dave Smith, former Yellowstone Park ranger, argued against development and wildlife management that selects against naturally aggressive grizzly bears. He hopes that "badass bears . . . that will chew on some people" will continue to be a part of wilderness.

The Badger/Two Medicine lies at the northern end of the Rocky Mountain Front, a narrow band of undesignated roadless country on the east side of the Bob Marshall Wilderness. This fragile ecotone, where jagged limestone peaks meet and blend with the great short-grass plains, was rated the best wildlife habitat in the state by Montana Fish and Game. The Lewis and Clark Na-

tional Forest, which has jurisdiction over most of the Front, recommended only 46,844 acres of the total 450,000 roadless acres for Wilderness designation. This despite the Forest Service's own study which gave several areas on the Front the highest possible rating for Wilderness potential. The remaining unroaded land would be left open to both recreational and resource development, including oil and gas. The Badger/Two Medicine narrowly escaped drilling by American Petrofina on Hall Creek last summer. However, the oil company will likely clear the legal hurdles to a second permit to drill quite easily. Conservationists fear drilling could begin as soon as next May.

Wilderness designation is hampered by Blackfoot Indian treaty rights. The area was ceded to the US government from the Blackfoot reservation in 1896, but the tribe retained rights to access, timber and hunting and fishing under state law. The Blackfeet are now working to establish further control over the area. They hope to gain management of wildlife and possibly oil and gas resources.

Members of Montana's congressional delegation have made clear that they will not consider Wilderness legislation for the Badger/Two Medicine unless the tribe is forthcoming with such a proposal of their own. The delegation is currently at work on a Wilderness bill, which will probably be publicly announced early in 1986.

Montana Earth First! is now making plans for direct action to oppose any efforts to road or drill the Rocky Mountain Front. Additional stories on this issue are in the 1985 Samhain, Lughnasadh and Eostar editions of this paper.



Oil company helicopters on the Rocky Mountain Front.

Idaho Living Fossils: Good, Bad and Ugly

by Rimrock

"Unfortunately, this is just one story in a whole host of horror stories where human progress has been halted by unwarranted and unsubstantiated claims of the necessity of preserving an endangered species." [The Idaho Statesman, Jan. 16, 1986]

Thus spoke Idaho Lt. Governor David Leroy at recent hearings held by the US Fish and Wildlife Service in Bruneau, Idaho, to determine whether the Bruneau Snail should be added to the list of endangered species. Leroy is a candidate for governor of Idaho — a state with eight million acres of forest wilderness and five million acres of desert wilderness up for grabs.

The Bruneau snail is a living fossil from Pleistocene ("Ice Age") times that has managed to hang on while its contemporaries the mammoth and primitive horse have become extinct. This extremely rare snail is the only member of its genus. The snail resides in a tiny warmspring tributary to the incomparable Bruneau River in southwest Idaho. The free-flowing Bruneau-Jarbridge River was recommended for Wild and Scenic River status in 1976. That recommendation has languished in Congress despite the fact that the Bruneau was one of the original rivers recommended for study in the Wild and Scenic River Act in 1968, nearly two decades ago!

Opponents of Wild and Scenic River status and Wilderness protection for the Bruneau-Jarbridge have brazenly declared that it is unthreatened by development. These claims ignore the sacrifice of the Bruneau by the BLM. This de facto wilderness has been slashed by miles of livestock watering pipelines, bladed fence lines, and motor ways that service a tiny handful of ranchers. The Bruneau Plateau is nearly devoid of private land, yet cow ponds have been dug in archaeological sites, and a quarter of a million acres of the plateau is scheduled for herbicide spraying or burning to be followed by reseeding to exotic livestock grass from Siberia. Ever ravenous power consortiums are seeking high-tower powerline corridors across the vast, wild plateaus.

Less than twenty years ago the Bruneau warmsprings flowed at up to 2500 gallons per minute. The upper springs have dried up completely during the last two summers, and the flow at the surviving snail habitat has been reduced to five gallons per minute! Groundwater withdrawals in excess of recharge are prohibited by Idaho law, but the State has looked the other way for years as various aquifers have dropped across the state. A huge number of agricultural homesteads have been made since the 1960s, when expensive deep lift pumping became possible. This has strained the limited desert aquifers in some areas and has made some springs disappear.

Save the Gallatin

by Joe Woodelf

The Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn Wilderness Study Area (HPBH) in Montana should be designated as Wilderness. All of it, and more. Yet, in its usual fashion, the Forest Circus is not including the total roadless resource in the Wilderness study. They may be technically correct in this case, but they are leaving out tremendous wilderness adjacent to Yellowstone National Park. So it is up to us! Public hearings were held in mid-December. Written comments are now being accepted by the Circus. The Circus has received only a handful of full Wilderness protection comments on the HPBH, so let's get them some more!

The HPBH study area comprises 155,000 acres of the Gallatin Range. This mountain range extends from the heart of Yellowstone National Park (YNP) north to Bozeman, Montana. Within the Gallatin National Forest, there are over 200,000 acres of roadless lands, which should be Wilderness. The area not included in the WSA is an area known as the Northern Yellowstone Rim. It contains the most diverse wildlife population in the mountain range. The Circus has proposed five access routes into this area, which would destroy it. They claim the public needs access to this area, which is now locked up by private landowners refusing access.

Privately done wildlife studies within the Northern Yellowstone Rim show that the Circus biological data is sorely lacking in reality. It is obvious that federal delineations of grizzly habitat are socio-economically motivated and definitely not based in biology. One of the statistics they never tell you is that over half of the Gallatin Range outside YNP is already roaded and very heavily logged. Wilderness designation would not lock up the whole range, but would only

protect less than half from the destruction already witnessed. It is well documented that the best hunting exists within the roadless drainages of the range.

The Gallatin Range is well known for its wildlife, being home to moose, elk, bighorn sheep, mule deer, lynx, cougar, marten, wolverines and other critters. Much of the area is extremely important grizzly habitat — which the Circus wants to "improve" through logging, roading and sheep grazing. The headwaters for the blue-ribbon trout fisheries of the Gallatin and Yellowstone Rivers are born within these mountains. The economic value of fishing on Montana's streams far outweighs any economic gain from destroying them.

The Gallatin Range is the largest remaining unprotected wildland remaining in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem. The area of the Gallatin within YNP is regulated to protect the grizzly and its habitat. Yet the Circus proposes logging to within spitting distance of the Park boundary. Wilderness designation would help to resolve the cumulative impact problem which public lands face with Burlington Northern owning 36,000 acres of land checkerboarded within the National Forest bounds. BN is a hardcore land raper. But due to strong public feelings, even they are hesitant to push into some of this area.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write a short letter. Support designation of a 202,000 acre Gallatin Unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness. Express one or more of the points made above. Send to: Gallatin National Forest Supervisor, POB 130, Bozeman, MT 59715. Send copies to your senators and representative in DC.

Joe Woodelf is a leader of Montana EF! and was a participant at the recent wildly successful EF! Grizzly Conference.

Dumping on the East

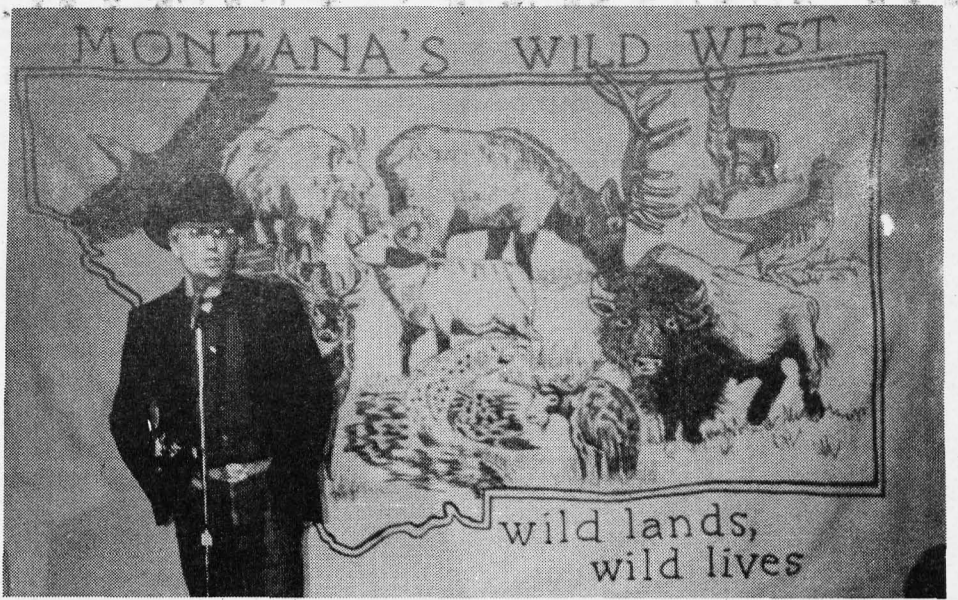
by M. Bird

On January 16 the Department of Energy named the sites it plans to study further as locations for an eastern high-level radioactive waste dump. The Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 decreed that a site be selected by 1992. The DOE's top 12 choices were in Minnesota (three sites), Maine, North Carolina, and Virginia (two sites each), and New Hampshire, Georgia, and Wisconsin (one site each). The sites were announced in terms of counties, and some sites covered several counties, so it is not yet clear exactly what the DOE is proposing.

However, an Earth First!er in western North Carolina told us that the two sites in her state are 1) near Raleigh, the state capitol, and 2) eight miles from both Asheville and Sandy Mush, on the edge of the Smokeys. She speculated that the Raleigh site was chosen to draw the attention of the state government away from the western site, a much more logical choice from DOE's point of view. She worries about the fact that the crystalline rock in western NC is so old that it is "riddled with fissures." Sandy Mush is the beautiful home of the Long Branch Environmental Education Center, run by our EF! friend Paul Gallimore.

Crystalline rock, the material now under consideration in the East, has the advantages of stability, thermal strength, and low permeability and porosity. However, it tends to fracture under certain kinds of stress. Not much is known about specific crystalline rock formations in the East. DOE has thus far relied mainly on incomplete information supplied by states. The tendency of crystalline rock to fissure is particularly dangerous, because of the amount of ground water flowing through eastern states.

M. Bird is an ecological and anti-nuclear writer.



Mike Bond, an honest Democrat, addresses a Kalispell audience on Jan. 23 as Montana Earth First! hit the road with its Wild West Show. The high-spirited, multimedia extravaganza also featured folksinger Walkin' Jim Stoltz, and testimonials from outfitters and former state legislators on its 12 city tour. Photo by Sean O'Farrell.

Killing Desert Eagles

by Dan Dagget

Environmentalists worked hard to get ecological considerations included in the decision making process that proceeds public works projects. When success finally did come there were few who believed that this righteous sword could have an edge that might bite the very hand that forged it. Today, however, we live in a world where instruments of cataclysmic destruction are referred to as "peacekeepers" and where people who are looked up to as religious leaders tell us that somebody we refer to as the Prince of Peace "likes bombs." It should come as no surprise, then, that someone has figured out how to use the environmental study process as a weapon to destroy rather than protect. That seems to be exactly what's going on with the endangered Sonoran bald eagles whose nests serve as an impediment to the juggernaut of the Central Arizona Project and the debacle called Rio Salado. Before Cliff Dam on the Verde River can be constructed, consideration has to be given to the particular eagles whose nest the dam would destroy and whose feeding territory it would inundate.

In alternative four of the Bureau of Reclamation's memorandum on the biological effects of Cliff Dam, it proposes yet another study of what might be the most studied group of eagles in the US. The Forest Service with the help of Arizona State University has been studying nesting Sonoran bald

eagles along the Verde and Salt Rivers since 1977. One of their findings was that studying eagles, especially where banding the young birds is involved, can have a decidedly adverse effect on them. It can drop their nesting success rate from 80% to 47%. It can force the adults to move their nest or it can even kill the young eaglets. This actually happened in at least one and possibly four cases during the FS studies.

The results of all the previous studies are available to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, who is in charge of the proposed study. One wonders why the Federal right hand does not know what its left hand is up to. Instead of further disturbing the birds, why not just read the studies already on record?

Perhaps the reason for more research is easier to figure out than you think. Seventy-six percent of the nests were either moved or failed the year following disturbance. It is obviously possible to use studies as a weapon to cause the eagles to move or even to hound them into extinction. Think of all the dams we could build and all the water allocations that could be made then.

You can express your displeasure about this by writing to the US Fish and Wildlife Service at POB 1306, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

Dan Dagget is an ecologist, knife maker, and writer living in Flagstaff. This article first appeared in his "View From The Rim" column in the Arizona Daily Sun.

AZ. EF! VS ACID RAIN

Roger Featherstone

Arizona Earth First! held an Acid Rain Strategy conference in Oracle, Arizona, on January 24-26. The conference was a smashing success. Sixty-five people, from eight states and Canada, hammered out a campaign that all attending think will be successful. GASP (Groups Against Smelter Pollution); Greenpeace; Theshold; Arizona & Colorado Earth First!; North American Water Office; Oracle First!; Smelter Crisis Education Project; SVP (*Societe pour vaincre la Pollution*); and others attended.

At this conference, Earth First! designed a program to meet the deadly threat of acidification. The program is a model that can be used throughout the world, and it will stop acidifying emissions in the Intermountain Basin.

In the Intermountain Basin, this means the smelters. Phelps Dodge, for example, operates its Douglas smelter without a permit and in violation of environmental protection standards. The program Earth First! designed at this conference will focus the attention of the public on this criminal behavior, and stop the illegal release of these wastes. The program will set and enforce standards that stop acidification.

This will be done with a series of events leading up to International Acid Rain Week, April 19-26, culminating in an action at Phelps Dodge, in order to

escalate pressure on the governors of Arizona, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho and Montana to act to protect their states from acidification.

The campaigns of Earth First! will pressure the World Bank in Washington, D.C., and the International Monetary Fund to provide funding for Mexico to put pollution control equipment on their Nacozari smelter.

The educational tools that will be used to carry out these campaigns include a road show that will travel throughout the Intermountain Basin to educate people about the problem of acidification and solutions to the problem. Earth First!'s educational program will catalyze action to solve the problem by presenting an economic analysis demonstrating that investments in companies that use modernized technologies will, over time, out-perform investments in companies such as Phelps Dodge who operate dirty, obsolete facilities.

Earth First! will present the public with economic as well as the moral reasons to stop acid rain and clean up our environment.

This is a brief summary of the conference; a more complete story will be run next issue.

Roger Featherstone organized this conference and will be coordinating Earth First!'s upcoming Acid Rain campaign. Contact him at the Tucson EF! office to help with the Acid Rain Campaign.

Now the BLM is proposing to open an additional 80,000 acres of desert on the Bruneau Plateau to development. Part of this water will be taken from the Snake River — already dewatered for over sixty miles upstream from the Bruneau Plateau each irrigation season. The rest of the water will come from deep lift pumps on the desert. Farms are in foreclosure all across the state, yet plans for new development proceed.

Idaho conservation groups have ignored the Bruneau snail. The moderate Committee for Idaho's High Desert has endorsed listing the snail as an endangered species and has made wimpy mainstream statements linking the water table drawdown to new development on the Bruneau Plateau. Otherwise, conservationists have failed to make the connection between the Bruneau snail and a number of other ecological issues in southwest Idaho. Lt. Govoernor Leroy has compared the Bruneau snail to the snail darter of Tellico Dam fame and has made a point of associating himself with those opposing protection for the snail.

State Senator Walter Yarbrough, himself a living fossil, and a symbol of entrenched conservatism in southwest Idaho, publicly stated to the US Fish and Wildlife Service: "...forget the snail... I plead with you not to affect the flow of the streams." This statement must stand as a monument to the cynical mentality that has altered the flow of nearly every stream in Idaho.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Write: Regional Director, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Suite 1692, Lloyd 500 Building, 500 N.E. Multnomah St., Portland, OR 97232. Additionally, legal advice and inquiries about creation of, and donations to, a legal fund should be to Earth First! in Tucson, which will forward letters to EF! activists in Idaho. A lawsuit against the State of Idaho for failure to protect groundwater resources could have wide ranging impacts for endangered species throughout the state.

Rimrock is an Idaho EF!er and creator of our "In Case of Death, Feed the Bears" cards.

Last Stand on Boggy Creek

by P. Kahn

Earth First! Austin is becoming known as "The Place to Turn To For Your Environmental Activism Needs." Witness the phone call I received last September from a woman asking me to go out and take a look at some survey flags along Boggy Creek in East Austin. There was, she explained, a plan to channelize the creek for "flood control" reasons and to destroy many big trees to make way for a concrete-lined drainage ditch. I hastened out to the site and, yes, there they were, 150 massive old-growth pecan trees, interspersed with elms, ash, and fruit trees. Definitely worth defending.

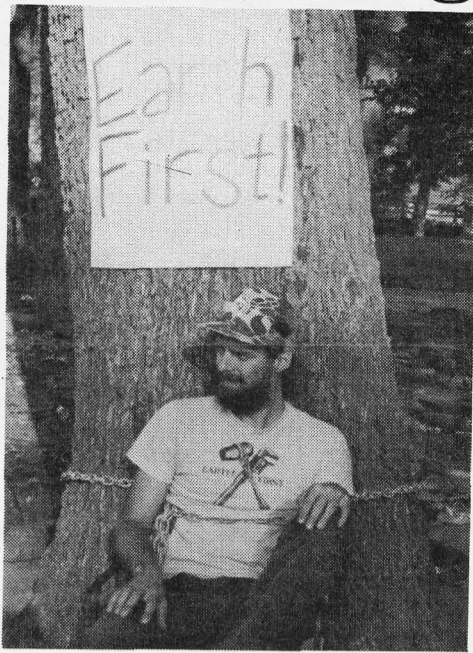
I called a meeting of EF! Austin and we went to inspect the area and talk with the neighbors about the project. These threatened trees were in the backyards of people who live along the creek. None of the owners wanted their trees cut, but they had been bullied by the City of Austin into signing an easement agreement which gave the city the right to destroy the trees. The majority of the inhabitants are low-income Hispanics.

After negotiations with various City officials, expressing my concerns about the project and receiving promises that the project would be delayed until a meeting between EF! representatives and City officials could be held to discuss alternatives to timber cutting, I received a phone call on October 10 from a Boggy Creek resident, saying that the bulldozers had been clearing trees on the creek that morning. I hurried down to the site, after calling another EF!er and asking him to bring a chain and padlock.

Arriving at the scene, I was confronted by a horrifying sight. Nearly every tree had been toppled over into a disorganized mess. Only about twenty trees remained and the bulldozers were closing in on the largest of the last standing pecans. This tree, with a diameter of approximately 50 inches, was the spot where I made my stand.

Within minutes, my fellow Earth-defender arrived with chain, and locked me up with the tree. The dozer operator thought little of our activities. The foreman was even less amused. Fortunately for our side, though, a crowd had begun to gather and were cheering us on. Television crews interviewed me while the dozer worked around me. Finally the tree destroyers decided that I was serious about stopping their unholy work, so they gave up for the day and went home, taking their bulldozers with them (expecting monkeywrenching, perhaps?).

The next day, EF!ers were out in force at Boggy Creek before daybreak, I was chained to the tree, another stalwart was perched about thirty feet up in a nearby 24" diameter elm, and about fifteen were on hand to run errands, call the press, etc. Our frantic efforts to publicize the tragedy of the day before had paid off: the Austin newspaper ran a story on the affair that morning. Before 8 AM there were reporters crawling over the place, asking questions of the Earth First!ers, the neighborhood residents and the destruction crew.



David Orr chained to the big Pecan.
Photo by Donna Zeck.

The City of Austin had not given any notice to several of the landowners that their backyards were to be bulldozed. These people came home to find their beloved pecans ripped out of the ground. The city had been afraid that the efforts of EF! would be successful in getting the project delayed, and therefore the contractors had been ordered by the City Public Works Department to "knock down those trees as quickly as possible" in order to avoid "problems" that would be generated by a protest. The problems have now been worse for the City than it ever dreamed.

Since October 10, the City Manager has shifted authority for review of the project from the Public Works Department to the Environmental Review Division of the Office of Land Development Services (where it should have been in the first place) and placed the entire project under the personal authority of a good environmentalist city staff member. In addition, the City has promised to buy two trees for each one destroyed and plant them on the property of the affected neighbors. And, most importantly, the design of the project downstream from this particular segment is now undergoing a thorough review to determine how many trees are to be cut and if there are ways of minimizing the damage and the number of trees destroyed.

Downstream is an old-growth Texas Oak forest, interspersed with pecans and other hardwoods. Trees of the size found in the Boggy Creek bottoms are indeed rare in the Austin area. Had it not been for the efforts of EF!, these trees would have been destroyed without anyone knowing what was there. The Corps of Engineers plans to construct a two-hundred foot wide drainage ditch, lined with concrete, along this beautiful stream. It is a politically motivated venture, getting over 15 million dollars of federal money to destroy some of the most diverse and unique habitat in the Austin area.

It looks as if the project is too far along to stop, even though we have dis-

covered serious flaws in the economic analysis which the Corps did that supposedly justified it. They gave the trees which they plan to bulldoze a value of zero dollars. Then they said that no flooding would be induced downstream as a result of this channelization. Four days after they bulldozed the trees upstream, a three-inch rainstorm caused the creek to rise so high that it washed out a bridge downstream. Obviously, the Corps did not foresee the damage that could accrue from denuded streambanks. There are grounds for a lawsuit against the City and the Corps, but the cost of taking the case to court may be prohibitive for the meager resources of EF! Austin.

Where, has the Sierra Club been on this issue? Sierra Club signed off on Boggy Creek years ago because the ExCom deemed the project "too politically risky" to get involved in because the people who were experiencing flooding problems were mostly Black and were vocal in demanding the government "do something" about flooding in their neighborhood. Yet, most of the Corps' proposed channel is downstream from the area where the flooding occurs, in a neighborhood where there has been no flooding in years. Sierra Club decided that they would sacrifice Boggy Creek in order to avoid having to educate residents about problems inherent in Corps flood control projects. Sierra Club did the low-income Blacks of East Austin's Boggy Creek a tremendous disservice by being quiet for nearly a decade while the planning proceeded. The people who live there deserve to know the truth: that claims of "floodproofing" foster a false sense of security among neighborhood residents. Indeed, the Corps abandoned its plans to institute a flood warning system in the Boggy Creek watershed after they got the green light to build the concrete channel. The channel is only designed to contain the one hundred year flood, not the two-hundred year flood.

Boggy Creek has become such a big issue in Austin that it was on the TV news every night for over a week. Photos ran in the *Houston Post* and a new national magazine called *Time in Pictures*. The city government and the area's Congressional representative, Jake Pickle (he's in one over this issue), have been severely embarrassed. Pickle's opponent in the May '86 primary is Nina Butts, a member of EF! Austin! We will be working hard to unseat Pickle and send an EF!er to Capitol Hill. So the Last Stand on Boggy Creek may turn out to be the First Stand for Nina Butts in her race for US Congress.

To help Nina beat Pickle in '86, send contributions to: Nina Butts Victory Fund, Earth First! Austin, POB 7292, University Station, Austin, TX 78713.

P. Kahn is one of the nuttiest yet most effective EF! activists, who has been a major driving force in the astonishing rise of Texas EF!

Ed. note: Since the writing of this article, EF! has succeeded in pressuring developers into agreeing to have their engineers redesign the channel in order to reduce the further killing of trees.

LETTERS continued

that nature and the Earth have values regardless of their usefulness to humans. We respect EF!ers for putting their freedom and even lives on the line in their activities and are impressed that you will send your paper even without paid subscription. In fact we'd like to take advantage of that offer. We'd like to keep up with what's going on and what you people are up to. So if you'll send us the next few issues we'll send in our \$15 just as soon as we can.

Thanks so much,
—Joseph and Diana

Dear Dave,

Well, getting everything done on time was never one of my strongest points. So I took off to Norway without sending any change of address notices, or paying subscriptions, or about a million similar things. Yesterday I got a package in the mail that contained two back issues of *EF!*, both with little red checks on them. It was a nice surprise, and fun to hear about what's going on back on the home front. Someday, I said to myself, I'll have to get around to sending a check. Someday. I didn't know Igor had such a long arm. This morning I got up and pulled a muscle in my back. OK! OK! Here's \$50 to cover an overseas membership and a little extra to use on the Oregon front, or wherever it's needed. Call off Igor. We just got some fresh snow, and skiing season is here. Norway is a beautiful place, but not the ideal place for Mike Roselle to come and do a Roadshow. Draft beers cost between \$3 - \$4, and if you get caught behind the wheel of a car with even a trace of alcohol on your breath (they make spot checks frequently) it's a mandatory 6 week jail sentence, no trial, no appeal. I'm freezing my butt off but enjoying the hell out of my year here all the same. Thanks to Helen Wilson for the wonderful mouse and bat drawings in the last few issues.

—Ed Heske
Oslo, Norway

Dear SFB,

A very good source of information concerning National Forests in the Midwest is the *Midwest Earth Advocate* published by the Friends of the Earth Midwest office and included with *Not Man Apart* addressed to area members.

The October '85 issue has a short article describing proposed logging in the Shawnee National Forest in southern Illinois. The Forest Circus plans to cut 198,561 acres of the 255,030 acre forest in the next 50 years with the pace of the rape in the last 10 of those 50 years about 7 times the 1985 rate.

Getting a frontal lobotomy ("higher" education) at SIU Carbondale gave me the opportunity to spend some time looking over the southern-most part of Illinois and discovering its beauty. Now this area is threatened by the clowns at the Forest Circus. I hope all EF!ers in that area will rise to the challenge. Others who believe Illinois is one pancake-flat cornfield should at least take a look at the Shawnee. Alas I am now farther north with the Nicolet, Chequamegon, Ottawa, and Hiawatha

continued on pg. 10



Boggy Creek before and after the bulldozers. Photos by David Orr and Donna Zeck.



TRIAL AND ERROR: Oregon Update

by Jane Doe

Individuals continue to defend roadless areas in Oregon, saying with their bodies and their hearts, "STOP!" They openly call bullshit on the Forest Disservice and the timber industry and say it so loudly as to be punished for it. Direct Actions have drawn attention to the illegal Bald Mountain Road in the de facto North Kalmiopsis wilderness, to the illegal Forest Service Road #2041 in the Middle Santiam roadless area, and now to the Squaw Creek Timber Sale in Three Creeks area where the oldest known trees in Oregon live. Actions at the Lake Fork area of the Hell's Canyon Wilderness proposal are imminent.

Direct actions have the effect of showcasing individual areas, while bringing attention to the larger old-growth issue. Actions educate the press and the public, and the courts and corrections systems; but perhaps most importantly they educate the blockader in skills s/he would not normally acquire — not just on the specific issue but in dealing with "peace" officers, courts and jails. Even if you only go through it once, these skills will benefit you. An understanding of the "justice" and "corrections" systems is something few average folk have the opportunity to gain.

In the pioneer tree climbing action, six blockaders were arrested, June 9, 1985, in the Pyramid Creek area, closed since 1984 by order of Willamette National Forest Supervisor Michael Kerrick. All six received state charges, yet five remained to defy the federal closure and receive federal charges as well. Those with both state and federal charges were offered a plea bargain by the District Attorney's office: if they pled guilty to the federal charge — trespassing — he would drop the state charge (an indication of the state's unwillingness and inability to deal with civil disobedience). Mike Roselle was excluded from this offer due to his prior record. So, while others pled to federal trespass and accepted five years of federally supervised probation, Roselle managed to get the opposite deal. Pleading to the state charge and dropping the federal, he did a brief stint in the county jail and got one year state supervised probation.

The three arrested next, in the office of Regional Forester Jeff Sirmon (Mike,

Dave Rusk and Marcy Willow set up camp there) were cited for misdemeanors and sentenced to community service. This was light compared to the next arrest.

Charles Trauth, arrested in a resupply mission to Ron Huber (who was camped high in a tree), was sentenced to 30 days with a computer clasped to his leg. The unit, an experiment to deal with overcrowding in the jail, would keep him confined to his home, at his own expense. Charles refused and the execution of his sentence has been delayed, presumably until there is a bunk for him in Linn County Corrections.

Seven more people were arrested on July 4th, while celebrating Interdependence day with Ron Huber, 70 feet above. The charge for all was criminal trespass, for being on the unit which was closed in response to our activity there by order of Supervisor Kerrick. Another first in blockade history, Doug Fir and El Madrone were arraigned in their black Defend the Wilderness t-shirts.

The group attempted unsuccessfully in a pre-trial hearing to prove the closure invalid. Two individuals who pled this point received \$140 fines and one year probation. The remaining five had intended to go on to trial, but also elected to enter pleas. They received five days in jail, \$140 fines and one year probation. Mike Jakubal (Doug Fir), one of the five, also had two criminal trespass charges, for which he received a sentence of four days in jail, 40 hours community service and one year probation.

Ron Huber was recently sentenced on his three charges. After declining to go to trial, he received 15 days in jail, 100 hours community service and one year probation. He has one charge still pending in federal district court.

Many people helped make these arrests possible. For every person that gets arrested, there are many behind the scenes doing support work. For your gifts of time and energy, especially green energy (cash), we thank you from the bottom of our tree loving hearts. We had our difficulties, but we're still here, and more experienced. We gained increasing national attention for old-growth and have high (literally) hopes for the coming season. Inquiries about direct action and how to get involved should be directed to POB 1683, Corvallis, OR 97339.

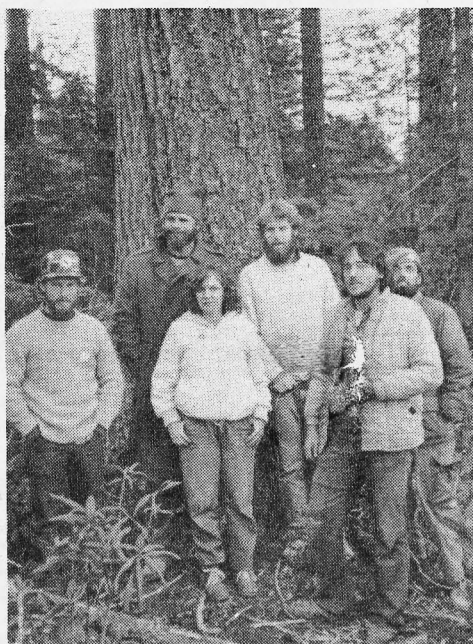
Since the sentencing of these activists, further court actions have taken place. Two appellate court decisions, stemming from 1984 blockades, were handed down this fall. The choice of evils defense — which we presented in a pre-trial hearing but were prevented from offering to the jury by the DA's motion — was denied. One individual is pursuing it to the next appellate level.

The other appeal of a Linn County judge's order was successful. Four individuals who pled *no lo contesto*, appealed the severity of their sentence on two issues. First, that they pay Willamette Industries for the time that their supervisors spent dealing with the blockade, and second that they not enter the Pyramid Creek area (the site of the actions in '84).

On the first issue, restitution, the court stated that the industry would have incurred those costs despite the action, and that they were in no way the responsibility of the blockaders. The second issue, the special condition of probation which restricts arrestees from Pyramid Creek, was "remanded for resentencing." The higher court stated that the district court judge was supposed to give reasons why the special condition was necessary. Not having done so, the higher court had nothing to evaluate and so gave the district court judge another chance to substantiate his order. Judge Rick McCormick did so in December, stating as his reason that he did not want any more protests in that area. He sentenced two of the four defendants to essentially the same punishment they had just completed. Credit was given for time spent in jail, but not the year spent on probation. One defendant refused the sentence and attempted to be put in jail in lieu of probation but was thwarted in her efforts and remains in violation of her probation. Two have filed another appeal of the new sentencing order.

In civil court, 11 individuals and CFAG (Cathedral Forest Action Group) were successfully sued by Willamette Industries for \$14,000. The suit was an attempt to discourage further actions. Historically this has been an effective technique for industries plagued by direct action groups. CFAG will be the first not to bear history out. The suit also alleged conspiracy, but Willamette's slime dog lawyer failed to convince the jury.

Once again selective persecution pre-



Oregon Earth First!ers defending the old growth. Photo by Spike Fir.

vails. Only one of the defaulted individuals has been asked to perform a debtor's exam (the last step before the sheriff actually comes into your house and takes your property). He and three others have filed an appeal. Costs for this appeal are in the thousands. If you can help, please send contributions to: Civil Lawsuit Defense Fund, c/o Ric Bailey, POB 605, Joseph, OR 97846.

Finally, in another case stemming from 1984, three men arrested on felony charges, for not complying when officers requested assistance in arresting blockaders, have filed a civil liberties lawsuit. Two photographers and one observer were selected by Forest Service law enforcement and county officers to help carry the blockaders to police cars, even though there were sufficient enforcement personnel on site. Each of the three men gave reasons why they would not or could not assist in the arrests. They were arrested and taken to jail where they were booked and held over night.

With the help of the American Civil Liberties Union, a false arrest lawsuit was filed. Pre-trial depositions seemed to support the plaintiffs' claim that county officers conspired with the District Attorney to violate their civil liberties.

Jane Doe has been one of the most active Oregon Earth First!ers, with the result that she has spent considerable time in jail.

Killing the California Condor

by R.C. Leyland

The last wild female breeding California condor died in the San Diego "Wild" Animal Park, on January 18, 1986. She had been trapped and caged two weeks earlier allegedly to treat her for lead poisoning. Death of California condors, while being harassed by advocates of breeding the birds like chickens, is nothing new. On June 30, 1980, a two-month old chick was killed while being measured. An autopsy of the chick reported that the death was caused by heart failure as a result of stress due to handling. The cure seems worse than the disease.

Efforts by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and the National Audubon Society (NAS) to "save" the California condor have been a total failure. When the NAS became involved in 1936 in the campaign to "save" the condor there were approximately 60 wild condors in Condor Country, their last retreat, located in Southern California. These magnificent birds once ranged from the Columbia River to the north, to two hundred miles south of the Mexican border, and east to Florida. There are now only 26 condors surviving: 21 in zoos, and 5 in the wild. The NAS, for a long time "in-bed" with the FWS and CDFG, advocated caging California condors for the captive breeding program in spite of their own earlier studies recommending the contrary. NAS, however, never supported removing all birds from their natural habitat, a proposal now strongly promoted by FWS and CDFG and the Los Angeles

and San Diego zoos. The two public agencies now plan to catch the last of the wild condors.

The failure of the condor "Recovery" Program, which some prefer to call the "Wild Condor Extinction Program," is obvious. Sleeping with the enemy backfired. However, NAS did succeed (at the time of this writing) in securing an injunction against removal of additional wild condors from their natural habitat. Whether or not the injunction is permanent remains to be seen.

The cause for the decline of the condor is well documented, despite claims by so-called experts to the contrary. Condors have declined due to poisoning, shooting, disturbance, and habitat loss. Between 1946 and 1949, over four million pounds of DDT were sprayed in Condor Country. Another serious threat, which should be banned, is Compound 1080, used for killing coyotes and squirrels (part of condors' food supply). FWS and CDFG have been able to argue that there is no evidence that 1080 kills condors because, as was inadvertently disclosed in a 1977 FWS study, 1080, "when ingested by the primary animal, is quickly metabolized into another chemical that does not show up in tests for 1080." Other poisons that must be banned, especially in the condor's range, are strychnine and cyanide. Furthermore, firearms and/or shooting must be prohibited in Condor Country. According to FWS, "most public lands used by condors are open to hunting." Since lead poisoning is another known cause of condor mortality, banning of lead bullets is overdue. Finally, condor's sensitivity to human intrusion must no longer be ignored by public agencies.

Condors neglect feeding their young after being alarmed.

The much more appropriate alternative to captive breeding — habitat protection — has been ignored by FWS and CDFG. Habitat protection is what agencies, which purport to protect wildlife, are most reluctant to provide. This was evident when FWS and CDFG refused, in apparent violation of Federal and State laws, to prepare the required Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Environmental Impact Report (EIR), to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act and the California Environmental Quality Act, before proceeding with their captive breeding programs. They claim that, due to the emergency (which they created) these are not required.

These public agencies, now attempting to confine the remaining wild California condors to zoos, must be stopped and forced to divert their resources to protect the present habitat. Condors need friends that will stand up for them in outrage, willing to take direct action if necessary. Thus some are considering demonstrating against, and boycotting, the Los Angeles and San Diego zoos.

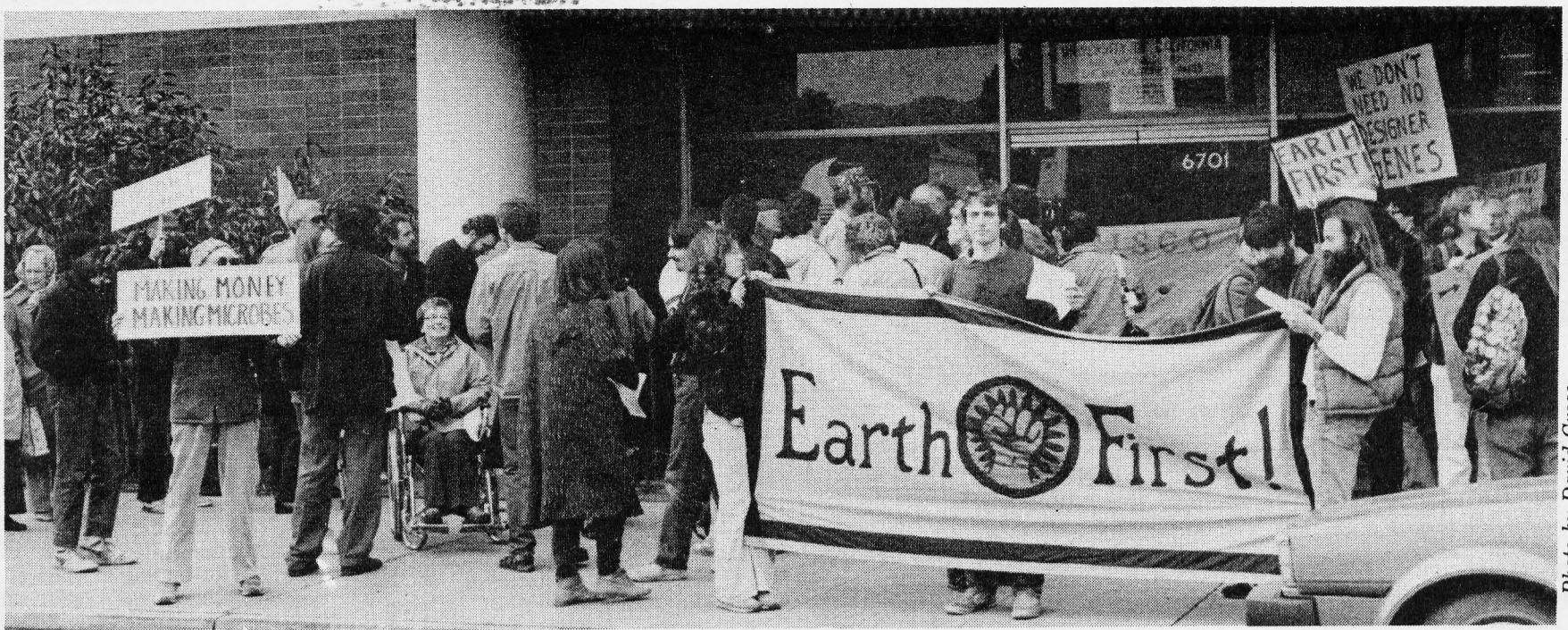
It is urgent to communicate to US and California legislators, especially US Senator Alan Cranston, and President Reagan and Governor Deukmejian, and ask them to demand that the FWS and CDFG prepare the required EIS and EIR before continuing their efforts to cage the surviving wild condors. Ask that those condors removed from the wild be returned to their original habitat — without radios that are likely to interfere with their breeding — and

that immediate measures be taken to protect their natural habitat, especially from shooting, poisons, and disturbances. We should also write to the editors of our local newspapers. If we cannot save the wild condors and their habitat, how can we save equally sensitive species such as grizzlies and the Florida and California mountain lions?

R.C. Leyland is the director of Alternative Environmental and Social Action (AESA). He has served as environmental consultant for California Assemblyman Tom Bates, and has been active with Sierra Club, NAS, and EF!. His group, AESA, would appreciate copies of letters and replies and/or contributions to save the condor. These can be sent to: AESA, 3610 W 6th St., #552, L.A., CA 90020.



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IT'S NOT NICE TO FOOL WITH MOTHER NATURE!!

We Don't Want No Designer Genes

by Giganthropicus

Pseudomonas syringae is a naturally occurring bacteria which exists on virtually all plants, where it triggers the formation of ice, or frost, by providing a nucleus for ice crystals to form around. This bacteria is known to travel in the wind and survive high in Earth's atmosphere, causing ice crystals to form in clouds, which causes rain. This phenomenon is little understood today.

Advanced Genetic Sciences, Inc. of Oakland, California, has developed genetically altered strains of *Pseudomonas syringae* (Ice-minus) that retard the formation of frost on plants, and plans to release it into the environment on a plot of strawberries in the Salinas Valley. This would be the first release ever of a genetically altered organism into the environment and would set a dangerous precedent for further research of this type.

The EPA's Hazard Evaluation Division concluded that the new microbe will probably get outside the strawberry patch despite precautions, and could survive indefinitely on plants outside the plot. Adequate research into the possible adverse effects on the weather if the bacteria does escape, as well as on other plant communities and their naturally occurring bacteria, has not been undertaken. The Chairman of the EPA's key advisory board on the topic told the EPA that the company should not be allowed to go ahead without more tests to determine what would happen to the microbe once it gets into the environment.

The kudzu plant, native to Asia, has covered millions of acres of land in the deep South, killing large trees and causing millions of dollars in damage. Heavy frost has kept it from moving north and causing even more damage. This genetically altered bacteria, if established on kudzu, could render thousands of acres

of agricultural land virtually useless within a few years, and might enable kudzu to eventually dominate the eastern landscape.

Dutch Elm disease accidentally escaped into the North American environment decades ago and caused the killing of millions of elm trees. The great chestnut forests disappeared over a century ago when a similar disease, for which scientists still do not have a cure, went on a rampage. History has shown us that once they escape, one-celled organisms can cause even greater death and destruction than wars.

While risks accompanying an experiment of this type may appear small, if something does go wrong it could wreak havoc on the environment. Unlike radioactive or petrochemical-based toxics, genetically altered bacteria are able to reproduce and multiply once they have escaped. Being microorganisms, they would be impossible to monitor or contain, and could continue

to spread indefinitely.

To draw attention to these risks, as well as the reckless research that has made this technology possible, Earth First! and the newly formed Bay Area Greens held a protest at the Oakland offices of Advanced Genetic Sciences on January 15. Chanting "We don't need no designer genes!" and carrying signs, over a hundred protesters gathered and held a press conference. On hand also was Dr. Thomas Jukes, a Berkeley professor and proponent of genetic engineering as well as pesticides. Professor Jukes debated Professor Nagasaki Johnson of Earth First! on the evening news, with Jukes showing his buffoonery by claiming that DDT is not harmful. Meanwhile, grassroots opposition to the scheduled release is increasing.

Ed. note: The Earth First! demonstrations succeeded to the point of convincing the Monterey County Board of Supervisors on January 27 to vote against allowing testing of Ice Minus. The Board decided that it was clear from the EPA conditions set on the testing that it was a hazardous experiment and therefore should not be allowed in an important agricultural area. Advanced Genetic Sciences is reportedly looking for a new site to test their little Frankenstein's monsters. Igor! Here, quick!

A Passage Through India

By John Seed

John Seed of the Rainforest Information Centre in Australia, his son Bodhi, and Patrick Anderson are traveling through India by train for ten weeks, with their slide/film "roadshow." They are giving presentations about rainforests, non-violent action in defense of nature, and deep ecology. The following are thoughts from John on his travels.

Rolling south through Rajasthan, next stop Mt. Abu, two days later Udaipur, then Ahmedabad, followed by a break in the Gir Forest before going to the Resisters International meeting at Surat on the west coast. Dead flat country, shocking overgrazing and desertification as everywhere we've seen in Rajasthan. Every remaining tree pruned by humans, goats, cattle, water buffalo, etc.; every hill denuded of forest cover. People (with their animals, crops and weeds) cover every inch of ground that has not yet been turned to wasteland. And here such a short time ago a mighty forest stood:

"All that great bare belt of country which now stretches south of the Ganges — that vast waste where drought and famine seem perennial — was once an almost impenetrable wood. Luxuriant growth filled; self-irrigated, it kept the fruit of the summer's rain till winter, while the light winter rains were treasured there in turn till the June monsoon came again. Even as late as the epic period, it was a hero's deriding-do to wander through that forest world south of the Nerbudda, which at that time was a great inexhaustible river, its springs conserved by the forest. Now the forest is gone, the hills are bare, the valley is unprotected and

the Nerbudda dries up like a brook, while starved cattle lie down to die on the parched clay that should be a river's bed." (Washburn Hopkins, *India Old and New*)

Yesterday in Jodhpur, two gigs — slide presentation to the environment seminar organized by the University of Rajasthan, then a rave with the Gandhi Peace Foundation Environment Cell. How's this for statistics I picked up:

India has 16% of the world's population on 2% of the land area. Population has grown from 500 million to 750 million in the last ten years. By the year 2000, India will have the largest urban population in the world. By then, 3/4 of Bombay's residents will live in slums. Satellite photographs show that India has lost 17% of its remaining tree cover in the period 1970-1980, and in consequence, the flood-prone area doubled from 20 to 40 million hectares. This in spite of a countrywide movement to establish tree plantations. Some states lost more than 50% of their forest cover during this period.

Out the train window, statistics leap to life (if you can call it life); and the only true desert around here (that natural harmonious ecosystem with its austere beauty and ancient flora and fauna, distinct from the barren sands and rocks that remain after humans have passed like locusts through the land) continues to shrink before our onslaught: The Rajasthan Desert National Park will be reduced to a little over 300 square kilometers to make way for the Indira Gandhi Canal and associated projects.

At the seminar the professors accurately presented their statistics, paid lip service to the current crisis ("lip cir-

cus" might be a good description of the event), but then, not spurred to action, they file back to their offices and use up more paper and resources to document the holocaust. So our slide presentation to them included a rave on the duties of intellectuals and scientists to raise the alarm. We quoted Ray Dasmann, Professor of Ecology at the University of California: "The third world war has begun: it is waged against the Earth"; and the warning of Dr. Mustafa Tolba, Director-General of the United Nations Environment Programme, that if genetic material continues to erode as at present we face "by the turn of the century an environmental catastrophe as complete, as irreversible as any nuclear holocaust." We showed slides of the Australian rainforest protests, with backhoes digging out the brave greenies who had buried themselves up to their necks in the path of the dozers. We ended our show with the following:

"Consider the human species. But a recent leaf on the tree of life, growing on the primate twig, the mammal branch, vertebrate limb and so on through the trunk rooted in the soil of biology. How can the interests of the leaf possibly be served by the damaging (let alone the destruction) of the tree, or the erosion and poisoning of the soil on which it grows?"

"It is the duty of those who profess biology to inform people that they are but one thread in the web of life, not separate or apart. We are inextricably embedded in the fabric of life. The environment that we destroy is not 'out there,' but entirely 'in here.'"

Following the slides there were questions, like: "Yes, but can you give us

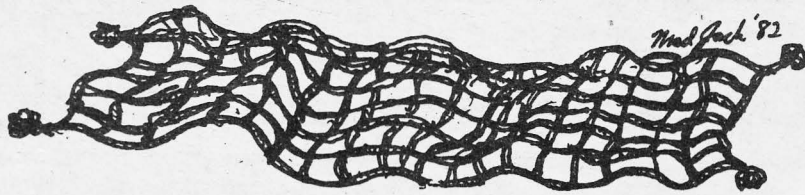
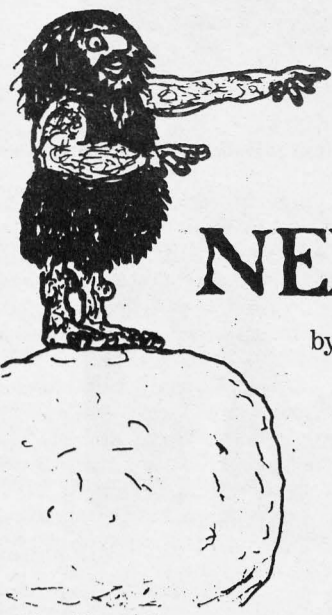
quantitative data about the change in weather patterns due to rainforest destruction?"; and then everyone adjourned for tea to discuss the ninth percentile.

Only a few decades ago, tigers roamed the outskirts of Jodhpur and now out of the train window I can almost see their after-image against the background of the sand dunes, which march slowly but surely northeast in the direction of New Delhi; while we, engaged in some mad quixotic pilgrimage, piss in the parched wind. Staring in disbelief at the ultimate results of Nature squeezed, by population on the one hand, and greed and luxury — armed with a formidable technology — on the other. Every last drop of fertility used up. Mining the minerals, trees, soil, water, mining the genepool.

Imagine a future of small enclaves of humans living in the midst of a giant wild world park, evolving for billions of years on a green, self-renewing planet. Instead, we mine the very future for a few more generations of the misery of the mad humanist dream — to see how many humans we can squeeze onto this planet, pushing all else aside, before she finally collapses under the load. Some more statistics:

Desertification now threatens 35% of the planet's land surface and 850 million poor people. About 78,000 square miles turn to desert yearly. About 50 million acres of forest are destroyed each year. About 25 billion tons of topsoil are being eroded yearly and the rate of loss is increasing. And if you think that the Ethiopian famine is bad, consider this: "The UN estimates that at the present rate of cropland loss and population growth, there will be half as much cropland available to feed each person by the year 2000." (*Rain*, Jan. 83)

People, wake up! Your mother cries out in anguish! Defend the wilderness! Defend the genepool, the myriad species! Defend Mother Earth!



NEMESIS NEWS NET

by Australopithecus

The Gig Is Up

World Wildlife Fund and Sahabat Alam Malaysia have called for a ban on frog leg consumption. Asian countries export 200 million frogs (400 million frog legs!) to please the palates of Frogs and other wealthy Westerners. As a result, insects, including mosquitoes carrying malaria, are overpopulating and toxic pesticides are being used to combat them. Don't eat frog legs! (Even Dave Foreman has given up eating frog legs.)

Scientists Underestimate Numbers of Species

Biologists often claim that 5-10 million species inhabit Earth (1/4 of which may be extinct by the turn of the century if present trends continue), but now a Smithsonian scientist has accumulated evidence, from his studies high in a rainforest canopy, that there may be 30-50 million species of insects on Earth. This scientist has discovered many new species and has found that 83% of canopy insects are limited to a small specific area within a forest, thus making them exceedingly vulnerable to rainforest destruction.

Japanese Timber Firm Uses Lousy English

The following statement was made in a report by the Oji Paper Company of Japan: "In recent years conservationist groups have been frequently imposing restrictions and have brought about many damages which are exceeding the reduction of royalty by Forest Service, so if we won't develop our movement against the conservationist group in a significant scale, our lousiness will suffer from fatal damage." Truly this report reveals what a formidable and astute foe we ecologists are up against in fighting the Japanese rainforest ravagers.

Another Reason to Boycott Coors Beer

Joseph Coors is a major contributor to the illegal contra war against the land and people of Nicaragua. Coors is one of the ten biggest contributors to the so-called US Council for World Freedom. The Council sends about \$500,000 per month to the contras, which helps them kill the people, crops, and wildlife of rural Nicaragua.

Americans May Devour Canada's Waters

Having exhausted Western US water supplies to supply industry, agribusiness, lawn-owners and other gluttons, people of the Southwest may soon begin to rob northern Quebec of its waters. Developers in Canada have plans for a water project which would be so devastating as to make the West's big projects — such as Hoover, Grand Coulee and Glen Canyon Dams — seem small. The proposed project, whose leading advocate is Quebec Liberal Party leader Robert Bourassa, would involve damming northern Quebec's rivers to divert their waters to the Great Lakes and then to the Southwest. The project would start at a 100-mile-long dike separating James Bay from Hudson Bay. Nuclear-powered pumping stations, aqueducts, and a river system would move the water south at a cost of \$100 billion (Canadian). Bourassa's pet project must not be dismissed by ecologists as so absurd as to ignore; in 1971 Bourassa succeeded in beginning construction of a network of dams around James Bay, which are now the biggest source of hydropower in North America. Guess where that power goes — to US of course.

European Community Fails to Appreciate a Blessing

The population of Europeans in Western Europe is declining, as couples have fewer children, but rather than encourage this positive trend the European Community (EC) and government leaders are considering means of promoting larger families. What folly! The EC views with fear the shrinking work force and decreasing number of consumers — which together could upset the disproportionate share of wealth held by Europe's upper classes.

APPEN Announces Action Alert

The US is succeeding in weakening the UN Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments (UNCLPWCSHBBWSRAG, or "the List" if you don't like acronyms). Due largely to US opposition to the List, the 1986 version may omit trade names and manufacturing data. This would hinder efforts of NGOs (non-governmental organizations) to combat misuse of toxic products. APPEN (Asia-Pacific People's Environment Network) asks ecologists to write letters in support of a strong List. Write to the UN urging maintenance of a strong Consolidated List, which should include trade data. Send letters to: Luis Gomez, Assistant Secretary General, United Nations, DIESA — Program Planning and Coordination Office, DC2, 18th Floor, New York, NY 10017. For more information or to learn of other letters to write on behalf of maintaining a strong List, contact: APPEN, c/o Sahabat Alam Malaysia, 37, Lorong Birch, Penang, West Malaysia.

Rich Nations Dump on Poor

Europe is beginning to look to the "Third World" for dump sites. Given rich nations' huge accumulations of radioactive and toxic wastes and poor nations' desire for foreign currency it seems likely that in coming years European nations and the US will dump their unwanted wastes in Latin American, African or Asian countries in exchange for money. Indeed, in January, 1985, West Germany arranged with Sudanese dictator Gaafar al-Numeiri to bury high-level radioactive waste in the Sahara Desert in northwest Sudan. To Germany's dismay, in a coup last April al-Numeiri was usurped by a military-backed government which has said that it would probably cancel the agreement. Germany is particularly eager to find a dumping ground because its 16 nuclear power plants generate 500 tons of spent fuel a year, while its nuclear waste depot and reprocessing plant near Gorleben has been so severely attacked by protesters that one of its construction companies, I-Bau, has withdrawn from the project. Protesters have used blockades and sabotage (including destruction of 16 vehicles and two warehouses for a total of \$1 million of damage) to let authorities know that they do not want nuclear waste destroying their environment. It is shocking to read of the destructive measures that German protesters have taken; may the future victims of hazardous waste in poor nations do the same when wealthy nations bring their waste.

Ecuador's Forests May Be Destroyed for Palm Oil

Ecuador's government, with financial help from West Germany, Britain, and Belgium, is promoting the felling of Amazonian rainforests to plant plantations of African palm oil. Much of the forest in northern Ecuador is already being destroyed for oil and timber extraction and colonization. Occidental, Elf Aquitaine, Exxon and Shell are among the corporations involved in developments or planned developments which abuse the lands of five Indian

groups — the Quichua, Waorani, Cofan, Sioua, and Secoya. The government in 1984 created two "conservation zones" in an area of Ecuador inhabited by 40 Indian communities, but in May, 1985, the government revealed that these zones had been reserved "to cultivate African palm and not to preserve the forest resources." Survival International suggests that this is a type of deception that commonly occurs: "many 'conservation zones' and 'national parks' are created for essentially economic reasons, to the detriment of the tribal peoples who live there, and they have nothing whatsoever to do with conserving nature." Indeed, recent months have seen the invasion of the two reserve zones by oil company personnel.

It is important for us to write to protest the ecological and cultural destruction that the Economic government is promoting. Send letters to: Ingeniero Leon Febres Cordero, Presidente de la Republica, Presidencia de la Republica de Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador. Ask that the government recognize the land rights of the 63,000 Indians in Ecuadorian Amazonia and the 6000 Indians in Ecuador's coastal region, and that all the lands of these peoples be preserved.

Palm Oil Also Befouls Malaysia

The production of palm oil for export is the second worst source of water pollution in Malaysia, close behind sewage effluents. The 210 plus palm oil mills in Malaysia dump 1.75 million tonnes of pollutants per year, resulting in severe harm to fish populations and river villagers dependent upon fish for most of their food.

BC Indians Prevent Dredging

Exemplifying the increased determination of British Columbia Indians to protect their treaty rights are the Tsawout Indians at Saanichton Bay, 20 kilometers north of Victoria. Members of the band recently took to boats in a flotilla bent on stopping the dredging of Saanichton Bay for the creation of a 500-berth marina. They say that the dredging and marina violate a colonial treaty giving them fishing rights in the bay. Although the company claimed that it was only taking sediment samples, the Tsawout pointed to dead marine life including octopus and eelgrass — a vital food source for creatures of the bay — and blamed the sediment sampling as the cause of this destruction. The Tsawout maneuvered boats under the dredging bucket, effectively preventing the work from continuing. Later they boarded the dredging barge and one man occupied the dredging bucket. When the company promised to cease operations for the rest of the week, they ended their occupation. A group then picketed the downtown Victoria offices of Wheaton Construction, whose manager is a key person in the Saanichton Bay development. Wheaton sought an injunction against the pickets but Justice Ross Lander refused, saying there was no evidence that the pickets caused a public nuisance.

Elephant Rebels Against Human Encroachments

An elephant in India's undeveloped northeast state of Meghalaya has "terrorized 10 villages" destroying wooden houses and killing and eating five people. The elephant, one of only 16-22,000 wild elephants remaining in India, shocked villagers when it charged out of the dense forests to attack them, because elephants ordinarily are passive vegetarians. Authorities are offering 2000 rupees (\$180) for any hunter who kills this rebel.

California Sport Fishers Nauseate Sea Lions

Operators of sport fishing boats off California's coast plan to bait sea lions with non-lethally poisoned fish in order to try to drive them away and prevent them from competing for limited fish supplies. This experimental taste aversion project will be largely based in the San Diego port, which houses most of southern California's sport fishing fleet.

The sportsmen are resorting to poisoning seals because the 1982 Marine Mammal Act forbids them to kill any of southern California's 75,000 sea lions.

EPIC Lawsuit Challenges Forest Practices

The Environmental Protection Information Center filed a major new lawsuit in January to force improvements in California forest practices. The suit, filed in Mendocino County, named the California Department of Forestry and Georgia-Pacific Corporation among the defendants. The suit seeks to block logging of the Sally Bell Grove, scene of repeated civil disobedience occupations. EPIC thought it won a suit over this Grove when an Appeal Court ruled in its favor in 1985. But EPIC now contends in this suit that the state has failed to show that it has complied with the earlier court decision. The case is scheduled for hearing on March 21. This new suit became necessary because of the recent decision to allow G-P to commence cutting of Sally Bell this spring with certain restrictions. (See Sally Bell article in last issue.)

Federal Land Agencies Spy on Campers

The National Park Service, Forest Service and other sub-agencies of the Agriculture Department, and US Fish and Wildlife Service all use sophisticated surveillance systems to watch lands under their jurisdiction. The NPS uses radio scanners, night-vision systems, hidden sensors, satellites and other systems to watch its 79 million acres. The FWS surveillance equipment includes vehicle-tracking devices, telephone taps, and satellites to watch over their 90 million acres. The FS guards its 229 million acres with eight snooping systems featuring sensors, telephone taps, and mail interception. The Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service employs satellite interception, electronic mail monitors, and closed-circuit TV in its war against soil erosion.

Officials Suspect Sabotage at Nuke Plant

The FBI is investigating the mysterious presence of a hammer inside the diesel engine of a backup generator at Oregon's Trojan nuclear power plant. Joining in the investigation are the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Oregon Department of Energy, and the Trojan operator — Portland General Electric Company. NRC's Region 5 office expressed suspicion of foul play insightfully explaining that "The bottom line is there is just no reason for that hammer to be there."

Greenpeace Protests Japanese Driftnets

Greenpeace/Canada volunteers recently staged an action in Vancouver to protest the mass killing of marine life by Japanese driftnet fishing. Greenpeace chained four of their people to the office doors of the Japanese consulate, draped the office in driftnets, and hung a six-story banner from the roof of the consulate building which said "Save Our Salmon, Save Dolphins — Ban Japan's Driftnets." The action succeeded in bringing international media attention to the problem of ocean birds, cetaceans, seals, and fish getting caught in driftnets used by the callous Japanese fishing industry.

Mono Lake Alert

Early this year the Inyo National Forest will be soliciting public participation in the development of a management plan for the 57,000 acre Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area. The first public meeting was held in Lee Vining in January, and if there is sufficient interest, future meetings will be convened in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Los Angeles. It is essential that meetings be held outside the Mono Basin to make sure that the Forest Service hears from as many people as possible who care about the Scenic Area. Please contact: Mono Basin National Forest Scenic Area, POB 10, Lee Vining, CA 93541. Ask to be placed on their mailing list for announcements of all public meetings and workshops, and ask that a public meeting or workshop be held in your area.

California residents should also write to their legislators and to candidates for governor urging them to work for preservation of Mono Lake and for an end to water diversions which are draining Mono. Address letters to the honorable Mayor Bradley, City Hall, Los Angeles, CA 90012; and to the scoundrel Governor Deukmejian, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Little-Known Pipeline Project Threatens Southwest

As we were completing this issue, a Texas EF! leader, Coyote, called to tell us about a disastrous project which threatens California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Unbeknownst to most activists, Goodyear and Getty (under the names of subsidiaries Celeron and All American) are now building an oil pipeline from Santa Barbara, California, to Freeport, Texas.

This pipeline, carrying oil under high pressure, will threaten with potential leaks numerous wild areas of the four states it crosses, as well as bringing with it the massive damage done by constructing the pipeline. For instance, the pipeline will apparently cross a roadless area in the Los Padres National Forest in California, and the spectacular Kofa National Wildlife Refuge in Arizona. However, at this time, due to the secrecy of the BLM and other government agencies, details of the project remain obscure. The oil will come from offshore oil drilling in California's waters, unless the California offshore drilling moratorium is reenacted, in which case it will transport Alaskan oil. The oil will be transported to Freeport because Texas has most of the oil refineries in this country and is lax in its enforcement of clean air regulations. Construction has begun in several places, but it is not too late to stop the project. Mainstream environmental groups are either unaware of this project or are ignoring it. Thankfully, Texas EF! and a small number of landowners whose land will be befouled by the pipeline are beginning the fight against this monstrosity. For now, there are several things you can do to join the battle: 1) Write to District Manager, BLM, 1692 Spruce St., Riverside, CA 92507 and request copies of both the Draft and Final EISs for the proposed Celeron and All American pipeline project. Then send negative comments on these EISs. 2) Write to Jim Nugent, Chairman, Texas Railroad Commission, State Capitol Complex, Austin, TX 78710 and request that the Railroad Commission deny the permit for the pipeline project. 3) Write to BLM, FWS, and FS officials in the regions between Santa Barbara and Freeport asking them for maps showing the route of the pipeline, so that we'll know where to fight. 4) Write to Texas EF!, POB 7292, University Station, Austin, TX 78713 to learn what actions are planned to stop the pipeline. Coyote will write a report on the project for our next issue.

Letter-Writing

Address representatives at US House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; address senators at US Senate, Washington DC 20510; address Secretary of Interior Donald Hodel at Interior Dept., C & 19 Sts. NW, Washington, DC 20240.

*Write to Secretary Hodel asking him to ban oil drilling off Florida's coast. Demand that the Interior Department refuse the bids for leasing rights on 37 million acres in the eastern Gulf of Mexico.

*Express your opposition to Bureau of Reclamation plans to decrease the salinity of the Colorado River by means of a project which would spoil southern Utah's spectacular badlands with salt-water holding basins, a power line, and other related defilements. Send negative comments to Projects Manager, Bureau of Reclamation, Box 640, Durango, CO 81301.

*Write to Coca Cola telling them to cancel their wretched plastic cans, which will be a major blow to US recycling efforts if they come into full use. Also write to tell Coca Cola to cancel its plans to buy 50,000 acres of virgin forest in Belize to clear it for citrus groves for its Minute Maid orange juice. Send objections to: Bryan Dyson, President, Coca Cola USA, PO Drawer 1734,

TRIBAL LORE

by Australopithecus

Wyoming Desert Group Forms

Recognizing the lack of organizational effort to preserve Wyoming deserts, grasslands, and badlands, Wyoming environmentalists have formed Friends of Wild Wyoming Deserts to work to save these areas. FWWD will focus on Wilderness Study Areas currently under review by BLM. These WSAs include Sweetwater Rocks (a 32,575 acre area east of Lander), and Bobcat Draw, Sheep Mountain and Red Butte (which together comprise 50,270 acres near Meeteetse where exists the only surviving — although dying — colony of black-footed ferrets). The BLM is not recommending these WSAs for Wilderness status. This summer, FWWD did field work at Sand Dunes WSA, Honeycombs WSA, Raymond Mountain WSA and has more excursions planned, which activists are invited to join.

To become a member of FWWD and to receive their newsletter *New Sage*, send \$2 to FWWD at POB 843, Lovell, WY 82431.

Atlanta, GA 30301.

*Write to the BLM in Central Wyoming insisting that they designate all of the Sweetwater Rocks, Copper Mountain, Sweetwater Canyon, Whiskey Mountain and Dubois Badlands WSAs as Wilderness. Object to the BLM's recommendation that only part of one of these areas be protected. Send to: Jack Kelly, Area Manager, BLM, Lander Resource Area, POB 589, Lander, WY 82520.

*Write to your representative (especially if s/he is on the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment) and to Representative Henry Waxman urging them to support HR 1809 to end use of steel jaw traps.

*Complain to the California Department of Fish and Game about their blasphemous plan to kill all mountain lions within the North Kings deer herd range in Fresno County and 50% of the lions in the adjacent area (including part of the John Muir Wilderness Area). Insist that CDFG reenact the ban on hunting of mountain lions. Send letters to: Fish and Game Commission, 1416 - 9th St., 12th floor, Sacramento, CA 95814; and to Assemblyman Jack O'Connell and state Senator Gary Hart (both at State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814); and to Jack Parnell, Director of the Department of Fish and Game (at the F & G Commission address). *Michigan residents, write to John MacGregor (District II Supervisor, Dept. of Natural Resources, POB 128, Roscommon, MI 48653) urging him to halt all logging in the aspen stands of Michigan's Jordan Valley. Ask him to let natural succession govern the forest.

*Write to Japan's embassy in the US and object to several abominable activities of Japan: Tell them that Japan should stop its trapping of and experimenting on monkeys. Ask that Japan stop its trade in endangered and "cute" animals, such as koalas and frilled lizards. Express your anger at the Ito Hot Spring Tourist Association's promotion among tourists in Shizuoka-ken of eating dolphins. Lastly, object to the proposed military airport to be built near the Shiraho coral reef in Okinawa.

*Arizona residents, letters in opposition to Grand Canyon aircraft, the planned Grand Canyon uranium mine, the proposed Mt. Graham Observatory, the continuing operation of the Phelps Dodge Douglas Smelter, and the proposed Cliff Dam are still needed. (See September and November issues.) Addresses are — aircraft: Park Superintendent Richard Marks, POB 129 Grand Canyon, AZ 86023; uranium mine: Dennis Lund, Kaibab National Forest, 800 S. 6th St., Williams, AZ 86046; Mt. Graham: Supervisor Robert Tippeconic, Coronado National Forest, 300 W. Congress, Tucson, AZ 85701; smelter: Lee Lockie, Director Air Quality, Arizona Health Dept., 2005 N. Central, Phoenix 85007; Cliff Dam and each of these issues: Senator DeConcini and Senator Goldwater.

Flagstaff Forms Lions Group

Mary Sojourner and Dan Dagget have begun a group and publication called *Lions Unlimited* to fight for preservation of Arizona's mountain lions. To obtain this fine newsletter, write *Lions Unlimited*, POB 3189, Flagstaff, AZ 86003. The following is excerpted from their first issue. Arizona is blessed with a bountiful share of natural wonders. We have scenery that stands unmatched. Most amazing to me, though, is the fact that out in that landscape, there are mountain lions. These secretive cats used to claim wide territory, from British Columbia to Argentina including all of the 48 contiguous States. Now they've pulled back to a few strongholds and because we're lucky enough to live in such a special place you and I have the opportunity to help them make their stand.

Our state ranks only one spot above dead last among those with a lion population in terms of its commitment to protect those lions. In Arizona, you can shoot any mountain lion, adult, kitten or mother nursing kittens, for \$1.50.

New Newsletter on Dams is Available

A group of ecologists, including Brent Blackwelder, Mark DuBois, Randy Hayes, and Susan Ives, is now publishing *International Dams Newsletter*, to provide information about, and promote networking to fight, the world's worst water projects. Their first issue featured articles about five of the most destructive planned water projects: Bakun Dam in Sarawak, Malaysia; Three Gorges Dam on the Chang Jiang River (Yangtze River) in China; the Narmada Valley dams in western India; the Jafuri River dam in Indonesia; and Gabeikovo Dam on Europe's Danube River. To receive this excellent newsletter and to help fight these projects, send \$30 (or \$15 for NGOs and students) to: International Dams Newsletter, c/o FOR Foundation, Fort Mason Center, Building C, San Francisco, CA 94123.

EF!er Completes Permaculture Yearbook

Dan Hemenway has edited the 1986 edition of *The International Permaculture Species Yearbook*. This annual publication, featuring important information on our ecological crises and alternatives to our present modes of production, is available for \$12.50 from: The International Permaculture Species Yearbook, POB 202, Orange, MA 01364.

EF! Big Mountain Network Forming

Following a Big Mountain workshop at the Southern California EF! Rendezvous, an EF! Big Mtn./Native Issues Network is being formed. The purpose of this network is to help prevent the forced relocation of traditional Navajo and Hopi from their lands (for the purpose of strip mining and other forms of Earth-rape), and to foster mutual support between EF!ers and traditional Native Americans. A newsletter is being published on an as-needed basis. To join the network contact: EF! BM/NIN, c/o Mathew Bell, 212 1/2 E. Eucalyptus St., Ojai, CA 93023 (805-646-0386).

Upcoming Conferences & Where to Write for Info

1. Environmental Law Conference in Eugene, March 13-15; \$20 for lawyers, free for others: Western Natural Resources Law Clinic - L.A.W., School of Law, U. of OR, Eugene, OR 97403 (503-686-3823).

2. Grizzly Bear Conference on April 4-5 at the University of Colorado: Environmental Center, UMC 331A, Campus Box 207, Boulder, CO 80309 (303-492-8307). "This conference is designed to bring together leading grizzly bear scientists and policy-makers, to shed light on issues underlying this complex and controversial topic.

3. The Second International Permaculture Conference, August 8-10, Olympia, Washington: Permaculture Institute of North America, 6488 Maxwellton Rd., Clinton, WA 98236 (206-221-3979).

4. Desert Conference VIII, April 18-20, Malheur Field Station south of Burns, Oregon: Desert Conference VIII, POB 848, Bend, OR 97709.

Group Forms to Stop Yucca Mountain Plan

The plan to make southwestern Nevada's Yucca Mountain the site of the first "permanent" US repository for high level radioactive waste is being fought by a new group calling itself Citizens Concerned about the Dump at Yucca (CADY). CADY opposes the Yucca Mountain plan not only because no site is safe for high level waste, but also because Yucca Mountain is located in an earthquake zone next to the Nevada Weapons Testing Site. To join CADY in fighting the dump, and to obtain CADY's informative pamphlet contact: CADY, POB 693, Lone Pine, CA 93545.

Women's Wilderness Writings Wanted

Writings are wanted for an anthology to be published about women's wilderness experiences, whether as residents, travelers, campers, herders, etc. in any part of the world. Emphasis is on actual experiences, however some fiction and art may be included. Royalties will be used to help low-income girls on wilderness adventures. Send your work with a SASE to: Journeys, RD #1, Box 327 Tupper Rd. Spencer, NY 14883 by June 15 1986.

ALF Canada Publishes Newsletter

The following description of Animal Liberation Front activities comes from ALF Canada's newsletter *Front Line News* — available for \$10 a year (or what you can afford) by writing to FLN at PO Box 915, Station F, Toronto, Ont. M4Y2N9 Canada.

"All Hallows Eve" provided excellent cover for actions on the streets of Toronto, as masks were on hand in the event of a fast escape and disappearance into the disguised crowd . . . we came across a fur store where we left our mark with paint on the front and with plastic steel in their locks . . . Our final jaunt for the evening was in the fur district on Spadina, where we hit 3 stores with plastic steel and spraypaint. One store — Paul Magder Furs — had its window smashed!

Top-Notch Foreign Ecological Groups

This issue we wish to call attention to four of the finest groups working on ecological issues worldwide. First, we urge persons who want to work on behalf of the rights of indigenous peoples and the health of their lands to contact Survival International. The Nemesis piece in this issue on Ecuador is based on one of SI's timely bulletins, and gives SI's address.

Second, persons wanting a good source for "Third World" environmental news should consider buying a subscription to *Suara SAM*, which is one of the better environmental publications in the world. It is the newspaper of Sahabat Alam Malaysia — Friends of the Earth Malaysia. Third, Asia-Pacific People's Environment Network is a network that links ecologists in Asian countries, and that publishes periodic action alerts. APPEN is coordinated by SAM. Several of this issue's Nemesis items are drawn from APPEN and SAM periodicals, and their address is given in Nemesis.

Fourth, we recommend for peace and ecology activists the *WISE News Communiqué*, published bi-weekly by the World Information Service on Energy, an international group based in Amsterdam. The WISE bulletin provides up-to-date news on nuclear and environmental issues. Recent WISE articles have described the radiation/acid rain link (ionizing radiation emitted by nuclear power plants is dramatically increasing the damage done by acid rain, European studies show); Brazil's military nuclear program; the FOE-London acid rain tree monitoring program; and the action last July by 15 biologists who placed themselves beneath a massive hydroelectric dam in Vasterbotten, Sweden, to prevent the power station's owners, Vattenfall, from opening the flood gates before the crowd of 25,000 spectators (these biologists are trying to save Sweden's four remaining unspoiled rivers from being dammed). To obtain the WISE bulletin, send \$30 to WISE - Amsterdam, PO Box 5627, 1007 AP Amsterdam, Netherlands.

SOUTH MORESBY:

Native Struggle To Save Land Of Identity

by Rabinowitz

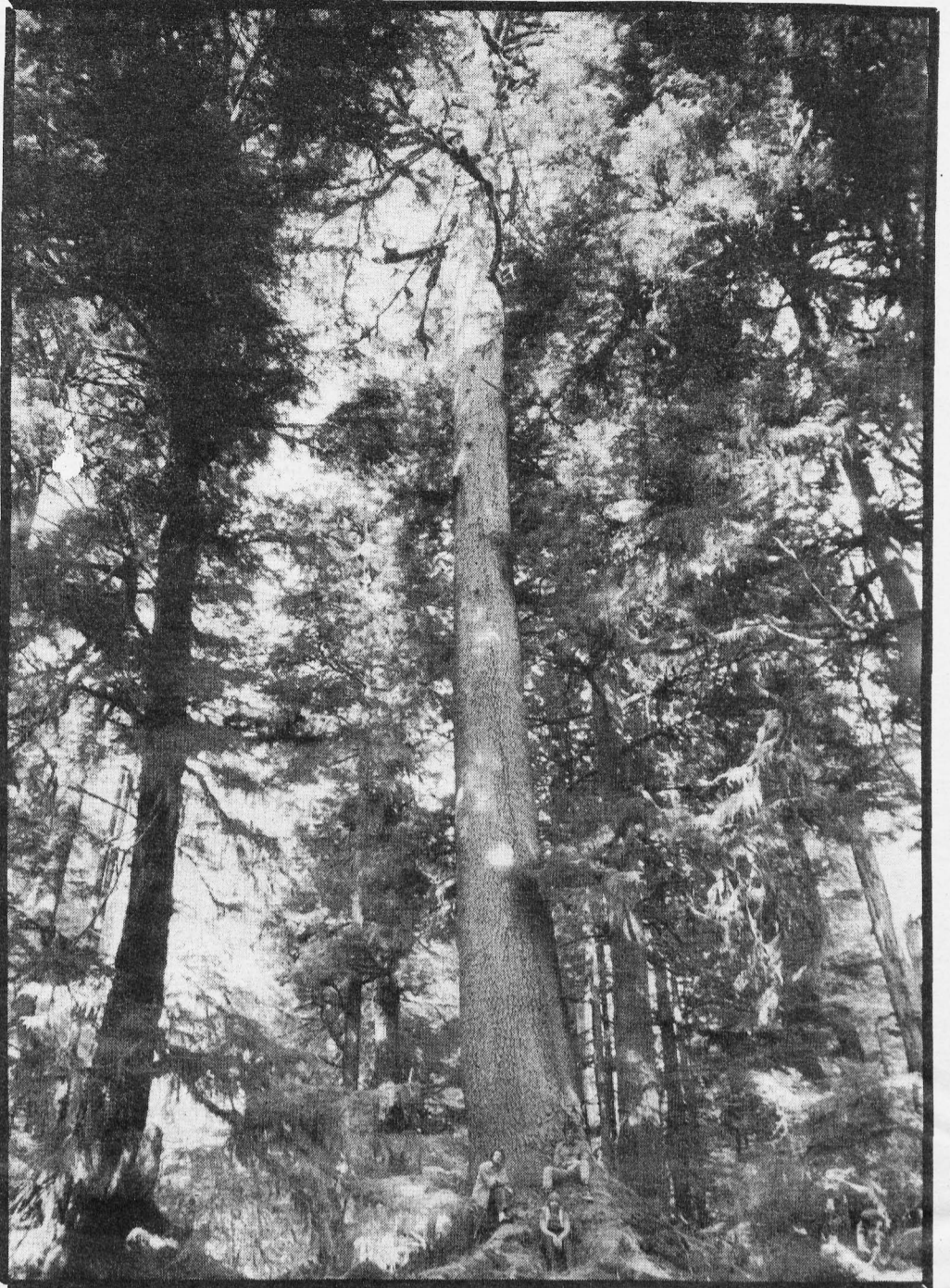
South Moresby is part of the Queen Charlotte Islands, an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean 49 miles off British Columbia's northern west coast. It includes the large Moresby Island in the south, plus another 150 islands and islets. One of these, Lyell Island, in the South Moresby area, is embroiled in a controversy that Canadian opposition party leader John Turner foresees as the number one environmental issue in the world. This, although Lyell Island is accessible only by boat in waters prone to gales. South Moresby is just one example of many cases in BC where wilderness and unresolved native land claim issues have become indivisibly intertwined, and most of the public appears to be siding with the Indians. This is threatening to a government that has long refused to negotiate or recognize outstanding native land claims throughout the province and which has let industries obtain easy court injunctions against representatives of the public conscience so that the companies never have to face their accusers in trial.

The Queen Charlotte Islands are inhabited by 1500 Haida Indians. The Haida Nation is a distinct group of Indians native to the area now called British Columbia. There are about 6000 people of Haida descent in BC. There are 113 registered Haida archaeological sites in South Moresby, some estimated to date as far back as 7400 years. There were once more than 20,000 Haida living in the Charlottes, but when white people arrived at the turn of the century, smallpox reduced the number of Haida there to about 500. Many of the survivors were from Lyell Island, and many of the dead were buried there. Archaeologists suggest that there are probably about three times as many archaeological sites of Haida life there than are currently registered. Industrial development (including logging) would destroy an estimated 73% of the registered and probable sites. In addition to Haida lodges and totem poles resting in the foliage of the islands,

there is also a "living museum" bearing testimony to the importance of the western red cedar to the survival of the Haida culture. This "living museum" offers lessons for the present dominating culture, for it is the traces of non-disruptive ancient Haida forestry techniques. Trees selectively stripped of bark and pried-out planks still stand, healthy and growing, though their materials provided shelter and clothing. In some trees there are holes that were made in order to test them for soundness before felling them. Trees were left standing if they did not have good timber for house of canoe building.

Spruce and hemlock dominate the forest in many areas of Lyell Island now, but there are still many cedars despite much cedar use. Spruce and hemlock wood was not as useful to the Haidas as was the cedar, which is soft and light yet firm and durable even in the rainy climate. These cedars, preserved through careful Haida management to perpetuate their species, now face almost total elimination by white people.

Archaeologist Nicholas Gessler believes the Charlottes have been ice-free longer than much of the northern continent and thus could be a key factor in determining the role of early human life in North America, if archaeological sites are left intact. Parts of the islands escaped the glaciation of the last ice age, and many species of animals are considered endemic to the Charlottes while many mainland species are absent there. Endemic species and subspecies include two subspecies of deer mice, two races of shrews, a pine marten, a hairy woodpecker, a saw-whet owl and a Steller's jay. These birds have evolved peculiarities such as dark plumage, longer beaks, and longer lower-leg bones. The Queen Charlottes black bear is the largest black bear in Canada; the rare short-tailed weasel is the smallest subspecies of its kind; and a subspecies of river otter is found only in the Charlottes and southeast Alaska. There are at least 13 endemic plants, some of which have recently been discovered on the Brooks Peninsula of northwestern Vancouver Island, another ice-free re-



fugium of the past. Botanists studying mosses, liverworts and lichens of the Charlottes have discovered many disjuncts — species found in widely separate areas — giving an evolutionary history of the BC coast and revealing floristic relationships with Japan, Chile and New Zealand. Even the basic purpose of genetic variation can be studied through a species of the Charlottes, for as sea levels receded, the parent stock of the freshwater stickleback fish was isolated there into about 85 lakes, in each of which different subspecies evolved.

South Moresby is also known for its abundance of nesting seabirds and raptors. Nearly 250,000 pairs of seabirds live in the South Moresby region. Of these birds, the nocturnal burrow nesters — including the Leach's storm petrel, fork-tailed storm petrel, tufted puffin, rhinoceros auklet, Cassin's auklet, and pigeon guillemot — could provide important answers about the true impacts of offshore-oil development and logging. Ancient murrelets, found in Canada only in the Charlottes, are also well established residents of South Moresby, along with the rare Peal's peregrine falcon, the largest and swiftest subspecies of the peregrine falcon.

South Moresby has been the subject of dispute between environmentalists and logging interests for over a decade. The Islands Protection Society is an 1100 member environmental group that has strong local support in its campaign to save South Moresby. It has launched a global media campaign, attracting the support of such groups as the Pulp and Paper Woodworkers of Canada (Local 4), the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union (Local 28), the National Council of Women, the Tourism Industry Association of Canada, the Royal Bank of Canada and hotel chains.

The Council of Haida Nations has been attempting to negotiate a resolu-



tion to its land claims to South Moresby for 12 years, and supports a proposal by environmentalists to turn the southern half of Moresby Island, Lyell Island, and 137 other islands in the archipelago into a wilderness preserve. The Haida filed a land claim for their territory in 1981, following federal guidelines. The claim includes all of the Charlottes and the seas around them. The federal government responded two years later by labelling the claim "accepted for negotiation," but there has been no further action. Nor has there been resolution of other Indian land claims throughout BC, as the Social Credit government has refused to recognize aboriginal claims. Meanwhile, resources up for negotiation — land, trees, fish — are being compromised by the government, put up for the highest bidder. As Miles Richardson Jr., vice president of the Council of the Haida Nation, said: "The entire Haida culture is based on its relationship with the land, yet we have become part of the wage economy — many of us have worked as loggers. That has compromised us a bit, but it hasn't severed us from the land . . . That land that we have gained our sustenance and our culture from must remain intact. If that doesn't remain, our culture doesn't remain . . . That's when we start fighting." And the Haida have started to fight.

In mid-October 1985, Austin Pelton, British Columbia's provincial Environment Minister, reversed his former decision to halt the logging of Lyell Island and allowed loggers to return to clear-cut about 125 acres. Loggers were felling trees in virgin forests to open a

new logging road when three Haida seine boats arrived carrying 23 angry Haidas, provisions, and enough material to build three cabins. The Haidas began their occupation of the logging area October 30, operating from cabins they built across the island from the camp where the loggers live. They prepared to fulfill the mandate of a large turnout of Haida people at an October meeting on Graham Island, who had expressed their unanimous opposition to the logging of Lyell. At the time of this writing, 58 Haida have been arrested for disrupting logging on the island, with tactics changing from day to day. One day ten Haidas stationed themselves at points along the logging road with their faces painted in the traditional Haida manner with charcoal and oil, and were arrested for blocking it. Another day 18 men and 10 women formed two lines and a circle around a campfire in the road, chanting and beating ceremonial drums. Yet another day groups of Haidas were said by the Beban Logging company superintendent to have "circulated through the woods howling like wolves." They were accused of having dumped gasoline from cans used by fallers to fuel their saws, let air out of truck tires, ripped a microphone from a truck and thrown lunches out of loggers' parked vehicles. Logging work was suspended that day. One day picket lines in front of the Provincial legislature in Victoria by Haida women also sent the loggers back to their camp. The most memorable disruption, however, was one that flashed across TV screens November 16th, and moved a writer to the *Vancouver Sun* to describe

it as "a scene of national shame: three Haida elders clutching bibles and sitting defiantly in the mud and rain on a Lyell Island logging road. As they sat and prayed for the future of their people and their homeland, a squad of police arrived and arrested them." Another writer to the *Sun*, a member of the McLeod Lake Indian Band of Prince George, criticized the hypocritical use by BC Premier Bill Bennett of Indian art in an advertising campaign to get tourists to come to "Expo 86," a fair the McLeod native recommended that Indians boycott.

In BC, the usual way of stopping protests — which keeps protesters away and prevents the matter from coming before public scrutiny in the form of a trial — is to appeal to a court for an injunction. Defying a court injunction in Canada is likely to bring more severe punishment than defying a court injunction in the US. In addition to all the Haida first arrests awaiting sentencing, 17 Haidas and a New Democratic Party Minister of Parliament are charged with contempt of court for violating a court injunction by continuing to block the Lyell logging road. While government, court and police officials condemn the "lawbreakers," the Attorney General refuses to meet with any of the parties involved in current court proceedings or continuing to break the law on Lyell Island, and refuses to negotiate over the land claim under any circumstances. Yet most of the public sympathize with the Haida and want the government to resolve the dispute. One letter in the *Vancouver Sun* noted that Premier Bennett refused to recognize native land

claims and ordered logging in areas sacred to Indians, thus forcing confrontation upon them. Then when the native people resist, Bennett says, "We won't discuss these land claims if there's confrontation."

Both the loggers and the Haida recognize that they are being used as pawns in a political game, and both see racial and other tensions escalating on the island and want to avoid violence, blaming the government's refusal to negotiate as the source of the problem. The Haida have repeatedly said that they will remain nonviolent, and that they remain determined to stop the logging. Guujaaw, a Haida spokesperson, comments: "They would criminalize a whole race to protect the interests of a few."

The Haida are showing wisdom in this occupation. By keeping the protest almost exclusively limited to Haidas, they have demonstrated how the government is willing to criminalize a whole race, making the government's narrow and racist policies apparent to the public. "We want to keep this a Haida fight as long as there are Haida to fight," said Miles Richardson. Recently, a dozen Haida from Prince Rupert were welcomed to Lyell and more Haida reinforcements are expected from Alaska. Some arrested Haidas already have returned to Lyell. Indian First Nations leader George Erasmus has said that non-Haida bands will be asked to join the protest, but there have been no white supporters called in so far. Showing the government's willingness to criminalize a native population is the best way to push the aboriginal land claims issue to the forefront, which in turn is the best hope for saving an intact wilderness when other arguments in its favor have been ignored. Defying the court injunction was the best move to ensure that the government would feel pressure to resolve the land claim and the confrontation in general, for it enabled the protest to achieve long term seige proportions and put the government in the position of either criminalizing all the Haida or negotiating. And it has definitely helped to confront officials and cameras with cultural pride, with solemn chants and ceremony, and native designs on robes and placards. This has ensured the Haidas a good image. It has also moved less scoundrelly government ministers to pressure others into greater justice. Remembering, perhaps, that the Canadian Constitution states that "the existing rights and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and confirmed," Federal Indian Affairs Minister David Crombie and Environment Minister Tom McMillan offered to intercede in the dispute. In general, it has been the provincial government (which has control over the province's natural resources) that has been most unwilling to make South Moresby a park or wilderness preserve. The federal government, while reluctant to settle land claims issues, has expressed support for the park option. Also it has been meeting with the Nishga Indians once every six weeks for the past nine years to discuss their land claim to the Naas Valley area. BC has only sent an "observer" to these discussions and has thus prevented them from getting anywhere.

Now, however, this whole situation may change, perhaps setting a welcome precedent for other native land claim/wilderness issues in BC, for the Prime Minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney, has finally gone public in urging the BC government to negotiate with the Haida. Through NO COMPROMISE IN DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH! direct action, the Haida may bring lasting change for the well-being of the native people and wilderness vital to the physical and spiritual sustenance of us all.

What you can do to help:
The Haida have done the right thing by defying the court injunction, but they may face heavy penalties for having done so. To offer much needed financial or legal assistance or emotional support, write: Haida Nation c/o Skidegate Band Council, Skidegate, BC V0T 1S0 Canada.

Rabinowitz is an expert on Canadian environmental issues, and frequent contributor to our journal.





Photos courtesy of SEACC.



ALASKA Continued

erate if the FS is not forced to change directions. Indeed, the FS plans to annually build 300 miles of road and clear-cut 20,000 acres on a rotation of, at most, 100 years. Employees in all three administrative areas of the Tongass (the Chatham, Stikine, and Ketchikan areas) are going to great lengths to help meet the FS target of 450 million board feet (mmbf) per year.

The first factor, the Tongass Timber Supply Fund, arose from the Alaska National Interests Land Conservation Act (ANILCA). ANILCA's section 705 established the TTSF and set a goal of 4.5 billion board feet of timber (bbm) per decade. Congress, during its deliberations over Alaska's federal lands, did not simply leave management of the Tongass to the whims of the FS and its land management planning process (as it did with the Chugach). Instead, Congress, in section 706(b) of ANILCA, mandated a review process and set up the TTSF to accompany the land management plan. ANILCA's TTSF is an annual fund of at least \$40 million — with no Congressional oversight of how it is spent. The TTSF is even more exempt from public and Congressional scrutiny than other National Forest budgets. Yet, the TTSF, as originally intended by Congress, was not to lead to the extensive clearcutting that the FS has used it to justify. Mo Udall has claimed that the FS should use the TTSF "to encourage retention of old-growth forests for multiple use considerations, rather than reduce old-growth retention in order to lower costs...." Udall also stated that the 4.5 billion board foot timber harvest figure is not a mandated "specific cut level." Congress set up the TTSF to fund harvest of less valuable timber so that old-growth could be preserved. However, the FS has interpreted ANILCA Section 705 as a mandate to cut 450 million board feet per year, even though this means selling at far less than fair market value. Fortunately, the multinationals have not cut at that astounding rate, but they have cut nearly an annual average of 250 mmbf since 1980.

Among reasons why APC and LPK have not taken full advantage of the FS deficit sales are the inaccessibility and "low value" of much of the timber. Much of the timber is low value hemlock on rugged terrain with only scattered stands of "high value" spruce and cedar. Furthermore, being remote from purchasers, Tongass timber attracts fewer buyers than other timber on the market. As a result, Tongass timber harvest losses will continue as long as current cutting plans are followed. The FS expects its Tongass timber programs to lose \$5 billion in the next 50 years! Other NFs have recently been told by the Secretary of Agriculture to justify their subsidies of timber harvests (as the result of a lawsuit regarding the FS's deficit sales of Colorado's aspen groves to Louisiana-Pacific, who wants to turn Colorado's aspen forests into wafer-board), but the Tongass NF is using a false interpretation of ANILCA to evade this order.

With the Forest Service's excessive timber sales program exceeding even the wants of APC and LPK, one must wonder what motivates the Freddie's insane timber program. The program offers economic benefits to only a small minority of Alaskans — particularly road contractors — while actually hurting local economies. A recent FS memo perhaps reveals the main reason for the FS excesses. The memo states that Tongass Forest personnel are paid from the TTSF: "Most of our salaries come out of this \$40 million."

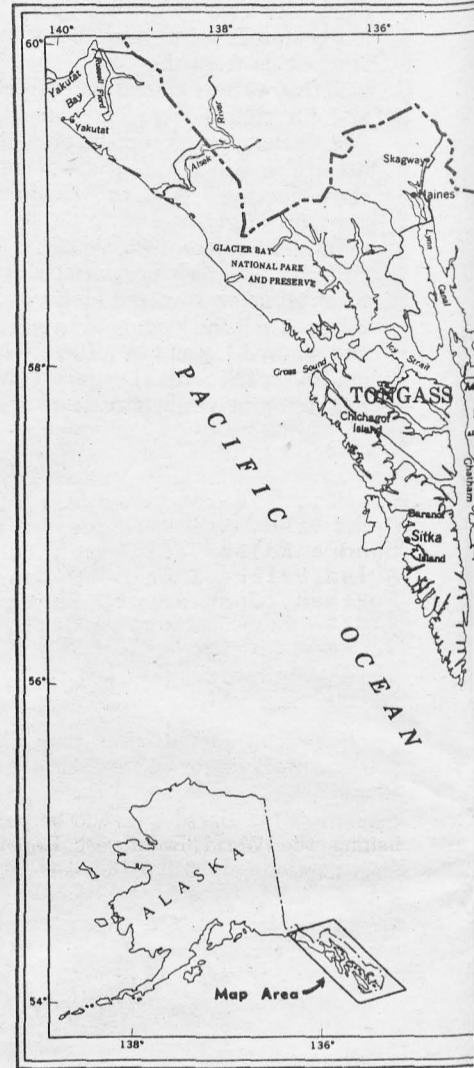
When the FS offers more timber for sale than is actually harvested, land is destroyed and federal money is wasted. In the last five years, the FS has thrown away \$40 million in excess timber sales. Much of this waste comes from building roads into timber sale areas that logging firms never cut. Unlike most National Forests, the Tongass practices "pre-roading" — building roads in anticipation of timber sales. Money is also lost in the surveying and other aspects of designing these unused timber sales. Furthermore, even the timber that is sold nets little income for the government. In 1984, APC and LPK paid, on average, \$2.50 per thousand board feet

for Sitka spruce that is worth 100 times more on the market, while the federal government paid \$172 million to manage that timber. The deficit for timber sold since 1970 totals \$312 million. From 1982 to 1985, the FS received only \$2.9 million in return for the \$253 million it spent on the Tongass timber program!

The second main cause of Tongass timber problems — the two 50-year contracts which last well into the 21st century — also result largely from a misunderstanding of past government guidelines. The 50-year contracts were issued about 25 years ago to LPK and APC pulp mills ostensibly to promote settlement of the Alaska Territory and to help Japan rebuild its post-World War II economy. Clearly, these functions have been fulfilled (to a fault!), yet the contracts are still followed. These contracts have promoted resource and capital intensive construction/destruction even while timber plants in accessible and richly forested areas (such as the Pacific Northwest) have operated below capacity. No other NF gives such favorable contracts as the Tongass. Other National Forests, due to the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (NFMA), cannot grant contracts of more than several years, but the Tongass contracts were exempted from this limit. Unlike other NFs, the Tongass guarantees such provisions as total control by the two buyers over timber selection in timber sale areas, and government payments to the buyers if the cutting would not otherwise be profitable.

SEACC states that "in the case of the APC contract the cumulative effects over the next 25 years will result in the clearcutting of 100,000 acres and the construction of 100 miles of new roads." Yet the FS has failed to obey National Environmental Policy Act guidelines which would require a cumulative environmental impact statement for the 50-year cutting period.

Meanwhile, APC and LPK apparently have cheated the government out of an extra \$60-82 million by means of price-fixing, double-invoicing, and other dastardly schemes. Despite these crimes by APC and LPK, the FS in 1981-82 reduced their stumpage fees by up to



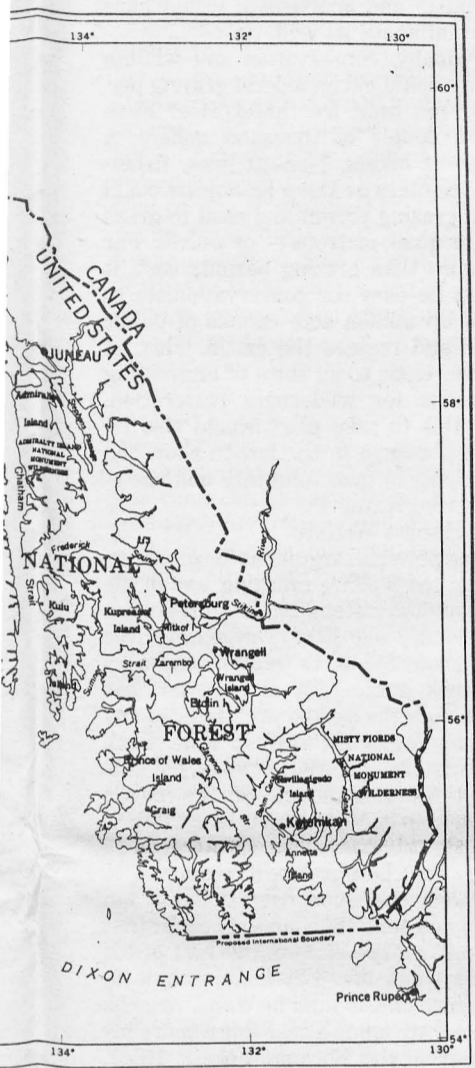
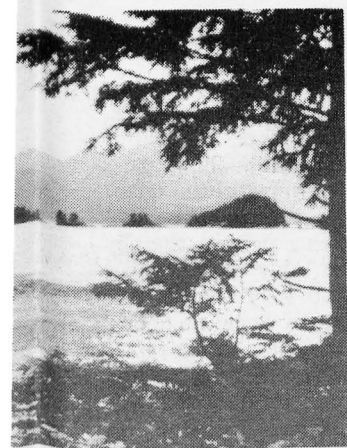
99%! APC pays \$1.22 for a thousand board feet of cedar valued at over \$1000! Then in 1984-85, the FS authorized the two firms to leave low value trees to rot rather than taking them to the mill to help fulfill their timber needs. This high-grading has led to a stockpile of 400 mmbf of unharvested timber.

Even with its generous 50-year contract, APC has claimed over \$150 million in losses since ANILCA passage. Max Peterson, Forest Service Chief, stated last year that the FS could cut, haul, and barge timber for the companies and they would still lose money on the timber. This is largely because world pulp markets are declining and new mills are more cost-effective than Alaska mills.

The contracts with APC and LPK have prevented Native timber corporations — who cannot compete against such generously subsidized firms — from producing income for their people. To quote SEACC: "While felled Native logs rot on the ground for want of a market, the Forest Service subsidizes



SKA



Stikine-LeConte Wilderness Area.

Port Houghton, and Couverdon — are scarred by roads which serve no function; while Yakutat Forelands, Kain Island, and Kupreanof Island are slated for pre-roading. Fortunately, SEACC has succeeded in stopping two of the worst projects — at Kadashan and Berners Bay — by filing suits, but many other projects are proceeding.

The TLMP calls for Wilderness designation of only 85 of 298 areas listed by the FS as high value wildlife habitat, and 26 of 490 high value fish habitats. Most of the richest wildlife areas will fall victim to high-grading, i.e. it is the richest timber types, rather than the most common types, which the TLMP chooses for logging. This high-grading conflicts with NFMA regulations, yet the FS has allowed the felling of the richest portions of the Tongass at an even faster rate than the TLMP outlines. Already, 50% of the highest volume timber has been cut, and these high volume tree stands were among the richest wildlife habitats in the Tongass. The TLMP does not include adequate wildlife protection provisions and what provisions it has have not been implemented. While the TLMP is bad, actual management practices have been worse. Supervisors in the Tongass have so often gone astray of TLMP schedules that Tongass planners in 1984 amended the TLMP to bring it into accordance with the development schedule, rather than vice versa.

The FS refusal to advocate Wilderness protection of its Alaska forests is based largely on its standard lie that Wilderness designation locks away crucial timber lands. Yet in Alaska, as elsewhere, the small amounts of wild lands which the FS has allowed to be designated as Wilderness are mostly rocks and ice — the spectacular yet less biologically-rich lands which offer little

resource value for land rapers. Furthermore, Alaska's Wilderness areas have especially lenient management provisions. ANILCA authorized uses not permitted in most other areas managed according to the 1964 Wilderness Act, including subsistence use, public recreation cabins, fish habitat enhancement, airplanes, motorboats, and snow machines. Ironically, the Freddie's aversion to Wilderness makes no economic sense. In 1984, when the FS completed its Land Management Plan for Alaska's Chugach NF, planners found that the highest economic value for the Chugach would be produced by managing all roadless areas as Wilderness. Of course, incorrigible tree slayers that Freddie's are, the Chugach managers did not follow the implications of their own study.

Ending abuse of the Tongass Forest will probably require Congressional action. As a partial solution to the Tongass timber fiasco, moderate environmentalists have suggested government purchase of the remaining value of the 50-year contracts and return to short-length contracts which allow thinning of second growth forests. The abuse of the Tongass will continue as long as the 50-year contracts are in effect. The government has the authority to change or cancel any agreement, but the FS refuses to do so.

To conclude, we again quote SEACC and present SEACC's recommendations (which Earth First! endorses as far as they go — EF! will soon be presenting its comprehensive proposal for the Tongass) for management of the Tongass: "Despite the fact that TLMP's assumptions about the health of APC and LPK, about the magnitude of Native logging operations, and about the environmental impacts of logging have all turned out to be very wrong, the agency steadfastly refuses to re-assess its logging pro-

gram. The mandate imagined in ANILCA Section 705 is serving as an excuse for this behavior, the TTSP funds this behavior, the big pulp mills encourage this behavior, and TLMP does nothing to correct this behavior."

"To bring balanced multiple use to the Tongass, SEACC recommends that Congress adopt the following measures:

A. Repeal ANILCA Section 705, thus eliminating the Tongass Timber Supply Fund and references to a 4.5 billion board foot per decade supply goal.

B. Cancel the 50-year contracts and replace them by competitive bidding and short-term sales, and repeal Sec. 1315(e) of ANILCA. (EF! would prefer simply canceling the contracts and stopping all non-Native logging of the Tongass. All roadless areas of the Tongass should be designated Wilderness, and roaded areas should be de-roaded then designated.)

C. Order immediate full revision of TLMP to comply with NEPA and NFMA and re-establish the applicability of Section 6(k) of NFMA to the Tongass."

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Write to your congresspersons (House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; US Senate, Washington, DC 20510) urging Congressional oversight hearings and a complete review of the Tongass timber program. Tell your congresspersons that you want the Tongass kept wild and uncut. Support the above specific recommendations. For more information on the Tongass and how to help save it contact: SEACC, POB 1692, Juneau, AK 99802. (Your financial support of SEACC would also be greatly appreciated.)

high levels of Tongass clearcutting to supply pulp wood for mills in Sitka and Ketchikan."

A third cause for the abuse of the Tongass is the Tongass Land Management Plan, which is to guide allocation of Tongass resources until 1989. In writing the TLMP, the Freddie's promised to revise the plan by 1983 to make it compatible with NFMA guidelines, but they still have not done so. The TLMP serves the same purpose as the many National Forest Land and Resource Management Plans now being released, but the TLMP is even worse than most of these plans because it was written before NFMA guidelines came into effect. Among the many problems with the TLMP is its authorization of pre-roading. The TLMP allows the FS to build and pay for roads into areas of marginal timber. The FS hopes to use the Tongass Timber Supply Fund to build roads into all unprotected roadless drainages, on islands and mainland, before the TLMP must be revised in 1989. Already many areas — such as Kadashan,



My Heroes Have Always Been Cowboys

By Dave Foreman

Like Waylon and Willie, "I grew up a'dreaming of being a cowboy, livin' a cowboy's way."

My great-grandparents on my mother's side homesteaded in New Mexico before statehood. I remember the stories my grandmother used to tell me about the hoe that was always by the door of the dugout — whenever you went out, you took it to kill rattlesnakes. Or about her great uncle, Marshall Billy Crawford, who left Missouri in the 1880's for New Mexico and was supposedly shot in the back while trying to arrest Billy the Kid. (He really was a city detective in Albuquerque who was shot in a sleazy hotel in 1888 investigating the theft of some sheep.)

My daddy was from Texas, and I remember his story of General Patton chewing him out at Orly Field, Paris, during the war. Pop was striding across the runway from his plane, resplendent in scarf, helmet, leather jacket, goggles and . . . cowboy boots. Patton thought he was out of uniform, but Pop had a forged medical document saying he could wear only cowboy boots because of a foot problem.

As for me, I was born in Albuquerque, back in the days when it was still a Western town. When I was taken back to Kentucky to be presented to some of my father's family when I was one year old, it was the cowboy boots and hat I wore that impressed them. In the sixties, while my friends at the University of New Mexico listened to rock, I tuned in to Johnny Cash, Ernest Tubb, Merle Haggard, and Loretta Lynn.

Maybe it was all those hours watching Hopalong Cassidy on the silver screen, but, damnit, I wanted to be a cowboy.

After college, I needed a job, so I became a horseshoer (and was elected president of my farrier class at New Mexico State). In the early seventies, my wife (who represented the same red-neck stock from which I issued) and I started a mule packing business in the Gila Wilderness to supplement my meager income as The Wilderness Society's Southwest field representative. Our dream, though, was to be cowboys. We asked my wife's father, who was a county agent for the Farmer's Home Administration in New Mexico, about loans to buy a ranch. He laughed and said that there was no way a young couple could make it, that we would never be able to pay off a ranch. Ranching in the West was on the way out, he said. If you didn't inherit a big spread, it only made sense if you were some rich sonofabitch or a corporation looking for a tax write-off.

Well, maybe I couldn't be a rancher, but I still admired 'em. After all, they were close to the land, they ought to be on the same side as we conservationists were. Through the seventies, I worked at building bridges to the cowboys. I branded cows with them, I sheared sheep with them, I commiserated with them about the bureaucrats with whom they had to deal, I tried to tell them how wilderness designations wouldn't hurt them, and I played to their already-healthy egos by telling them they represented the spirit of the frontier. The compromises we worked out were always one-sided — they won. The most I ever got was a mediocre beef dinner (always overcooked).

Finally, even a dumb horseshoer who's been kicked too many times in the head starts to look around and ask questions.

And I did.

I won't bore you with the endless statistics of the damage done to the West by domestic cattle and sheep. You can read about that in Denzel and Nancy Ferguson's book *Sacred Cows at the Public Trough*. Suffice it to say that the livestock industry has probably done more basic ecological damage to the western United States than any other single agent. The wolf and grizzly have been exterminated throughout most of the West for stockmen (and grizzlies are



Bring back the Buffalo! Photo by Debbie Sease.

still being killed around Yellowstone National Park for sheep ranchers). The mountain lion, bobcat, black bear and coyote have been relentlessly shot, trapped and poisoned for and by ranchers until lion and bobcat populations are shadows of their former numbers. Elk, bighorn, pronghorn and bison have had their numbers tragically reduced through the impacts of livestock grazing. Streams and riparian vegetation have been degraded almost to the point of no return throughout much of the West. The grazing of cattle and sheep has drastically altered natural vegetative communities and has led to the introduction of non-native grasses palatable only to domestic livestock. Sheet and gully erosion from overgrazing have swept away most of the topsoil of the West. In non-timbered areas, the majority of "developments" on public lands — roads, fences, juniper chainings, windmills, pipelines, stock tanks, etc. — are for the sole benefit of a few welfare ranchers. Vast areas of the Great Basin and Southwest could be designated as Wilderness if it were not for the livestock industry. And throughout the West, public lands ranchers are the most vocal and militant lobby against environmental protection or wilderness designation.

Perhaps the best overall summary of the effects of grazing in the West comes from a range expert in New Mexico who recently flew over the Trinity Site (where the first atomic bomb was detonated little more than forty years ago). He said that the range conditions twenty yards from ground zero were better than over 90% of New Mexico.

So much for the myth of the rancher as conservationist.

But what of economics — and food production? I'll admit that I'd just as soon sink my teeth into a bloody slab of beef as into anything but wild meat. I'm no bleeding-heart vegetarian. Besides, when I have my heart attack, I want to be dead before my body hits the ground. Public lands livestock grazing is irrelevant to food production in this country. Only 2% of America's total beef production comes from the public lands. Two percent. That's less than the normal yearly fluctuations in production. A good Earth First! bar-b-que can put away that much. Nevada a cow state? Hell, Vermont runs more beef than Nevada! Studies by wildlife biologists indicate that more pounds of red meat could be produced on a sustained-yield basis from the western public lands through increased wildlife production if the cows and sheep were removed. I'd rather get my steaks back in the wilderness than at Safeway any day.

Economically, the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management spend more supporting the livestock industry than they receive in grazing fees. The proud, independent rancher as the paragon of the free enterprise system? Forget it, he's a welfare bum. I heard

one good ol' boy state at a grazing fee hearing last year, "Open bidding would destroy the very concept of free enterprise." Welfare rights activists should take lessons from these pros.

So, commercial livestock grazing on the public lands can't be justified environmentally, economically or agriculturally. Why's it there?

Politics.

Until recently, the cattle growers and wool growers have been the most potent lobbies in the western states. Some state legislatures are more filled with pointy-toed boots than with law degrees. The ranchers are the landed gentry of the West, our self-proclaimed nobility, and they expect to be treated as such.

Although the stockmen's control is slipping along with their economic health, and the opposition is growing, efforts to reform livestock grazing on the public lands are bound to fail. When the Department of Interior during Jimmy Carter's administration began a few tentative steps toward reform, the protest from the cowboys was so loud that you could hear Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus' knee joints pop trying to do a quick about-face.

Reform won't work. Cows and sheep don't belong on the public lands, period. But how to get rid of them? One lobbyist for the welfare ranchers says to be patient — the range livestock industry will be dead in twenty years. I don't want to wait that long to see the restoration of the West. I want to see wolves and elk and streams and grasslands coming back in my lifetime.

Another factor is that in spite of the obnoxious, overbearing cattle and sheep barons, pushing their well-marbled guts and big belt buckles around the halls of Interior, there are some damn fine folks trying to make a living from ranching just like their parents and grandparents before them. Despite all I've said, there's a good reason for me dreaming of being a cowboy — it's a fine life, lived by many fine people. Unfortunately, it just doesn't make sense any longer — for the land, or for the taxpayer's pocketbook.

It's time conservationists expanded the terms of reference for this debate. It's time we got creative. Let me propose three possible routes for the elimination of cows and sheep from the public lands.

1) OPEN BIDDING

Currently, a grazing permit on Forest Service or BLM lands is tied to a private property base. The federal lands grazing permit, in effect, becomes part of a ranch which may also include private and state grazing lands. When the private base property is sold, the federal permit goes along as part of the ranch. Ranchers even borrow money on the basis of their federal permit.

Some military lands offer grazing rights on a bid basis. This grazing goes for several times what ranchers pay for

their BLM or Forest Service permits. An open bidding system, not tied to a base property, for all public grazing lands would have several advantages:

* The federal treasury would be paid more for the grazing permit, thereby eliminating the subsidy the taxpayer currently provides to welfare ranchers.

* Because ranchers would no longer have essentially lifetime grazing rights and would not be able to treat federal grazing lands as part of their ranch, federal agencies would have greater power to check overgrazing and other abuses. Other interest groups, including conservationists and sportsmen, would have more influence as well.

* Finally, conservation and wildlife groups could bid on federal grazing permits. You want free enterprise? Fine. For a couple of thousand dollars, a group of hikers, birdwatchers, fishermen, hunters or Deep Ecologists could get a grazing permit and elect to graze elk, or quail, or trout — or wolves. For no more than grazing permits cost, it would be easy for conservationists to block up million acre chunks of public lands and remove the cattle. This, of course, leads to all sorts of interesting scenarios for wilderness restoration. (For this to take place would also require a change in the law to allow the permittee to take voluntary non-use of livestock grazing.)

2) Honest Welfare

One powerful argument for preservation of the welfare ranching way of life is community stability. Even though a cow county like Elko, Nevada, derives only about 5% of its total income from livestock grazing, it is believed that ranching is the backbone of the economy of many areas of the West. Fine. Let's continue the welfare. Let's just not subsidize the destruction of the public lands.

Determine the average profit derived from the public lands share of a rancher's operation over the last ten years and send the man a check for that amount every year for the rest of his or his wife's life. Let him continue to run cows on the land he owns, or even on his state lands lease. But remove his cows from the National Forest, BLM, National Wildlife Refuge, or National Park lands. Surprisingly, this will cost the federal government less than the current direct subsidy to the ranchers. It will also eliminate the hidden, but greater subsidy — that of destroyed rangeland, watersheds, wildlife populations, and wilderness.

3) Buy 'em Out

An alternative way of effecting the above would simply be to calculate the actual value of the man's public lands grazing permit and buy it from him, say, by equal installments over the next ten to twenty years. An economist can figure out the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two methods. Hell, let a welfare rancher pick his own type of subsidy. It will still cost us and the land less.

The cowboy, as we dream him, existed for only a short time. We kill what we love. The modern rancher could not be further from the cowboy of old. He wears similar clothes, still nursemaids cows, and may even have a horse — one that stands mostly unused in the corral in favor of a pickup. There the similarity ends. The cowboy was a serf. His liege lord was the big rancher. The Virginian. The cowboy was strangled on barbed wire, and trod underfoot by the Rancher/Nobleman. His grave is beneath a new pickup truck — or is it a Cadillac?

The cowboy was an ephemeral transient through the American Wilderness. We cannot bring him back. But we can bring back the geography through which he rode — The Wilderness.



BURY ME NOT IN A LEAD LINED COFFIN

by Tom Stoddard

John Muir did not end up planted in his beloved Sierras among the Sequoias or lying beneath a flower-splashed Tuolumne meadow. No, John is buried out on Alhambra Avenue in Martinez, California, properly interned in the family plot. I perceive his burial as the antithesis of all he loved and tried to preserve. It bothers me that John rests uneasily out there on Alhambra Avenue and I don't want to end up in the same fix.

In 1983 my bad habits caught up with me and I suffered a heart attack. It brought me to a face-off with some heretofore suppressed realities. One is that my body will be disposed of by my kin according to their wishes, not mine. If I don't speak out I will probably end up like poor John, a victim of my own lack of planning. So I have decided to spend time thinking about burial and writing down my thoughts.

Few things have occupied the inventiveness of the human mind as much as death, the burial ritual and the alleged afterlife. A great deal of our knowledge of early civilizations comes from their elaborate burial sites. The burials do not appear to have served much of a purpose except to preserve their cultural heritage for us moderns to study. The early writings of Herodotus tell us that some cultures ate their dead, some cremated, and others buried the dead. Naturally all were horrified by the barbaric practices of the others.

We marvel at the Royal Tombs of ancient China; the Pyramids of the Pharaohs; the royal crypts of Spain, England, France and Austria; and the exotic mausoleums of Lenin and Moa Ze Dung. Some are great architectural wonders; others perpetuate the teachings of the master; and some are merely elaborate grave sites. It is an irony of death that the richest tombs are the first to be plundered.

No matter what burial method is used, eventually ashes return to ashes and dust to dust. A walk by the crypt of the Great Helmsman or Comrade Lenin reveals their waxen features slowly going the way of all flesh. Even the careful preservation of the pharaohs has not stopped their leather-like shells from gradually becoming dust. If the grave doesn't get you, Mother Nature will.

The most important reason for elaborate burial and funeral rites is to ensure that the departed ones cross the River Styx swiftly and easily to the nether world where they can enjoy eternity in Hades, Valhalla, Nirvana or Heaven. These traditional religious notions of im-

mortality have molded funeral and burial rituals back to those of our earliest ancestors. Most cultures have decided that in order to ensure immortality we must preserve the departed's bodies in the most life-like state. A few societies had special rituals for special parts of the body. The ancient Egyptians drew the brains out through the nostrils and preserved them separately. The Macedonian Greeks removed the viscera and buried them in an exalted urn. All of this so we can look forward to the day when the earth gives up its dead and we are all resurrected (naturally in our twentyish vigor, our fiftyish wisdom and our seventyish wealth) to once again sing and dance the joy of life. Perhaps we do not sing and dance enough while we live.

The rituals, prayers, ablutions, balms, incantations, totems and talismans are pure bullshit. They merely give rise to the need for a priestly class. The priestly class designs, protects and dispenses the mumbo jumbo and the recitation of ceremonies to insure the departed's swift passage through the valleys of the damned. For example, Roman Catholic priests historically have prayed departed souls out of purgatory for a stiff fee. The mumbo jumbo ensures that the priestly class perpetuates itself and fleeces the gullible departed and their heirs from their earthly treasure (provided the medical, legal or funeral industry hasn't beaten them to the loot). Would any of us be gullible enough to buy a used car from a salesman who couldn't tell us where or when it would be delivered and what kind it was? Yet, we buy into the hereafter with no hard evidence it even exists, and pay for it in advance with our earthly treasure. The Mormon priestly class has even sold their flock (they certainly are fleeced) the absurdity of going back in time beyond the grave and baptizing, purifying and ritualizing over the dead as far back as possible.

My religious belief, if we must have a label for beliefs, is Pantheistic Naturalism. This term reflects my dedication to a lack of religious mumbo jumbo. When I depart, I want to leave sans priestly class, rituals, balms, etc.

While various cultures burn, bury, cremate, eat, feed to the birds, set adrift on the sea or bury in the sea their dead, California follows rigid rules. These are tightly drawn and executed by the legal, medical, funeral and priestly industries (an unholy alliance lacking only realtors and used car salesmen to fully populate the nether regions of hell). Naturally all the laws benefit these lawgivers.

A typical California burial involves a casket made of longlasting wood and/or

metal. This is laid in a grave dug unnaturally deep — especially with a tandem burial (one on top of the other — usually husband and wife — would you like to get on top, dear?). This is first lined with a sealed waterproof concrete or steel vault with a concrete dome. All this underground nonsense is surmounted with a marker, headstone, chamber, chapel or statue — some indestructible device to insure the land will never again be used for any useful purpose. To complete the unnatural burial ritual and make it as offensive to Mother Nature as we can, we drain the body's blood and replace it with an evil poisonous chemical — formaldehyde. Blood is, of course, a natural substance easily broken down and reabsorbed into the sweet earth swiftly and with no residual pollution. Formaldehyde is an unnatural preservative that is an abomination to make and use.

All of us must face our last decision, how to dispose of our worldly goods and our carcasses. I have decided to leave most of my goods to ecology groups dedicated to preserving wildlife and wilderness. That is, after I've made provisions to keep my wife the rest of her life — then that too goes to the cause. What about my children? If I haven't taught them to grapple successfully with life and they haven't the willpower to do it — my money won't help. Furthermore, inheritances have a far greater capacity to do mischief and destroy than to be useful.

Only a few methods of carcass disposal offer a swift natural way of returning our decomposing flesh to the natural order. One that is exceedingly swift and effective is the use of a Tibetan Charnal Priest who dissects the body into small pieces, then grinds the bones to a powder, mixes the two together, and then feeds the mixture to the vultures. Of course, converting to Buddhism, arranging to die in Tibet and preparing to have a Charnal Priest dispose of you offers a modest array of problems.

During periods of war, famine, social disintegration, plague and pestilence, carcasses are disposed of by rapid and efficient methods that are models of ecological and natural simplicity. Sometimes they are left where they fall to be devoured by scavengers, wormy things, or just to decompose. Other times they are thrown into hastily dug shallow graves or massive burial pits. In any event they swiftly return to our Mother Earth.

In many lands and cultures it is traditional to cremate the carcass and scatter the ashes or place them in a revered vessel. I oppose cremation because it wastes energy and pollutes the air. Haul me not to the crematorium. It is my

least favorite of the acceptable methods of disposal.

Another of the natural methods is burial at sea. The body is sewn in a canvas sack, weighted with a few stones and dumped over the side of a ship. There the fishies and other swimmy things can begin the body's swift return to the pantheistic whole.

If we had free choice of burial, mine would be as follows: No bag, coffin, box, crypt, or anything that would use any of Earth's resources. I would prefer to be naked. If modesty requires it, wrap me in a well used sheet or blanket. I want a special place to rest but not a specially designated place. That is, I want a place to lie that is unmarked and unknown. A spot where Earth's natural function goes on day to day and I become a part of it. There should be no evidence that the earth has been disturbed. I prefer a shallow grave so as to decompose rapidly. The burial would be secret so once I was interned no one would return. Under a tree, in a meadow, by a stream, in the desert, in my yard, or by the sea all would be nice as long as I could swiftly return to Mother Earth. My personal preference is by the sea near where I was born.

I fancy the burial rite I have described for myself — essentially dropping me in a shallow hole to decompose — as pantheistic naturalism. Everything is god and god is everything in the natural process of matter becoming various things at various times. Heraclitus called this the Flux. It was my pleasure to have a little of the universe's matter arrange to be me for a brief spell. We are all in and of the Flux. Getting back in the Flux allows me to rest with an easy heart.

I think that John Muir out there on Alhambra Avenue would like to be buried under a Sierra meadow, among the roots of a towering Sequoia shaft, being washed back into the Flux by a flood-swollen stream. And that his body had become part of the living Earth he loved.

By the way, I would appreciate a few close friends and relatives to carry me out to the burial site. I'd like to spring for a jazz band to entertain them (preferably Richie Cole trio or quartet) and a spread with all the food and booze they can safely consume.

Bon appetit.

Tom Stoddard is a former bank vice-president who has transcended that position to become an Earth First'er.

Ed. note: For another ecological means of disposing of your carcass, see our "In Case of Death, Feed Me to the Bears" cards (available from us here in Tucson).

Random Notes on February Pagan Festivals:

by Dolores LaChapelle

Young men, slapping everyone they pass with strips of freshly killed goat's skin (februa), race around ancient Palatine Hill in Rome. This is the central ritual of the Lupercalia (Wolf Festival), which marked the end of the old Roman year. The priests, called Luperci, descendants of the oldest clan on the hill, gathered at the cave of Lupercal, southwest of the hill, the same cave where Romulus and Remus, legendary founders of Rome, were nurtured by the she-wolf. First, goats were sacrificed, and sacred grain, saved from previous harvest, was offered to the god Faunus. Then, with the blood of the newly killed goats ritually smeared on their foreheads, the youths stripped naked except for loin cloths made from the skins of the slain goats and with the februa in their hands, they ran around the hill — whipping everyone but especially women to insure fertility and good luck for the coming year. This was the "beating of the bounds" of the settlement to trace a magic circle to shut out evil influences, sickness and other harmful things — such as wolves who might kill their flocks. But Faunus,

the god of the festival, was also the supernatural "power" associated with the woods and he had some attributes of the god, Mars, to whom the wolf was sacred. So it seems that the more ancient level of the festival was concerned with a wild wolf god of the forests, later becoming the one they made sacrifices to in order to protect their goats and sheep.

Later still, after Emperor Constantine established Christianity in Rome, Pope Gelasius (492-496) put the feast of Candlemas on February 14 to counteract the wildness of the pagan Lupercalia. Sometime after that, Candlemas was moved up to February 2 as a thanksgiving for the ending of a plague and it co-opted the ancient pagan Feast of Lights, celebrated with lighted torches and fires to welcome the return of the goddess from the underworld and the rebirth of nature in spring. There's a very tenuous connection between the reason for Candlemas and the custom of carrying lighted torches for it. Candlemas is the Feast of the Presentation at the Temple, where Jewish women were supposed to present their baby boy 40 days after birth. So 40 days after Christmas, when Mary brought

the baby Jesus to the Temple in Jerusalem, an old man who had long awaited the coming of the Messiah, said, "Now I can die; I've seen the Light of the World." So Christ as the Light of the World was connected to the carrying of torches. Candlemas is still an important Christian holiday in rural parts of Europe.

The annual spring "return of the goddess" celebrations were continued in Europe under a thin veneer of Christian ideas. For instance, in Scotland, the sacred fire of St. Bride or Bridget was carefully guarded and on the eve of Candlemas a bed made of grain and hay was surrounded with candles as a fertility rite, symbolizing the victorious emergence of the sun from the darkness of winter. Ritual fires were also built for humans and their animals to jump over for protection against evil.

Now, after more than 2000 years of sheep ravaged land it may well be the wolf and the land needing protection, as by marking the land off by a modern "beating of the bounds" to protect it from the rapacious industrial system.

These February festival days are part of the cross-quarter day system. There are four main earth festivals to do with

the astronomical relations between Earth and Sun — the solstices and equinoxes — but there's usually a delay of several weeks before the changes in the Sun/Earth relationship become noticeable to us and the cross quarter days mark this delay.

One final note — Lupercal was not the god — that was a late Classical Roman abstraction of the wild god, Faunus. The goddess Fauna was his sister and she was the goddess of animal life, especially the animals of a particular region, thus the modern word "fauna" (animals). The great god, Faunus, became the faun of late Classical Roman times, a lesser deity of fields and herds having human shape, with pointed ears, small horns, and sometimes a goat's tail — thus becoming more goat-like rather than wolfish. After the Christians took over, this 'faun' became the devil of Christianity.

These are notes from the book I am currently writing: Sacred Land, Sacred Sex: Rapture of the Deep; due off the press in late fall.

Dolores LaChapelle is a mountain climber, powder snow skier, scholar, ritualist and student of Deep Ecology living in the mountains of southwestern Colorado.

Smokey the Bear's Legacy on the West

by George Wuerthner

No single human modification of the environment has had more pervasive and widespread negative consequences for the ecological integrity of North America than the suppression of fire. Fire suppression has destroyed the natural balance of the land more than overgrazing, logging, or the elimination of predators. One could easily build a case that an Environmental Impact Statement should be prepared prior to any fire suppression activities by government agencies since control of wildfires greatly alters the natural environment. Yet, most people are oblivious to the many long-term consequences of fire suppression policies.

Those who study fire ecology are painfully aware of the wounded landscape resulting from fire suppression. Wandering through the ponderosa pine forests of Northern Arizona, the white fir-sequoia forests of California, or the Douglas fir forests of the Northern Rockies — everywhere throughout the West — I see dying ecosystems with thick, overstocked stands. Looking at old photos of these places one is struck by how open and park-like these areas used to be. Even the rangelands are sick. Frequent fires favored grasses over cacti, shrubs and trees. The beautiful waving grasslands first seen by the early explorers are gone as much because of fire suppression as overgrazing.

Sometimes the negative affects of fire suppression are more subtle and less visible. Fire suppression may be a major force behind the decline in grizzly bear numbers in Yellowstone National Park. Fires, prior to the advent of white people, kept trees from invading meadows which are major foraging areas for bears. Fires also stimulated the growth of aspen, which in turn attracted beavers who built dams and created wet meadow habitat, which provided substantial food items for bears. With fire suppression, the aspen are on the decline, and with them the beavers and their meadows. Indirectly we have eliminated a potential food source for bears.

Fires also kept the pine forests free of extensive pine beetle epidemics. As a result of fire suppression, pine beetles have been able to invade the whitebark pine forests of sub-alpine areas, something that, as far as is known, never occurred before. Whitebark pine nuts are a major autumn food source for grizzlies. As the whitebark pine dies, the bears become even more hard pressed for a sound nutritional base. Nearly 75% of a grizzly's diet in the Rockies consists of fire-dependent plant species. For the past hundred years, the grizzly's food resources have declined within the Park and the surrounding National Forest lands, but because of the concentrated food source at Park garbage dumps, the population did not decline. It may have even increased. With the closure of the dumps in the early '70s, combined with increased unnatural mortality, and a decreased natural nutrient base due to loss of fire-dependent food items, the grizzly's fate may be sealed.

Poor nutrition means bears breed at a later age, breed less frequently, and fewer cubs survive to maturity. And while birth rates have declined, man-made mortality has increased. Ironically, the Park Service has killed more grizzlies than poachers, ranchers, and hunters have killed. (The Park Service claims it is now following a policy of letting natural systems evolve without interference. This means they are opposed to any feeding of bears, as this is unnatural. Yet, the high death rate attributed to men is not natural, nor is the Park ecosystem any longer. There is nothing natural about Fishing Bridge or Grant Village and the loss of bears at these places.) But even if we stopped all conflicts and development in and around the Park, there may not be sufficient food resources left to support a



A healthy cool fire in Yellowstone.

viable grizzly population over the long run. And although the Park Service has now adopted a policy of letting some fires burn, the amount of new habitat created each year is still far short of what was produced prior to the intervention of white men. It is too little, too late.

One of the flaws in the present natural fire policies of most managing agencies is that they discount the previous effect of human-induced fires on the environment. Native Americans for countless centuries purposefully set fires to clear away brush, attract wildlife to feed close to their villages, and perhaps to protect villages with a fire break from lightning-ignited fire. (I am not condoning arson, for in today's highly populated West such a careless approach to fires would be extremely dangerous.) In many areas of the country, particularly at lower elevations, human-set fires probably contributed as much or more to the frequency of burns as did natural fires. In the Bitterroot Valley of Montana, for example, fire occurred on three to five year intervals and is attributed to Indian-ignited blazes. The resulting forests were open and park-like. Similarly, open slopes along the central California coast by Monterey were the result of fires ignited by Indians. Even in the eastern US, the forests were often open and one could ride a horse through them quite easily due to clearing effects of Indian fires.

Frequent fires had other ecological benefits also. Over much of the western US the arid environment typical during the warmer months precludes rapid decomposition of litter. There is usually only a short period of the year during the spring months when soils are both moist enough and warm enough to provide decomposing organisms the proper environment for composting litter. Without fires, dead material accumulates and locks up nutrients necessary for plant growth. Fires release these

nutrients.

Grasslands, like forests, suffer from slow decomposition of litter. The arid environment which favors grasses, does little to promote nutrient recycling. Grasslands, even more than forests, may depend upon fires for their existence. One frequently hears ranchers and range managers extoll the virtues of grazing as a prerequisite for the ecological health of grasslands. Livestock, it is claimed, eat dead leaf matter and then release nutrients back onto the land thereby assisting nutrient recycling. While this is true to a certain extent, fires are much better for recycling range nutrients since they "eat" even the coarsest grass stems which cattle and sheep avoid. And it is done without the trampling, trailing, and erosion of streambanks that results from heavy livestock use.

Much of the far north suffers from the same shortage of available nutrients. In the boreal and arctic regions decomposition is slowed by cold temperatures and acidic soil conditions. The results are the same. Nutrients remain in dead snags and rotting logs, and are unavailable to plants until released.

Fires are, then, analogous to river floods which each year provide a new layer of life-giving soil for plant growth. Stopping fires has the same consequences for nutrient cycling as damming the Nile did for soil building in Egypt. Indeed, fires even help to create soils. The rapid heating and cooling from fires breaks down rock and soil particles. No one knows what long-term effect fire suppression has had on our soil development.

Fires also cleanse forests. Many tree pathogens are killed just by the smoke. In addition, insects and diseases are directly reduced by fires. Once a fire has burned through a forest, especially if it is a cool, slow burning fire, the younger trees are thinned out while leaving behind the more mature indi-



New vegetation sprouting in smoldering fire.

Photos by Dave Foreman.

viduals. Some species like the ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, western larch, jeffery pine, and sequoia are specifically adapted to survive fires by having a thick bark and tall limbless trunks which protect them from small, quick burns. These survivors experience increased viability due to reduced competition for nutrients, light and water. Hence their ability to resist forest insects and disease is increased. The epidemics of pine beetle, spruce budworm, and other forest pathogens we see today are the direct result of fire suppression which has weakened the overall ability of forest trees to resist infestation.

The public pays three ways for this policy of fire suppression. First, we pay the high cost of fire fighting, which is frequently the highest budgetary expenditure of public land agencies. One big fire will often cost five to ten million dollars for suppression. A 1450 acre fire just outside Missoula, Montana, this summer cost one million dollars to put out. The 65,300 acre Mortar Creek Fire on Idaho's Challis National Forest several years ago cost five and one-half million dollars to put out. Think of how much better it would be to spend the millions of dollars it costs to suppress fires each summer on endangered species research or the acquisition of private lands which hold important wildlife habitat. Fire research has shown that, in addition to being expensive, fire fighting frequently has nothing to do with putting out the fire. Fires usually don't stop until the weather changes or the fire encounters another recent burn and runs out of fuel. In essence, we often throw money away at fires just so we have the appearance of doing something.

Second, we pay for the below-cost sales which result when the agencies attempt to correct the imbalance they have created. For example the Forest Service plans to stimulate aspen production in Colorado by clearcutting. Since the timber cannot be profitably harvested, these will be deficit sales which cost taxpayers money. Yet the FS is spending money to put out fires which naturally stimulate aspen regeneration.

Third, because many of these proposed logging sales are in presently roadless, wild areas, we lose these precious wilderness resources. We do not need to cut down eight inch diameter lodgepole pine to save it from pine beetles. All we need to do is let fires burn. Much of the timber, range, and tundra which naturally burn have no commercial value. In Alaska, over half the acreage burned occurs on treeless tundra where even the lame excuse of protection of timber resources cannot be used. Yet, even here the BLM has actively fought fires at great public expense. (The Alaska BLM fire policy has changed dramatically in the past few years and they are letting many large areas burn.)

Fire suppression also has negative effects on old-growth forests and the attendant wildlife species. In the past, frequent fires in drier forest habitats kept the fuel loading levels down. Fires swept through these forests quickly. Because of a lack of fuel, these fires seldom burned hot enough to invade moister, old-growth timber stands. An old-growth stand may take four or five hundred years to develop in the absence of large, hot, crown fires in adjacent drier forests. Thus, our attempts to save species like the woodland caribou, which is dependent upon old-growth timber, may be linked to our fire policies.

Although many agencies are now experimenting with prescribed burns, their practices have several shortcomings. Most prescribed burns are too small. In the past the total acreage burned each summer in the western US was in the millions of acres. Even in the far north, extensive areas burned each summer. It is estimated that an average of one million acres of the interior of Alaska burned every year prior to fire suppression.

In addition, most prescribed burns are set when the range or forests are moist, usually in the spring. Under natural conditions fires burn in the drier months. Small mammals, birds, etc. have usually completed breeding by the time natural fire seasons begin. But human-induced prescribed burns occur

Technology and "Mountain Thinking"

by Christoph Manes

The question of technology lies at the heart of the environmental crisis. I say "question" because, far from being a self-evident issue, what technology is and how we should deal with it, is exactly what needs to be addressed if we want to start thinking like mountains again — living like mountains. Living like mountains is probably the best revenge against the woebegotten fellows who tear mountains down: rejoice the bastards out of existence. Anyway, my point in considering the meaning of technology is not to float off into the philosophic ether, since philosophy that corrupts action isn't worth an oyster, and probably isn't philosophy. We all know what needs to be done to an unattended bulldozer stumbled upon in an old-growth forest. But larger, more complex environmental concerns are better approached with a view to the wider implications of the technological threat, which go beyond its ugly hardware.

You hear the following argument from all kinds of people, environmentalists included: technology is a tool — admittedly it has gotten out of hand, but the problem is not with the tool, but how we use it. We have to learn to use "appropriate" technology. Sometimes environmentalists add the more insightful corollary that the problem lies mainly in who controls technology. The solution, then, is to decentralize, which would allow us to determine for ourselves how to use technology appropriately.

On the common-sense level all this is obviously true. Most decentralization is good, and who wouldn't prefer appropriate technology to the destruction occurring now? Yet, it is the obvious things that should give us pause, because they sometimes conceal enigmas no longer questioned. We may be deluding ourselves in thinking we can have flouride toothpaste without having nuclear warheads. It may be that we don't use technology at all, but that it uses us. Which is to say that its physical manifestations — the chainsaws and smokesacks we all deplore — result from a relationship between humanity and

Earth which transcends our immediate power to control.

In *The Question Concerning Technology* Martin Heidegger comes to these perplexing conclusions. This is a work environmentalists should read, even if they disagree with his views, because it upsets the usual assumptions about technology underlying modern ideologies of every type. In this it shows a kinship with some currents of deep ecology. Heidegger's argument implies that nuclear missiles (and deforestation and factories and bureaucratic minds) do, in a sense, come out of your tube of toothpaste. I mean that the institutions required to produce the technological advances we desire are the same that produce clearcuts and chemical wastes: an education system to develop and propagate techniques, centers of production, means of acquiring raw materials, transportation systems, distribution centers, currency, and other institutions all combining to make the modern industrial state. More importantly, the impulse toward an optimum humanistic existence insulated from the environment, even through the benign magic of "appropriate" technology, leads us back down the grievous path to environmental domination, whose ultimate form is total destruction.

I conclude from this that there is no "appropriate" technology. There are merely crafts, on the one hand, which tap into the abundant creativity of Earth; and on the other, technology, which always seeks to dominate it. Heidegger goes even beyond this conclusion. He argues that technology is not a tool at all, either for good or bad. Tools, like arts and rituals, play a part in the meaningfulness of the world. They engage us in the things of the world and insist on their independent existence by bringing forward their being. Tools, rituals, arts let earthly things be meaningful things and manifest themselves as this particular stone to be cut or this plot of land to be hoed. At the same time, they confront us with the sheer intractable existence of things beyond any meaning we attribute to them. The two relationships belong together: both *what* something is and *that* it is.

at a time then wildlife is less able to cope with a fire, with an attendant cost in life not usually associated with wildfires. Smokey lied. Studies have shown that under natural fire conditions, few wildlife species or individuals are hurt. They simply fly, walk or burrow away from the flames.

The problem with our fire policy is that we are not emulating natural systems. An analogy would be cutting off a leg from a table and expecting it to still stand upright. In cutting out natural and human caused fires, we have cut off the leg of a table. We need to use energy now in the form of fire fighting, below-cost timber sales, etc. to hold up this table or ecosystem which wants to fall over. As more litter accumulates, the heavier the load piled on the table becomes and the more energy we must expend to keep it from falling over.

The western US is sitting on a powderkeg. One of these summers the West will burn down. Fuel loading is so high, a fire-storm of incredible proportions will overwhelm our suppression capabilities. We also face greater possibilities of loss of human life and property as people continue to build houses in forested areas. This is analogous to building on the flood plain of a river. Sooner or later you pay the consequences. Communities have not recognized this problem and thus have not faced it with zoning restrictions, as any observer of the southern California chaparral forest can attest to.

What needs to be done? To begin, we must realize that fires are a natural and a needed part of our environment. Instead of spending money to put out fires everywhere they occur, we should build fire breaks around our communities, and scattered throughout our commer-

cial timberlands. We need to create wildlife habitat by frequent prescribed burning.

We need a massive public education program to promote the merits of fire. We should replace statements like "a forest fire DAMAGED 100 acres of land today" with statements like "a forest fire CREATED 100 acres of new wildlife habitat and fire break today." Fire fighters, instead of being viewed as heroes, should be called what they are: money grubbing mercenaries out to kill fires. *Fires have as much right to exist as grizzlies and wolves.* Just as predator control has upset natural balances, fire control has had the same consequences. Fire fighters are just as nasty as government trappers who sought to rid the land of lions, bears, and wolves. We must come to the realization that fire suppression, except in specific locations needed to protect human habitation and life, is a direct affront to the ecological balance of this continent. Smokey the Bear policies have done more to destroy wildlife habitat and ecological balance of the western US than any other human intrusion.

If we can bring about this change in attitude, many of the land management policies environmentalists so detest may be brought under control. No longer will it be "necessary" to clearcut a forest to "save" it from spruce budworm or pine beetle attacks. No longer will we have to tolerate chaining of rangelands to clear away juniper woodlands or spray to eliminate sagebrush. No longer will we have to tolerate new roads built to transport fire fighters to blazes or to provide access to "diseased timber."

Technology, on the other hand, effaces the things of the world, subordinating them to what Heidegger calls "the network" (Bezug) of production and consumption. Earth recedes into an amorphous "standing reserve" (Bestand), ready for use in some aspect of the network. A river becomes a hydroelectric plant; a forest becomes boardfeet. To use Heidegger's example, the airplane on the runway no longer even has the status of an independent, if highly artificial, thing. It is merely an arbitrary and replaceable unit of the tourist industry, which construes other lands and cultures as standing reserve to be consumed every summer, with the result that the tourists can be more efficient producers when they return to their own industries. Planes have become macroeconomic ciphers. And when terms are used like "recreation area" or "scenic wonder" or even "wilderness experience" — pleasant though these may be — isn't this also a technological representation of Earth as standing reserve to be used? This is a central point: technology is not an accumulation of machinery, but a relationship between humanity and Earth that challenges the existence of everything by forcing it into the production/consumption network. Everything. Including humanity. Indeed, Heidegger predicted in *The End of Philosophy* that technology must relegate humanity into standing reserve. This, he implies, is the impetus behind industrialization, whether capitalist or communist. And his prediction is coming true. The phrases "human resource" and "total mobilization of the nation" have become common, and we can only shudder at the fierce intrusion on human ecology which genetic engineering and in vitro fertilization represent. Deep ecology is not saving Earth from man; it is saving both Earth and humanity from complete effacement by technology.

This train of thought raises all kinds of questions. Good. Deep ecology is strong insofar as it refuses to accept any dogma. As Heidegger says at the end of *The Question Concerning Technology*: "Questioning is the piety of thought." But two questions about Heidegger's thought need to be addressed. First, whether Heidegger perhaps lets humanity off too easily concerning its responsibility for the environmental crisis; and second — just the opposite — whether perhaps he gives humanity special status as "meaning-giver" to Earth (a notion New-Agers are particularly fond of). The best way to answer these is to consider Heidegger's philosophy in relation to a central tenet of deep ecology: the "inherent value" of wilderness.

Reading Heidegger, especially his early works like *Being and Time*, it's easy to get the impression that he discounted any innate or inherent values or meanings outside humanity. Sartre came away from one of Heidegger's seminars with just such an opinion, and the illegitimate French children of Heidegger's thought brought forth existentialism and other subjective, anthropocentric systems incompatible with deep ecology and a healthy planet. But this is a false impression, the result of over-sophisticated and insensitive minds. He does insist that value and meaning are human concepts, but he does not do this to thrust humanity into the center of existence — on the contrary, Heidegger wants to show how tenuous and derivational these concepts are. We evaluate; Earth doesn't require this. Earth simply is, and persists, beyond the dubious evaluations of humans. For Heidegger, to talk about the inherent value of Earth would be to anthropomorphize, and hence diminish Earth.

But this is merely a terminological disagreement, a question of emphasis. Some deep ecologists have quite rightly seen in Heidegger's thought a philosophic parallel to the sense behind the term "inherent value." Throughout his career, Heidegger was always concerned with the *Seinsfrage*, the ques-

tion of what it means to exist. This type of inquiry usually becomes a swamp of abstractions, but Heidegger cultivates it in terms of our relationship with earthly things, of our dwelling here on Earth. He makes the startling claim that this relationship precedes the things related, that human existence and a meaningful world are dependent on the manifestation of things themselves, of the Be-ing of beings. In one fell swoop he topples the subjective and objective citadels of modern philosophy by pointing out that the world is never a barren accumulation of individual, unrelated objects to which an abstract subject assigns meaning. We are always *in* the world, inseparable from it.

This is a simple idea, and like many simple things, difficult to explain and grasp. Even if only humans articulate meaning through language, in the larger context, Be-ing itself (or, if you prefer, the inexplicable manifestation of Earth through earthly things) must determine our relationship with things, because we are subordinate to that relationship, with no more status than cabbages. We didn't "invent" meaning and value, nor is it in our control. In this sense, Earth and its be-ing have a profound, unspoken, unspeakable meaning.

I'm condensing the ocean into a tea cup. Heidegger's point is to let a rose be as much as possible a rose, and not a representation of some idea. Or if we must make the rose a representation, at least we should concede that it is something other than our representation, whole and actual in itself.

In his later works, like *Building Dwelling Thinking* (Heidegger intentionally omitted the commas between these words in the title to suggest their unity), Heidegger leaps into the realm of poetry to get at this idea. Authentic human existence (as opposed to technological abstraction), he says, proceeds like a craftsman in his workshop. In making a chair or woodcarving, the existence of the artisan and his tools merge to create the meaning of the place where he dwells. His existence comes forward, as does the wood he smoothes, as does the tree he felled, as does the horse who dragged it over a mountain path. This man doesn't diminish Earth; he takes part in its inevitable manifestation. "A shepherd of Being," as Heidegger says. (One could make the same analogy using a craftswoman who weaves baskets.)

And thinking, too — real thinking — has this quality. Unlike the challenging-effacing of technological calculation, it attends to the clues sent from Be-ing through beings, which is anything but passive. Heidegger doesn't absolve humans from the technological crisis to wallow in mystic impotence: authentic existence demands that we take responsibility for the past in order to strive to think like mountains again, knowing, however, that relationship is not a product of our will, but a blessing of Earth.

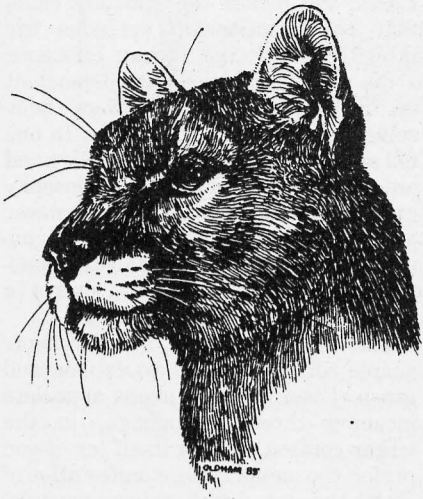
To think like a mountain — the phrase expresses a desire to go beyond the technological representation that afflicts Earth and darkens our dwelling here. I'm reminded of a few lines by the German mystic Johannes Schaffler which Heidegger liked to quote:

*The rose is without a why,
it is because it is.*

Christoph Manes is a student of Old and Middle English, Norse literature, and deep ecology, who has been active with Oregon EF! but is now out of the country on a Fulbright Scholarship in Iceland.



REVIEWS



New Mexico's Mountain Lion

IN PRAISE OF MOUNTAIN LIONS by Edward Abbey, John Nichols; Albuquerque, NM; Wildlife Committee, New Mexico Sierra Club; 1984; 50pp. \$4, paper.

THE COUGAR IN NEW MEXICO: BIOLOGY, STATUS, DEPREDATION OF LIVESTOCK AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS by Dr. Wain Evans; Santa Fe, NM; New Mexico Game and Fish Department; 1983; free, paper.

It was eagles vs. lambs in Texas during the late 1970s, and in New Mexico, the culprit is mountain lions eating livestock on public land. The answers emerging from an ongoing debate in New Mexico are various: eliminate lions altogether, remove livestock from lion habitat, tolerate some losses to lions or find entirely new means of lion control.

Both reports, by the Sierra Club and New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, conclude that the lion population has drastically declined and that livestock depredation is infrequent and economically insignificant. Both recommend either a moratorium or major reduction of the hunting season and bag limits. But the Sierra Club booklet points out that New Mexico ranchers continue to pressure the state legislature to return the lion to its former "varmint" status.

Conservationists are incensed that livestock losses to lions in 1983 were estimated to be only \$30,000, yet government agents spent \$90,000 to kill mountain lions. In the Sierra Club booklet, Ed Abbey says the public shouldn't be paying the bill: "If the land and cattle companies insist on running their 'hooved locusts' on our public lands, they've got to take the risks. Let them add the costs of the losses to their business expenses; it's all tax deductible." Abbey concludes, "Why mountain lions? Because they are beautiful. For the same reason we need bald eagles, red-tail hawks, bobcats . . . , wild grapes and untamed rivers. How to say once more what has been said so often? Who is listening?"

John Nichols sees both ranchers and lions as endangered by socio-economic forces. "I think that as soon as the ranchers clean up the territory, making it safe and free of those dastardly predators, the banks will foreclose on the ranchers, and then the developers will move in and take over." He quotes Grant County rancher Lewis Oliver as saying: "I would like to say I can feel for these people who want to protect the mountain lion. These people, however, are obviously city-dwellers. The lion is one of the most deadly killers in the world. My ancestors fought him well over 100 years ago."

At the core of the wildlife-livestock debate is the multiple-use concept of federal lands. Wildlife defenders claim wild animals — including predators —

as part of our natural heritage, are worth greater consideration or at least equal consideration with livestock. Ranchers, of course, point out that their families have been running livestock for generations on federal lands.

According to the Sierra Club, Texas still classes the lion as a "varmint predator." In Texas it is legal for anyone at any time to kill any mountain lion, male or female, even nursing mothers and suckling cubs. This used to be the case also in New Mexico, until the New Mexico Game Commission declared the lion a big game animal subject to hunting regulations.

Reviewed by Elliott Bernshaw.

BEAR FACTS! Or Where to Find Them at the Public Library

by Roy Durfee

As Earth First! prepares for a major informational offensive in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem regarding the threatened existence of that natural environment's premier animal, *Ursus arctos horribilis*, it behooves Earth First!ers to seek information about the Great Bear. For first hand reports of field experience, Frank Craighead Jr.'s *Track of the Grizzly* (Sierra Club, 1979) and Andy Russell's *Grizzly Country* (Knopf, 1967) remain standard books. Craighead, with his brother John, spent over a decade studying the grizzly population in Yellowstone National Park, contributing the first concrete information to a growing controversy. The Craigheads' realization that the grizzly population was severely threatened, and their recommendations for aggressive management in behalf of the grizzly, resulted in termination of their study by the National Park Service.

Russell was raised in Alberta, and testifies to four generations of his family's peaceful coexistence with the big bears. A rancher and hunting guide turned photographer and naturalist, he concentrates on his experiences with grizzlies and upon the threat of development to their essential habitat.

For well-researched overviews of the grizzly's current plight, two recent publications are valuable. Written by a New York City-slicker and Yale graduate, *The Grizzly Bear* (Knopf, 1984) by Thomas McNamee is nevertheless a well-worked study of the Yellowstone problem in particular, offering insight into the government's erratic management policies in general. Similarly, *The Grizzly in the Southwest: Documentary of an Extinction* (University of Oklahoma, 1985) by David E. Brown offers a clear perspective on both the personal and the national politics of extinction.

What becomes clear from reading these books, as well as Brown's prior work, *The Wolf in the Southwest: The Making of an Endangered Species* (University of Arizona, 1983), is the fact that ecosystems are expanding rather than shrinking. The bears' ecosystem has expanded to include urbanites and habitues of Washington DC. As McNamee describes it: "Every grizzly bear carries our society inside him like a bomb, a ticking bomb, already well advanced toward blowing him off the face of the earth, and continuing relentlessly to tick toward ignition unless we intervene to disarm it."

A longtime employee of the Arizona Game and Fish department, Brown has first-hand experience of the politics of government policy. While his wolf book documents wolf destruction on a year-by-year basis statistically and photographically, the grizzly book takes a

broader perspective. A foreword by Frank Craighead suggests learning from history. The history Brown gives us begins with the earliest written accounts of grizzlies, accounts coinciding ironically with the introduction of livestock grazing by the Spanish. Within 400 years, that European pastime would spell extinction for wolves and grizzly bears throughout the Southwest.

Brown recognizes the politics of preservation early this century, and the rivalry for forest preserves between the Forest Service and the National Park Service. The longstanding collusion of the Forest Service with forest abusers is shown to be the result of the new bureaucracy's need to develop a political constituency. The resultant primacy of the cattle and sheep industries in the spectrum of southwestern special interests has wrought an environment nearly devoid of large predators, other than humans, where cattle are accepted by the government as part of the "wilderness" experience.

The role played by patron saint Aldo Leopold and field biologist J. Stokely Ligon in the formation and management of the Predatory Animal and Rodent Control is also outlined. Of particular interest to EF!ers is the appendix containing a 1974 study contracted by the FS to evaluate the Gila Wilderness for reestablishment of the grizzly bear. The report's habitat evaluation is so positive that the writer proceeds to a proposal for reintroduction and management. The cattlemen, of course, would be consulted.

McNamee's book, although addressing the grizzly's plight generally, focuses upon the current situation in the Yellowstone region. Interspersed with an Ernest Thompson Seton-ish account of a bear and her cubs are sections of wildlife biology and reports on "the Craighead Controversy," the Fish and Wildlife Service's "grizzly bear recovery plan," and the "current" (1983) state of things around the park, along the Eastern Front, and northwest into Montana and Idaho. While singling out potential friends of the grizzly — such as John Mumma of FS Region Two, Shoshone Forest Supervisor Steve Mealey, and Bridger-Teton Forest Biologist John Weaver — McNamee exposes the inter- and intra-agency rivalries which pre-

vent a holistic approach to restoring and preserving one of the continent's premier ecosystems.

Drawing extensively upon the field work of John and Frank Craighead, Charles Jonkel of the Border Grizzly Project, and Richard Knight of the Yellowstone Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, *The Grizzly Bear*, although already dated, may well be the best available introduction to the contemporary state of affairs. What becomes painfully clear from reading the book is the urgency of relieving the Great Bear from the burden of bureaucratic politics and personal attitudes and elevating the cause of grizzly bear prosperity to the stage of an international crusade.

Other books offering insight into grizzly management and survival are *Bear Attacks* (Nick Lyons Books, 1985) by Stephen Herrero and *Where the Grizzly Walks* (Mountain Press, 1977) by Bill Schneider. Schneider proposes several areas for reintroduction of grizzlies: the Gila (NM), Aldo Leopold (NM), Blue Range (AZ-NM), Weminuche (CO), Flattops (CO), Bridger (WY), Anaconda-Pintlar (MT), and River of No Return (ID) Wildernesses, and Rocky Mountain National Park (CO).

From the local perspective of New Mexico I can see no more worthy EF! effort than one to reunite the Gila and Aldo Leopold Wildernesses in creation of an area free from cattle, fire suppression, and other human intrusion, where natural diversity as represented by the wolf and the grizzly bear can be the prime object of all "management." Just as certainly as a consensus is lacking for such action, a constituency is growing. We must learn from the politics of the past and build upon the realization of human vulnerability. Certainly that very bomb which McNamee describes inside the Great Bear can be heard, if we listen, ticking inside of us all.

Ed. note: Several of the books mentioned, i.e. McNamee, Russell, Herrero, and Schneider, are available from: Great Bear Foundation, POB 2699, Missoula, MT 59806. They also publish a newsletter called Bear News.

Roy Durfee is a free-lance arts and environmental writer currently residing in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

View from the Outhouse

The Great Carrying Place

by Robert Streeter

Last July I traveled the north shore of Lake Superior and spent a morning at Grand Portage National Monument in northeastern Minnesota. It is the site of an old trading post and a vital portage of 8.5 miles used by the French fur traders and voyageurs in the 1700s. The trail connects Lake Superior with the navigable waters of the Pigeon River which then links with other waterways into the Northwest. "Le Grande Portage," The Great Carrying Place, was considered the gateway to the untapped fur riches of the Northwest.

From Montreal the route went westward for nearly 3000 miles over a network of rivers and lakes, linked by portages where travel by canoe was impossible. The far northern terminus was Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabaska in Alberta. During the peak of the trade, hundreds of tons of pelts and trade goods were paddled and portaged along this waterway.

In five months voyageurs had to cross half a continent and return. It is hard for me to restrain my mind from running



wild with romantic visions of this breed, but I realize that it was all done in the same exploitive spirit as today's industrial farming, logging, mining, etc. In many respects, voyageurs were the vanguard of the culture-killing Europeans who were out to save the world and conquer it in the name of Christ. Furbearers were victims along with the Indians. Yet, at times I try to overlook all of this when thinking about the voyageurs, about the birch-bark canoes and the months spent in wilderness. They have no rivals in modern America, which is why I see them in a favorable light. Space shuttle pilots just don't do it for me. They are merely puppets of the military and wouldn't know a canoe if they hit one in orbit.

There is something about the voyageurs which stays with me like the smell of the northwoods in August. It travels from the water, through the paddle and into my body, from the footsteps of a quiet portage. It is a passion from the past, relived and carried on.

Robert Streeter is a regular contributor to EF!.

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.

MORE IDEAS ON SPIKING

"The Blade Ruiner" hasn't merely stirred up the Freddies and the Timber Beasts, but he's generated a considerable amount of activity in the creative minds of grassroots monkeywrenchers. Herewith are some of their refinements for effective tree spiking:

Dear Ned

Here's a "Recipe for a Nondetectable Tree Spike": 1. Construct a mold with 3/4" PVC irrigation pipe. Cut a 4" length, then saw it length-wise into two halves. Tape it back together with duct tape. Seal one end with duct tape.

2. Collect some *hardrocks*. Quartz is probably the hardest common rock you're likely to find (7 on the MOHS scale). Your rocks should be the largest pebbles which will fit into your mold. I got mine by wandering around local river banks, but a rock hammer can be used to break up large chunks of quartz to fit.

3. Pack the mold with several of the quartz pebbles. (Mine usually took about 4-6 stones.)

4. Pour a hard-setting plastic into the mold around the pebbles. I used an acrylic-casting resin which is readily available at hobby shops but epoxy resins (generally used for boat construction) could be used.

5. Let the plastic set and then remove the mold by cutting the tape and separating the two halves. The result is a 4" long, 3/4" diameter cylinder composed of the plastic holding the rocks in place.

These rods are easily inserted into a 1" diameter hole bored into a tree using a brace and bit (as described in "The Blade Ruiner" for ceramic spikes). The spikes are rugged enough to withstand bouncing around in a pack.

Although I didn't have a sawmill readily available for testing, I set the plastic/quartz spike into rough timber and ran it through a table saw with a 12", carbide-tipped blade. Great effect! Several teeth missing, many chipped, all dulled.

This technique has the advantage of security — you can do it all yourself using innocent casting plastic and local rocks. You don't have to trust a potter who might get suspicious about ceramic pins he/she is firing. It's also cheap!

—Grendle

Dear Ned

I was reading your tidbits on tree spiking and I think I have a tip that might help. As an old framing carpenter, I learned that "waxing" your nails makes them a lot easier to drive. Just mix paint thinner and kitchen paraffin, and soak your nails in the mixture. When they dry out, they have a thin coat that lubricates the wood as the nails are driven. It works great on 16d nails so it might be worth a try on the big boys as well.

—Porky

Dear Ned

There is a commercial product called a "crock stick" that might be a suitable alternative for people who lack the facilities to produce their own ceramic pins. A crock stick is a long ceramic rod used for sharpening knives. I don't know if it contains iron oxide but it should equal the hardness of your homemade pins. The crock stick is available at most outdoor equipment and hardware stores. It is rather expensive but some big mail order companies sell them at substantial discounts.

—Blue Skies

Dear Ned

A geologist friend of mine tells me that a good non-metallic tree spike would be industrial quality "corundum crystals." He says you should be able to buy them at mineral shops and that they come in lengths up to about six inches.

—Black Bear

Dear Ned

Try making a rock pin by using quartz in a tube (see above — Ed.) along with water putty. Water putty (also Dowman's fix-all) is a powder. Mix it with water to the consistency of peanut butter. After ten minutes it will be as hard as oak. I would suggest gluing the whole tube into a drilled hole in the tree with Elmer's wood glue.

But what about the hole? You can glue a piece of bark over the outside, but what about the inside? Sawmills run logs through a bark "peeler" before anything else. On the "naked" log, a small hole can be very obvious. I suggest finding a dead, slightly rotten branch and gluing that firmly into the wood (not the bark). Knots like this in a log are perfectly normal. It doesn't need to stick out at all. The shorter it is the better its chances of surviving the bark peeler and therefore hiding the rock spike in the log until it runs into the sawblade.

—Ripstop

Dear Ned

Here's a comment on valve-lapping compound: There's a cheaper way to get the same effect. The active ingredient in valve-lapping compound is silicon carbide (9 on the mohs scale — one less than diamond). Instead of using the valve-lapping compound, just go to an abrasives supplier in a large city and buy straight silicon carbide. This stuff has hundreds of legitimate uses as a grinding material and its purchase will 00Lise 000 suspicions.006I bou0fht 5 lbs. of 100 grit silicon carbide for about \$11. One pound is about 3/4 of a cup — equal in cost to one tube of valve-lapping compound, but with 8 - 10 times the volume of silicon carbide for your money. Some terrible person locally put about 1/4 cup of this stuff into the crankcase of a large diesel engine and created a boat anchor (unfortunately, it took two more days of desert-raping before the engine committed suicide). A funnel is handy to take along on expeditions in order to get the powder in the right spot without leaving tell-tale traces.

—Hornytoad

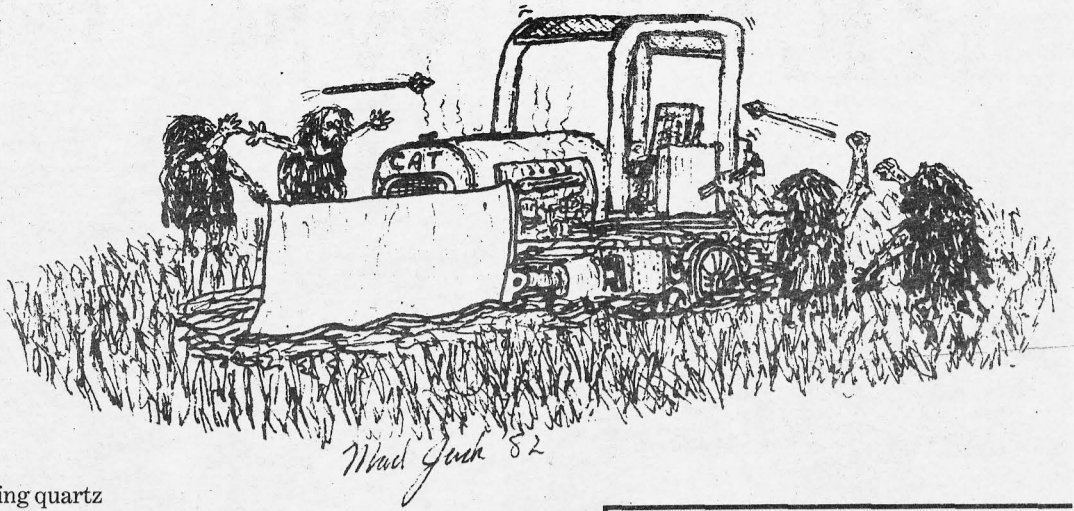
Dear Ned

Go to a lapidary supply house and buy tumbler abrasive ("grit" or silicone carbide). It's sold by the half pound or pound for around \$1.25 to \$2.50 a pound. By buying 20, 50 or 100 pound sacks at a lapidary supply house, you could get it for as little as \$1.10 per pound. It comes in three (sometimes more) flavors: coarse, medium, and fine. Coarse is about like average beach sand, medium is finer than table salt, and fine is a powder. By mixing equal quantities of each together, a person could create an excellent all-around abrasive, capable of reaching into all those expensive cracks, nooks and crannies. For use in the field, grit can be carried in those new easy-pour, screw-on-top, plastic quart motor oil bottles or in good ol' disposable paper sacks.

—Lizard

Dear Ned

Ecodefense discusses methods of spiking roads to stop dirt bikes. As it notes, standard rebar road spikes present too narrow a target. As an alternative, you suggest driving numerous nails through a thin strip of plywood. I have used this technique and can offer some refinement. The major problem with this method is that common nails driven into a thin strip of plywood often result in the nails being bent to the ground. Too often the tires survive and the nails are flattened.



I have had good success by using 3" masonry nails that are thick enough to withstand bending, and by driving them through 1/2" plywood. An economical approach is to cut rectangles of plywood that are about 18" long and 5" wide. The 18" length will cover the center of typical dirt bike paths (if they're not simply running down a dirt road) and the 5" width tends to keep the board from tipping when the bike hits it. Drive the nails in row along the length of the board about 3/4" apart. Obviously, you need to cover the plywood with dirt when it is placed in a dirt bike path. Spraying the nails with a dull, earth-colored paint also helps. A simpler method is just to produce the spiked boards in advance and let them sit outside until the nails rust to a nicely camouflaged state.

—Tire Eater

Dear Ned

Here's an idea I recently heard for taking down metal billboard posts: Make a damn of modeling clay around the base of the billboard support. Pour it full of a mixture of Clorox and Drano. Will it weaken metal? I dunno, because it's twenty miles to the nearest billboard from my home. Any comments from chemists out there? Would the fumes be dangerous? Would the mixture eat the clay, too? Watch for fingerprints on the clay.

—Taos Pard

Dear Ned

I have found that Butyric Acid makes a remarkably effective stink bomb. This is a weak acid (not dangerous) that has an incredibly powerful stench. It smells like vomit and thus is particularly appropriate for expressing opinions about land rapers. Only a very small amount is needed — 2 drops will produce a disgusting odor in a room. An ounce will perfume a building. The odor is resistant to cleaning and very persistent — it lasts for weeks.

Because of its power, delivery can be a bit of a problem. A medicine dropper can be used, but I use a hypodermic needle and syringe. This allows small amounts to be delivered into areas that are difficult to enter (through the rubber seal around a truck window, under an office door, etc.). This also keeps the liquid off your hands — important, not only because it is incriminating but because it will cut down on your social life dramatically. The best solution for spills on clothes is to discard the clothes.

The only problem with Butyric Acid is acquisition. It is used in some tanning processes, manufacture of lacquers, and organic syntheses. It can be purchased through industrial chemical suppliers or scientific supply houses. It is not a controlled substance — no police records are kept. It commonly is stocked by college chemistry stockrooms and some high school chemistry classes. Collaboration with an instructor or graduate student at your local college chemistry department might be very helpful in getting some. You don't need much — the stuff is so powerful that a quart can represent a long-lasting supply for even the most ardent enthusiast.

—Stink Bug



LETTERS continued

Dave:

Too bad you've disdained TV. You might have picked up some good shit fer yer brain one recent saturday morning. The first *Earth First!* cartoon on network TV. Making my way from shower to kitchen, I caught a scene on Alvin and the Chipmunks that would have warmed the heart of any EF'er.

The chipmunks and friends were vacationing in the woods when they were overwhelmed by the roar of a huge bulldozer toppling trees, skinning the Earth, and generally destroying everything in its path. The furry little freaks asked the operator what he was doing and he leered down at them and, salivating as he contemplated the profit, said "making room for the next set of Kegley's Kondos!" As he roared off, they ran around and leaped in front of the charging dozer, legs spread, hands raised, and shouted "Stop, you're about to destroy a bald eagle's nest!" They then trucked off to Washington, DC, where they gained access to the White House, and began looking for the President, "because he's the only one who can save the eagle."

Me, I headed on into the kitchen to cook breakfast, the show having lost its credibility.

Anyway, love from me (and Lou, too)

—T.A.

To the Editor:

I am so angry I could explode. This morning, one story on the radio managed to get me out of bed. It was an enlightening little blurb on how wonderful it is that some environmental groups are starting to negotiate with major industrial companies. Instead of "tying these companies into lengthy and expensive court battles" the "environmental" groups are "negotiating" such that each side is "satisfied" with the results. This story nauseated me. They interviewed a representative from Chevron and he commented on how much money and time they had saved because the "environmentalists" were willing to "negotiate" instead of "confront." Their example of the most parsimonious result was a "negotiation" between the Wilderness Society (!! Cancel my check !!) and a uranium-mining company. They negotiated over an area called the Arizona Strip. The Wilderness Society conceded to the mining company that only "certain" areas could be mined.

Yes, just imagine an "environmentalist" and an oil baron sipping cocktails on the company yacht discussing an environmental issue instead of battling it out in the courts." Yes, let's imagine the thorough absurdity and perversity of a situation like that. The radio commentator called it a "trend." Who are these "environmentalists" so devoted to compromise that they are willing to allow their objective to become a distorted and grotesque version of itself? Can we educate these "compromisers" on the repercussions of this mentality? What is The Wilderness Society doing?

Also interviewed by the commentator of the story was David Brower. Thank you, Mr. Brower. The story was already skewed toward the many redeeming benefits of this strategy but you evened the score. Here, at last, was one person seeing through the wretched irony. He commented that negotiations of this type do not reveal all the facts. The company or industry does not have to lay all the cards on the table and it is, in

continued on pg. 25



Lone Wolf Circles and Bill Oliver mesmerize the crowd. Photo by David Cross.

THE POETICS OF DEEP ECOLOGY

Part II: An Irreverent Tribute to Gary Snyder

by Lone-Wolf-Circles

My poem, "Full Circle," from the book and cassette of the same title, is sincerely dedicated to Gary Snyder, already a favorite poet of mine for eight years when I wrote it in 1977. In its imagined dialogue, Gary, uncomfortable with the implied violence in my warrior's stance, questions my intent:

"Who are you, to speak for the water?"

I share her vision,
wed her daughter.

"Who are you, to speak for the trees?"

I experience their motion,
translate their quiet.

"Who are you, to gnash your teeth,
in defense of animals?"

I eat the deer's flight,
smell like a bear."

Presumably my answers confirm the depth of my commitment. It is the sign of a master when readers (students) are enticed to react; to act.

In *Back Country*, *Riprap and Cold Mountain Poems*, and *Myths and Texts*, Snyder uses a detached Buddhist approach. Playing with perspective, everyday occurrences and activities take on added significance, a sense of the magical. This is in keeping with his Eastern approach, rather than Occidental, where tricks of perception are cultivated to transcend logic and induce the child-like state of bliss, awareness, and acceptance called Satori. I was a thirteen-year-old runaway reading Snyder while keeping warm in parking-lot Goodwill Boxes, flooded with awareness, struggling with bliss, and even then a stranger to acceptance. As an unrepentant savage, at the risk of contributing to my karmic debt and to world aggression, I prefer discernment to acceptance. Our negative reactions are as important as the positive in defining diversity over homogeneity. I prefer my olive branch sharpened on one end. Like the trade pipe made out of a brass tomahawk, so popular with the savages of two hundred years ago. Come to my camp as a friend, you get the end with the bowl, smoking. Enter my camp as an enemy, you get the benefit of the axe side.

With the publication of *Regarding Wave*, simultaneous with the growth of his family, Snyder seems to take on the more passionate Taoist approach of experiencing through that about which he writes. He earned national acclaim in 1975 with a Pulitzer Prize for his *Turtle Island*, where Gary talks for all the many diverse expressions of Creation. In speaking for other forms of life, (and so-called "nonlife"), we as humans-poets-seers-teachers — validate our existence as one member of this planet-

ary family, justify our brain size, and ennoble our spirits.

Gary has been at the forefront of contemporary ethnopoetics, and the responsibility to teach cultural values and Earth-stewardship it historically implies. He writes in the collection of essays *The Old Ways*:

"Men of goodwill who cannot see a reasonable mode of either listening to or speaking for, nature, except by analytical and scientific means, must surely learn to take this complex, profound, moving, and in many ways highly appropriate, world view of the yogins, shamans, and ultimately all our ancestors, into account. One of the few modes of speech that gives us access to that other yogic or shamanistic view is poetry or song."

Overriding any philosophical argument of activism versus pacifism, it is this exemplification of the sacred approach to environmentalism, this recognition of song and poem as invaluable tools of awareness and change, that links his work with the work of our Earth First! movement. Paganism. From *Old Ways* again:

"Now, I like to think that the concern with the planet, with the integrity of the biosphere, is a long and deeply rooted concern of the poet for this reason: the role of the singer was to sing the voice of the corn, the voice of the Pleiades, the voice of bison, the voice of antelope. To contact in a very special way an 'other' that was not within the human sphere; something that could not be learned by continually consulting other human teachers, but could only be learned by venturing outside the borders and going into your own wilderness, unconscious wilderness. Thus, poets were always 'pagans'..."

Celebrating the magic state where perceiver becomes the perceived, the audience becomes the performers, the students become the teachers, and the message becomes superfluous once fully understood. From *Myths and Texts*:

"Dream, Dream,
Earth! those beings living on your surface
none of them disappearing, will all be transformed.

When I have spoken to them
when they have spoken to me, from that moment on,
their words and their bodies which they
usually use to move about with, will all change.

I will not have heard them. Signed.

()

Coyote."

Poet taking us to the limit and

beyond. Poet as coyote, as trickster. I see the creative requirements to be an "Earth First!" in these lines from "What You Should Know To Be A Poet":

"all you can about animals as persons."
"the wild freedom of the dance, ecstasy
silent solitary illumination, entasy
real danger. gambles. and the edge of death."

Or, also from *Regarding Wave*, "Hunting Season":

"Once every year, the Deer catch human beings. They do various things which irresistibly draw men near them: each one selects a certain man. The Deer shoots the man, who is then compelled to skin it and carry its meat home and eat it. Then the Deer is inside the man. He waits and hides in there, but the man doesn't know it. When enough deer have occupied enough men, they will strike

all at once. The men who don't have Deer in them will also be taken by surprise, and everything will change some. This is called 'takeover from inside'."

Like poem-seed, swallowed by the world of man, affecting things from the heart. "It all gathers, humming, in the egg." Yet he must realize it is not enough merely to observe, when he writes "Front Lines," (from *Turtle Island*):

"The edge of the cancer
Swells against the hill - we feel
a foul breeze —
And it sinks back down.
The deer winter here
A chainsaw growls in the gorge.
Ten wet days and the logtrucks stop,
The trees breathe.
Sunday the four-wheel jeep of the Realty Company brings in
Landseekers, lookers, they say
To the land,
Spread your legs.
The jets crack sound overhead, it's ok here;
Every pulse of the rot at the heart
In the sick fat veins of Amerika
Pushes the edge up closer —
A bulldozer grinding and slobbering
Sideslipping and belching on top of
The skinned-up bodies of still-live bushes
In the pay of a man
From town
Behind is a forest that goes to the Arc-

tic
And a desert that still belongs to the Piute

And here we must draw
Our line."

No one is a real artist unless she/he has personally "drawn the line" on the unacceptable.

Gary has taken poetry from cutesy-butterfly-McEwen stuff to incantations worthy of the ancient rites of death and birth, dipping the words in the sweat of hand-farmers and the semen of Pan. He has abbreviated the Orientalized lessons of the likes of Alan Watts into the streamlined vehicle of verse; taken it from the lips of holy men to the lips of deer and bear; taken poetry from the hills of Marin to the blackberry-lined secrets of the Sierras. I wonder, uneducated heathen that I am, did Gary write about himself again, mind dizzy from afternoon sex, stomach full of berries:

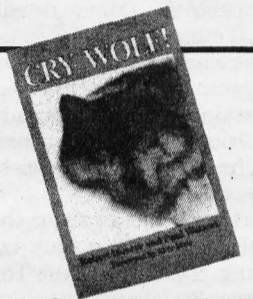
"With the Sun and Moon

In his belly,
The Space Poet
Sleeps.

No end to the sky —

But his poems,
Like wild geese,
Fly off the edge."

We earn power-dreams through our individual heroics, and through dreams we are inspired to act. To draw the line. And to write words — words that take off, like the man Everett Ruess, showing us the way of no turning back.



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Thoughts From The Round River Rendezvous

by Stephanie Mills

Public relations should be based on attraction rather than promotion, Alcoholics Anonymous holds. This bit of wisdom is about truth in advertising: For a message to be sufficiently transforming, its bearer should evidence the message's positive effects. The message that Earth is alive and that the human species is of Earth — that what we do to her we do to ourselves — is not a new one. It was, very likely, the essential content of the world religion of the Paleolithic era, an era which, from today's catastrophic vantage point, was incredibly stable and ecologically benign.

If Earth is alive, the implication, for those late-twentieth century humans alive enough to sense it, is that we must take personal responsibility for the fate of Earth. Earth's fate, Theodore Roszak eloquently argues in *Person/Planet*, is, ultimately, the fate of the self. Thus ecodefense, the sort of nonviolent direct action practiced by members of the Earth First! movement, is simply a sophisticated form of self-defense, one that transformed the movement's founders from frustrated, politically adept Washington conservation lobbyists into fierce logging-road blockaders.

Earth First!ers and other humans who exercise themselves in response to the promptings of the planet embody and exemplify the joy of empowerment. Their activism, rooted in a personal identification with the planetary ecosystem, is just human-species consciousness of the necessity to co-evolve with other life forms rather than destroy them. Such activism is the perfect antidote to the denaturing of Earth and of humanity that appears to be reaching its historical crescendo in our time. In attempting to satisfy narrowly-conceived individual needs at the expense of the ecosystem, man has homogenized, simplified, and sterilized both the planet and his psyche, debasing the biosphere that nurtured the evolution of everything that lives, including the human mind.

William James said "Lives based on having are less free than lives based either on doing or being." It is the life based on having that our mass culture promotes and which is ultimately unsustainable. Consequently, human lives based on *being*, in the fullest biological sense, today virtually demand activism — *doing*. Thus the lives of ecodefenders are demonstrations of the vitalizing practice of courage; the sublimity of nonviolence; and the liberation of knowing that since none of us gets out of this one alive (in her or his accustomed form, anyhow), a futile clinging to life and comfort costs the very integrity that makes life worth living.

To return to the profound verity of that AA precept: In an era of decreasing literacy and increasing noninformation, individual flesh-and-blood human beings are the most compelling medium for the transmission of any radical message, including that of deep ecology — deep ecology being shorthand for a way of seeing and acting in the world wherein *Homo sapiens* is not regarded as over and above nature but as an integral, interdependent part of nature. This philosophy is explored by Bill Devall and George Sessions in their important book *Deep Ecology*.

Talk is cheap, but deeds are eloquent manifestoes in body language. An EF! action, such as camping out seventy feet up in an old-growth Douglas fir in the Willamette National Forest to impede logging, speaks revolutionary volumes. It burns in brilliant contrast to the dreary monoculture, the life of quiet desperation that is the culmination of the post-Paleolithic era. The lives of ecodefenders and other activists are like places of natural wildness; reservoirs of *elan vitale* and evidence of diversity relieving the sameness of an exhausted landscape.

It may be that deep ecology has an essential rightness to it, not because it is a cause that serves something larger than self — many movements, secular and spiritual, that limit their concern



Stephanie Mills at '85 RRR. Photo by David Cross.

to human welfare are so inspired — but because the larger-than-self something of deep ecology is not an abstraction like "justice," but a palpable reality. Robinson Jeffers called that reality "organic wholeness, the wholeness of life and things, the divine beauty of the universe."

"Love that," he wrote, "not man apart from that." Ecodefense, then, is the expression of a love that transcends species identity. (The argument that it may also be the expression of a profound misanthropy is worth considering, but is the subject for another essay.)

Just as there are grave physical risks involved in acts of ecodefense (injury and incarceration the commonest, though the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior marks a mortal escalation of hostility toward ecodefenders), there are great psychic risks in opening the heart to the insights of deep ecology. "One of the penalties of an ecological education," wrote Aldo Leopold, "is that one lives alone in a world of wounds." Becoming vulnerable and tender toward the planet's heartbreaking and beautiful truths of death, transformation, and regeneration; and of evolution's teaching of the inconsequence of the individual relative to the species, is a soul-cracking experience. Absolute compassion with Mother Earth — suffering her pangs of creation and destruction — demands inordinate strength of spirit, a strength which, like the being that exercises it, is nurtured by a sense of one's interpenetration with wild nature, a sense most often renewed in the very wilderness whose defense is being mounted.

Philosopher Leopold Kohr once said that you can't solve a problem at its own level. Neither can a problem be understood at its own level. Hence the need for a supra-rational, call it mystical, apprehension of the planetary ecosystem's functioning and possible destiny in order to begin to address the urgent problem of preserving the diversity of life on Earth. Such understanding is less often a product of the science of ecology than a result of an epiphany experienced in nature or distilled in poetry.

The workings of human ego, contaminated by the delusion of human superiority and so inexorably alienated from nature, have erected a damaging "civilization" that makes those epiphanies less and less available. So the ecodefender and deep ecologist need to share their insights with their fellow humans, particularly the humans committing the damage. It is tempting to dehumanize the perpetrators of wilderness destruction as evil murderers but kinder all around to offer them refuge in the insanity defense. Matricide is crazy, an abomination, and the extirpation of wilderness is a killing of the Mother. Perhaps it is an outcome of a lack of love, or the failure to perceive the overarching love that expresses itself in the glories, puzzles, and ingenuities of evolution. Accordingly, the ecodefender's vocation must come to include loving the matricides back to health and embodying the wilderness epiphany.

Earth First! founder Dave Foreman has characterized the fight for wilderness preservation as a losing battle and his comrade Howie Wolke bitterly despairs of communicating effectively with Forest Service and other government functionaries who capitulate to political and economic pressures to exploit publicly-owned wildlands for short-term industrial gain. It is not hard to sympathize with such pessimism. The only realized good of this cause may be the vitalization it affords — the solemn transport of the Ghost Shirt Dance. It may be that all we can accomplish in our lifetimes by the practice of ecotage, nonviolent direct action, and other more orthodox forms of ecological activism is a slight delay in the wholesale destruction of wilderness.

Be that as it may. In the geologically long run, Earth will abide. The life force seethes in her burning magmatic heart and is, finally, irrepressible. This (pen)ultimate consolation should be approached gingerly, since it may be misappropriated as an apology for a rapist approach to land use rather than as a cause for mystic faith in the potency of the planet. It also illustrates the paradox of attempting to transcend (unenlightened) species self-interest and to speak for the larger system that enfolds the planet. The risk is that those attempts may be a kind of psychological projection. Where one human is predisposed to see herself as but a part of an interconnected tissue of organisms — what Leopold called a "plain member and citizen" of the land-community — another, say James Watt, may see himself as an agent of a messianic apocalypse. Some say we are trapped in the solipsism of human consciousness and that there are no absolutes save those we choose. Yet the evidence of ecological destruction that mounts all around us suggests that we may not have infinite latitude for self-definition after all; that, in Paul Ehrlich's mordant phrase, "Nature bats last." Whatever the true, unknowable reality, and whatever the outcome of our behavior as a species, it is clear that the acutest anguish for citizens and members of the land community is the near-term loss of friends and neighborhoods dear to us — the destruction of myriad species and sacred places. Compounding this anguish is the perception of the tragic blindness of our own species, that flaw in the human mind that sets humans over and against the rest of nature.

Whatever extraordinary fate is being worked out in these last days of the twentieth century, we must do our utmost to reawaken in our fellow human beings an abiding compassion with all life on Earth. The strength and vision that result from such a sense of purpose are gifts to embody and so share. The energy that comes from making common cause with all life and assuming the labor of stewardship is a gift to share. The awareness of the countless evolutionary miracles unfolding in an acre of virgin forest or prairie is a precious gift to share, as is the wider knowledge of belonging to a living reality that transcends self and epoch.

LETTERS continued

fact, the confrontation that many times uncovers the horrendous flaws and motives behind the plan. I developed a deep sense of sympathy for David Brower. After reading of his harassment out of Friends of the Earth (Yule 1985 edition), I see what assholes he's up against, but we are all up against these "environmentalist" midget-minds. What do we do? We write to those environmental groups and voice our intense dislike for some of their "negotiation" methods. We can demand explanations. We mail them our money once a year.

I found this story terribly depressing yet it pointed out to me just how bizarre dedication to an ideal can be. I think certain representatives of certain environmental groups are just confused and misguided. Essentially, I would like to think we all want the same thing, but once we start "negotiating" with a mining, logging, or chemical company we reduce our cause and the dignity of Mother Earth to two filthy cocktails and a yacht.

—V.S. Moran
Athens, OH

Dear Earth First!,

Among the members of EF! there may be a biologist skilled in evolving strains of bacteria with special characteristics. Needed is a type of bacteria which eats the cement in concrete and which lives only under water. Such bacteria would thrive on the upstream side of dams below the water surface. This type of bacteria would not damage dry concrete in roads and buildings.

One possible result of such a development would be that Glen Canyon Dam would crumble, draining Lake Powell and allowing Glen Canyon to eventually recover. Nature could take over to complete the disintegration of unwanted dams.

It could be arranged so that the identity of the biologist would be protected.

—Jim
New Mexico

Hey:

Your newspaper is the only one that gets this Boy fired. That's what we need is something to get people fired up about the raping that's going on. We'll come out the real winners in the end. You'll see!!

Keep on wrenchin'
—D.Z.



Stephanie Mills is an oft-published writer and the former editor of *Not Man Apart* and *CoEvolution Quarterly*, who is now active with *Earth First!* and the bioregional movement.

You've got to want to fight,
the odds are so overwhelming:
they always have more money, more force,
(Remember, it's force and not power they have more of)
more weapons and the means to use them,
more offices, typewriters, telephones, xerox machines,
secretaries to diligently type and mail memos,
men to deliver the charges,
all the many ways of keeping us busy,
distracting us from the work.
The work, the work...

You've got to want to fight,
want to do it from some place deep, deep, within,
deeper than the need to take vacations,
grow gardens, play with the children,
deeper than anything else,
from someplace deep enough
where truth is what matters,
where the truth of justice and freedom
is the only, natural truth,
as essential and unquestionable
as breath, or seasons,
or the rock at the center of Earth.
And this truth, and its sister the love of it,
makes you want to fight.

You've got to want to fight,
facing the terrible truths of oppression,
the deadly and violent acts
can grind you down, bleed you slowly,
if you're not careful.
The knowing can be a butcher knife in the guts
that slashes and twists,
or it can be a bitter poison dripping in the blood
like rust,
or, if you're lucky,
maybe it will only be
tired lines around the eyes and an occasional
tightening in the chest—maybe only that.
But whatever else, the knowing has got to make
you want to fight,
it's got to make
you want to fight enough
to know more:

to know that what is worth fighting for is
what lasts— grass, wind, flowing water, mountains;
to know that it will endure longer than
our own lives, to know that it is for what is
all around and through us, through our hands
and the work of our hands,
through our bodies, greater than any one of us.

Knowing that,
knowing that makes you not fear
their threats, their violence, their fear,
it makes you want to fight,
truthfully, honestly,
as hard as you've ever done anything,
because you want to,
you need to.

Like wanting to sink into the sweet earth
after a long day,
like wanting to linger in the blessedness of dreams,
like wanting to wake to clear dawn,
like wanting to rise and work through the sun until the evening star
and maybe past,
first you've got to want to,
you've got to want to fight.

ELLEN KLAVER
Boulder



embryonic
aspen, all
tabulated in the Zenith
white of winter

naked victims

black eyes
on white skin

statistics
that tell
a cyclic story

the mother roots

feeding each generation's
boom & bust
as the colony grows

Art Goodtimes
Cloud Acre

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BIRTH



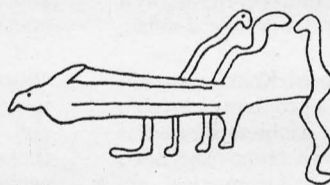
TO GRANDFATHER
AND
NOW
TO ME
THE MOST LONELY TIME
IS SUNDOWN
IN THE STILLNESS
OF THE SNOW

Lorenzo
Sonora

virgin Logging Song

A virgin
Forest
Is ancient, many-
Breasted,
stable; at

climax.



WINTERSONNET I

Brown grass bends double
Wind whips the last leaves
off almost bare aspen branches
Trees tremble
spruce and fir
hug their needles nearer
Winter wrestles fall for rights
to the high country
Daily
deer graze deeper downvalley

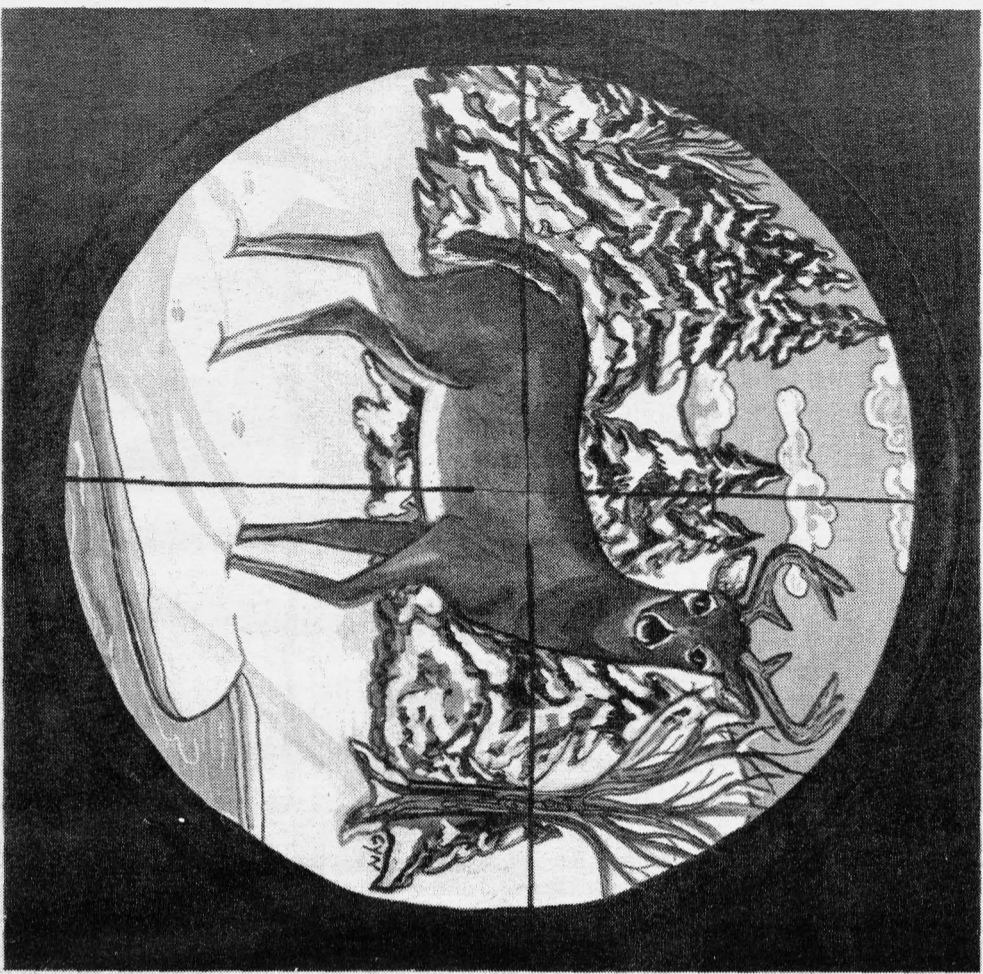
Winter's won this round
In an hour the world's white
Grass stalks still shake
drybrush strokes on ricepaper
Dusk
& elk drift downhill
No regrets
it's time

-Lito Tejada-Flores

O YOU DEALERS
OF
DEATH



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Ron Baker

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THE AMERICAN HUNTING MYTH
 by Ron Baker

Every day in North America more than half a million wild animals are killed as a result of the combined efforts of recreational hunters, state and federal wildlife managers, and "varmint" shooters. Tens of thousands of other animals are wounded or crippled by bullets or arrows or are maimed by steel traps or suffer slow deaths from poisoning. Hunters and government wildlife officials call these enterprises "wildlife management," but many naturalists and ecologists, including Ron Baker, consider these practices cruel and irresponsible.

In his book *The American Hunting Myth*, Baker examines the so-called "sport" of hunting and the destructive system that state and federal wildlife agencies use to perpetuate it. One by one, he convincingly refutes the arguments that hunters and wildlife officials use to defend recreational hunting. He graphically illustrates how greed for more funding by state game bureaus results in environmentally destructive practices; how politicians on both the state and federal levels use their influence to expand public hunting; how traditional beliefs about nature are partly responsible for the nonecological educations received by college and university students who train to become wildlife biologists and wildlife managers and how this training ensures land and wildlife mismanagement practices; how game management creates artificial "suppluses" of hunted species, which often exist to the detriment of nongame and endangered wildlife; how controlled hunting often increases deer starvation; how the killing of so-called "nuisance" animals is destructive to species and ecosystems; how many species that are rare, threatened, or endangered are legally killed by American hunters; how the current system of managing wildlife has been a biological, ecological, and social disaster; how a significant percentage of hunters oppose a wilderness ethic; how nonhunting citizens unintentionally support the hunting lobby with their money; how hunting results in innumerable violations of nonhunters' constitutional rights; how hunting often helps to foster an insensitivity to life that sometimes results in violence and criminality; the real reasons why people hunt; how hunting could be phased out in favor of sound wildlife management practices; and, finally, what you can do to help end the carnage and ensure a humane stewardship over America's wildlife.

The American Hunting Myth is not a chronicle of sensationalized horror stories. It is an unemotional and meticulously researched work. It is both a vehicle that points the way to reform and a plea for the development of an environmental ethic before time runs out for wildlife and ourselves.

Cover art by Cynthia Hill

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About the Author

Ron Baker has had an intense interest in the outdoors that has spanned most of his forty-two years. A serious student of wildlife for most of his adult life, he began crusading for animals and the environment during the late 1960s. Among his many other projects, he campaigned in Vermont for the curtailment of snowmobile and ORV use in that state's wilderness areas. In rural Massachusetts, he helped to plan legal action to halt construction of both a highway and a pipeline, each of which would have destroyed thousands of acres of natural lands. He is the former editor and publisher of *Backwoods Journal*, a nature-appreciation quarterly, and a frequent contributor to *Agenda*, the news magazine of the Animal Rights Network. He is an active member of several animal protection and environmental organizations and serves as vice-president of the White Plains (New York)-based, 2,000-member Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting. He lives with his wife in a log cabin in the Adirondack wilderness of northern New York State.

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BACK ISSUES

Yes, back issues of *Earth First!* are available for \$2 apiece (to cover our postage and handling expenses). Some of the early issues are already out of print and numbers are running low on others, so order those you wish now.

YULE Dec. 21, 1981 (Vol. II, No. II) First Earth First! Road Show; Oil Leasing in Wilderness Areas; EF! Preserve System; Many early photos of Earth First!

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1982 (Vol. II, No. III) Earth First! by Dave Foreman (reprinted from *The Progressive*); letters from *Progressive* readers; Oil Leasing in Wilderness Areas.

EOSTAR March 20, 1982 (Vol. II, No. IV) Mardie Murie Interview; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; EF! meeting in Eugene.

BELTANE May 1, 1982 (Vol. II, No. V) Little Granite Creek Drilling Controversy; GO Road; John Crowell; Western Civilization by Chim Blea; Monkeywrenching Seismo Crews; Jail: A Primer.

LITHA June 21, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VI) Little Granite Creek; Moab Roads a BLM WSA; Chim Blea on Babies; Dinkley Creek & McKinley Sequoias; What To Do as an EF!er; Caribou in Maine.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VII) Rendezvous at Little Granite Creek; Dustrud Resigns as EF! Editor; Gary Snyder on Violence; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; Little Granite Survey Stakes Pulled.

MABON Sept. 21, 1982 (Vol. II, No. VIII) *Out Of Print*

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1982 (Vol. III, No. I) BLM Rotten in Utah by Clive Kincaid; Ed Abbey on Books & Gurus; Bob Marshall's 1927 Inventory of Big Wilderness; Dear Ned Ludd/Closing Roads; Foreman Runs for Sierra Club Board; Mama Rue on Samhain; Bill Devall on Nuclear War; Foreman on Endangered Species & Wilderness; How To Do An EF! Wilderness Proposal.

YULE/BRIGID Dec. 21, 1982 (Vol. III, No. II) Salt Creek Blockade; Nightcap Blockade in Australia; Bisti Mass Trespass; Howie Wolke on *Real Wilderness*; Ned Ludd/Closing Roads; Foreman on Primeval Wilderness Management; Bill Devall on Earth Bonding; Foreman on Books; Ed Abbey on Pigs; Mama Rue on Yule; Wilderness & the Bible; Juniper Chaining in Utah; Bisti.

EOSTAR March 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. III) Franklin River Blockade in Australia; Salt Creek Blockade; GO Road and Bald Mt Road; Chim Blea on Domestication; Howie Wolke on RARE III; Bisti Circus; Deciduous Forest Ecosystem Preserve; Nightcap Blockade Photos (Australia); EF! White Cloud Wilderness Proposal (Idaho); Ned Ludd/Cutting Torch; Howie Wolke on the Wilderness Act; Road Show Diary; EF! in Sonora; Spurs Jackson on Books; Ed Abbey on The Big Woods; Navajo Sam; Nagasaki Johnson on Tactics; Mama Rue on Eostar; Creative Littering.

BELTANE May 1, 1983 (Vol. III, No. IV) Bald Mt Blockade; GO Road; Howie Wolke on Moderation; EF! Wyoming Wilderness Proposal; Canyonlands Nuke Dump; Maze Tar Sands; EF! Smashes Earth Last!; Ned Ludd/Helicopters; California Desert Sellout by BLM; Otter G'Zell on Whales; Mama Rue on Beltane; *Reenchantment of the World* Review; John Seed on Australia Rainforest Direct Action; Bigfoot Interview.

LITHA June 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. V) Wilderness War in Oregon; Bald Mt Blockaders' Personal Accounts; Mama Rue on Summer Solstice; EF! Wilderness Preserve System and Map; Head of Joaquin on Utah; EF! Glen Canyon Demonstration; Franklin River Victory in Australia; Ned Ludd/Radios; GO Road Stopped; Reform of the Forest Service; Ed Abbey on Conscience of the Conqueror.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1983 (Vol. III, No. VI) Bald Mt Road Stopped!; Round River Rendezvous; Marcy Willow; You; Chim Blea on Population Control; Photos of EF! Glen Canyon Demo; The Endangered Rainforest by John Seed; Watt Enters Coyote (A Greek Tragedy) by Marc Brown; John Seed on Anthropocentrism; EF! and Dignity; Mama Rue on Lughnasadh.

MABON Sept. 21, 1983 (Vol. III, No. VII) *OUT OF PRINT*

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1983 (Vol. IV, No. I) Sinkyone Redwood Blockade; EF! National Forest Campaign; Rainforest Burgers by Roselle; Bald Mt in Retrospect; EF! The First 3 Years (with many photos); Howie Wolke on the Forest Service; *Conservation Biology* review; The Battle of Salt Creek (an epic poem) by Marcy Willow; Watt's Last EIS.

YULE Dec. 22, 1983 (Vol. IV, No. II) Forest Service Attacks Wilds, National RARE II Suit, DARN Report, Wolke on the Forest Service; EF! Utah Wilderness Proposal; EF! Ishi Wilderness Proposal (California); How To Do An EF! Wilderness Proposal; Ed Abbey in Utah; EF! Black Rock Desert Wilderness Proposal (Nevada); Sinkyone Struggle; Greenpeace in Siberia; *An Ecological & Evolutionary Ethic* Review; Coors "Beer"; Chim Blea on the Humanpox; Ned Ludd/Vehicle Modifications.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. III) Oregon RARE II Suit; EF! Idaho Wilderness Proposal; Tuolumne; Forest Service Arrogance; Ned Ludd/Smoke Bombs; Head of Joaquin on Trapping; Coors in Shenandoah.

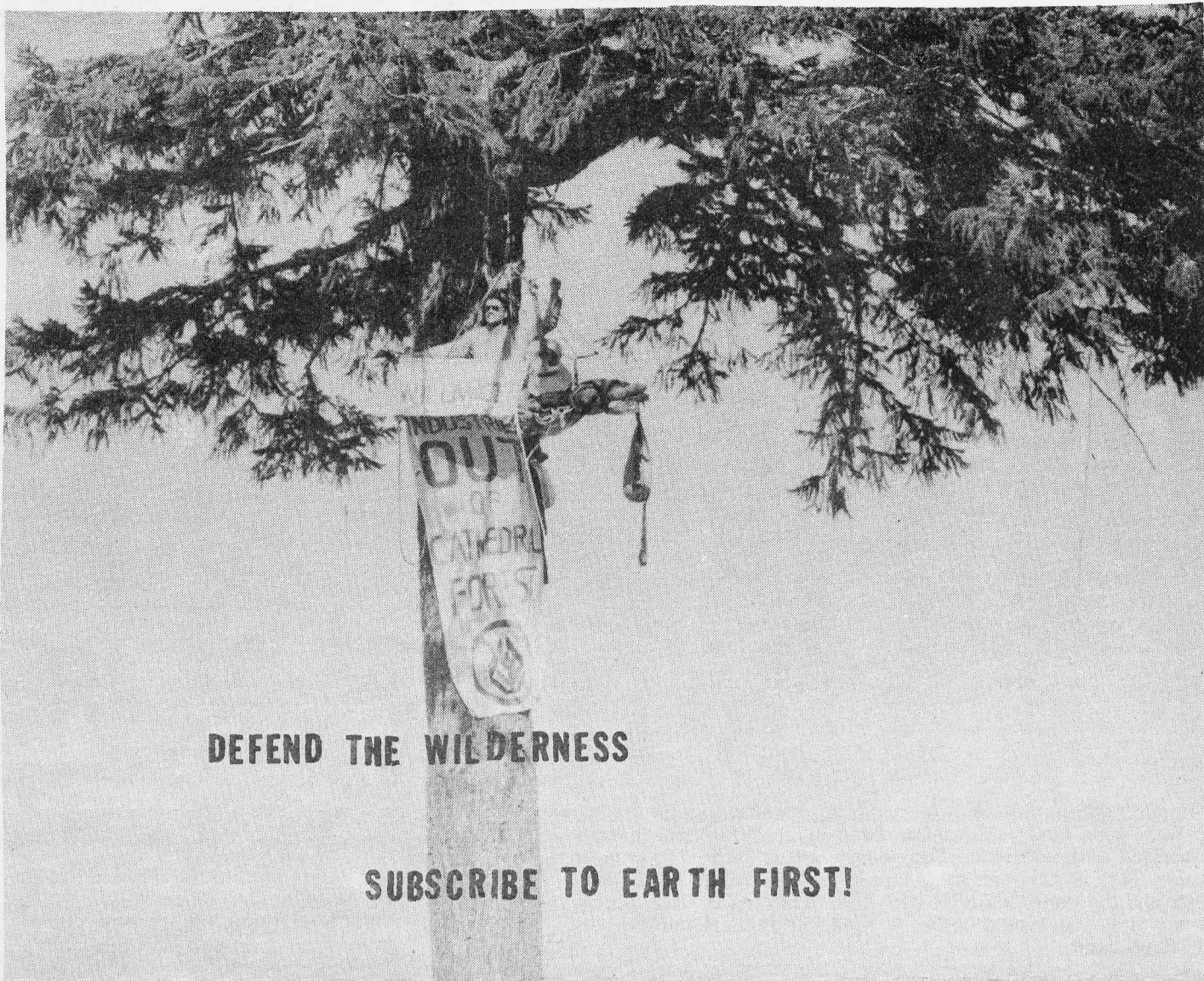
EOSTAR March 20, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. IV) Burger King Protest; Shipwrecked Environmentalism; Solomon Island Rainforest Action; Bald Mt Road Crumbles; Southern Utah Wilderness; Dave Brower/Muir's Disciple by Bill Devall; Ned Ludd/Tree Spiking & No Evidence; Mama Rue on Enlightenment; 1984 Road Show; Photos of Daintree Buried Protestors.

BELTANE May 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. V) Cabinet Mts Grizzlies & Mining; Forest Service Appeals Form; Wolke on the Role of EF!; EF! Owyhee Wilderness Proposal (Idaho, Oregon & Nevada); Angel Dusting Grizzlies; Middle Santiam; Colorado Recreation Dollars; EF! Arizona Wilderness Proposal; Arctic Wildlife Refuge Violated; Bolt Weevils; Devall on the Australian Environmental Movement; Ned Ludd/Survey Stakes & Disabling Vehicles; Deep Ecology & Reproduction; Save the Tuolumne Rally.

LITHA June 20, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. VI) Middle Santiam Blockade; Chim Blea on the Big Outside; Cabinet Mts & Grizzly; Coors in Shenandoah; Saguaro National Monument Mine; Murder on Key Largo; Burger King Demonstrations; Daintree Rainforest; Ned Ludd/Rising & Falling Birds; EF! Protests Canyonlands Nuke Dump; *Sterile Forest* Review; Basic Principles of Deep Ecology; Sinkyone Continues.

LUGHNASADH Aug. 1, 1984 (Vol. IV, No. VII) Middle Santiam Blockade; EF! Occupies Montana Senator's Office; North American Bioregional Congress; Round River Rendezvous; Montana on Civil Disobedience; Petroleum Conflicts with Wilderness Analyzed; Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About The Forest Service Part 1 by Bobcat; Sacred Cows; Foreman on Professionalism; Hunting Wild Life; Devall and Sessions on the Books of Deep Ecology.

SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1984 (Vol. V, No. I) EF! Occupies Regional Forester's Office (Oregon); Hardesty Avengers Spike Trees; Old Growth Rally; "What Do You Expect To Accomplish?"; Cop Raid on Bald Mt; Your Taxes Destroy Rainforest; Down (With) The Amazon; Green Politics; Elfbusters; Roxby Downs in Australia; Wilderness — the Global Connection; Ned Ludd/Water & Machines; Forest Service Appeal Form; Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About The Forest Service Part 2 by Bobcat; Direct Action by Devall & Sessions; Gary Snyder: Song of the Taste; Beyond Sacred Cows; Stiles in Defense of Dogs.



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YULE Dec. 21, 1984 (Vol. V, No. II) Texas Wilderness Logged; 30,000 Miles of Road in RARE II Areas; Bridger-Teton Forest Supervisor; Alaska: Kadashan, Denali, & Johnny Sagebrush; Middle Santiam Trials; Japan Grizzly; German Nuke Dump; Chipko; Solomon Islands Rainforest; Daintree Rainforest Buried Protest; Environmental Professionalism Discussion; 1984: Wilderness Boom or Bust?; A National Range Service; Non-Game; Devall on Whither Environmentalism?; Cecelia Ostrow on Deep Ecology; Hardesty Mt Tree Spiking; Ed Abbey on *Ecodefense*.

BRIGID Feb. 2, 1985 (Vol. V, No. III) Meares Island; Military Land Grab in West (Supersonic Overflights); Mission Symposium; FS Employment Tyranny; National Park Mining; Florida Panther; Shooting Wolves from Air; Cathedral Forest Petition; North Kalmiopsis; Criticizing the Environmental Movement; End of the Yellowstone Grizzly?; In Defense of Western Civilization; Stop Planting Trout; Ned Ludd/Bigfoot.

EOSTAR March 20, 1985 (Vol. V, No. IV) Rocky Mountain Gas Drilling; EF! Gives DOE Nuke Waste; Montana Wilderness Demos; Yellowstone Grizzly Management; Texas Demo; Rainforest Report; Swedish River; Wayne NF; Southern Utah; King Range; Arctic NWR Desecrated; Joseph Canyon; John Day Mining; Great Exchange; Acid Rain; In Defense of Humor; Wolke on Hunting; Nagasaki on Symbols & Lifestyles; Biocentrism of Western Civilization; Ned Ludd/Advanced Billboarding.

BELTANE May 1, 1985 (Vol. V, No. V) Yellowstone's Watergate, Snowmobiles in Yellowstone, Alabama Wilderness, Denali Mine, Grand Canyon Mine, Middle Santiam, Welfare Ranchers, Great Exchange, Welcome to Earth First!, Critters Protest Bighorn NF Plan, RNR Management, Beaverhead NF, Pine Beetles, African Parks Poisoned, Real Environmental Professionalism, Dark Side of Wilderness, Review of *Fragmented Forest*.

LITHA June 21, 1985, (Vol. V, No. VI) Road Frenzy, Tree Climbing Hero, Old Growth Actions in Oregon, EF! Guide to NF Planning, Aircraft in Grand Canyon, Mt. Graham Observatory, Jarbidge Elk, Hells Canyon, Grand Canyon Mine, Rainforest Insert & Ten Questions, King Range, Mike Frome on Fat Cat Conservationists, Review of *Meeting the Expectations of the Land*, Review of *In the Rainforest*, Strategic Monkeywrenching, Advanced Tree Spiking, Tyrone (WI) Nuke.

LUGHNASADH August 1, 1985 (Vol. V, No. VII) Battle for Millenium Grove, 3 Bears in Yellowstone, Oregon Overview, Montana (Hall Creek Well, RARE II bill, Swan Range Motocross), Yellowstone Bison, Mike Frome on Yellowstone, Washington Rendezvous, Ozark NF, Stikine River Dams, Mogollon Rim Logging, Salmon River, Mt. Rainier Shit, '85 RRR, Dreaming Big Wilderness, Jeff Sirmon, Tree Spiking & Moral Maturity, Deep Ecology & Life Style, Blade Ruiner: Tree Pining, Wolke Busted, Fire Stops Logging, Hands-On Forest Planning, Valve Lapping Compound, Lone Wolf on Animal Music, Reviews: *Emerald Forest*, *Green Politics*, *Chuang Tzu*, *Internat'l Envir. Policy*.

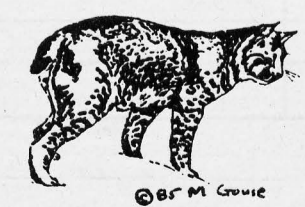
MABON September 22, 1985 (Vol. V, No. VIII) Arizona EF! (Overview, Mt. Graham, Grand Canyon Mines & Helicopters, Cliff Damn, Coconino Roads), Texas Wilderness Logging, Militarization of the West, Nevada Wilderness, France Sinks Rainbow Warrior, Notes from a Maturing Tree-Hugger, Utah BLM Wilderness, Gila Wilderness, Stikine River, Florida Wilderness Recovery, Eastern Forest Preserves, Natives & Natural Peoples, Ecological Decay/Political Violence, Blade Ruiner: Ceramic Spikes, Lone Wolf on Country Music, Reviews: *Who Speaks for Wolf*, *Seeing Green*, *Parable of the Tribes*, *Natural Alien*.

SAMHAIN November 1, 1985 (Vol. VI, No. I) Battle for The Bear, Mt. Graham Scopes, Clockwork Grizzly, Ski Yellowstone, Grant Village, Montana EF! Climbs Marais Pass Monument, Hells Canyon Logging, Australian Wood-chipping, Colorado Water Diversions, Environment & Peace, Stein Valley (BC) Logging, Louisiana-Pacific Strike, Camel Cigs Against Rainforest, Carole King on Idaho Wilderness, Rainforest Insert, Mann Creek (ID), Wild Horses,

Second Thoughts on Fire, Blade Ruiner: Ceramic Spikes II, A Cop on Security, Lone Wolf Circles on Poetry, Recommended Periodicals, Reviews: *Cry Wolf*, *Meares Island*, *Earth Wisdom*.

YULE December 21, 1985 (Vol. VI, No. II) Highjacking of FOE, Colorado EF!, Texas EF!, EF! in Southern California, Bay Area EF!, Maine (Big A Damn, Straight Bay Damn), Sinkyone, Congress on Griz, Pinnacles Pigs, SS Watt, Japan, British Columbia Wilderness Logging, Thinking Like a Rainforest, Big Mountain Relocation, Australia Update, International Rainforest Conference, Blade Ruiner: Quartz Tree Spikes, Trapping, Wolves & Moose in Alaska, Bioregional Approach to Wilderness, Montana Sell-out, Spotted Owls, Lone-Wolf Circles on Indian Music, Reviews: *Turning Point*, *Nuclear Battlefields*, *Declaration of a Heretic*, *Death of Nature*, *American Hunting Myth*, *Parable of the Tribes* reply.

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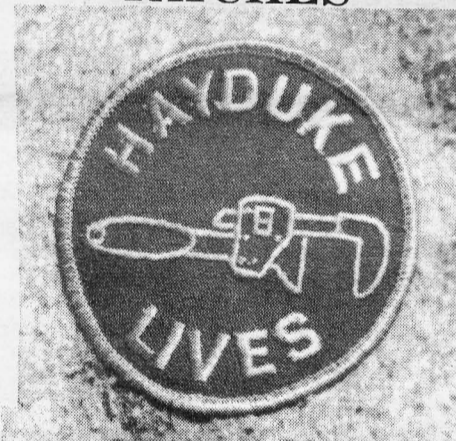
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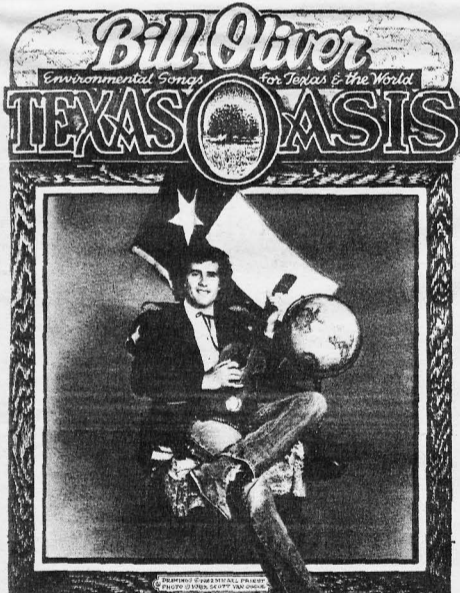
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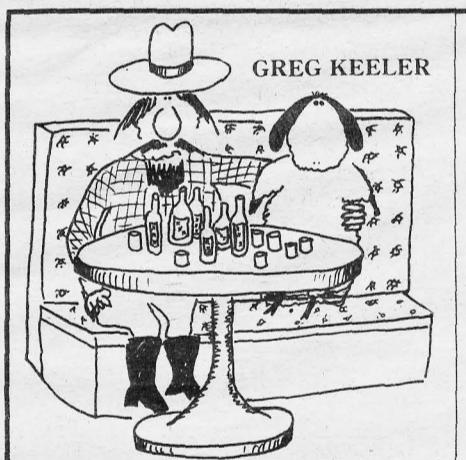
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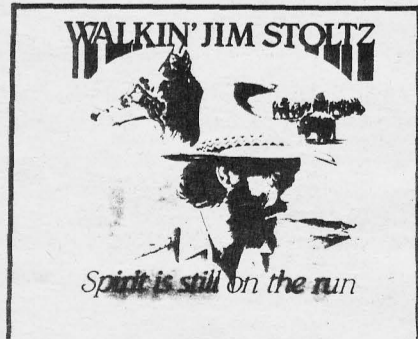


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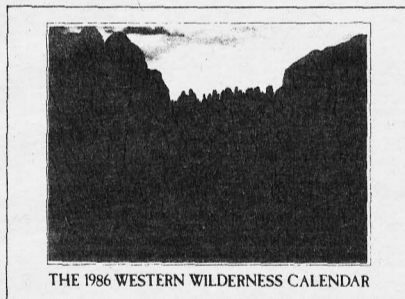
Lone Coyote Records announces the release of Spirit is Still On The Run a collection of wilderness-oriented songs by Walkin' Jim Stoltz

Jim has walked over 13,000 miles thru the backcountry of North America, writing songs along the way which convey a

great love and respect for the wild places and the Earth itself. Songs like All Along The Great Divide (about hiking the Continental Divide Trail), Lone Lion Runs (a look at the mountain lion's shrinking environment), As A Desert Day Dies (a love song to the desert), Yellowstone Tales (a look at a Yellowstone winter), The Writing On The Rock (a true story about a Montana grizz), Sweetwater (about the Wyoming river), Followin' The Rainbow Trail, and four more tunes; songs of the back country.

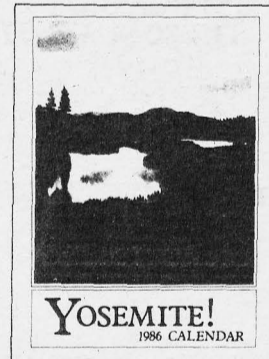
Send \$8.00 plus \$1.00 for postage to:
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CALENDARS



The fifth edition of the *Western Wilderness Calendar* celebrates the diverse beauty and intriguing mystery of the western American landscape in thirteen wilderness photographs. It is annotated with visionary statements from the works of Mary Austin, D.H. Lawrence, Robinson Jeffers, Ellsworth Kolb, along with quotations from Barry Lopez, Edward Hoagland, John McPhee, John Graves, William Least Heat Moon, and others. Packed with an eclectic mix of important and trivial dates as well as occurrences, holidays and events you're likely to have heard of, and a wealth of wilderness lore, the *Western Wilderness Calendar* has firmly established a unique place in the calendar market.

horizontal wall calendar. Large 14" x 10" size. Large grid with room for personal notations. ISBN: 0-942688-22-8. Illustrated by Jim Stiles. \$8 postpaid



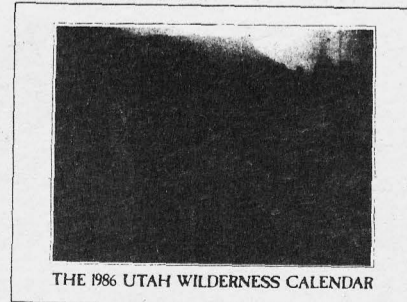
The highly successful *Yosemite! Calendar* returns for its second annual appearance featuring 15 photographic interpretations of that magical place, plus 19th century stereoviews, woodcuts, and other illustrative matter. Annotation includes significant dates in the history of the Sierra Nevada, information about and ancient lore of native Indians, and moving passages from the pens of John Muir, Clarence King, Frederick Olmsted and others instrumental in preserving the Yosemite Valley. From granite cliffs and spires to meandering streams and thundering waterfalls we explore this national treasure photographically and historically, and so present a living vision of this land of subtle beauty and majestic grandeur.

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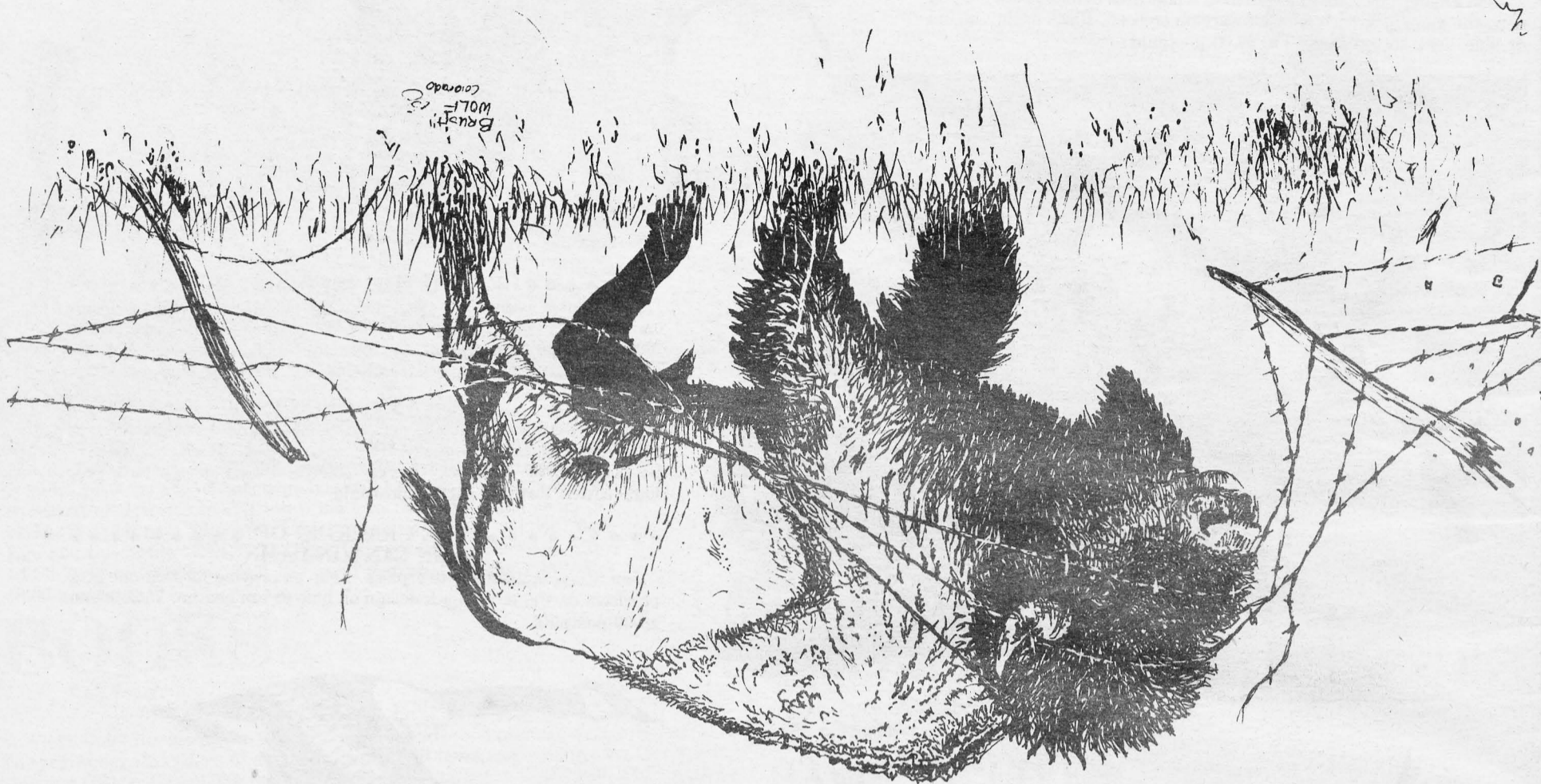
Produced in cooperation with the Big Bend Natural History Association, this large (14" x 10") horizontal wall calendar portrays the exceptional scenic beauty of Big Bend National Park, the majestic gem of the Rio Grande. Unsurpassed photographic reproduction coupled with fascinating graphics and literary lore of that historic area make this calendar a prize for those interested in the history and natural history of Texas. Featuring a six-month poster insert (July-December '85), this calendar will set a new standard for photographic interpretation of Texas wilderness.

14 x 10, 15 full color photographs, black & white photos and illustrations. \$9 postpaid



Dream Garden Press is pleased to announce the inaugural year of *The Utah Wilderness Calendar*. Few places in the world have such incredible geologic and geographic diversity and beauty as does Utah. From towering granite peaks to the scorching Bonneville Salt Flats; from the slick rock of Zion National Park to the sandstone spires of Bryce Canyon, *The 1986 Utah Wilderness Calendar* is a beautiful tribute to the almost surreal landscapes and awesome spectacles of Utah. Designed to be used for personal notetaking, it is a large 14" x 10" horizontal wall calendar with a six-month (July-Dec. 1985) poster inserted.

15 full color photographs. Annotated. 14" x 10". ISBN: 0-942688-24-4. \$8 postpaid



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