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Suggested citation: Foreman, Dave, et al., eds., *Earth First!* 6, no. 6 (21 June 1986).
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EARTH FIRST!

LITHA EDITION

June 21, 1986

Vol. VI, No. VI

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

TWO DOLLARS

Black and Blue on the Idaho Backside

How Compromise Kills Wilderness

by Scott Ploger

This article is in response to John Davis' editorial in the November *EF!*, which accompanied Carole King Sorensen's well-researched hearing testimony. It is intended to provoke creative thought before the Rendezvous, here on hostile turf, so you'll know what you're up against.

To begin, I'm not quarreling with John's anti-compromise thrust. Nor am I criticizing Carole King's courageous efforts. Carole has probably accomplished more than the rest of Idaho's amateur conservationists combined. What bothered me was John's fairy tale optimism. So Congress would pass a ten million acre forest wilderness bill if Idaho's pseudo-environmentalists would jump on the bandwagon, huh? Crap! The House endorsed \$140 million for National Forest road-building next summer, after the hearing hoopla on deficit timber sales.

Idaho reality is as bleak as John suggested but the challenges go way beyond a simple change of conservation group attitudes. He ignored our obstacles here: our reprehensible Idaho delegation and state legislation; spineless Democrat governor; the all-powerful timber, mining, oil, and ranching lobbies; rampant local misconceptions; rod & gun club complacency; ORV group veto rights; and national invisibility.

Even more deluded was his assumption that Idaho's handful of environmentalists have influence in shaping wilderness legislation. Our proposals are at best a petty nuisance to the forces pulling the strings. We face the release of well over eight million acres to Forest Service discretion.

Although we've been screwed by low-life politicians, confused objectives and flawed tactics also undercut the Idaho wilderness campaign. Perhaps other states can avoid the pitfalls I'll describe. Maybe the Montana folks will show courage and imagination while they still have a chance. Maybe Idaho's sincere environmentalists will recognize that bending over and turning the other cheek ain't very smart in a butt-kicking contest.

Let's lay out the present battle lines:
The Disputed Territory: One-fourth of Idaho, roughly 15 million acres of unprotected roadless forests, mountains, deserts, and canyons. (One mustn't forget impending BLM wilderness legislation.) Our four million acres of designated Wilderness are perceived here as too much already. Only one of our hundreds of Roadless Areas, the Boulder/White Clouds RA, has enough name recognition for a state-wide constituency. RA boundaries were often defined by agency whims, with anything crossed by jeep tracks eliminated at the initial inventory stage. No comprehensive tabulations exist for important wildlife habitats, spawning beds, endangered plant species, archaeological sites, or other nonconsumptive values. At most, one-half of our de facto wilderness has been scouted by friendly troops.

The Forces of Evil: The usual entrenched industries and selfish motorized user groups; except here the continued on pg 6



Lemhi Range. Photo by Howie Wolke.

World Bank Demos Set Stop Money From Killing Rainforest

by Karen Pickett

In response to the rapidly accelerating rate of worldwide tropical deforestation, Earth First! is calling for eco-radicals to join us for a WORLD BANK DAY OF PROTEST, September 30, 1986. After much research by environmentalists around the world, the World Bank has been targeted for its major role in rainforest destruction. It is the largest of the multilateral development banks (MDBs), financing multi-million dollar projects with immense environmental impacts. The US is the largest contributor to the World Bank, with a 19% funding commitment that gives it a 19% voting voice. Besides the direct involvement of our government through

the US Treasury, US dollars finance destructive projects through loans from private sources — notably banking institutions (which follow the lead of the World Bank), so they will also be a target of demonstrations. Because most of the pillagers of the rainforest live in the so-called "developed" countries, it is up to us here in the US to confront the problems head-on. The power base lies here. In the same way that buying a burger at Burger King helps finance destruction of rainforests in Central America, so we as taxpayers pay for wreaking havoc on countries far from our shores. We must confront the World Bank and its allied institutions in the MDB system and call them on their "dirty money."

The idea of rainforest activists having a presence at the 1986 World Bank annual meeting was discussed at the International Grassroots Rainforest Conference last November. (See Yule '85 issue.) This conference brought together activists representing TERRA, Greenpeace, Earth First!, Friends of the Earth, National Wildlife Federation, the World Resources Institute among others, and representatives from a number of rainforest countries. The idea of applying pressure to the World Bank through demonstrations was endorsed enthusiastically. Since the World Bank is having its annual meeting in the US this year (in Washington, DC, Sep. 30 - Oct. 3), now is the time for our presence to be continued on pg 7

4 EF!ers Arrested in Texas Texas EF! Opposes FS "Gene-ocide"



Lt. Watson and Billy Ball lead the dangerous criminals away.

by the Ivory-billed Woodpecker
(the Ghost Bird)

Rain soaked our belongings, mosquitos dined lavishly on our blood, and police came in response to reports from other campers of repeated Wolf howls; but these forces only intensified Texas Earth First!ers conviction to defend the rich wildlife of East Texas. Over 20 EF!ers traveled from throughout the state to hold a three day strategy session in the deep woods of the Big Thicket. Their mission: to protest US Forest Service mismanagement and clearcutting of National Forest land. More specifically, the FS had recently released an INVITATION FOR BIDS ON THE MECHANICAL SITE PREPARATION BY SHEARING AND WINDROWING

OF 1233 ACRES OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND. These 1233 acres to be raped of all native vegetation are in the Sam Houston National Forest, in San Jacinto County. In effect, the FS proposes to spend nearly \$200,000 of taxpayers' money to bulldoze 1233 acres of uniquely diverse forest, to be replaced with a sterile pine farm!

"Mechanical Site Preparation by Shearing and Windrowing" is the final and most destructive stage of clearcutting. George Russell, working on negotiations between the US and environmental groups in Texas, describes it as "Gene-ocide." It involves bulldozing all remaining vegetation of the clearcut tract into long rows which are then burned or left to rot. Exposed soil then becomes prey to massive erosion through exposure to wind and rain. The subsequent monoculture pine crops are highly vulnerable to attack by diseases and pest infestations.

The Big Thicket area of East Texas contains some of the most biologically diverse forest land in North America

continued on pg 4

EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

Earth First! Journal is published eight times a year.
Subscription is \$15 a year.
POB 5871 * TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703 * (602)622-1371



Around the Campfire

Earth First! celebrated Memorial Day weekend with a trio of inspired actions. Texas Earth First! joined with some East Texas critters to complain to Texas National Forests Supervisor Lannan about his fiendish tree farm plans for their habitat. Lannan refused to meet with them and four were arrested in an occupation of his office. No arrests occurred in Yellowstone as Earth First!ers and bears protested the opening day for Fishing Bridge, but the Park Service was nevertheless nervous. Reportedly they had a water cannon (yes, a water cannon!) on hand in case the bears got out of hand, along with a secret SWAT Team of undercover rangers from Denver hiding in an unmarked van with North Dakota plates, and a thousand dollar pair of bolt cutters in case anyone chained themselves to anything. We were wondering how any pair of bolt cutters could cost one thousand dollars until Mike Roselle reminded us that the government has been known to pay \$400 for an ashtray. In Arizona, 30 EF!ers gathered on Mt. Graham to pass out free coffee and iced tea to motorists and to inform them about the industrial astronomical installation planned for the top of the mountain. Either the star gazers were trying to lay a trap or were just plain scared, but when a bunch of critters and EF!ers visited their temporary installation to exorcise the demons of empirical science gone berserk, there was no one there to guard the very expensive mirrors and other equipment scattered about. Come on, docs, how dumb do you think we are?

Naturally you can read all about these actions in the following pages. You can also read about the many other actions local EF! groups have recently engaged in — acid rain demos in Colorado and Arizona in concert with Greenpeace, protests against the Stanislaus National Forest Plan in California, and a last-ditch effort against the murder of Millennium Grove in Oregon — as well as Mike Roselle's first-person account of the Greenpeace desert hike that delayed the nuke test.

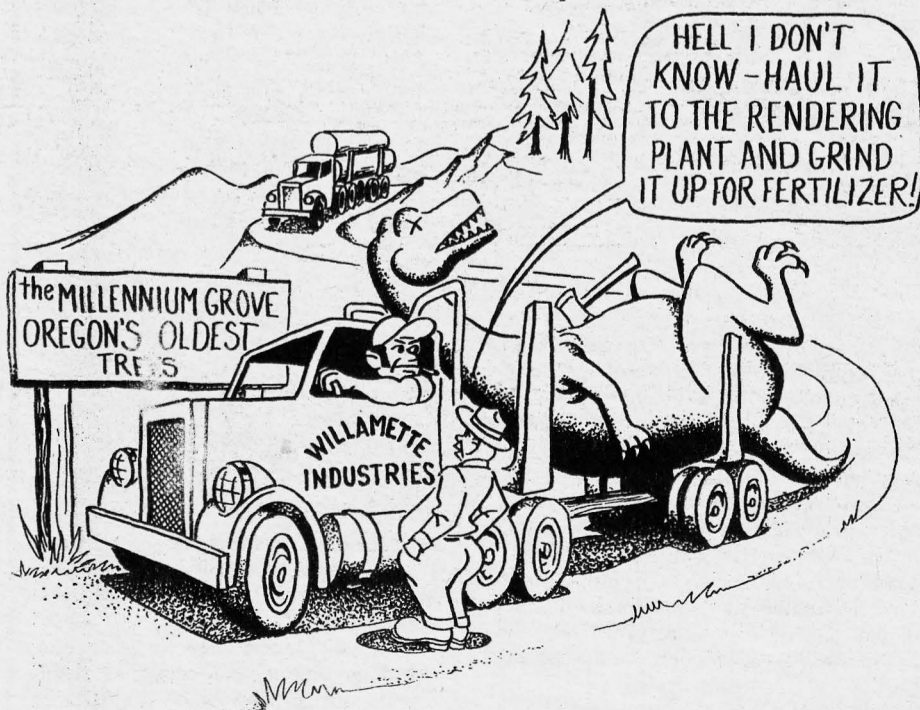
Six years ago, when along with Howie, Mike, Bart and Leon, I helped to form Earth First!, I never realized I was getting into the newspaper business. But I'm stuck in it now, and happy with my fate. I'm very pleased with how a xeroxed newsletter has grown into this



newspaper — particularly pleased with the quality of ideas and writing that is contributed by a wide variety of people. I honestly believe that the most important, creative, honest, and provocative writing in the environmental movement in the world today is in these pages. *Earth First!* is the only environmental journal of which I know (other than a couple of very good but small academically-oriented newsletters) that is carrying on a discussion about values, tactics, philosophy — that is offering important new ideas, and a critique of the environmental movement. I appreciate the commitment, passion, and intellectual care that our many writers have shown in making *Earth First!* the publication it is today. I also appreciate the quality of our readership — a quality that is demonstrated by an eagerness to be challenged by the essays in these pages. All of us involved in the publication of this journal are committed to continue that challenge.

Several essays in this issue do just that — including two of the most important articles we have ever presented. Florida ecologist Reed Noss asks important — but virtually ignored — questions about natural diversity. What is it really? Is it good? Is diversity our ultimate goal? And T.O. Hellenbach weighs in with a seminal piece on the history of and the imperative for monkeywrenching.

Speaking of imperatives, our guest editorial argues that international law requires individuals to monkeywrench in defense of threatened native diversity. Two other noteworthy articles are Bill Devall's critical report on a Green Party conclave in Los Angeles, and Lance Olsen's asking if those who rail against anthropomorphism are being anthropocentric.



We continue to present visionary proposals for the on-the-ground preservation of the wild. Colorado Earth First! offers the foundation for an ecological preserve system in their state. And R.F. Mueller continues his thoughts on the re-creation of real wilderness in the Appalachians. Reed Noss follows up on his earlier article about Florida panther recovery.

Finally, I'd like to welcome my old and dear friend Chim Blea back from a long peregrination in the wilderness. She takes a stab at sorting out the differences between Deep Ecology and Animal Rights in her "Cat Tracks" column. She promises equally controversial pieces in the months ahead.

Hasta la Rendezvous!
— 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.

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.

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 50681, Tucson, AZ 85703 (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
- *EF! Grizzly Bear Task Force, POB 7572, Missoula, MT 59807
- *Bay Area Earth First!, POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516

This fundraising appeal is placed as a service to the Earth First! movement.
THANK YOU for your support!

EARTH FIRST! Litha Edition June 21, 1986 Vol. VI, No. VI

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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.

Dave Foreman, Editor & Publisher
John Davis, Managing Editor
Dixie Dalton, Merchandise Manager
Roger Featherstone, Special Projects
Mike Roselle, Roving Editor
Wildcat Annie, Ely Office Manager
Art Goodtimes, Poetry Editor

Contributing Editors and Correspondents: Marcy Willow, Christoph Manes, Bill Devall, John Seed (Australia), Rick Davis (Japan), Randy Hayes, George Wuerthner, Gary Steele, Skywalker, Coyote, Karen Pickett, Ric Bailey, Reed Noss, T.O. Hellenbach, Arthur Dogmeat, Howie Wolke, Head of Joaquin, Robert Streeter, Chim Blea, Lone Wolf Circles, Wm. H. Koethke, R. F. Mueller, Joe Woodelf, Michelle Miller, Karen DeBaal, Barbara Dugelby, Tom Stoddard, Ned Powell.

Contributing Artists: Canyon Frog, Helen Wilson, Jim Stiles, John Zaelit, Karen Tanner, Mike Roselle, B. von Alten, T.O. Hellenbach, Lone Wolf Circles, Mad Jack, Bill Turk, Mike Gouse, Millipede, Juniper Berry, Christoph Manes, Marcy Willow.

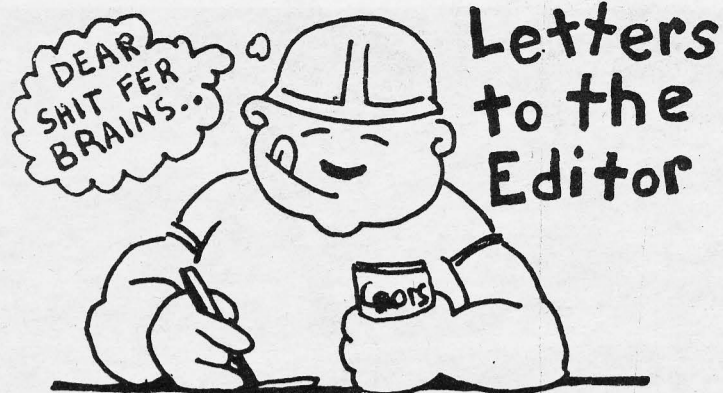
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Mailing: Tucson Earth First! Group

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.



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 Dave Foreman,

Many thanks for my first issue of *Earth First!* Enclosed is a small amount of lagniappe.

I find *EF!* very interesting and informative, and I especially appreciate that addresses are given so that letters can be written.

But I did NOT appreciate the fact that an entire page was given to the ravings of Tom Stoddard, who drips venom and contempt for everyone and everything except Tom Stoddard.

I have heard his argument many times before, including the notion of mass triage. What intrigues me is that the culprits are always "them," never "us" — and somehow, willy-nilly, "them" are, without exception, people whose skins happen to be darker than ours, and whose religion, culture, and mores are not ours.

Stoddard neglects to mention that in terms of use and abuse of the resources of the Earth WE, Canadians, Europeans, and European Russians are the culprits. If we talk of doing the Earth a favor in terms of triage, the White race should be triaged — doubtless Stoddard is willing to be first in line?? And his mate, his child or children, if he has any? And when he becomes old, doubtless he'll be willing to be euthanized??

Like all either/or black/white draconic "solutions," this one won't wash. There is no one simple cause for our present plight nor one simple solution. To mention a case in point: Istanbul, which Stoddard mentions, has grown so not *only* because of the growth in population, but also because — as in so many other parts of the world — people are being systematically and deliberately pushed off the land in order to institute industrial farming (often for luxury crops for US) and otherwise follow the American/Canadian/European model.

It is also quite ironic that Stoddard is so down on immigrants: did his arrival in the US predate the arrival of the original immigrants, the aboriginal peoples who came over the Alaskan land bridge?? Or did he spring full-blown from the brow of jove?? Again, he ignores reality, which is always multifaceted. Immigrants, true, come to this country to seek a better life (were Stoddard's ancestors any different?), but the waves of Southeast Asian and Central American immigrants are here because OUR government in OUR name and with OUR money has waged merciless war upon their countries.

The diatribe always makes the diatriber feel good, at least for awhile, but it contributes little to sane discourse. That page would have been better devoted to INFORMATION about any of the numerous things needing attention by *EF!* — the Corps of Engineers screwing up the Rio Chama, for one.

Keep up the good work and hope to meet you at Round River.

- Joanne, NM

Dear Mr. Foreman and Mr. Stoddard:

What would you like? I'll marry you both tomorrow if you're available. My hat? it's off to you. My awed respect, heart and soul, is yours for the asking. My expertise as a population activist and writer I lay at your feet. No one has written it all down nitty gritty without regard for stepping on anyone's toes as has this article. We have all been pussy-footing around too long and too carefully. Do I have your permission to reprint this article for my members?

You must know that my national headquarters would doubtless not approve

of the straightforward hardline talking. I myself, in any official pronouncements, am restrained by some of those dictates. And yet every single issue Stoddard touched, from infertility clinics to homosexuals, from high-fertility immigrants to vasectomy, from fuzzy minded bleeding heart humanitarians to senile White House inhabitants, is right on target.

I was brought up in Boston in quieter times. I worked hard at school; I studied Thomas Malthus and was convinced then, but felt unrelenting frustration that no one else seemed to be in my corner. Finally, when ZPG [Zero Population Growth] was formed after Ehrlich's *Population Bomb* (1968) I became a charter member. I am also (in addition to being Volunteer Director of the L.A. chapter) Associate Director of the Ecology Center of Southern California; and was elated when the animal rights movement got into higher gear at the same time . . . I would like to see a moratorium on all births NOW, and everyone should have to get permission to have a child. Birth control elements could be in the drinking water or something: if we have the technology to blow us all up 500 times, surely that could be done! . . . We have some slogans you might like to note:

1) No matter what your cause, it's a lost cause without population control.

2) Just as long as people are inhumane to animals, our fellow creatures on this earth, so they will be inhumane to each other.

3) The Population Bomb is everybody's baby, and overpopulation begins at home.

4) As long as every fetus, is considered Sacred, no one is safe.

5) Environmentalists are all too often putting on band-aids, ignoring the fact that the basic root cause of all their problems is human over-population.

I could go on, but you get the gist. I am still frothing at the mouth at Archbishop Mahoney visiting St. Anne's maternity home and eulogizing all the little pregnant teenagers for having babies. I still feel rage at both the pope and Mother Teresa weeping their crocodile tears over the poor while denying them the one thing that would alleviate their misery: freedom from dropping a baby every year. I am still incensed at Tierney's response to my and other good letters in May *Science* '86, after their infamous cover headline (Jan/Feb issue) "The Myths of Over-Population." Well, at least they printed most of my letter. But the world has mostly ostriches, who refuse to see.

Love,
- Elaine Stansfield, Director, ZPG-LA

Dear SFB,

Tom Stoddard's African famine article and your editorial follow-up were right to the point. There seems to be a collective effort by people all across the political spectrum to divert public attention from overpopulation. In the last two years I've seen many claims that "overpopulation isn't a real problem" (but have yet to see these claims backed up by any real evidence). Often other real problems are brought up, as Stoddard says, as if they were not related to human overpopulation. Sometimes a statistical prankster will trot out production figures from some heavily subsidized "model farm" and extrapolate over the entire African landmass to "prove" that "Africa can feed itself."

Most disturbing are indications that Establishment Science may be joining in this parlor game. To give a recent

Guest Editorial International Law & Monkeywrenching

Once again "monkeywrenching" is a hotly debated topic, both in the national news media and within *Earth First!*. And while the relative effectiveness of ecotage could be argued, that has not provided the focus for this important debate. What is being argued is the use of violence, the risking of human safety, and the legality of individual actions not in compliance with existing statutes or laws. Critics of ecotage, such as Representative Pat Williams (D, MT) have stated publicly that environmentalists have no right to take the law into their own hands and risk the safety of others, and point to more appropriate methods of achieving their goals, by working through the system.

While such a statement might sound reasonable, it has no foundation in existing law, and is surprising coming from a member of the highest lawmaking body in the US. We need not consult Marx or Mao Tse-Tung to find justification for taking the law into our own hands, for we find it in the writings of Jefferson and incorporated into the body of our own Constitution. The right to take actions on behalf of one's beliefs, regardless of whether or not they conflict with existing law, is also sanctioned under international law, and this right has been consistently upheld by the international justice system since the close of World War II. Indeed, it is one of the mainstays of a free society.

First, let's look at the question of violence. The question is, "Does the mere fact that an action is violent make it wrong?" According to the law, the answer is an unqualified "No." The California Penal Code addresses this clearly when it states, "The question is not whether force may be used but only under what circumstances and to what extent. Any amount of such force is privileged if reasonably believed to be necessary for this purpose." This includes the use of "deadly force."

On the subject of what is reasonable, Author W. Cambell professor of law at California Western School of Law, wrote in the *California Western International Law Journal* (1986), "As a general rule courts will find a belief to be reasonable if a positive correlation

exists between an actor's perception of his or her surroundings and his or her knowledge of what has gone before." The law does not mandate that the government decide for us what is reasonable, but places the responsibility on the individual.

That risks are taken when the option to use force is pursued is a matter of course. The law requires you to "take every reasonable precaution," but does not say that the presence of risk makes the use of force unnecessary or illegal. Nor does it say that the use of force is an exclusive privilege of the state or its law enforcement agencies. Domestic law recognizes the citizen's privilege to take reasonable steps to prevent the commission of a crime.

US and international law clearly acknowledges the rights of *Earth First!*ers to use ecotage to prevent the commission of a crime. The question is not whether monkeywrenching is legal or not, but when it is legal. Here again, we get support from international law. The 1940 Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere was a pledge by the signatories to "take the appropriate measures . . . to prevent the threatened extinction of any given species" as well as its "natural habitat." US law also upholds the rights of a species against the threat of extinction in the Endangered Species Act; and although it is not always enforced, it is the law. Again, we are obligated to decide for ourselves what is reasonable, and to take the appropriate actions.

The point I am trying to make is that *Earth First!* has every legal right, under existing law, to act as an environmental police force. We recognize a higher law, and that right is also protected within the framework of US domestic law. The real debate should be over what circumstances need be present to deem ecotage a "reasonable action." As we have said before, that is a personal decision, and those embracing ecotage tactics will always have a forum in these pages. It is still our position to neither condemn nor condone the actions a person sees fit in the fight for a better world.

—M.R.

example: last January, *Science* 86 ran a lead story on Africa by one of their editorial staff. While the article purported to be a dispassionate, on-the-scene study of African population issues, it soon revealed itself as a thinly veiled hatchet job on Paul Ehrlich, Garrett Hardin, and (of course!) poor, long dead, Parson Malthus. As *Science* 86 is the popular organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, you might think that the author had uncovered some hard evidence that Ehrlich and Hardin had been barking up the wrong tree all these years. But no, the article was as devoid of factual evidence as a Reagan speech. Argument by irrelevancy seems to be the order of the day when A.A.A.S. speaks to J.Q. Public about population.

I think *EF!*ers can make a contribution here by keeping an eye on the political, environmental and scientific organizations and raising a stink whenever the problem of human overpopulation is shoved under the rug. Letters to the editor are noticed, especially when they arrive in quantity — even at *Science* 86. We need to let all organizations of which we may be a part know that overpopulation is still a problem and facile attempts to divert attention will not work.

Sincerely,
- Wills, FL

EF! Foundation,

I read the interview with Dave Foreman in *The Mother Earth News*, and I was so fascinated that I had to inquire further. I'm only 17, but I see what's happening to the earth around me and it makes me sick! And I see the rich, self-satisfied puppets in their fancy clothes destroying the life of future generations. Is there any way that I can help, a way that I can take action? I'm not well-off, as I'm a highschool dropout, but I still have a voice and I do quite well with the pen. Please let me know.

- Julia Butler

Dear Dave, et al.,

Bravo! for Karen DeBraul's "Animal Rights Vs. The Wilderness" in the *Beltane* issue. While she successfully stayed to the "middle of the road" in her essay, I can tell where her sentiments lie. I am an animal rights advocate/activist AND a Deep Ecologist. I see no conflict between the two; they are quite compatible. I agree with DeBraul's belief that the problem is one of misplaced priorities. For example, this year the Reagan Administration (with Congressional approval) spent 2.75 BILLION dollars on the SDI, aka "Star Whores." It would take but a tiny fraction of those funds to carry out successful "Adopt-A-Burro" type programs. That's easy. The problem comes when we consider other species. For example, who wants to adopt a house sparrow, or a tansy ragwort plant? However, these are problems we will have to live with, as trying to deal with them by any known method reminds me of the guy who painted himself into a corner and decided that a different color of paint would get him out of his predicament.

Unfortunately, the men who control the purse-strings don't care about feral pigs OR wilderness OR anything else that's important. But, if the money is not forthcoming, to those ecologists who say "shoot 'em," I say "Wait." How can one possibly justify that action when our own domesticated animals, manufactured machines and produced children are destroying the rest of the planet? Let's be fair. Let's put the blame where it belongs.

Am I emotional? Damn right I am. As David Hume said: "Reason is, and ought to be, the slave of the passions."

- Art Dingle, Chilochin, OR

Dear SFB:

I read with great interest "To Permit or Not? Bill Haywood vs Rainbows" in the May 1, 1986 issue of *Earth First!*

The real concern that many of us in southern Arizona had with the Rainbow

continued on pg 8

Texas cont

and is recognized by leading ecologists as the "Biological Crossroads of North America." This area contains a representation of ecosystems typical of both eastern and western North America, creating one of the most beautiful areas of the continent. Yet month after month the FS gets away with this "Gene-ocide" on thousands of acres of public land. The San Jacinto project is just one example.

Forest Service practices are eliminating the habitats and species that cannot live in a monoculture forest. Texas' National Forests are threatened with the loss of such species as the Fox Squirrel, Panther, the federally Endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker, the Ivory-billed Woodpecker (some believe it is still out there), Little Blue and Great Blue Herons, migratory species such as the Painted Bunting, and over 30 species of wild (some rare) orchids. In order to survive, these and many other species depend on a diverse mixed forest which includes hardwoods, pines, and a significant amount of old growth. Along with the loss of plants and animals comes a loss of recreational areas, and much of the potential tourist industry.

Shockingly, the public is forced to pay for this destruction through taxes. This land will produce its first harvestable crop of pines in perhaps 70 years, assuming the trees are not first destroyed by the insects or diseases to which monocultures are especially susceptible. If the Freddie's are as concerned as they appear to be about profit and managing the Forests like a business, one wonders why they don't simply invest this money for these 70 years rather than pay \$150/acre for mechanical site prep. Earth First! advocates selective harvesting (where cutting is ecologically acceptable) as an alternative to clearcutting. By selectively harvesting mature trees, leaving most of the vegetation in place, topsoil is protected, wildlife diversity is preserved, jobs for the small logger are provided, the tourist industry and wildlife recreation

are enhanced, and taxpayers' money is left for better uses.

This waste of taxpayers' money on ecological gene-ocide is what solidified EF!ers' decision to take action last week. The FS has been forced by environmentalists in TX to consider a selective harvesting alternative for their new ten-year Forest Plan. This plan will not be released until fall, but this should not give them free reign to sterilize thousands of acres of public land before any change may take effect.

The EF! protest began Tuesday morning, May 27, as about 20 EF!ers, a bear, rabbit, bumblebee, and an alligator crossed 1st Street in Lufkin onto the parking lot of the Homer Garrison building, home of the Forest Service. After a brief statement to the press by local naturalist and woodworker Larry Shelton, explaining Earth First! grievances and requests concerning FS practices, protesters staged a short skit to dramatize the devastation brought upon wildlife by clearcutting. Mock-Freddies directed mock-bulldozers through the parking lot forest of Sweet Gum, Black Jack Oak, and other old growth species.

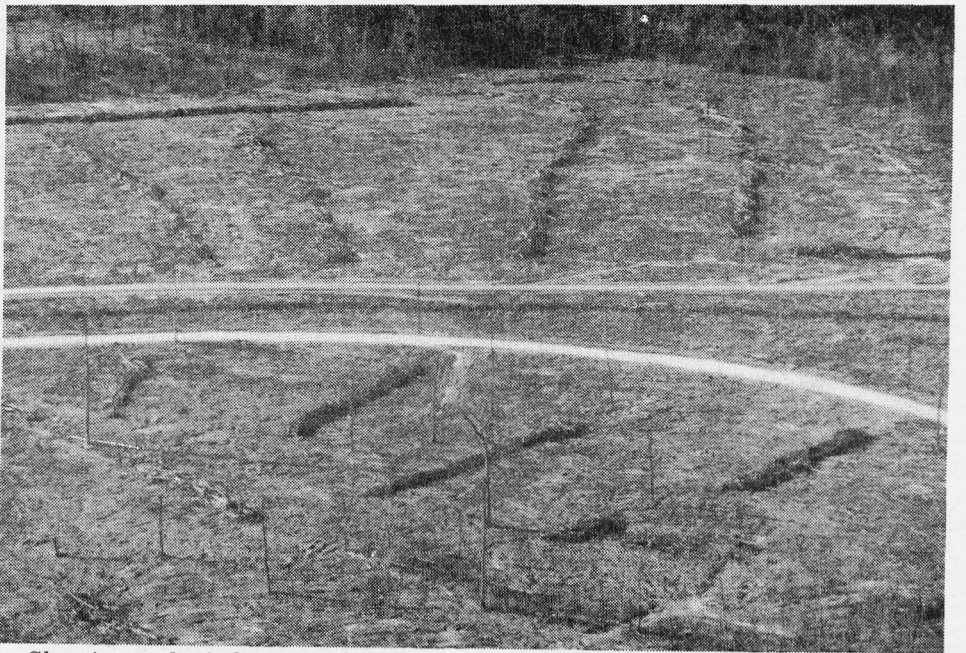
As animals and insects went about their business the Freddie's planned their assault: "Look at all of this hardwood! Rubbish! We better light some fires and then bulldoze whatever's left after we harvest our pine. Ow! damn bees . . . well, they'll be gone as soon as we sterilize this forest! . . . Ha! Look at those animals run!"

After their forest homes were destroyed, the four animals and three EF!ers (Larry Shelton, Barbara Dugelby, and James Jackson) headed into the building to confront the FS with their crime. Since building securityman Billy Ball would not let them carry their signs ("We Lost Our Home") or their home (a tent) upstairs to Forest Supervisor Mike Lannan's office, the group set up camp in the hallway at the base of the stairs. A meeting was requested with Supervisor Lannan in the presence of local TV cameras and press, which had followed the group into the building, in order for Earth First! to present their grievances and alternative proposals. Lannan, who had been aware of the planned action, was conveniently "not in." The group asked to see the next in charge, Jim Morphew, but Morphew refused to meet with the group in front of the media. When it became obvious that the FS would not come to the public, it was decided that the public would have to go to them. The three EF!ers and a rabbit (Linda Beaver) dropped their signs and went upstairs to the Supervisor's office. The four settled peacefully into chairs to wait in the office until they could have public audience with Lannan or Morphew. They had not been sitting on the pretty red couches more than five minutes before they were informed by Police Lt. Watson that they were disrupting business and that if they did not leave, charges would be filed by Billy Ball. The four remained, feeling they had a right as tax-paying citizens to meet with a public official to air a complaint. All four were arrested and charged with criminal trespass.

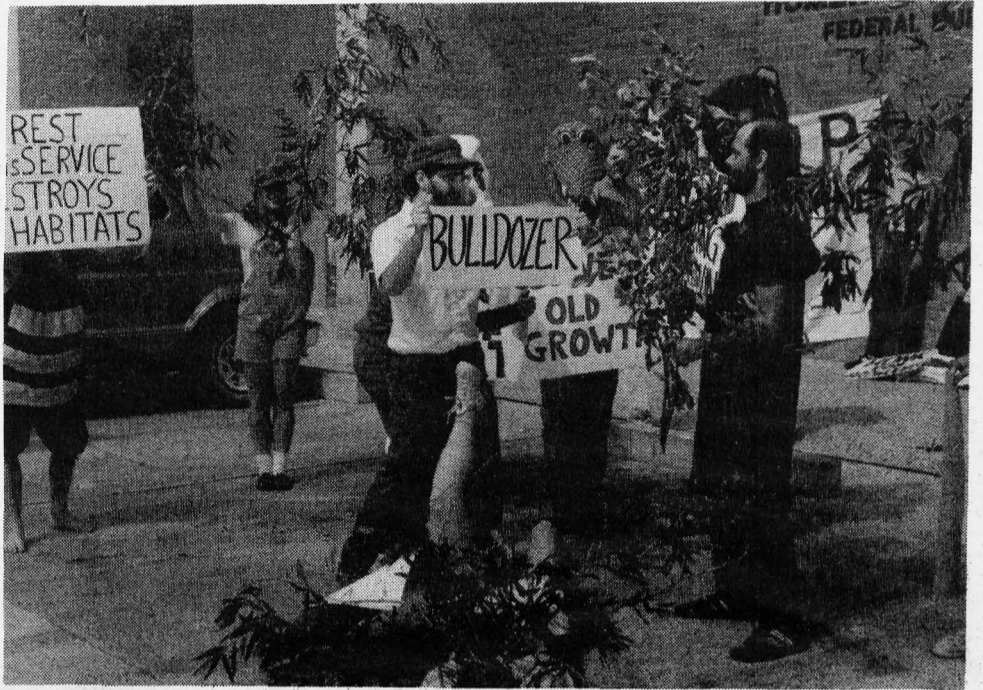
The four were taken from the building, escorted past the cheering, banner-waving EF!ers, and hauled off to the city jail. After conferring with a local attorney, the four chose to plead "no contest" to the charges. Although they felt they were not guilty of the offense, they decided that their resources — energy, time, and money — could best be spent outside the courtroom battling the original issue. As Shelton stated, a fight in court "might just draw attention away from the real issue."

That evening on the local news, Forest Service public relations person, Gary Ippolito, accused Earth First! of "seeking publicity" with no specific issue or cause. To the contrary, Gary, the issue, as was made clear at the protest and in EF! press releases, is the rape of our public lands by clearcutting and more specifically the proposed Mechanical Site Prep of 1233 acres in San Jacinto county. Our cause, to see adopted a system of Forest management that is ecologically and economically sound for our public lands.

This issue is by no means dead, TX Freddie's. EF! plans to do everything in its power to bring this travesty to the forefront of public awareness and to stop the irreversible gene-ocide of our



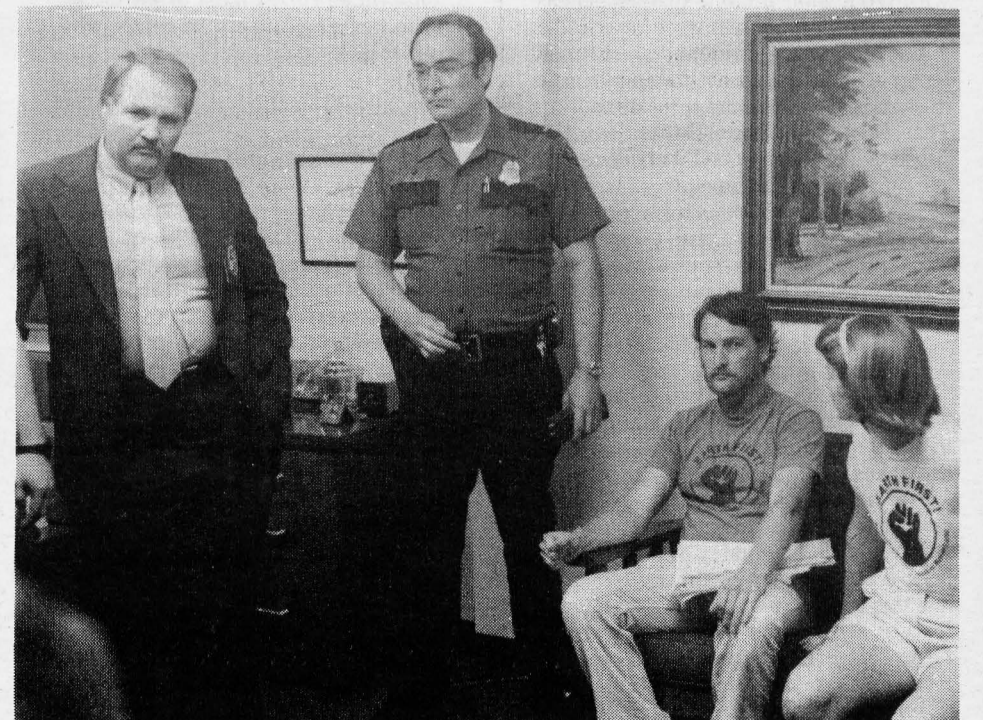
Shearing and windrowing of the formerly-proposed 4 Notch Wilderness in Texas. Photo by George Russell.



Guerrilla theater outside FS HQ.



Rabbit, Alligator, and Bumblebee protest destruction of their home. Photos by Crested CaraCara.



Billy Ball & Lt. Watson in standoff with James Jackson and Barbara Dugelby in Freddie Lannan's office.

Jail in Texas

by Butterfly Weed

The reporter from the *Lufkin Daily News* wanted to know "what it was like being arrested and booked for the first time." I must say, I'm glad I had my furry friend the white rabbit to accompany me through the ordeal. Our first stop was the Lufkin city jail for a photo and fingerprint session. Lt. Watson and his police were polite, and pedestrians stopped to talk to bunny and I through the pepto-bismol pink bars. Secretaries even slipped us paper with which to prepare our post-action press release. But we would have rather been anywhere else but on those cold plastic mattresses with the stench of the open commode and unwashed blankets filling the shoebox cell. Our conspirators in the "crime," Longleaf and Redwolf, were locked away in the opposite corner of the building, but still within howling distance. After a few hours the four of us were removed to the county jail (the charge was filed on the county level) where the situation was even worse, and where officials shuffled us from cell to cell.

After it was all over we had spent five hours cell-hopping through the tiny town of Lufkin. There were a few shining moments in the humiliating experience, such as when many of the officers and even the County Sheriff admitted their animosity for clearcutting and admiration for our "conviction." They took us for \$290 each (\$200 fine, \$90 court costs). Yet, our decisions to risk arrest and a possible criminal record were worth it to expose this travesty to the public. Because of our strong stand, state and national media are showing interest in the story.

TX Earth First! needs your support. If you wish to participate in future actions or just want more info, contact Redwolf at 713-592-7664, Barbara Dugelby at 512-467-1404, or Linda Beaver at 512-472-2292.

Butterfly Weed is a creature of the bog, thriving in the quags, sloughs and swamps of the muddy Big Thicket.

EARTH FIRST! PROTESTS FISHING BRIDGE

by Hiroshima Svendsen

On Memorial Day weekend, Montana & Wyoming Earth First!, in conjunction with the EF! Grizzly Bear Task Force, held a demonstration in Yellowstone National Park to inform the public and press of a great travesty: Yellowstone's Fishing Bridge campground and RV park remain open in spite of the promise to remove all facilities in 1986.

The Fishing Bridge campgrounds are situated in critical Grizzly Bear habitat. Although both the National Park Service (NPS) and US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) have recognized this since a study done in 1972, they have reneged on their agreement to close it this year.

Learning the reasons behind the agencies' failure leads one through a twisted maze of political slime and NPS malfeasance. The NPS is delaying closure because of political pressure brought by the Wyoming congressional delegation and merchants in the "gateway" town of Cody. NPS is stalling for time by doing an Environmental Impact Statement on closing the Fishing Bridge campground (even though Impact Statements are usually a tool to determine adverse impacts of new human developments). The NPS has sought public comment through a misleading newsletter. This has happened while a blatantly illegal deal has been made to supposedly trade Fishing Bridge campsites for hotel units at Grant Village (no EIS was done on this swap).

Loss of habitat and man-caused mortality are the biggest threats to the Grizzly. Biological studies show that the Yellowstone Grizzly population is in grave danger of extinction. Statistics prove Fishing Bridge is the largest obstacle to recovery of the Grizzly population in Yellowstone. In short, the political process is killing the Grizzly Bear.

As people from Montana and Wyoming gathered the night before the demonstration, it was clear that we had the knowledge and resolve necessary to stage a successful nonviolent protest. Gary Brown, assistant to the chief ranger of Yellowstone, visited us at our invitation and we had a friendly, frank chat. Many doubts and rumors on both sides were dispelled.

Sources within the NPS had alerted us to the presence of two undercover rangers among us. We had nothing to hide; we were hospitable to them. The next morning they had vanished.

As beer was consumed around the fire, new friends were made. Laughter invariably followed as we met the real people behind the pseudonyms. Randall T. Restless, Joe Woodelf, Ms. G.R. Izzly, Rock Chalktalk, and Hiroshima Svendsen were no longer mysterious enigmas. A moment of silence was held in memory of jailed Howie Wolke, followed by a moment of uproar.

Saturday, the day of the demonstration, was beautiful. Bob and Shiela Sunray, EF!ers and Rainbow Tribers, provided a community breakfast.

Although our permits to demonstrate and distribute leaflets were restrictive, we followed the guidelines. About 40 people participated at Fishing Bridge. Placards and banners proclaimed the Grizzly's plight. Highlights of the action included four costumed bears dancing to a song, "Have to have a habitat," belted out by the protesters. Songs disparaging Winnebagos and pointing out that bears are fellow mammals were

lands, even if it means blockading the bulldozers! If the FS wants us to give them the benefit of the doubt that they are seriously considering our selective harvesting alternative for the future Forest Plan, they should give us proof of a change in land management practices by rescinding this invitation for the sterilization of over 1200 acres of our natural heritage.

The Ivory-billed Woodpecker is one of the major forces in Texas preservation efforts. She lives in central Texas, on a diet of various types of arthropods. She is manifestly not extinct!

also sung. Five drums, flutes, and tambourines accompanied chanting and group growls for the great bear. Skits by Yogi Bear and Boo Boo, and the Grizzly Theater, evoked laughter and educated onlookers. Joe Woodelf met with the press and gave impassioned, articulate answers to their questions.

The national and regional press covering our event were given a professional press packet which insured they would have the knowledge to publicize the issue, and not just EF! hijinks. Informative leaflets were given to tourists, who were almost all supportive of our cause. After the main demonstration, we dispersed to other locations in the park for leafleteering and sign waving.

Gathering together that night, many stories were told of NPS rangers telling demonstrators, "We're behind you." It's apparent that the NPS has higher caliber low-level personnel than the Forest Circus or BLM.

HELPFUL HINTS: Working with the Media

by Rock Chalktalk

Because we are so intelligent, original, creative and courageous (read: off-the-wall), the press is usually interested in who we are and what we do. The May 24 Yellowstone action drew good attendance from members of the fourth estate (with the shameful exception of television: Yellowstone controversies were featured on NBC's Today show only two days later — they blew their chance for excellent film footage.) Here's what we learned about working with the press:

Present your speakers, facts, and quotes in an organized fashion. Waving placards and distributing pamphlets are fine, but they are not enough for a good story. Civil disobedience and arrests would have been good copy, but since we were cooperating with the Park Service on this one, that was out. So we put together a more traditional-type press conference with questions and answers.

As we left our carefully cleaned campsites in Yellowstone, we felt a mixture of sadness and happiness: sadness that the fight to close Fishing Bridge must continue; and happiness in our feelings of increased dedication to the Yellowstone Grizzly.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Apply political pressure on behalf of the Grizzly by writing to the following people with your demand that all Fishing Bridge campsites and RV sites be closed and not replaced elsewhere in Yellowstone, since moving campsites only transfers the problem: 1. Robert Barbee, Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, YNP, WY 82190; 2. (your Senator), US Senate, Wash., DC 20510; 3. (your Representative), US House of Representatives, Wash., DC 20515.

Hiroshima Svendsen is an active EF!er living in Jackson, WY.

At our press conference, we weren't aware of lighting. We stood in the shade of trees — a terrible spot for photographers. Try to give our buddies with the cameras more consideration. Don't make them shoot in the dark. Don't make them shoot into the sun either.

Have a good press packet — written materials to which reporters can refer as they write their story. Joe Woodelf and others thoroughly researched Fishing Bridge and Grant Village. Reporters were impressed with over a dozen pages of details and our willingness to provide follow-up and documentation.

Exchange names, addresses, and phone numbers with reporters (business cards are handy for this — several local EF! activists have had them printed). Stay in touch. Work together. They need us. We need them.

Rock Chalktalk is an enigmatic character; rumor suggests that he is a retired legislator who is now one of the hottest climbers on the rock circuit.

Grand Canyon Air Raid Update

by Rist Rocket

The controversy surrounding aircraft noise in the Grand Canyon reached all the way to Foggy Bottom on May 21 when the US House Interior Committee's Subcommittee on National Parks met to consider a related bill. HR 4430 would require the Secretary of Interior to conduct a study to determine the appropriate minimum altitude for aircraft flying over National Parks. The Subcommittee chaired by Bruce Vento (D,MN) heard testimony from members of Congress and various bureaucrats as well as representatives from both conservation and aircraft organizations.

The proceedings started with a number of the Subcommittee's members reading statements. Representatives Vento, Lehman (D,CA), Coelho (D,CA) and McCain (R,AZ) all expressed concern about aircraft noise in a number of parks, with the Grand Canyon, Yosemite and Haleakala on the Island of Maui (HI) being most frequently mentioned.

Ron Warren, representing the Grand Canyon Flight Operators Association, squirmed in his seat when McCain described the flights as "air pollution." McCain further agitated Warren when he suggested setting up radar to help enforce whatever rules are finally written.

Pat Williams (D,MT) and Daniel Akaka (D,HI) took their turn at the anti-aircraft guns as Williams complained of flights disturbing wildlife in Glacier National Park and Akaka broke the news that on the previous day two helos had collided over Maui. The two chopper jockeys had swooped low for a shot at the same bit of photogenic scen-

ery. Two passengers were killed.

Dick Cheney (R,WY) and Jim Hanson (R,UT) provided a brief bright spot in a day that was otherwise high winds and low ceilings for the air tour industry. Cheney, however, was just defending his own turf (the Jackson Hole Airport); and Hanson once again proved his inability to grasp any issue, by stating that his son had told him there was no noise problem in the Canyon. From Hanson's words it was apparent that his son is a river guide on the Colorado River through the Canyon, and the trips his son takes down the river are motor powered. This explains his son's lack of complaints. The hearing loss incurred from one week in a motor raft precludes any complaints about aircraft.

Park Service Director William Mott received hard questions from the committee but seemed to hold fast to his previously expressed commitment to get aircraft out of the Canyon. At a later meeting with Rob Smith of the Sierra Club, Mott indicated that he supports a two thousand feet above the rim limit and will work for concessionaire status for the air tours as a tool to enforce it.

Jack Ryan of the Federal Aviation Administration claimed that his agency has the problem well in hand. Apparently no one has told him that the FAA's 2000 foot advisory is being completely ignored.

Ron Warren of the Air Tour Operators Association read a statement about all the good things that aircraft do in the Canyon. Then Rep. Vento asked him if he and members of his association are observing the FAA advisory. Warren mumbled that none of them were. Vento then asked him if he thought there should be any limitations.

Warren played the greedy exploiter, saying the Air Tour Operators felt there should be no additional restrictions over National Parks but that they "would support more study."

Representatives of the Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, the Grand Canyon Trust, and the National Parks and Conservation Association said that the study called for by this bill is fine for other Parks but not the Grand Canyon. At the Canyon, studies have been going on for years; now it's time for action. An amendment proposed by Rep. Coelho to enact an immediate moratorium on flights at the Canyon while studies are conducted at other Parks would remove the environmentalists' objection. What will finally happen to the bill, HR 4430, is hard to predict; however, observing that the ripples set in motion by the proceedings have already reached Arizona is a good indication that this hearing was far from fruitless.

Other Developments on the Aircraft Issue

May 13: The Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society joined in a lawsuit to force the National Park Service to control aircraft noise in Grand Canyon National Park. According to Grand Canyon Chapter Chair Sharon Galbreath, "This suit was filed to speed up the Park Service whose timetable does not include a deadline for resolution of the problem."

May 28: Grand Canyon National Park (GCNP) released its Environmental Assessment, containing the alternatives which GCNP is considering as solutions to the aircraft problem. Those alternatives range from no action to a restriction of flights to 2000 feet or more above the rim. The most restrictive alternative offered, the 2000 foot limit, would not remove aircraft noise from the Canyon. This list of alternatives, therefore, includes no solutions to the problem it addresses. Also, all restrictions included in these alternatives would be voluntary. We could expect the operators to ignore them as they currently ignore the FAA 2000 foot advisory.

Hearings were held on the EA and its non-solutions in early June. You may still express your outrage at the violation of National Park sanctity, and support for a ban on all flights above or in the Grand Canyon, before August 1, by writing to: Grand Canyon National Park, POB 129, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023.

June 5: A coalition of moderate environmental groups — including The Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, Friends of the River and the Northern Arizona Audubon Society — issued their modest proposal. It calls for the creation of a restricted air space over the Canyon, to the altitude of 18,000 feet, that would roughly follow the boundaries of the National Park. The restricted zone would extend beyond Park limits over some parts of the Canyon but not all parts included in the Hualapai and Havasupai Indian Reservation.

This proposal is much better than those offered by the NPS. It would end most aircraft noise in Grand Canyon Park. As

for high altitude jets, Galbreath of the Sierra Club said, "We're requesting that the FAA move the east-west jet routes away from the park. At this point in the process we didn't want to open a whole other can of worms by dealing with commercial jets." Emergency flights and "legitimate" administrative flights into the Canyon would continue.

No doubt GCNP and the air tour operators will scream bloody murder at this tame proposal. GCNP still hasn't got it through its skull that it represents that magnificent Canyon and not a pack of winged rapists.

Rist Rocket is a superb craftsman and writer, who has creative ideas on sure-fire ways to stop aircraft in the Canyon.



Idaho cont

trashers include nasty, disciplined veterans of bitter losses to the late Frank Church over the Selway/Bitterroot and River of No Return Wilderness Areas. Senators McClure and Symms and Representative Craig are outspoken enemies of the entire Wilderness concept, and they run sleazy errands for land-raping corporations in exchange for huge campaign contributions. Representative Hansen was deposed by Democrat Richard Stallings in the 1984 election, but only after Hansen's felony conviction for violating federal "ethics in government" statutes. Stallings must avoid appearing liberal to have any prayer of reelection, so he has distanced himself from environmentalists.

Governor Evans timidly proposed 1.2 million acres of Wilderness, which covers only backpacking hotspots near major tourist centers. He has torpedoed consideration of additional areas whenever possible — mainly to defuse the issue before running against Symms this fall for US Senate. It's a damn shame that party loyalty is so sacred. In most states Evans would be drummed out of the Democratic Party along with the Larouche boneheads.

The Good Guys (such as they are): The Idaho Fish & Game Commission recommended 1.8 million acres for full Wilderness protection of essential wildlife and fisheries, and acknowledged that many more areas should be designated for purely recreational reasons. The officially independent Commission thus more than tripled an earlier proposal from the Fish & Game Department, which was under pressure from the governor to minimize acreage. Regrettably, since Evans replaced one of the five members of the Commission with a former timber executive, it has proclaimed that sporting activities can coexist with timbering and mining. Sell-out agreements have recently been arranged by the FS between the Fish & Game Department and prominent timber companies in support of certain Fifty Year Management Plans.

This political finagling by F & G officials has been attacked by the Outfitters & Guides Association, the Idaho Wildlife Federation, and the Idaho Sportsmen's Coalition (all distinct from us flower sniffers). Unfortunately, their righteous indignation has been too formal and soft. Our thousands of hunters haven't raised a major stink and won't until aroused.

Part of the blame for outdoorsman apathy goes to Idaho's environmental groups, including local affiliates of mainstream national organizations. They declined public education in favor of sending volumes of alerts to each other. Whereas beating on the same tired mailing lists stalled the delegation in 1984, it's a lousy substitute for strong grassroots wilderness support — as Ken Robinson of *The Idaho Citizen* has repeatedly shouted to deaf ears. Meanwhile, we can't agree on a proposal. As long as Idaho's "conservation community" persists as a chaotic rabble, politicians will ignore us.

The one state resident to vocally defend preserving our National Forests in their current half-developed condition is Carole King. She has aggressively lobbied Congress, managing with only the aid of her husband to get bills introduced before the US House and Senate. Carole's actions provoked a barrage of local flak — inevitable in this bastion of the proudly ignorant — and she deserves widespread admiration.

Down deep, many Idaho environmentalists agree with Carole's sentiments. Nevertheless, you wouldn't guess this from the 3.5 million acre Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition proposal, which would release nearly twice the area protected.

The Sordid Confession: T'was August 1983 in Lewiston, shortly after we'd shown a testimony advantage at McClure's four hearings. We'd been coached by a House subcommittee staffer to avoid hastily throwing together our proposal in advance of the hearings, and to spend the summer researching RA values and boundaries. (Note the early emphasis on prioritizing.) The meeting was sponsored by the Idaho Conservation League, the large, traditionally moderate group hereabouts. I attended representing the Idaho Alpine Club — a good times crew of yuppie



View from Mt. Borah — highest peak in Idaho — down the spine of the Lost River Range. Photo by George Wuerthner.

climbers, skiers, etc.

Almost nobody with RARE II experience came, due largely to the inconvenient location. By default, Idaho's veterans delegated responsibility to rookies. A healthy dose of cynicism would have brought into question the basic premise of compromise, as a tangible Earth First! presence would have. At the time, few of us had been poisoned with Dave's sacrilegious ideas, and our buns hadn't been reamed wide enough by scumbag officials to force us to think straight on our own.

The meeting moderator (pun intended) relayed a request from within the Public Lands Subcommittee for a sensible proposal that the full House could support. This was interpreted by consensus as meaning half the candidate acreage. This twisted process was legitimized by the underlying assurance that honest legislation was being drafted, rather than a frivolous wish list. We bypassed everybody's favorite, the Boulder/White Clouds, recognizing that this RA was fairly safe within a National Recreation Area and that it would someday serve as a superb spearhead for a second mop-up wilderness bill.

The main problem was that nobody knew the true size of the entire roadless pie. The best guess was 6.5 million acres, but this total omitted 1.5 million in the Boise National Forest that fell through a crack during the initial agency inventory. It excluded another 2 million eligible acres thought to have been released when the Central Idaho Wilderness Act created the RNR; although the language had already been deemed inadequate to preclude litigation against development — common knowledge in DC that no one bothered to convey back to the hinterlands. Rather than a diabolical plot to disavow wilderness, the Lewiston Compromise better resembled a blindfolded group grope in a prickly pear patch.

The Enthusiastic Response: Our barebones package was rubber-stamped by the Sierra Club, National Audubon Society, and Wilderness Society, along with miscellaneous local outfits — the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition (IWDC) — and promoted to the media. The delegation and the special interests labeled us with every radical epithet imaginable, despite our excessive accommodations, so the backlash we'd feared happened anyway. Yet, our 3 million acre proposal was not enough to satisfy many outdoorsmen. Six months later, the Idaho Wildlife Federation and the Outfitters & Guides Association presented their 5 million acre recommendation. The Idaho Environmental Council agreed and defected from the IWDC. The American Wilderness Alliance and the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs (FWOC) also joined the revisionists, leaving the conservation community in a shambles. We now had two very different proposals,

and little credibility. There's a moral here about trying to please the wrong people. IWDC's educated eco-freaks had been upstaged by blue collar hunters and fishermen — most of them Republicans!

Consideration of substantially enlarging the IWDC proposal was halted when the delegation coughed up its 526,000 acre draft bill. From McClure's perspective, 5 million equaled 3 million equaled way the hell too much; so we rallied to unanimously dump on the 1984 Idaho Forest Management Act. The visit by US Representative John Seiberling lifted our spirits. Representatives Moody and Kostmayer also made the trip, and they introduced the IWDC proposal to the House upon returning to the Hill — thereby effectively freezing the acreage and leaving the IWF and its allies out in the cold. It's clear now that we should have formed a true consensus package with at least 4.5 million acres before the congresspersons arrived.

That summer, it seemed that the full House would endorse the Moody-Kostmayer Act. If so, an impasse would have materialized between the Idaho delegation and the House, with no danger of monstrous legislative releases in the short term future. I hoped to not see another bill until the Democrats regained the Senate. But this wish betrayed my ignorance of DC dealings.

The Sodomy in Gomorrah: That autumn, the senior environmentalist in eastern Idaho did a fine job talking up 5 million acres as FWOC spokesman. By then my butt had been stomped by the BLM in my attempt to advance Wilderness as a tool for preventing archaeological site looting, and I was having grave doubts about working through channels. However, the main reason I bailed out was the bad taste in my mouth from Lewiston.

After Seiberling's visit, Governor Evans was criticized by the Republican delegation for inviting Seiberling out here and gumming up the works. Sensing a campaign liability two years down the pike against Symms for US Senate, Evans begged House Democrats to pass a bill of some sort to put the wilderness issue out of its misery. He lobbied Congress as the Idaho conservation contingent and essentially cancelled out the whole team.

In DC, the IWDC's proposal was reduced to 2 million acres, with Evans' behind the scenes manipulations taking a toll. The whittling produced a bloodbath among our regionally oriented lobbyists, and the new offer came to no avail. The "your area versus my area" debates among our lobbyists got fierce, verging on bar fights. When your own buddies turn on you, something is very wrong. Please observe that compromising eventually becomes its own reward.

The connubial corncobbing also failed. Ultimately Seiberling and McClure stalemated with respective

Wilderness proposals of 977,000 and 670,000 acres. However, credit Seiberling with enough resistance to pressure to stop negotiations before passage of a bad bill. His unenviable task might have been easier if our lobbyists had held firm at 3 million acres. An impasse might have been reached much earlier without so many shameful concessions.

The Malignant Hemorrhoids (eek! it's spreading!): Nothing much has changed on the legislative front, except that the 1985 Moody-Kostmayer Act includes another 500,000 acres of recommended Wilderness — removing the most glaring omissions in the IWDC proposal. However, anti-wilderness has emerged as the central campaign theme of Idaho Republicans, capitalizing on unrelated timber industry layoffs. In this noxious climate, I expect both Evans and Cecil Andrus (running for replacement governor) to make further concessions. The Republican Party line is shifting to zero new Wilderness. No matter who wins, you'll probably see an 800,000 acre bill passed in 1987 — perhaps accompanied by a 300,000 acre desert bill. Joy unbounded.

Idaho's wilderness activists face a terrible fate as long as they continue to rely on ineffective methods. Unless the situation is radically altered, environmental groups will be forced to band together with the ORV crowd — cheering for special management areas open to trailbikes and snowmobiles.

Now that the skeletons in Idaho's closet have been revealed, where do we go? First, we can learn to expect no favors from either political party. Either we have grassroots support or we don't. The onus is on us to earn the respect that we self-righteously think we deserve. Second, an understanding of implications for our quality of life must be spread across the Idaho citizenry quickly. Since the facts on deficit timber sales and wildlife encroachment are already out in the open, emphasis must shift to emotional appeals and flashy campaigns. Most people's minds are already made up; we have to win their hearts.

It follows, I believe, that direct confrontations won't work here. We might capture media attention, but this would only alienate more Idahoans against outside agitators. Remember that our potential constituency here consists largely of Republican outdoorsmen. Besides, a violent redneck response would be certain.

The cuddly Grizzly Bear sit-in at Grant Village last summer cleverly aroused popular awareness and sympathy without provoking nasty countermeasures. This "living theatre" approach holds promise, but it must be elevated to the big leagues to reverse the Idaho wilderness fiasco. Nothing short of national visibility will get the job done. There's room for good-natured humor, realizing that the public loves to be entertained.

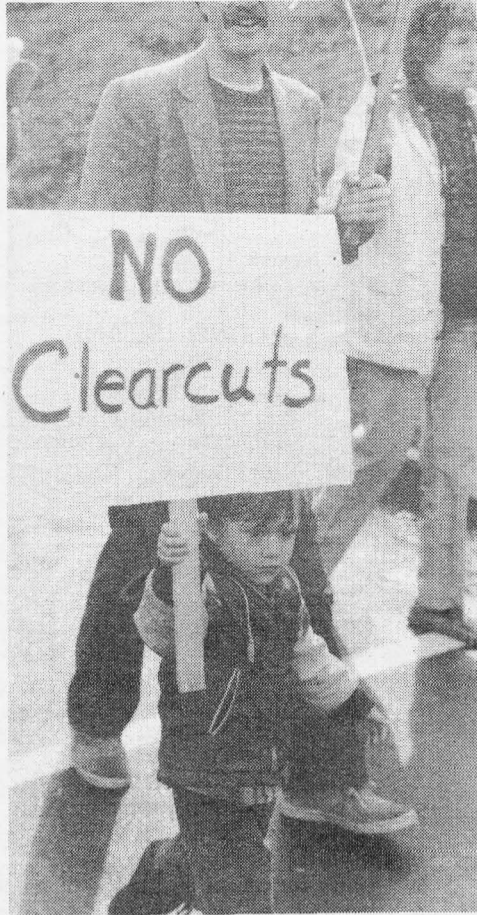
I've dreamed up a pet notion that would have to be executed with Madison Avenue polish. I can't tip my hand as yet, and wish not to stifle possibly better ideas in advance of the Round River Rendezvous, which will probably be Idaho's last chance to formulate new strategies.

So let's rally round the campfire and see what develops. There has to be a better alternative than chopping roadless acreage via stupid compromises. And there has to be a better remedy for environmental ailments than sitting on suppositories.

Scott Ploger is a scientist and expert on nuclear power who lives in Idaho. He is also one of the most experienced environmental activists in the Northern Rockies.



Stanislaus Destruction Protested



In December, 1985, our Stanislaus Earth First! Group began our first meetings. Our first task was to confront the Forest Service regarding their outrageous management plan for the Stanislaus National Forest in California. Under the proposed alternative, all lands where timber could be sold economically were to be harvested, leaving only high rock and ice country and steep canyon walls for Wilderness Areas. The plan also included increased cattle grazing, 4000 acres per year of clearcutting and approximately 50 miles of new road construction each year.

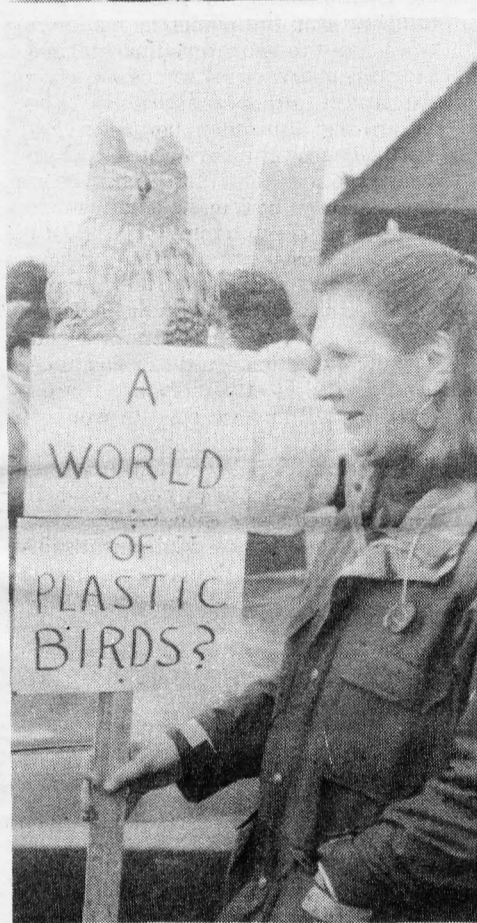
Stanislaus EF! took direct action, going into the heart of timber and cattle industry territory and picketing and speaking out against the plan. We attended all public meetings in the Sonora area. We were verbally and physically threatened by loggers and cattlemen as we defended the rights of the animal and plant world against the FS. We spoke at a public meeting where we were outnumbered 60 to 5 by the economic gluttons. One of the most unfair practices in the forest planning process is to have the public meetings only in the heart of the economic groups' stronghold, where employers give their employees "time off" to attend the meetings. There must also be meetings in urban areas to get a more broad-based opinion.

In spite of the odds against us, we received photo and written coverage in local newspapers. Our campaign plus the efforts of a coalition of environmental groups generated 2000 written responses to the forest plan, and a rally of 88 people on the last day for public comment received TV news coverage.

Before the dust has settled from the management plan battles, the FS has come forward with another special interest attack on the natural world. A proposed North-South Off-Highway Vehicle Route would traverse the Stanislaus Forest. The OHV route would cross roadless areas and open up large new areas for OHVs, as it traversed California from Oregon to Mexico.

We must reject the assumption that environmentalists are just another special interest group that needs to be placated with token Wilderness Areas for our own activities. A true environmentalist is not fighting for her right to use the wilderness, but is fighting for the rights of the native species to live their life in peace.

The Stanislaus National Forest needs your help! Comments on the forest plan and on the proposed OHV route should be sent to: Bob Wetzal, Calaveras Ranger District, Stanislaus NF, POB 500, Hathaway Pines, CA 95323 (209-795-1381).



Protesting the Stanislaus Forest Plan. Photos by Bill Curless.



World Bank cont

felt, in the belly of the beast, and all across the country.

JOIN A COALITION OF EARTH FIRST!ERS AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTALISTS CONCERNED WITH RAINFOREST DESTRUCTION IN A WORLD BANK DAY OF PROTEST! This action will protest the involvement of the World Bank and other lending institutions in the razing of the world's tropical forests through the funding of industrial, transmigration, timber, and agricultural projects in rainforest areas; and will call attention to the role of US taxpayer dollars in World Bank funding. We will raise the issue of how Americans are part of this process through our bank-held money, left to the investment decisions of Bank of America Boards and the like. We need you to defend the rainforest! We hope to see EF!ers from around the US converge on DC for the World Bank annual meeting, as well as staging simultaneous demonstrations at other appropriate banks in their own communities on **WORLD BANK PROTEST DAY: SEPTEMBER 30.**

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP:

—Organize or support your local EF! group for a demonstration at a bank in your community. (We are researching the most appropriate targets; update in next EF! issue).

—Organize a group to travel to DC for the demonstration at the World Bank headquarters. Help others with logistical planning and funding.

—Write a letter to the editor of your local newspaper about the rainforest-taxpayer money connection (background articles available from Bay Area EF!, POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516).

—Call radio talk shows and publicize the event.

—Help raise funds to cover costs of the demos and outreach.

—Write to the World Bank and insist they stop paying for projects destructive to the rainforest. Write: Barber Conable, President, World Bank, 1818 H St., NW, Wash., DC 20433.

—Plug into the network of those planning to demonstrate by writing to Bay Area EF! at POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516.

The Bay Area group, working with the Rainforest Action Network in San Francisco, will connect people, help with resources and keep people informed. We plan a Rainforest Species rally/parade/event and are preparing a Rainforest Proclamation to be endorsed by public officials throughout the US. Let us know if you can help or have suggestions. We are developing a packet to send to organizers in each area, containing background information, World Bank fact sheet, sample press release, suggested timetable for planning an action, mask-making ideas, private banking targets and more. We'll discuss all this at the RRR. See you there!

Karen Pickett is our Bay Area contact.

WRITE ON UTAH WILDERNESS

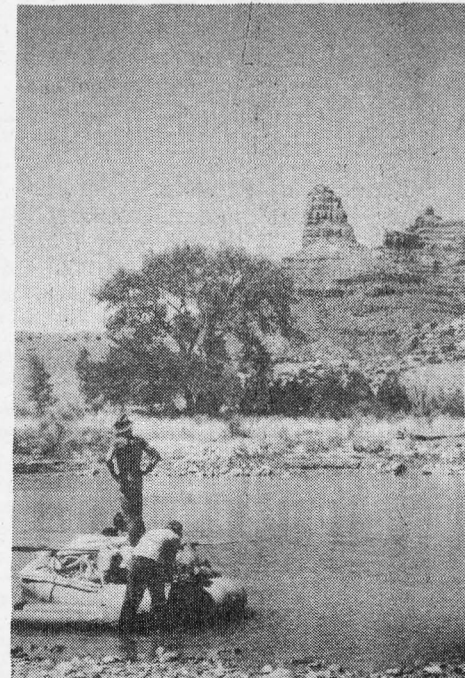
The Bureau of Land Management has extended the comment period on their wilderness proposal for Utah until August 15. You still have plenty of time to write a letter in support of the Earth First! 16 million acre wilderness proposal for BLM lands in Utah (see the May 1, 1986 issue of *Earth First!* for complete details). Send your letter to BLM, 324 S. State, Suite 301, Salt Lake City, UT 84111-2303.

This is one of the most important wilderness issues of the decade. Areas involved include Escalante, Desolation Canyon, Dark Canyon, Grand Gulch, Dirty Devil, San Rafael Swell, Henry Mountains, Deep Creek Range . . . Your letter can mean Wilderness Act protection or carte blanche to the brain-damaged pot-hunting, ORVing, overgrazing, prospecting, poaching, trapping geeks of southern Utah for millions of acres of priceless wild land. Act today. Get your friends and neighbors to also write in support of the Earth First! 16 million acre wilderness proposal for Utah BLM lands.

Despite threats of violence against wilderness supporters in several jerk-water towns in southern Utah, wilderness supporters managed a solid majority at the May public hearings on the issue. 440 people testified in favor of wilderness while 330 industry hacks, political toadies, and local derelicts testified against wilderness. Most of those testifying for wilderness supported the 5.1 million acre recommendation of the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, although at least half-a-dozen folks supported the 16 million acre EF! proposal. There was some support for the greatly compromised 3.8 million acre wilderness proposal of the Utah Wilderness Association.

It is important to remember that although Utah contains some of the outstanding de facto wilderness left in the world, a relatively small percentage of the state is protected as Wilderness Areas or National Parks compared to other Western States (although Utah has a good number of National Parks, their total acreage is only that of Yosemite, and several Eastern states have a larger percentage of their land area designated as Wilderness — in the West, only Nevada has less designated Wilderness).

If you don't write a letter on Utah Wilderness this summer, then don't whine when the bulldozers slash a road across Escalante . . .



Desolation Canyon. Photo by Dave Foreman.

Ancient Cedars Face Saws in Washington

by Denise Heidel

In southwest Washington, a Western Red Cedar grove, estimated to be 4000 years old, is threatened by Weyerhaeuser's logging plans. The 274 acre grove is located on Long Island (4800 acres) in Willapa Bay. The stand has been labeled "the last of the maritime forest type" which used to grow all along the northern Pacific coast. The grove has lived for centuries in a climax state, with trees five to seven feet in diameter (one is 11 feet wide) and 140 to 150 feet tall. Some of the trees date from 950 to 1000 years ago. At 10 to 30 foot heights, hemlock grow from the sides of the cedars. Hemlocks have sent roots down the rotten interiors of the trees to the ground, aiding in supporting them. The stand has remained undisturbed by fire and windstorms since about 2000 BC.

Eighty acres of this cedar grove are scheduled to be logged by Weyerhaeuser in the next few years and some of the bordering forests are also on the agenda. Two sections, one to the south of the grove, another on the eastern border, are earmarked for this summer season.

Long Island is the largest estuarine island on the Pacific coast, while Willapa Bay contains a diverse and plentiful salt water bay population. A brochure on Long Island issued by the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge states, "Bountiful Willapa Bay surrounds the island and is dependent on the environ-

mental integrity of the island to maintain its richness." Many species living in the bay, estuaries, and on the island would be harmed by the logging operations. There are 177 species of birds known to be on the island, including the Spotted Owl and Bald Eagle. Twenty-nine species of mammals inhabit the island, including Black Bear, Elk, Coastal Black-tailed Deer and Beaver. Trees include Alder, Western Hemlock, Douglas Fir, Western Red Cedar and Sitka Spruce.

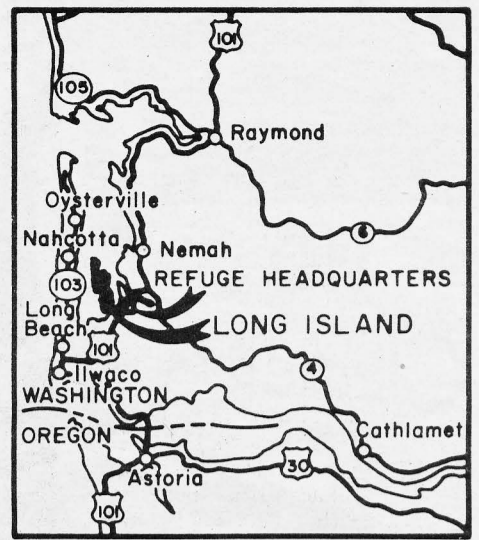
Concurrent with Weyerhaeuser logging schedules are many planned "improvements." Already, 13.3 miles of roads have been "improved" by reshaping, grading, digging ditches, installing culverts, and surfacing with crushed rock; 4400 feet of new permanent road and 900 feet of new temporary road have been installed to log the three sections first to be cut. More roads will be built as each sequence gets harvested. One new road will run along the east side of the cedar grove. Currently the only access for logging and construction trucks is a cable ferry on the south side of the island, near the refuge headquarters.

The current logging program resulted from a land for timber exchange between the Fish and Wildlife Service and Weyerhaeuser. In 1900 Weyerhaeuser acquired 1622 acres on Long Island in a real estate deal involving Pacific Railroad land grants. In the 1930s the FWS became involved with managing the

island. In the 70s the two gave birth to the Land for Timber Exchange contract. The contract stipulated a trade of Weyerhaeuser land on Long Island for the FWS-"owned" timber rights on the island. So the FWS gained "ownership" of 1622 acres in exchange for 21 million board feet of lumber. Nineteen harvest units were scheduled to be logged within 12 years (two and a half have already been logged). All timber "rights" then revert back to the FWS. There has been logging on the island, last in 1968, but never in the cedar grove. This exchange included 155 acres of the cedars to be logged with a buy-back option. Through support by Representative Don Bonker (D, WA), Congress approved money to purchase 75 acres of this for the FWS. There are still 80 vulnerable acres as well as the perimeter sections scheduled to be logged. The cedar grove is the only place on the island with such a concentration of cedars, but there are also individual massive cedars scattered throughout the island in harvest areas.

In reaction to the Long Island logging, the local Chinook Indian tribe stated simply, "we never received anything for this land," and went on to describe their historic and spiritual links to the cedar grove and Long Island. In short, Weyerhaeuser has already received millions of dollars for not logging timber on land the Chinook Indians say they never sold. Weyerhaeuser did not receive any of this money until they actually began logging. Questions have arisen as to the cost effectiveness of their operation. Speculation is that they will remain on Long Island until they receive the remaining millions for the cedar grove timber and then leave. Should all the bucks be paid to them (up to ten million dollars), their presence on the island will have been cost effective.

Public access to Long Island is by boat, with most areas accessible only at high tide. There are campsites near the water. Finding the cedar grove is difficult. However, since Congress approved purchase of part of the grove, and it has gained publicity, the FWS is allowing a marked trail loop to go through the grove.



Nearly all of Long Island is public land. For the "official" version of what's going down there contact Willapa National Wildlife Refuge, Ilwaco, WA 98624. They issue Long Island updates to those on their mailing list. A trail and campsite map (including the minimum tide needed to enter certain areas) and a logging map showing where and when the harvest sections are scheduled to be cut are also available by request. They start sequence two this summer, which includes four sections, two of them on or near the grove perimeter. The Audubon Society has been active in generating public interest, lobbying and issuing updates on the cedar grove. Contact Willapa Hills Audubon Society, POB 93, Longview, WA 98632. There is a free guide service to Long Island and the cedar grove. Contact: Peninsula Pedal Pushers, POB 43, Nahcotta, WA 98637.

Denise Heidel lives in Washington, where she is active in the growing Washington portion of the EF! movement.



Stump of cedar cut 30 years ago.

Massachusetts EF! Organizing

by Craig Stehr

New England pagans have become increasingly active in environmental efforts, in order to defend Mother Earth and in particular to address the issues of nuclear dump sites and nuclear power plants. I have been in the Earth First! movement for several years, and am presently the movement's Massachusetts contact. Last July, I came out East from San Francisco to visit friends, and ended up staying to organize on the eastern seaboard. At this time, locations in New Hampshire and Maine were being considered as high level nuclear waste dump sites, and Massachusetts was considering the possibility that up to ten truckloads of waste per day would be trucked through the state from points south, to the designated sites, if the plans were adopted. In even the most apolitical quarters, environmentalism became a focus of community thinking; and pagans in particular got involved.

Last winter, I took a class from well-known witch and teacher Andras Corban. I immediately related to the class emphasis on attuning oneself to Earth and her cycles. I bought books on earth magic. While studying "Witchcraft, Magic, and the Mysteries," it became obvious to me that I was a pagan and that nothing could be more natural. So I started encouraging pagans and witches to study the EF! movement, and see if we could do healing rituals, or bring more metaphysics into the direct action oriented EF! scene. At EF! meetings, more and more pagan/wiccans came, which resulted in an invitation for me to speak at the pagan activist Thomas Morton Alliance (TMA) conference in Cambridge in mid March.

The conference was high energy two day experience, with pagan activists from all over the area attending. Moderated by activist witch Linda Rutherford, we covered everything from pagan rights issues to goddess histories to

Hopi-Dineh Big Mountain solidarity. The politically progressive Faerie Fire folks from New York City attended, reporting on actions there to confront the more anti-Earth forces in the Big Apple. There is a strong feeling of sisterhood and brotherhood amongst pagan activists in TMA, and excitement over the increasing numbers of people getting involved. Many TMAers came to the last EF! gathering, and more EF!ers are going to the next TMA gathering in May in Boston. Looks like something powerful is brewing here.

In mid April, local pagan activists attended a Department of Energy hearing at the Massachusetts statehouse. There were several references to area Indians and their perceptions of sacredness and Earth spirituality. The precepts of Deep Ecology were discussed by activists dressed in radiation suits and gas masks. Several speakers related the Big Mountain uranium-forced relocation problem to the nuclear waste dump site issue.

The next Saturday, Earth First! organized a Boston area carpool up to the No Nukes/No Dumps rally in New Hampshire, where we congregated with TMA activists. The rally featured Indian speakers, who spoke about the oneness of all life and the craziness of our nuclear experiments. I met a number of New Hampshire pagans at the rally, most of whom were involved with rituals to thwart the mindless pollution of industrialism. Some pagans said they were doing rituals to discomobulate the nuke plant!

On Sunday, pagan anarchist and political cartoonist Ray Barnes and I, plus members of the CYLCH Y LLEUD HAIDD coven in Newburyport, Massachusetts went to the Massachusetts Day open house at Seabrook nuclear power plant. Arriving in Ray's converted delivery truck, with "Save the Earth!" painted on one side and "Earth First!" on the other side, we enjoyed

the attention of every security guard in the place. We went on the extensive tour, seeing the innards of the plant. I did healing mantrams and put Earth First! stickers on things. The coven members kept the plastic souvenir hardhats, for use as part of their costumes at the emergency evacuation hearings the following week in Newburyport. I've been assured that there will be an increase of magick being worked in response to the nuclear insanity in New England and elsewhere. May magick succeed where all else has failed!

Craig Stehr is the Massachusetts contact for EF!, a member of the Pagan Spirit Alliance, a professional writer and editor, and a partner at the Whetstone Publishing Co. in Boston. His address is in our directory. Craig wishes to send the following message to New England EF!ers:

Congratulations on being a part of the Earth First! effort that played an important role in forcing the US government, and particularly the Dept. of Energy, to back down and take New Hampshire and Maine [and the other ten eastern states which had been candidates for a second permanent nuke dump] off the list as possible sites for a nuclear shit dump. This appears to end the insane possibility that up to ten truckloads per day of high level nuclear waste would be trucked through Massachusetts. This is a major victory for Mama Earth, and I congratulate everyone I worked with this past year, and particularly groups like the Thomas Morton Alliance of pagan activists, Greenpeace, Boston Greens, and Boston/Cambridge Clamshell Alliance with whom EF! networked. The ongoing revolution in Wendell, Mass. deserves special mention. Thanks for moral support and beer money from Virginia EF! and congrats to everybody who came to the EF! get-together at my place and collectively decided to let

them know in Washington who is calling the shots in New England for New Englanders. No compromise in defense of Mother Earth! — Craig Stehr

[Ed. note: Anti-nuclear activists are cautioning that Reagan's decision to stop the search for a second high level waste dump may be a political ploy to quiet anti-nuclear protests and gain Congressional acceptance of the Monitored Retrievable Storage facility for Tennessee, while keeping open the possibility that the DOE would later push for a dump in the East.]

Letters cont

gathering in the Galiuro Mountains was the amount of environmental damage that 150-300 people camping for 10 days would do to High Creek. Unfortunately, our fears were justified. The Forest Service is reported to have "found trampled vegetation and a pile of trash left behind."

If the Rainbow Family really loves and respects the earth, as they claim, their gatherings would be held in areas established for large groups with adequate sanitation facilities. They would cook with stoves so as not to denude the forest, and they would keep their pets restrained so as not to harass wildlife.

A primitive area like High Creek, which prior to the Rainbows has probably not seen 150 people a year, deserves better than to be overrun by a mob, regardless who they are. Further, those who fight to preserve our backcountry need to apologize to no one.

- Sid, AZ

Dear SFB

The struggle for sovereignty of native peoples and the continual tragedy of federal intrusions makes the so-called Hopi-Navajo dispute even larger than the tangled web of its complex history.

I too applaud the Journal's increased

continued on pg 9

SAVE THE FLORIDA PANTHER!

by Reed Noss

The Florida Panther is almost extinct (see 1985 Brigid and Mabon editions). Only about 20 Panthers remain, yet their wilderness habitat in south Florida continues to be roaded and developed. The situation is similar to that of the Yellowstone Grizzly, but even more desperate.

The Panther is Florida's "state animal." Recent polls throughout the state indicate that most people support reintroduction of Panthers into parts of their former range in north Florida. Despite this support, and the most aggressive state land-acquisition program in the nation, the Panther is being squeezed out of its present habitat, and nothing has been done in a reintroduction program that has been discussed for several years.

One might expect environmental groups in Florida to fight for drastic measures to save the Panther. But instead, they are negotiating and compromising with developers and highway authorities, and are supportive of the foot-dragging Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, which coordinates the Panther "recovery" program. Thus a need was seen for a new group, "Save the Florida Panther." A first workshop was held in Tampa on April 5th. Two Earth First!ers (Holly Jensen and myself) presented talks, along with representatives from the moderate groups and state agencies.

Unfortunately, the impression I got at this workshop was that most people are willing to accept the status quo Panther recovery program, and to use purely "conventional warfare" in defense of the Panther. The following is a slightly condensed version of the memo I wrote to the organizers and board members of "Save the Florida Panther," and to individuals in established environmental groups who work on the Panther issue. Clearly, an extreme situation (the Panther's present status) calls for an extreme solution — a moderate solution is no solution at all.

The April 5th workshop in Tampa left me with enthusiasm, but also with con-



Captive Florida Panther. Photo by Reed Noss.

cerns about the direction this organization may take. I share these concerns with you because I believe the Florida panther can be saved, but only if we embark on a fresh and radical approach to the problems the panther faces.

The approach I suggest is one different in philosophy and strategy from the one currently pursued by established conservation groups. For years, these groups have worked with skill on behalf of Florida's wildlife. But although they have moderated the damage done, they are failing to keep up with the flood of humans and development. They find it necessary to continually negotiate and compromise with those who are destroying Florida. The State Route 29 interchange with the new I-75, the Ford Motor Company test track, the Exxon road, are among many examples of compromises that represent a net loss of wilderness habitat to the panther.

At the workshop, I sensed that many speakers and participants accepted that the current strategy to save the panther will work if we give it time. But the panther does not have time on its side! Some speakers offered assurances that the Game and Fresh Water Fish Com-

mission is doing a great job and the panther is coming along fine. But they stressed that we must always be willing to compromise. I cannot tolerate this complacency. We are compromising the Florida panther to death!

If we believe that the established environmental groups are doing all that can be done for the panther, then there is no need for a new panther organization. But most of us recognize that the current approach is not working, and that environmentalists must make much stronger demands on the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and on other avenues of government.

I believe that to save the Florida panther we must do the following:

a) Protect wilderness quality within the areas presently inhabited by panthers. This must involve restoration efforts such as closing roads (e.g., much of SR 29), and regulatory actions such as outlawing use of ATCs and other ORVs, and creating no hunting zones in core preserve areas (buffer zones may be able to accommodate hunting and other multiple uses, together with habitat management to strengthen the prey base, but these uses must be con-

Report from the Midwest

by Roger Featherstone

I represented Earth First! in a swing through the Midwest this spring. Since this was my home turf, it was with great interest that I arrived back in the Midwest. Starting with a speech on Earth Day at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the trip generated activity among a small number of Midwestern Earth First!ers. The Madison speech was well attended and many people stayed afterward to talk. Madison may soon have a working Earth First! group.

The next stop was in southern Wisconsin where a meeting was held of Earth First!ers from Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. Twelve people attended the meeting and discussed a number of issues. One, the proposed nuke-dump sites in Wisconsin and Minnesota, appears to now be moot. (Anti-nuke dump people are cautious about calling Reagan's apparent cancellation of a second high level waste dump a victory, however.) Other issues discussed were the conversion of farmland back to native prairie, and horse logging — as an alternative to mechanized logging — in the National Forests.

My next stop was the Haymarket International Anarchist conference in Chicago which commemorated the Haymarket murders of 100 years ago. 500 anarchists gathered in Chicago for the week's events. I represented the Earth First! movement in a telephone conference with other anarchists in Melbourne, Australia. Gary Cox and I led a workshop called "Anarchy and Ecology." The workshop was well attended, considering it was the first of the conference. It helped set the tone for the rest of the conference. Many people attending this workshop had never been involved in the environmental movement. They gained a new interest in the protection of wilderness — realizing that their cities' survival ultimately depends upon wilderness preservation. The ex-

perienced environmentalists at the workshop agreed that anarchism and ecology go hand in hand. It was felt that anarchism may be the only hope for the environment, and that present structures are not adequate for the saving of Mother Earth. Earth First!ers from Seattle and Detroit attended this workshop, and there was great interest in the Earth First! movement at the workshop and the conference overall. We sparked a number of debates over monkeywrenching and tactics in general. During the conference, we took several marches through downtown Chicago, which were broken up by the police and led to the arrest of 38 people — all charged with mob action against the state! It was good to be running amok through the streets of Chicago again. This conference brought a number of positive forces together and will lead to a number of new Earth First! activists.

Stops were made in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, to talk with grass roots organizers about the nuke-dump issue in the Midwest, and with the North American Water Office about acid rain strategy. Several people interested in EF! in Minneapolis also met and may organize an EF! type group in the Twin-Cities. Interest in Earth First! in the Midwest was high wherever I went, and I feel that good things are under way there. The traditions of the powerline struggle in Minnesota and the anti-nuclear movements in Minnesota and Wisconsin appear to still be alive.



Icicle Spiked!

by A. Lar and N. Drin

Several months ago, the Wenatchee National Forest headquarters in Wenatchee, Washington, received notice that trees marked for death in the Icicle Creek area had been spiked. Purportedly to be cut to allow for "campground expansion," the Icicle grove contains the tallest, straightest trees in the area; and, save for a few tokens, is marked for complete liquidation. In an attempt to discredit spiking, the local paper carried a front page article laden with typical Freddie denunciations of "vandalism," an affirmation of their intent to remove the spikes and cut the trees (a fun job — rumor has it that the spikes were "de-headed"), and lastly a slimy plea to citizens to squeal on potential m. Local mainstream groups condemned the spiking and had, in fact, approved of the "tent sale" — typical of their complicity in the degradation of the Canyon. Surrounded by designated Wilderness and a prime candidate for a Wilderness Recovery Area, the Icicle has been subjected to gradual urbanization and abuse by land speculators, logging corporations, and the ubiquitous Freddies.

While this particular spiking incident received much attention, it merely signals an intensification of years of resistance; in the the Icicle, in particular, and throughout the Pacific Cascadia Region, in general. A note to ecoteurs: The publicized monkeywrenching constitutes only a small part of what has been taking place; and while Howie's six-month sentence is harsh, a convicted tree-spiker may face ten times that. Watch your tail, keep your mouth shut, and . . . keep up the good work!

sistent with preservation of the wilderness core preserve).

b) Restore wilderness quality to large tracts of land being considered for reintroduction of panthers (e.g., the three National Forests). This restoration must involve closing many miles of road, restricting hunting to buffer areas, and generally keeping humans and machines out of large core areas. Restoration of ecological communities and natural fire and hydrological regimes within these areas is critical. Reestablishment of panther populations (dependent upon successful captive propagation) in north Florida is necessary for the subspecies' survival in the long term. But it would be fruitless to pursue this course without adequate restoration, protection, and management of the reintroduction sites. This must not become another condor fiasco.

c) Interconnect these large wilderness tracts throughout the state by means of wide corridors of natural habitat, as the backbone of the statewide wildlife habitat network now being championed by many groups.

The above steps are the minimum we must do to save the panther as a viable subspecies in the long term. Immediate action is needed, and will probably have to include unconventional, persuasive tactics such as demonstrations and civil disobedience, in addition to lobbying and widespread public education efforts. "Save the Florida Panther," as a grassroots group will have to support all these measures to address the present crisis.

To accomplish all this, we will need lots of dedicated people, prepared to discard the conventional notion that people come first, at the expense of the rest of nature. We must recognize that the Florida wilderness, with the panther as its potent symbol, comes first. Without that recognition, and the action that must accompany it, the panther will soon be gone.

To help in the long-term battle to save the Florida Panther, contact Florida Earth First! 10830 SW 85th Ct, Gainesville, FL 32608 (904) 495-9203.

Reed Noss is a professional ecologist and has led the efforts for ecosystem restoration in both the Ohio River Valley and Florida. Reed writes frequently for our journal.

Letters cont

coverage of Native American concerns. Indigenous people have much to share with us about living in interconnected harmony with the earth whose ways we champion. However, I take issue with Eric Holle's recent letter.

His good-intentioned support for Big Mountain has led him into the government's favorite trap since Julius crossed the Rubicon: divide and conquer.

David Seals grew up with the Dine. His perception of the "Hopi-Navajo dispute" (read "tragedy") may not be the same as Boulder-based Holle's, who interprets what the Big Mountain elders say for us, but that does not make Seals statements "inaccurate" or "dangerous."

The Navs are no more homogeneous than the student body at the University of Colorado. There are many sides and many responses to this emotion-charged issue among an Indian nation of thousands — traditional, progressive and personal.

What we need to do is build bridges between natives struggling for sovereignty and deep ecologists struggling for a biocentric paradigm shift away from industrialism's exploitation and desecration of the Mother.

The situation may seem peaceful to Holle, but it seems terribly explosive to others whose land will be stripped away arbitrarily by a conquering nation.

Peaceful or explosive, the situation is indeed serious and ecologists should join native peoples not only in repealing Public Law 93-531 but in ending federal denials of treaty rights.

In the spirit of Crazy Horse,
- Art Goodtimes
Cloud Acre

continued on pg 13

ACID RAIN

Arizona Action

Colorado Action

by Karen Coulter

Following the spectacular and well publicized joint EF!/Greenpeace banner-hanging at the Colorado state capitol building in Denver, a contingent of Greenpeace volunteers and staff carried the message back home from one of the states highly affected by acid rain to the capital of the state most responsible for acid rain in the West — Phoenix, Arizona. Playing host to the Phelps Dodge (PD) and Magma copper smelters, the Arizona legislature has been sluggish at best in dealing with Arizona's contribution to acid rain destruction in the Rocky Mountain region and Mexico. The PD copper smelter in Douglas, Arizona, has for over 70 years changed desert air with a natural viewing range of up to 100 miles to a murky soup damaging crops in nearby Sonora, Mexico, and has harmed wildlife, and has triggered life-threatening asthma attacks among residents in southeastern Arizona. The PD Douglas smelter is the primary villain of the US copper smelters. Emitting over 1000 tons of sulphur dioxide a day, the PD plant is the only US smelter still holding exemptions from the Clean Air Act allowing them to operate with no pollution controls and to merely monitor wind conditions so as to cut production when pollution would otherwise be too noticeable in the local area.

PD maintains considerable control over state politicians, although its influence over the public is declining. Thus, to make the point to the state legislature that the future of the state's economy lies in recreation and retirement — both of which are discouraged by the smelter's uncontrolled operation — we hung a banner reading "Arizona, Once the Clean Air State — Now the Acid Rain State" from the facade of the old state capitol. The banner formed a backdrop for our call through the media for the Arizona legislature to adopt California's more protective emission standards for sulphur dioxide. Unfortunately, capitol security guards apparently had watched the national news the previous evening and expected such a move — or they just knew their roof better than their Denver counterparts. They quickly clambered onto the roof and apprehended our banner hangers — but not before ground support persons got photographs of the banner that went to the wire service and local news stations.

The next day, to make sure our message was understood by those most directly responsible, we delivered dead fish to the Phelps Dodge corporate offices in Phoenix. Presented to a flustered secretary and a clerk, the dead white fish (representing Canada's acid rain toll) and dead western trout (symbolic of US casualties) were presented in a shoebox coffin with an accompanying retinue of TV, newspaper, wire service and radio reporters. The corporate official with whom we desired to speak was gone, having been forewarned by us that we intended to keep the appointment he had neglected to grant us the

previous week. The press might have preferred the fish dumped all over the front desk, but we had decided to offset the public image presented by misleading news of one our team having been arrested at the AZ state capitol for "assault" when he peacefully stood in front of a door as banner-hangers exited out an office window onto the building's outer ledge. So we carried on with more restraint than the media wanted. Hungry for arrests and dramatic confrontation, they may have been disappointed when we left the building when asked by security. The issue itself is seldom interesting enough to them (or to their apathetic audience?), and coverage of that event was more scanty than it might have been. However, it did gain TV coverage and a substantive newspaper article. It also resulted in newspaper interviews with the absent corporate executive, who said that acid rain is a "red herring" and that the PD smelter has "nothing to do with acid rain." These comments set the stage for our testimony before the EPA, at a public hearing near Douglas, addressing the EPA's proposed denial of PD's Non-Ferrous Smelter Order — their exemption allowing them to operate without pollution controls.

The hearing, held May 17, was well attended by local residents on both sides of the issue, environmental and public health groups, Arizona public officials and Arizona's Governor Babbitt — who came out strongly in favor of NSO denial. Although most environmental groups were not able to present testimony until late, when most people had left, newspaper coverage was good. Greenpeace testimony presented by Karen Coulter cited evidence of high country western lakes already experiencing short-term acidification and loss of acid-buffering capacity, and of trout and salamander populations in these areas failing to reproduce successfully — an early warning sign of permanent acidification as found in the Adirondacks. She also pointed out that even where, due to the composition of receiving waters and soils, acidification is not a major threat, the precursors of acid rain — sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide gases — damage plant life in their form as airborne gases. The toxic heavy metals prevalent in smelter smoke have been found in the soils of many damaged areas. Studies document a positive correlation between smelter emissions and sulphur deposition. Coulter noted that achieving compliance at Douglas with established emissions limits would reduce sulphur dioxide loadings in the entire Intermountain West by about 25%. She reminded the EPA that PD compliance is vital for obtaining leverage to convince Mexico to install pollution control technology at their new smelter at Nacozari, Sonora. (Ed. note: *The Nacozari smelter held grand opening ceremonies on June 1, and planned to begin operations shortly thereafter — without pollution controls.*) She also reminded the EPA that they have yet to protect the health of sensitive individuals and that the EPA is itself in violation of the Clean Air Act with their latest



Colorado Capitol building. Photo by Davis Stewart.

During International Acid Rain Week, April 19-26, Earth First!, together with Greenpeace, was active in voicing its anger at the failure of industry and government to stop acid rain. Several actions were held that week: Colorado EF! and Greenpeace united in an impressive banner-hanging action at the Colorado state capitol building; Colorado EF! staged an Acid Reign street theatre show outside the capitol; a Greenpeace group, whose members are also EF!ers, hung a banner from the Arizona state capitol building and then presented dead fish to Phelps Dodge headquarters in Phoenix; and Arizona EF! staged a theatrical protest at the Magma copper smelter in San Manuel. Then on May 17, Greenpeace and EF! both presented testimony against the Phelps Dodge Douglas acid rain plant at a public hearing held by the EPA. The following are accounts of these acid rain events, beginning with the Colorado banner-hanging action.

by Gail Winds and Karen Coulter

The approach to the capitol by the three heroes and Mike and I was tense. We feared that everyone knew what we were doing. While we waited for an elevator to carry us up, a security guard stepped in before us. We took the stairs instead. Soon, the three heroes rappelled down from the lower balcony of the dome to the roof. I watched the festivities from the lower balcony, chatting with the tourists, none of whom seemed alarmed by the three "workmen" on the roof. I had a nice long chat with the security guard on the opposite side of the balcony, then went down to watch from below.

They lowered the banner, and took ten minutes to adjust it, with Kevin on the walkie-talkie telling them how it looked. Meanwhile, George and Mike gabbed with reporters and TV crews and I took pictures. About this time a man ran out, looked up at the banner, and ran back in. Finally, 45 minutes

illegal 90 day stay of emissions limits for the Douglas smelter.

Davis Stewart, a Colorado Greenpeace activist, followed Coulter's testimony with a refreshingly emotional appeal. He ended with a series of toasts to all those who would not compromise ethical values for money — including union workers who rebelled against their company's threat to workers' health, asthmatics who bore witness in the face of Douglas residents' booing, and EPA workers who would not defend PD against EPA guidelines.

George Callies concluded Greenpeace testimony by offering a scathing indictment of the EPA for failure to uphold environmental standards. PD is currently operating their Douglas plant with no valid operating permit, but with EPA blessings; and in the past they shipped material from their Morenci smelter (which has pollution controls) to Douglas in order to smelt it at greater profit. In this way they have long held unfair advantage over smelters who have abided by the law by installing pollution controls. Callies alluded to a remark by Colorado's Governor Lamm

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after the banner hangers got on the roof, security realized what had happened.

The banner looked perfect; everyone could read it. Security gained access to the roof and conversed with the boys, but it was a good while before anything was done with the banner. When it was finally lowered, those of us at the bottom went to get it, but a security dude ran to us and demanded to know if we were with "those guys." They took the banner immediately, stuffed it into the trunk of a police cruiser amidst flashes of reporters' cameras, and off they went into the haze of Denver.

Meanwhile, after a short wait, the boys came out of the capitol security room's grasp, and all us good guys rode off into the sunset for good food and booze. How great it had felt to see that banner hanging off the capitol — the capitol of the water empire of the West!

by Gail Winds

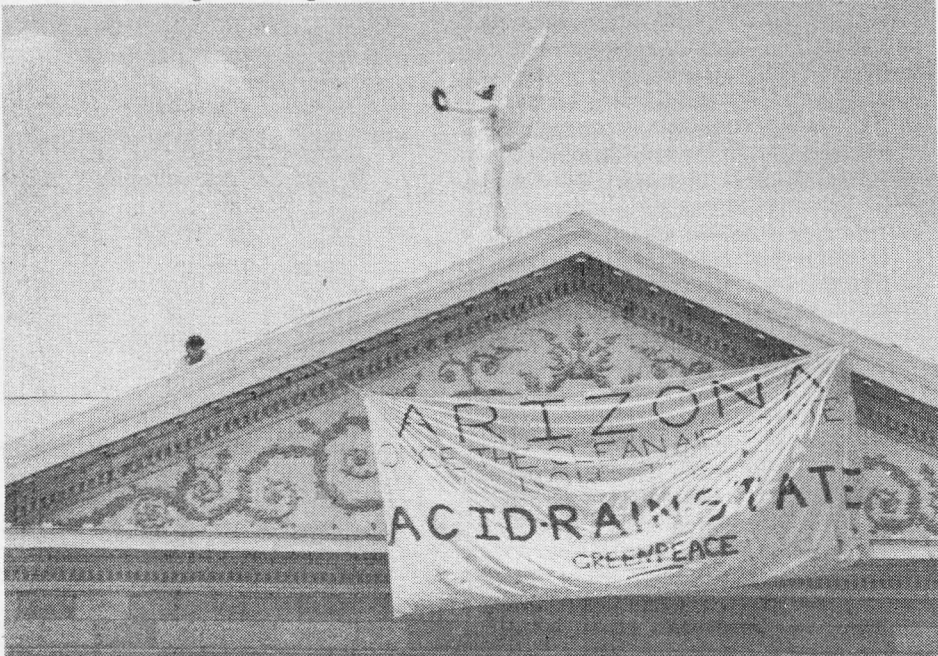
Saturday, April 19, was the first annual Acid Rain Awareness Day in Colorado (thanks to a few good individuals known as the Acid Rain Campaign). Colorado Earth First! was on the steps of the state capitol to make sure the day was observed with style. How did we get there? Eleven hardy nuts braved the crazed drivers of metro Denver on their bicycles! The rest of the Boulder contingent entered the realm of the unknown by riding the Fossil Fool Bus on its inaugural EF! trip. Rabid EF!ers from Fort Collins and Denver were waiting at the rally site.

Once there, we staged a grim reproduction of Acid's Reign. Three black, ominous stacks (representing cars, utilities, and smelters), goaded on by Industrial Civilization, began belching out Acid Rain Drops. Under the command of Industrial Civilization, these stacks and their acid rain descended upon the bears grazing peacefully in the meadows and the trout catching minnows in the streams. It was a horrible sight! And Industrial Civilization just bubbled over with glee!

The people and the critters were outraged at the carnage brought by Industrial Civilization, and they brought him to trial. Industrial Civilization's defense was: "I'm innocent! The Birds did it!" But the critters and the people knew the truth. As the verdict of "Guilty!" rang out, the Trout attacked and destroyed Industrial Civilization.

The mike was open for those who wanted to speak about what we can do to stop acid rain. David Lucas, the impetus behind the Acid Rain Campaign, told it like it really is, read some surprisingly good stuff from Senator Gary Hart on acid rain, and ended with a personal testimony to the absurdity of industrial civilization by smashing his electric coffee grinder with a hammer. Many others spoke, and were rewarded with the hammer and the opportunity to take out their frustrations on an assortment of mini-ORVs, dirt bikes, etc.

After it was all over, the bike riders and their 11 bikes were loaded into the Fossil Fool for well-deserved ride home. (That made 17 people, 11 bikes, and assorted costumes — yes, this the RRR Bus!) May the second annual Acid Rain Day Rally be even better!



Arizona Capitol building. Photo by Crash McKeown.

Critters Exorcise Scopes on Mt. Graham

by Ned Powell

On Memorial Day weekend, 40 Earth First!ers converged on Mt. Graham in southeastern Arizona for a weekend of fun and action. Saturday morning a crew of two bears, two cougars, two red squirrels, a spotted owl, skunk, raccoon, frog, raven, bighorn sheep, and some of their human friends leafletted campers and picnickers on the mountain. Some of them didn't know about Steward Observatory's scheme to take over Mt. Graham (see Litha & Samhain 1985, Beltane 1986 and squirrel article in this issue) and listened intently as we explained the gory details. By that evening, many cars were sporting new "NO SCOPES — SAVE MT. GRAHAM" bumper stickers.

Saturday night we had a very productive campfire meeting about Mt. Graham, Grand Canyon inflights & uranium mining, the Central Arizona Project, overgrazing, urban sprawl, the proposed BLM-FS land exchange, and acid rain — to name but a few of the issues that need our attention. Many people agreed that it's time to start regular monthly meetings (or at least as regular as possible for a disorganization like EF!) to stay on top of these issues and to develop group solidarity.

Sunday we hiked, en masse, to the summit of High Peak. We held a ceremony to exorcise the evil scope spirits threatening the mountain-top, then surveyed the destruction already wrought by Steward Observatory. After a brief visit to a holy shrine at the summit, built centuries ago by the ancestors of the Zuni tribe but nearly destroyed by U. of A. astronomers, we broke up into smaller hiking groups to meet the mountain range on a more personal level. One group went to High Peak Cienega (Spanish for 'wet meadow' or 'swamp') and saw a Mt. Graham Spruce Squirrel. There remain only 200-500 such squirrels, all of them in high areas of Mt. Graham — where the astronomers want to build. Another group hiked to an undamaged holy shrine on a nearby peak (astronomers are drooling at the chance to destroy this one, too) and found steamy fresh bear sign. These were two events that helped bond us to the Mountain; two signs that humanity needs to understand its place on this planet.

It's been less than a year since Arizona Earth First! was born in a peaceful Aspen meadow on Colorado's

Uncompahgre Plateau during the 6th Round River Rendezvous. But already, operating on an almost non-existent budget, we've moved into a leadership role in the battle for Mt. Graham. Our Labor Day demonstration at the Grand Canyon drew national press coverage. We're involved in the acid rain fight. We've drawn a lot of local media coverage. And much more lies ahead. If you're ready to take an active role in Arizona Earth First! contact Ned Powell at 602-745-3907. Donations can be mailed to AZ EF!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Ned Powell is widely regarded as one of the premier costume-makers in the Western world as well as one of the most active EF!ers.



Critters exorcise the demons from Mt. Graham. Photo by Roger Featherstone.

Mt. Graham Red Squirrel Candidate for Endangered Species Listing

by Graham Redman

US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) officials in Albuquerque have announced the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus grahamensis*) is a candidate subspecies for listing as Endangered with Critical Habitat, under the Endangered Species Act. This encouraging news in the battle over the proposed desecration of Mt. Graham by a giant astrophysical observatory was announced late last year, but has developed slowly since.

The Pinaleno Mountains, better known as Mt. Graham, are one of a group of scattered "sky island" mountain ranges of southeast Arizona. They are part of the Mexican highlands archipelago of ranges in the southern Basin and Range Physiographic Province. Mt. Graham and its sister sky islands (including the Chiricahua, Huachuca, and Santa Rita Mountains) represent a unique migratory and evolutionary corridor between the Rocky Mountain Cordillera to the north, and the Sierra Madre Occidentale to the south. Many plant and animal species of northern origin and of southern origin mix in the Pinalenos. Nearctic flora by way of the Colorado Plateau, and neotropical flora by way of the Mexican Plateau blend together on Mt. Graham, producing rare associations.

In the summit area, centered in the area proposed for observatory development, is the southernmost pure stand of spruce-fir forest in North America. Just below the spruce-fir, in the mixed conifer zone, the Chihuahuan Pine and the Mexican White Pine live at their northern extreme. Similar transitional mixing occurs with the fauna. The Red Squirrel on Mt. Graham is at the southernmost point of distribution for the species.

To gain a comprehensive view of the Pinaleno range, one can picture Mt. Graham as an inverted Grand Canyon, actually exceeding our country's most famous natural wonder in number of layered life-zones and unique habitats. Rising a mile and half from the surrounding valley floors, Mt. Graham features a variety of vegetation among the richest in western North America. One species in particular, Mountain Fleabane (*Erigeron pringlei*) is categorized by the FWS in Category C2. Though considered rare, further study is necessary before it can be nominated for Endangered status. It is found in the Pinalenos at a location proposed for one of the giant telescopes. Several other plants protected by the Arizona Agricultural and Horticultural Commission — including the Slender Bog Orchid, Shooting Star, Skunk Cabbage, False Solomon-seal, and another orchid (*Corallorhiza maculata*), are found in the three federally protected cienegas or in areas slated for telescopes.

The Mt. Graham Red Squirrel inhabits Mt. Graham's 700 acre tract of pure Engelmann Spruce and Corkbark Fir. It lives only in the Pinalenos, mainly at an altitude above 9300 feet.

This endemic subspecies of Red Squirrel was first described in 1894 by J.A. Allen from specimens collected "on the summit of Graham Mountain." Genetically isolated from other subspecies of Red Squirrel, the Mt. Graham variety is characterized by its smaller size and different coloration. In summer, its dark lateral line separates its white underparts from its grayish-brown dorsum, which is often tinged with rust or yellow. In winter, the lateral line disappears and the ears become slightly tufted and the tail bushier. Arboreal by nature, it can be identified by its explosive ratchet-like "chr-rr-rr-rr" calls originating from trees.

The Mt. Graham Red Squirrel, also known as the Spruce Squirrel after the seeds which it eats, remains active in winter and does not hibernate in the relatively warm yet slush-packed environs of the tops of the Pinalenos. Here, the warm subtropical ocean air flow of southern Arizona meets cold continental air from northern regions, making this spruce-fir forest the warmest in North America. Winter precipitation in the Pinalenos over 10,000 feet results in a snow pack of from four to fifteen feet deep. Snow melts during the 40 degree days, packs down and refreezes at night, forming a frozen slush. One expert theorizes that trees grow on Mt. Graham's summit even in winter due to warm temperatures.

Spruce and fir cones are hoarded by the squirrels in large above-ground caches known as middens. The squirrels stack cones at the base of a tree near which a fallen log serves as a runway, and survive on the seeds within during winter. The sparse distribution of these middens is indicative of the limited supply of suitable midden sites and thus the extremely limited carrying capacity of the habitat. The Spruce Squirrel must depend upon patchy areas of suitable habitat, even within its spruce-fir forest. Closed canopy old growth in protected basins or draws is essential for the success of the squirrels.

A severe population decline of the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel in the 1950s and 60s led biologists to believe that it had been extirpated. The introduction in 1940 of the possibly competitive Tassel-eared Squirrel, plus loss of habitat due to timber harvesting and subsequent windthrow, contributed to the decline. At one time the squirrels ranged much more widely over the Pinalenos, occupying Douglas Fir-White Fir and even Ponderosa Pine forests. Present population densities for spruce-fir forest are one Spruce Squirrel per eight acres, diminishing to one per 123 acres of Doug Fir-White Fir forest. The estimated total population is 300-500, most residing within the area of the proposed development.

Although timber harvest in the Pinalenos has dwindled to a rate of less than 30,000 board feet per year, previous logging practices averaging 1.3 million board feet per year caused incalculable losses of old growth habitat and a subsequent reduction of squirrel num-

bers. Further degradation of remaining marginally suitable habitat of the squirrels by the observatory development would be fatal to the barely-viable population. This severe threat spurred biologists from the Arizona Game and Fish Department and US Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service to investigate the animal. The Southwest Region (R-3) of the US Department of Agriculture Forest Service is the managing land agency, and Coronado National Forest, headquartered in Tucson, has jurisdiction over the squirrel's habitat.

Short of funds, the Coronado appealed to Regional Forester Sotero Muniz in Albuquerque to supplement their budget so that costs of running an analysis of impacts of the observatory proposal on the squirrel can be met. Supervisor Robert Tippeconnic of the Coronado only requested a Level II (moderate, costing between \$6000 and \$8500) analysis to be conducted, rather than a Level III (high, costing at least \$25,000) analysis. We should demand a Level III analysis, at Steward Observatory's expense. Better yet, Steward should admit the dreadful project is a mistake and should abandon their plans to ruin Mt. Graham and extinguish the Spruce Squirrel.

What now follows is a complex series of communications, reviews, and revisions of the proposal to list the species as Endangered with Critical Habitat. Input from interested parties is solicited three times and a public hearing can be requested after the proposal is signed by the Assistant Secretary of Interior and is published in the Federal Register. The whole process can take one to three years, but in the interim, the candidate species must be afforded the same protection as if it were already listed.

Although insiders admit the listing of the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel seems assured, they add that it will not necessarily stop the proposed observatory, just make it more difficult and costly. Fighting must continue on all other fronts to stop this appalling invasion of one of the continent's unique mountains and its rare inhabitants!

WHAT YOU CAN DO:

To get on the interested parties mailing list and express your concerns for the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel and Mountain Fleabane, write: Michael Spear, Regional Director, US Fish & Wildlife Service, POB 1306, Albuquerque, NM 87103. To object to the proposed observatory and to request a copy of the DEIS, write: Sotero Muniz, Regional Forester, Forest Service Region 3, 517 Gold Ave. SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102.

Ed. note: We've just learned that the Mt. G. Red Squirrel has been proposed for Endangered status with Critical habitat. Tell the FWS that you support their proposal and ask for public hearings.

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AZ ACID RAIN cont

that the Arizona budget used to be worked out in PD offices.

At nearly 1 AM, Earth First! finally had a chance to speak. The EF! testimony by Roger Featherstone included an eloquent (if obscure to the EPA) allusion to Howie Wolke's moral/legal predicament.

Now, as the EPA and PD decide what to do next, we must continue our work to save what is left of the coyotes and yuccas and other wildlife, and bring suffering parts of Earth back to health. How else to show our gratitude to the real Mother of all? The Earth must come First!, and there must be a Green Peace.

Gail Winds is a prime mover in Colorado EF! actions. Karen Coulter is a Greenpeace Southwest representative and powerful EF! activist.

The Earth First! Directory

The Earth First! Directory lists the contact points for the international Earth First! movement. It is divided into three sections: 1) National EF! offices in the United States, and international contacts; 2) Active EF! Chapters or Groups; and 3) Contact persons where there is as yet no active EF! group. If you are interested in becoming active with the Earth First! movement, contact the folks listed for your area.

EARTH FIRST! JOURNAL
SUBSCRIPTIONS & TRINKETS
Earth First!
POB 5871
Tucson, AZ 85703
(602)622-1371

EARTH FIRST! FOUNDATION
POB 50681
Tucson, AZ 85703

EF! RAINFOREST ACTION
Bay Area Earth First!
POB 83
Canyon, CA 94516

EF! GRIZZLY BEAR TASK FORCE
POB 7572
Missoula, MT 59807

HOWIE WOLKE DEFENSE FUND
Box 7058
Jackson, WY 83001

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

JAPAN
Rick Davis
612 Kyoto-shi, Fushimi-ku
21-1
Tanaka-kata
Kyoto, Japan
(075)643-2090

LOCAL GROUPS

SE ALASKA EARTH FIRST!
Box 211155
Auke Bay, AK 99821

ALASKA EARTH FIRST!
Willy Dunne
POB 112
Denali Park, AK 99755

ARIZONA EARTH FIRST!
John Davis
POB 5871
Tucson, AZ 85703
(602)622-1371

Mary Sojourner
Oak Creek Star Rt.
POB 14
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
(602)774-8601

Grisle
POB 1525
Prescott, AZ 86302

Quanna
102 W. Palomino #274
Chandler, AZ 85217
(602)926-2268

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Paul Watson
POB 48446
Vancouver, BC
VTX 1A2 CANADA
(604)688-SEAL

CALIFORNIA EARTH FIRST! GROUPS

SAN FRANCISCO BAY EF!
East Bay
Karen Pickett
POB 83
Canyon, CA 94516
(415)376-7329/548-2220

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

San Francisco
Jolie Velazquez
2237 Filbert St
San Francisco, CA 94123
(415)558-8881

Santa Cruz
Dennis P. Davie
c/o POB 651
Capitola, CA 95010
(408)425-3865

CHICO EARTH FIRST!
Michelle Miller
Box 38A
Cohasset Stage
Chico, CA 95926
(916)345-4746

MENDOCINO EF!
Don Morris
POB 1551
Willits, CA 95490
(707)459-4715

STANISLAUS EARTH FIRST!
Bill Curless
4506 River Rd.
Oakdale, CA 95361
(209)847-8427

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EF!
Santa Barbara
Roland Knapp
6609 Sabado Tarde #B
Goleta, CA 93117
(805)685-3836

San Diego
Claude Mathis
POB 311
Encinitas, CA 92024
(619)942-8069

COLORADO EARTH FIRST!
Dave Lucas & Kathy Hands
Box 241
Boulder, CO 80306
(303)449-4048

Scott Sala
1141 Emerson
Denver, CO 80218
(303)831-6093

Bob Lewis
Box 2190
Aspen, CO 81611
(303)925-2832

FLORIDA EARTH FIRST!
Ronnie Hawkins
10830 SW 85th Ct
Gainesville, FL 32608
(904)495-9203

KANSAS EARTH FIRST!
Charlotte Neyland
2019 Polk
Great Bend, KS 67530
(316)792-1407

D. Rail
626 Maine
Lawrence, KS 66044

MAINE EARTH FIRST!
Gary Lawless
Box 687
South Harpswell, ME 04079

MASSACHUSETTS EARTH FIRST!
Craig Stehr
POB 814
Cambridge, MA 02139

MONTANA EARTH FIRST!
Barb & Gary Steele
Rt. 1, Box 44K
St. Ignatius, MT 59865
(406)745-3212

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

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

Rose Zechman
POB 622
Milltown, MT 59851
(406)258-6014

NEW MEXICO EARTH FIRST!
Steve Marlatt
c/o 3957 Westview
Las Cruces, NM 88005
(505)526-9380

Brad Lagorio
2405 Meadow Rd SW
Albuquerque, NM 87105
(505)873-0299

Kathy Chaney
504 S. Michigan
Roswell, NM 88201
(505)624-2856

Andrew Main
522 Halona
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505)982-0486

OHIO EARTH FIRST!
Jerry R. Welch
1150 McIntosh Ave.
Akron, OH 44314
(216)848-1979

Dev Weiss
8293 Chagrin Mills Rd
Novelty, OH 44072
(216)338-3589

OREGON EARTH FIRST!
Ric Bailey
POB 605
Joseph, OR 97846
(503)432-1015

Steve Marsden
POB 212
Williams, OR 97544
(503)474-0259

Melinda Lee
16465 N.E. Leander Dr.
Sherwood, OR 97140
(503)628-2814

TEXAS EARTH FIRST!
Barbara Dugelby
1305-B Kirkwood
Austin, TX 78722
(512)467-1404

Gatlin Mitchell
1730 6th Ave.
Ft. Worth, TX 76110

Sedge Simmons
1503 Bissonnet #66
Houston, TX 77005
(713)529-7696

VIRGINIA/DC EARTH FIRST!
Robert F. Mueller
Rt. 1 Box 250
Staunton, VA 21401
(703)885-6983

WASHINGTON EARTH FIRST!
George Draffan
POB 95316
Seattle, WA 98115

WYOMING EARTH FIRST!
Hiroshima Svendsen
Box 2166
Jackson, WY 83001
(307)733-4793

Vistara Parham
32 Redpoll Lane RR 3
Sheridan, WY 82801
(307)674-4795

LOCAL CONTACTS

ARKANSAS
Feels the Wind
Rte 1
Jasper, AR 72641

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

Tom Skeelee
POB 272
Yosemite, CA 95389
(209)372-4441

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Tom Banks
81 9th
Cayucos, CA 93430

Sun Bear
RT 1, Box 2690
Rd. 98
Davis, CA 95616

Howard Hendrick or Mike Givel
Campus Activity Office
University of California
Riverside, CA 92521
(714)787-7709/684-5549

COLORADO
Heavy Duty
726 1/2 Duclou
Manitou Springs, CO 80829
(303)685-1778

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Terry J. Harris
108 North Adams St.
Rockville, MD 20850
(301)762-1312

GEORGIA
Dennis Stansell
15 Liberty St.
Gainesville, GA 30501
(404)536-9669

HAWAII
Kamahine
POB 718
Honolulu, HI 96808
(808)531-0375

Ms. Jacque Prell
POB 888
Captain Cook, HI 96704
(808)328-8196

IDAHO
CW Pomeroy
Box 1765
Ketchum, ID 83340

IOWA
Bruce Espe
RR 1, Box 107
Stuart, IA 50250
(515)743-6509

Jennifer L. Baum-Noah
1003 Arlington Ave. #1
Davenport, IA 52803
(319)322-0541

KENTUCKY
Rev. A.H. Feldman
Middle of the Rainbow
Tompkinsville, KY 42167

Pete Ayers
Rt 1, Box 355-E
E. Bernstadt, KY 40729

LOUISIANA
Stephen Duplantier
POB 512
Abita Springs, LA 70420

MARYLAND
Leonard J. Kerpelman
2403 W. Rogers
Baltimore, MD 21209
(301)367-8855

MICHIGAN
Michael J. Kellett
1800 Hatcher
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
(313)668-0365

MISSISSIPPI
DC Harvill
1217 Longo St
Waveland, MS 39576

Daniel Conner
Box 1904
University, MS 38677
(601)232-5146

MINNESOTA
Bob Kuhlberg
410 1/2 S. Front #4
Mankato, MN 56001
(507)387-6800

No More Bull
1615 E. Superior St. #9
Duluth, MN 55812

MISSOURI
Sue Skidmore
1364 S. Plaza
Springfield, MO 65804
(417)882-2947

Laurie Britz
1258 Whitehawk
O'Fallon, MO 63366
(314)281-3952

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Vicki & John Melisi
20 Walnut St. #1
Somersworth, NH 03878
(603)692-5370

NEW YORK CITY
Debbie Malkin
c/o 47 Willow Lane
Tenafly, NJ 07670
(201)567-0528

NEW YORK
Mike Rubin
Box 187
Lake Placid, NY 12946
(518)523-2022

Francis Scott
RD #1, Box 585
Gowanda, NY 14070
(716)532-3818

NORTH CAROLINA
Wes Carpenter
1318 W. Florida St.
Greensboro, NC 27403

OKLAHOMA
Forrest L. Johnson
1402 Rebecca Lane
Norman, OK 73069
(405)364-3555/325-5513

PENNSYLVANIA
John McFarland
POB 179
Pt. Pleasant, PA 18950

David Hafer
POB 65
Lewisburg, PA 17837
(717)523-3107

Antoinette Dwinga
842 Library Ave.
Carnegie, PA 15106

TENNESSEE
Brian Lee Hickok
POB 202
Maryville, TN 37803
(615)856-3675

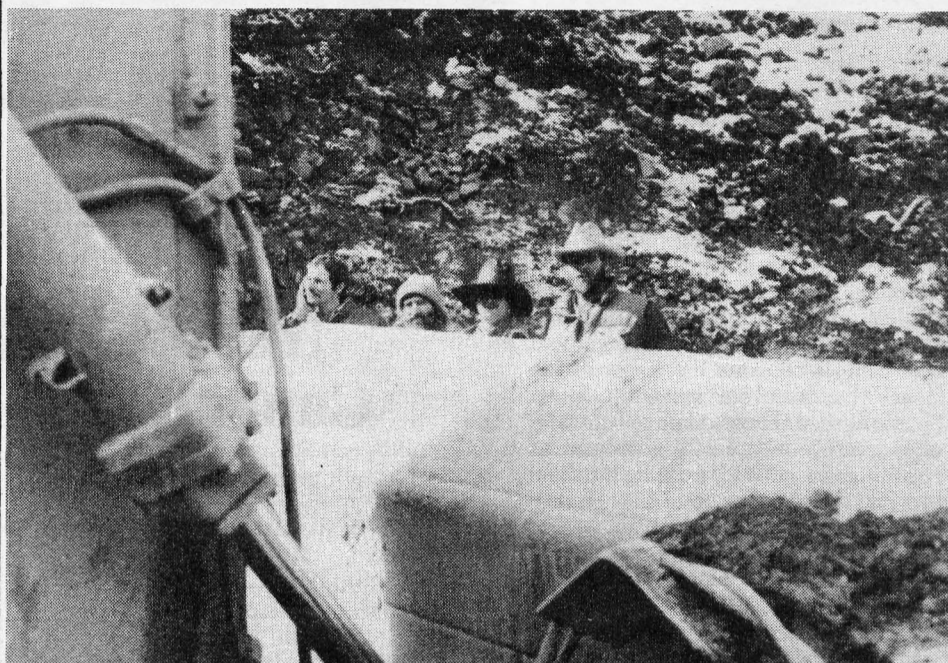
VERMONT
Jay Moore & Brian Toklar
POB 64
Adamant, VT 05640
(802)454-8023/454-7345

WEST VIRGINIA
JR Spruce
Box 222-A, RR 1
Ridgeley, WV 26753
(304)738-2212

WISCONSIN
Bob Kaspar
305 N. Sixth St.
Madison, WI 53704
(608)241-9426

Hank Bruse
548A Honeysuckle Lane
Madison, WI 53713

North Kalmiopsis Under Attack — Again



Steve Marsden, Pedro Tama, Kevin Everhart, and Mike Roselle stop the bulldozer in the North Kalmiopsis, April 1983.

by the captain

On March 27, the Siskiyou National Forest sold a timber sale in the North Kalmiopsis. This was the first new timber sale since the non-violent blockades on Bald Mountain in 1983 and the first of nine timber sales currently planned — all this despite numerous assurances from the Forest Service to members of the Kalmiopsis Action Alliance and Earth First! that new timber sales would not occur before release of the Forest Plan. Following the blockades, Siskiyou officials seemed to turn away from confrontation and disinformation toward negotiation. In this new climate of cooperation and with the arrival of a new supervisor on the Siskiyou, it seemed possible that honest considerations of the value of this unique old growth forest would be addressed, but we were deceived. While the forest planning process is a thinly veiled attempt to justify the timber industries' claims to all remaining unprotected forests, many Kalmiopsis conservationists have worked with the planning process, mistakenly believing their concerns for the North Kalmiopsis would be heard.

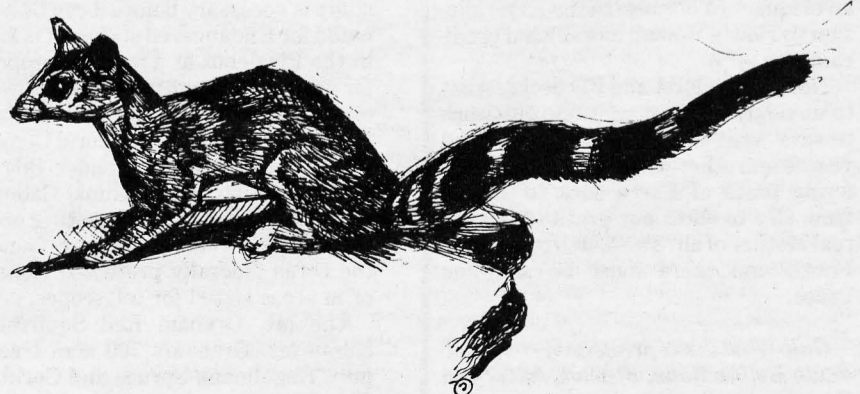
Southern Oregon, like most areas in the West with a small population, is controlled by the big money of the timber beast. Local timber toadies boast of their special relationship with politicians such as Senator Mark Hatfield, the godfather of Northwest timber interests.

A recent series of events is typical of how this corrupt connection works. A growing local movement to designate the North Kalmiopsis a National Park followed statements from the new director of the Park Service, William Mott, that a Wild Rivers National Park might be nominated. The recent designation of the Illinois River as Wild and Scenic, and the pristine quality of the lower

river drainages made it seem a natural for nomination. As the idea gained momentum the timber beasts became nervous, fearing their ability to pillage one of the last old growth forests would be stopped. Quickly the wheels of sleazy exploitation were set in motion. The southern Oregon timber lobby lined up one of their favorite puppets, Congressman Bob Bonehead Smith, to meet with Park Service officials. Bonehead had gathered signatures of local county commissioners — one of whom is a member of the local timber lobby — on a statement opposing any National Park. Public input was never sought. Due to Bonehead's intimidation, the Park Service, ever fearful of controversy, has backed away from protecting the Kalmiopsis. Nevertheless, Earth First!ers, the Kalmiopsis Action Alliance and others are committed to the nonviolent defense of the North Kalmiopsis Wildland.

We invite you to come hike the Kalmiopsis; enjoy the whitewater of the Illinois River; visit the Bald Mountain vigil camp maintained by legendary Lou Gold. A slide show on this northern section of the Klamath Mountains has been prepared by the Siskiyou Citizens Task Force to show to interested groups. The Kalmiopsis Action Alliance is planning events to elevate consciousness on the plight of old growth forest ecosystems. If the FS continues to sponsor the timber industry exploitation of this largest remaining unprotected old growth forest west of the Cascades, then actions like the Bald Mountain blockade seem inevitable.

For information on the Kalmiopsis and how to help protect this rainforest, write: Kalmiopsis Action Alliance, POB 212, Williams, OR 97544. For info on the Illinois River, write: Friends of the Illinois River, POB 483, Cave Jet., OR 97523.



FREDDIES MURDER MILLENNIUM GROVE

by Mike O'Rizay

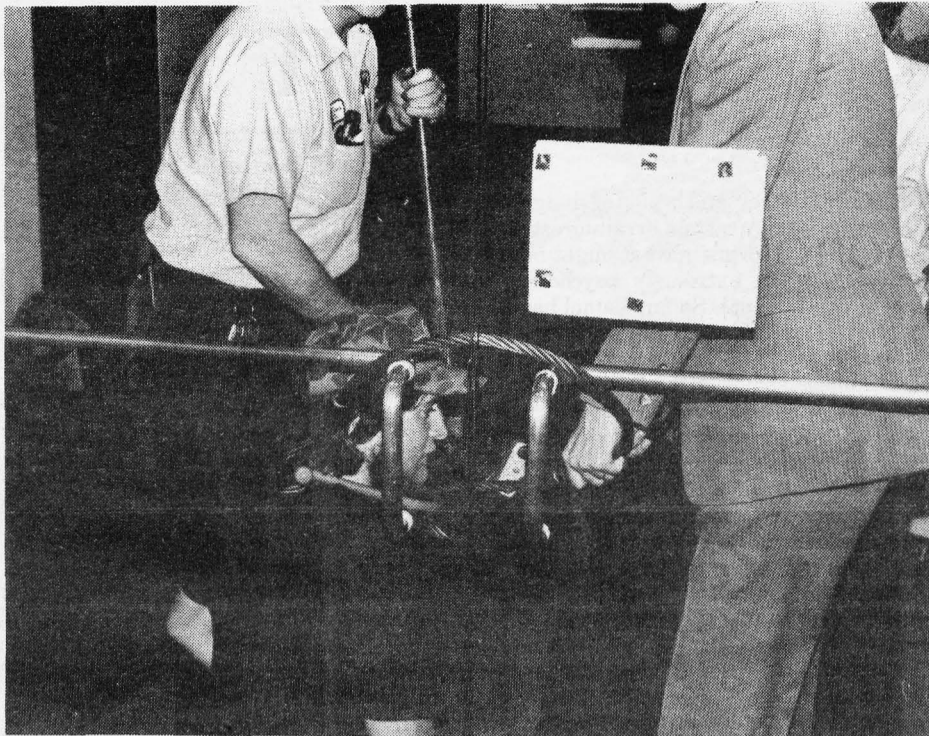
The Millenium Grove lived in the Squaw Creek area of the South Santiam drainage and comprised the largest intact ecosystem of its age (700-1000) years and type (Douglas Fir/hemlock) in the Pacific Cascadia Region (something akin to the Forest Service's arbitrary "Region 6"). Two forest scientists brought the area's uniqueness to the attention of the Forest Service in the late 1970s and pleaded, to no avail, for preservation. The planned timber sales went through. After its "discovery" and naming last summer by local eco-activists, the Grove became the stage for the most controversial environmental struggle in the region and a focus for the larger issues of endangered old growth ecosystems and government/industry mismanagement. The dispute centered on the uncut portions (approximately 65 acres in spring of 1985) of the Squaw-three timber sale which encompassed groves of gigantic trees in the heart of the stand. Tree-sitting protests last summer led to local and national media coverage, widespread public attention and the formation of a task force to study the area.

On March 27, 1986, in one of the most pernicious acts in the history of Forest Service barbarism, Sweet Home district ranger Leonard "Loose Lips" Lucero quietly gave his signature of approval to Willamette Industry's Timber Harvest Plan (THP) for the three remaining "units" of Millenium Grove. On Monday the 31st, 18 fellers, escorted by Freddie rangers and agents — many imported from out of state — began the chainsaw massacre of the Grove. In a further affront to ecological decency, and an underhanded attempt to foil the widespread resistance, all the ancient trees that distinguished the Grove were felled first. Aware of mounting opposition to their evil plans, the FS acted as the timber industry's hired guards — transforming the forest into an armed camp complete with guarded barricades miles from the cutting site, invisible UV-sensitive dust on all signs and equipment, 24-hour guards in the Grove, and armed patrols cruising the (public's?) roads.

Here is the story of what happened to the Grove. The THP had been submitted 10 days earlier and despite repeated promises by Lucero of immediate notification to environmentalists, the first word that something was afoot came through a frantic call the night before cutting began from Cedar, an activist on guard in the Grove. On a rickety three-speed bike, she dodged rocks and Freddie on the seven mile ride to Mountain House (a cafe on Hwy 20 with the nearest phone) with the info. By then, an armed guard watched the spur road leading into the Grove, the whole area had been posted "closed to public entry," and the tree-sitting platforms had been shot down with high-powered rifles. Another call confirmed the worst when Loose-Lips, in a feeble attempt to make good on his promise, informed Squaw Creek Task Force members of the planned cutting — 10 hours away. (Lucero is also president of the Chamber of Commerce in Sweet Home, a town in virtual economic enslavement to Willamette Industries.)

Immediately, word spread throughout the network. Ecodefenders and necessary equipment, money, vehicles and support mobilized. By 4:30 AM, after skirting Freddie patrols to sneak in cross-country (via the "back door," as chagrined officials would later say), four commandos arrived at the secret action camp near the Grove. A quick reconnaissance revealed three ranger-mobiles — engines running — guarding the *cul-de-sac* in "unit 9." With a tactical adjustment for this obstacle, the four moved quietly into the Grove . . .

At Mountain House and the Corvallis office the support crew went into double-time on the phones, organizing resistance at every level and persuading the media that a newsworthy event did indeed exist. Although no one knew the



Mike Jakubal putting his head on the line.

current situation in the woods, the phone staffers' lobbying worked and the press was on the way. As the first reporters arrived at Mountain House, around 10 AM, information on the morning's events gradually came out.

Huck L. Berry, after a hair-raising bit of "creative driving" to elude pursuing Freddie blazers, had escaped to safety from the occupied territory behind Freddie lines. (The repair bill on the front-end would later cost \$80 — less costly than being arrested). Marten had been thwarted by the guards 30 feet short of his bid for the tree affixed with last summer's climbing spikes, and had spent the morning alternately running and diving into the slash on his way to safety. Willamette Industries had sent an outlandish number of fellers into the area to begin cutting simultaneously all three groves. The FS, meanwhile, acknowledged importing rangers and shooting the platforms yet would divulge no information on the current situation in the Grove.

The confounding silence was finally broken when a transmission was overheard: They had indeed ". . . left the back door wide open!" Amidst the tightest security in the history of Santiam blockades, eco-activists had succeeded: the press had a story; the tree-sitters had their action; and the enraged Freddie agents nearly had heart attacks!

When finally allowed into the logging site, the substantial media contingent recorded the terrific violence of 1000 years of forest history crashing to the ground and the last-ditch effort of a lone tree climber to stop it. Without a platform, Madrone (Scott Dumas) had spent the day perched 100 feet up in the branches while trees dropped around him. Lacking supplies, a night in the tree would have been a grim ordeal. So, when operations quit for the day about 1:30, Madrone, after striking a deal with officials allowing him to talk to the reporters, rappelled down. Reporters busily recorded Scott's account of the day's action:

As the loggers had disembarked from their fleet of "crummies," Madrone, having readied himself moments before, flung up his lanyard, set his spurs in the bark and started climbing amidst the loggers' astonished epithets. With a disgusted "Damn!", the foreman dropped his helmet and watched helplessly as Madrone disappeared into the canopy.

The interviews concluded, Linn County sheriff's deputies arrested Scott and took him to Albany, where he was released after being charged with "Criminal Trespass II."

The following week, outrage and action spread. Lane County Commissioner Jerry Rust slammed timber industry/Forest Service practices in a powerful statement broadcast on radio throughout the region. The next day, the Lane County Commission voted unanimously to demand of Linn County

that they stop the cutting. Articles, letters, and editorials filled the media. Infuriated citizens deluged Willamette Industries and the FS with calls and letters of disapproval. Constant harassment forced Supervisor Mike "Cut-em-down" Kerrik to leave work early.

On Tuesday, three activists, trying to look inconspicuous amongst the business men, entered the top floor of the First Interstate Tower in Portland for a raid on the corporate enclave of Willamette Industry (WI) president William "Dollar-Bill" Swindells. The previous day he had commented to a reporter, on why WI cut the Millenium Grove, that "I did it as a matter of principle, out of spite for environmentalists." Using a Kryptonite bicycle lock around his neck and a section of logging cable with loops at either end, Doug Fir (alias "Corporate Greed") temporarily "locked-up" the main entrance to the belly-of-the (timber) beast. Thirty minutes later, after a polite discussion with WI's mouthpiece Kathy "Stump Queen" Baldwin and after four-foot long bolt cutters failed, the protester was finally dislodged by a maintenance worker who dismantled the brass door handles from inside. After a lecture by in-house security, Corporate Greed was loosed on the streets, the bizarre lock and cable apparatus still attached to his neck.

While some activists had climbed trees, the mainstream environmental groups had requested a temporary restraining order. With proper advance notification (as had been promised by the Freddie), the legal work could have been completed before a single tree fell; but due to Freddie subterfuge, the suit was withdrawn when the biggest trees were dead. Other environmentalists attempted an action at the Regional Forester's office but were foiled by poor timing (the lout had already left for the day). Undaunted, three returned the next day bearing gifts of sawdust (the remains of Millenium Grove), silent agitators and a "hard-assed" list of demands which were presented to the Deputy Forester. He was NOT amused.

Though the Millenium Grove now resembles other stumpfields, its demise may result in a paradoxical "lose-the-battle-but-win-the-war" situation. That one vile act of destruction spurred more people into action and aroused more support for old growth than months of protest the previous summer. The old growth preservation movement appears to have finally reached a "critical mass," acquiring a life and momentum of its own. What started three years ago (though the foundations had been building for a decade) as a few committed activists with a radical proposal — not one more tree! — has now become common opinion. This experience in Oregon can provide a model of successful grassroots direct-activism and an inspiration for those in other campaigns.

The present extent and rate of destruction leaves no time to spare. As the campaign for Pacific Cascadia's old growth grows — from the Mid-Santiam to Hell's Canyon, from the Sinkyone to Meares Island — the memory of Millenium Grove will live on.

Mike O'Rizay, a vagabond who lives among tree roots throughout the Cascadia region, has done more to stop evil development schemes than almost any one else in his class.

Letters cont

Dear SFB

I'd like to let Ohio subscribers to *Earth First!* know about the formation of an Ohio *Earth First!* group. I'm trying to compile a mailing list for a possible small Ohio *EF!* newsletter and a weekend get together later in the summer. Any Ohio *EF!*ers who are interested, please contact me.

Happy Trails
- Jerry Welch
Ohio *EF!*
1150 McIntosh Ave.
Akron, OH 44314
(216)848-1979

Editor's note: Since we have a policy against giving the Earth First! mailing list to anyone (in order to protect the privacy of all subscribers), EF!ers need to write or phone their local contacts to become active with the local group. Ohio EF!ers should contact Jerry to get on the Ohio EF! group's mailing list. Other EF! groups also have their own mailing lists. As a service to local EF! groups, we in Tucson sometimes do mailings to our subscription list for their particular area — but if you get such a mailing (we are just now sending out local EF! mailings to Washington and to New Hampshire) it does not mean you are on the local group's mailing list. You must respond to them for that.

Dear Dave,

So . . . ask me if it was a "good Friday." Hell yes, pal! I'm listening to Linda Ellerbee on the Today Show and suddenly Jane Pauley announces Dave Foreman. Good show and I loved the suit and trimmed beard. Oh so chic!

A problem: I was attracted to *EF!* primarily because of the monkeywrenching. An excellent way to dismantle the system with confusion. Yet now I hear local groups "do not engage in nor advocate monkeywrenching"? Is this a line to calm the "powers-that-be" or what? *EF!* isn't becoming stodgy and conservative like the Sierra Club? Or has the group/tribal philosophy changed?

Love to Lone Wolf.
- Sue

Dear Dave Foreman,

This is a love letter. I love you. I read about you in the *New Options* newsletter of Feb. 24th.

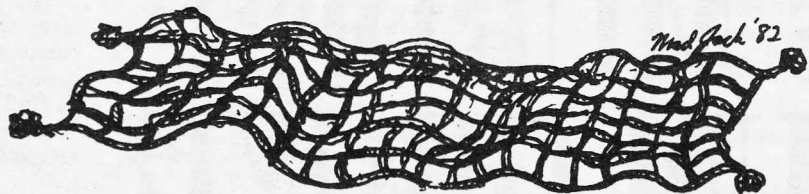
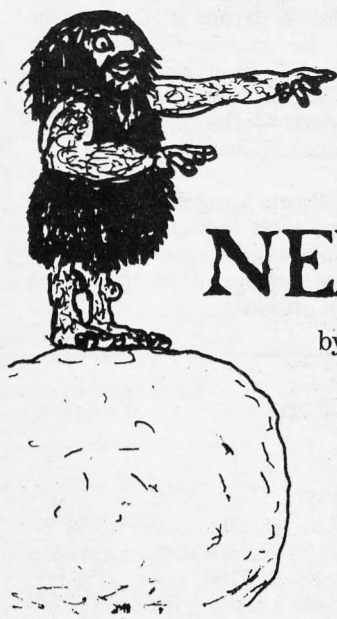
I appreciate your clear vision, and the energy and dedication you are giving in order that others, too, may see in this oh-so-blind and ignorant culture. In this culture, their minds are awash with ego-worship, worship of only man-made things, that in man's ignorance are destroying the balance of the perfect system of nature.

Please send me *Ecodefense*. I enclose \$12.

Thank you very much.
With love,
Louise, BC, Canada

P.S. I am 66 years old, in case you were wondering about my generation.





NEMESIS NEWS NET

by Australopithecus

Archer Slays Cows

A "malevolent archer" has killed three cattle on public lands near Chico, California, recently. In the latest shooting, rancher Vinto Pearce, who has 1000 heads (of cows, that is; or 3000 bellies of cows), had just put 45 cattle onto his newly leased land when he discovered his prize registered Hereford keeled over with an arrow protruding from one of its bellies. Vinto was not amused. He is a member of both the Butte County and National Cattlemen's associations, both of which pay rewards for information leading to convictions of persons perpetrating such dastardly deeds.

S. Africa's Wildlife Suffers Too

South Africa's Martial Eagles are being killed by farmers. Poisoned carcasses, used by farmers to kill Jackals, have reduced Martial Eagle numbers to 1000 pairs. Farmers have also poisoned Blue Cranes nearly to the point of extinction in South Africa. Farmers kill Blue Cranes — their nation's national bird — accidentally, with pesticides, and intentionally, saying cranes are pests. South Africa's Black Rhinos are also disappearing. Gangs of commercial poachers continue to decimate rhino herds. Only 600 Black Rhinos survive in South Africa.

France Smashes Penguin Eggs

France has been trying to complete an airstrip at its Antarctic base, Dumont d'Urville, in the Point Geologie Archipelago, but has been hindered by vociferous protests from international conservation groups such as Greenpeace and the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC). Greenpeace and ASOC have denounced the airstrip construction as a violation of international agreements on Antarctic wildlife protection. The airstrip is being built on the site of an Adelie Penguin rookery, portions of which the French blew up during construction. Yet penguins remained. This did not stop the mighty French: If the presence of penguins made their construction a treaty violation, they would secretly remove the penguins. So, this past winter (summer in Antarctic), French scientists removed and smashed eggs, and replaced them with plastic eggs. Not only will airstrip construction decimate Adelie populations, it will also destroy habitat for Skuas, Cape Petrels, Snow Petrels, Wilson's Storm Petrels, and Emperor Penguins.

ELF Construction Advances

Message-relaying equipment has been installed in a transmitter station at Republic in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, bringing the Navy's diabolical Extremely Low Frequency communication system a step nearer to completion. The relaying equipment will link together Project ELF's system — 56 miles of antenna in the Upper Peninsula and 14 miles of antenna in northern Wisconsin — which will serve to send messages to submarines. Fourteen subs are now receiving ELF messages. ELF busters have taken radical action against Project ELF not only because its construction is destroying forests, but also because it is potentially a first-strike communication system.

Camel Abuses the Bumps

Camel Cigarettes sponsors an annual "battle against nature" in which "Men

With Grits of Steel" and brains of sludge race across bumpy terrain in rainforests in their V8 landrovers in what might be described as an extremely psychotic form of death denial. So far, Camel has sponsored this defilement of rainforests in Borneo, Brazil, Sumatra, and Papua New Guinea. This year the race will be foul a 3165 kilometer strip in northern Australia, including much of Australia's remnant rainforest. Camel had planned to desecrate swamps of Botswana with the race but the Botswana government decided against allowing it after Camel described the swamp course as 1500 kilometers of untamed hell. Send letters of protest to the beer-bellied, lung-tarred, gasoline-addicted wimps at: Camel Cigarettes, RJ Reynolds, POB 2959, Winston-Salem, NC 27102.

Elephants Speak With Their Feet

In April, dismayed by the intrusion of new settlers into their area of Sumatra (Indonesia), and blocked from recourse through legal channels open to others, a herd of 60 elephants stormed into the midst of a village, killing 15 people. To further encourage the villagers to depart from the Masuji Resettlement Center — near the elephants' forest preserve — the normally quiet mammals proceeded to destroy crops and houses at the Center. The Indonesian press did not say whether or not the elephants' action was in protest of the Indonesian transmigration scheme, which is relocating thousands of poor Indonesians to unsettled Indonesian islands.

Philippine Natives Still Attacked

Survival International, a group working on behalf of indigenous peoples throughout the world, reports that even with the usurpation of Marcos by the apparently more benign Corazon Aquino, the land and native peoples of Luzon and other Philippine islands are still under attack by developers, and may continue to be attacked by the Philippine Armed Forces. In particular, the wildlife and the Igorot peoples and Atta tribe of the Cordillera mountains and northern Luzon are being uprooted by loggers, miners, ranchers, and agribusiness-men, and are threatened by the planned Chico River Valley hydroelectric dams. The continuing abuse of Philippine wildlife and minorities seems likely especially after the recent appointment by Aquino of Jamie Ongpin as Minister of Finance. Ongpin has been president of the Benguet Corporation — a ruthless company which claims exclusive mining rights to much of the Cordillera. Americans should write to Aquino (President Corazon Aquino, 25 Times St., Quezon City, Philippines) urging her to protect the land and native peoples of the Philippines. Tell her to enact legislation to stop environmentally destructive projects — such as the Chico dams — and to guarantee tribal Filipinos — such as the Atta — the rights of collective ownership of their traditional lands. For more info or to get on the mailing list to obtain action bulletins, write: Survival International, 29 Craven St., London WC2N 5NT, ENGLAND.

L-P Withdraws Aspen Purchase

Two conservation groups, the Western Colorado Congress and Western Slope Energy Research Center, by means of filing an appeal, have convinced Louisiana-Pacific to request the Forest Service to drop L-P's purchase of Aspen in the 660 acre Lone Cone area near Norwood in western Colorado. L-P has not repented of its desire to clearcut Aspen; they merely withdrew from the sale to prevent FS Chief Max Peterson from ruling on the conservationists' appeal. Thus, L-P has deviously precluded the possibility of a precedent-setting

ruling against clearcutting of Aspen.

Meanwhile, Aspen extortion expands. Aspens are being stolen from National Forests in Colorado and sold to nurseries and landscapers for \$10-15 each or to homeowners for up to \$45. Rangers estimate that 40 teams of "treenappers" operate a \$15 million-a-year illegal market in Colorado's Aspens.

Laser Plant Threatens Florida

The "defense" contractor Martin Marietta Orlando Aerospace plans to build a laser testing plant in southern Orange County Florida, which would damage habitat of rare Florida wildlife including Red-cockaded Woodpeckers, Black Bears, and Florida Panthers. The laser facility may house research for Reagan's infamous Strategic Defense Initiative programs. A Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission wildlife officer has dared suggest that the small population of bears in Orange County will derive no benefit from the lasers, nor will the lion that biologists tracked across the Britt and Deseret ranches this past spring (possibly the only Florida Panther surviving outside south Florida swamps). Unfortunately, wildlife will not find refuge on these two huge ranches. Britt Ranch has leased 5120 acres to Martin Marietta for the plant; Deseret Ranch already has a Martin Marietta electro-optics facility and is owned by the Mormon Church . . . Mormons with lasers?! — no doubt even the bears fairly shudder!

In other woeful news from Florida, an 82 year-old "feisty old man" lost his 25 year fight to save 265 trees on his property which were condemned so that Alachua County could pave a road. Elsewhere, company workers have lopped off the tops of pine trees along the east side of Interstate 95 so that motorists would not be prevented from viewing I 95's billboards. Hopefully, these grim happenings will evoke creative responses from Florida tree-huggers.

Freddies Condemn Caribbean NF

The US public owns one tropical forest — the 28,000 acre Caribbean National Forest, located in the Luquillo Mountains, 25 miles southeast of San Juan, Puerto Rico. This forest includes three Endangered species — Puerto Rican Parrot, Puerto Rican Boa Constrictor, and Peregrine Falcon — 250 species of trees, five plants under study for Endangered listing, and unclassified endemic species. (The Elfin Wood Warbler was discovered by modern science only 14 years ago.) Puerto Rico lacks a lumbering infrastructure to cut this forest, as the 2.25 million acre island has been largely deforested outside this small virgin tract. Local authorities do not want the Caribbean National Forest cut. Clearly, this will become a National Forest Wilderness Area, right? Wrong; the Freddies plan to have 20% of the forest clearcut for commercial timber. (During RARE II, the roadless area here received 100% pro-wilderness public comment.) Write to Fat Max (Max Peterson, Chief, Forest Service, Dept. of Agriculture, POB 2417, Wash. DC 20013) demanding preservation of all of the Caribbean National Forest.

Willies Pay for their Iniquities

Willamette Industries may already regret their recent blasphemous felling of Oregon's famed Millenium Grove. In April, sources within the Forest Service reported that a Willamette Industries motor grader was rendered unusable, until several thousand dollars of repair work is done, by rocks and gravel which fell into the transmission.

Snowmobiles Raid Cabinets

The Forest Service's *Daily News Digest* recently admitted that trespassing by snowmobiles in the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area of Montana has become "an annual event." The Forest

Service has posted the area and has investigated the problem; but has not tried affixing piano wires across snowmobile trails (just above tread level).

SAM Fights Bakun Dam

Sahabat Alam Malaysia (SAM, 37 Lorong Branch, Penang Malaysia) has initiated a campaign to stop one of the worst of the many mega-dams now threatening poor countries — the \$2 billion Bakun Dam. This hydroelectric dam would drown huge areas of rainforest and displace 5000 native people in the Upper Rajan Basin of the province of Sarawak on Malaysia's portion of the island of Borneo. The resulting electric power would supply Borneo and Peninsular Malaysia, but would benefit multinationals, not local peoples, nor endangered Malay Bears. That omnivorous institution, the World Bank, and the similarly destructive and US-dominated Asian Development Bank are now considering funding the dam. SAM asks that letters of protest be sent to: Executive Director representing (Your Country), World Bank, 1818 H St. NW, Wash., DC 20433; President of World Bank (same address); and YAB Dutuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohammad [quel nom!], Prime Minister of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

For more info write to SAM or subscribe to the superb *International Dams Newsletter*, c/o Friends of the River Foundation, Fort Mason Center, Building C, S.F., CA 94123. The recent second issue of *IDN* also has sobering (or intoxicating if you drink to relieve depression) articles concerning the following monstrosities: the initiated but stalled Chico River Basin Development Project in the Philippines; the Tehri High Dam proposed for the Ganga Valley of India; the completed Kaptai Dam in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh — built by US AID (US RAID), inundated 250 square miles of agricultural land and displaced 100,000 people; the Farraka Barrage — a dam built with World Bank money that has destroyed the Sunderbans wetlands forests of India and agricultural land in Bangladesh near the Ganges Delta; the competing (for water) Gorie Kobidek irrigation project also on the Ganges, in Bangladesh; the proposed six dam hydroelectric project for the Usumacinta River separating Mexico (the state of Chiapas) and Guatemala (Petén region) — \$3.7 billion spent to drown 1200 square kilometers; 15 other proposed hydroelectric projects in Chiapas; Pakistan's Tarbela Dam — perhaps World Bank's worst completed fiasco, will fill with sediment in 30 years; the Nagymoros hydroelectric project to be built on the Danube River by the Hungarian government; the Balbina hydroelectric dam now being built near Manaus, Brazil — funded by World Bank, will flood 2000 square kilometers of Amazon rainforest; the planned dam on the Burdikin River in northern Queensland, Australia — would destroy 25,000 hectares of forest and pollute the Great Barrier Reef; the 1095 foot high dam planned for the Vakhsh River in Soviet Central Asia — this highest of all dams will be in a zone of intense earthquakes; the Three Gorges Dam Project proposed for China's Yangtze River — may receive aid from Canada, Japan, and especially from our beloved Bureau of Reclamation (Wreck-the-nation); six hydroelectric dams proposed for wilderness areas in Tasmania (Australia); the recently begun Urra Dam on northwest Colombia's Sinu River; the completed but still actively destructive Fort Peck and Fort Randall dams on the Missouri River; the massive dam proposed for California's King's River; and the \$2 billion dam planned by the government of British Columbia for the Peace River — to generate electricity to sell to California. Hayduke where are you?!

Bryce Canyon Threatened by Mining

The Rocky Mountain Regional Representative of the National Parks & Conservation Association (Terri Martin, Box 1563, SLC, UT 84110; 801-532-4796) has issued an alert warning of a mining threat to Utah wild country. The following is drawn from that alert: Utah International (UII) once again plans to strip mine coal in southern Utah's Alton coal field near Bryce Canyon National Park. While a portion of this coal field was

declared off-limits to coal strip mining in 1980 by then Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus, a large area of UII coal leases can still be mined if the necessary permits are granted. These lands lie south and southwest of Bryce Canyon Park. UII hopes to sell coal to Nevada Power for its proposed Harry Allen generating station near Las Vegas. While questions remain unresolved regarding the impact of pumping groundwater out of the Alton area's Navajo sandstone aquifer, UII says they have a right-of-way granted for a slurry line to the Harry Allen plant.

We encourage anyone concerned about mining at Alton to get involved NOW. The following are places to call to voice your opinion: To contact UII, call Roger Nelson or George Tarleton at 415-981-1515. To contact the Utah Oil, Gas and Mining Office and to request the opportunity to review materials related to mining at Alton, call John Whitehead at 801-538-5340. National Park Service — Maryann Grasser, 303-236-8777. Office of Surface Mining — Rick Lawton, 303-844-2938.

AZ Fat Man Hoisted to Safety

An Arizona ORV enthusiast — at 500 pounds typical of his indolent breed — in May overturned his 4WD vehicle near the Dragoon Mountains of southern Arizona. The ORV fiend suffered a broken leg and waited to be rescued. Rescuers could not lift his cumbersome frame so he had to wait all night — with considerable wailing and gnashing of teeth, no doubt — for a helicopter to evacuate him.

Effort to Stop NC Nuke Grows

In the wake of the Soviet nuclear accident, efforts to stop one of the last US nuclear power plants under construction from opening have heated up in the Piedmont region of North Carolina. The Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant's unit one reactor was recently given NRC approval. Costing more than the total estimate for four units, Carolina Power and Light's (CP&L) nuclear reactor faces vigorous opposition from campaigns initiated to stop nuclear waste dumps proposed for both Western and Eastern NC. Although even Republicans, including Governor Martin, jumped on the bandwagon opposing the waste dumps, no politicians have made the connection between waste dumps and nuclear power plants. Nor have they acknowledged the estimated utility rate increases of 25%, which will occur when the plant opens even though it has already been subsidized by ratepayers through the state CWIP (construction works in progress) law. The plant is located within 20 miles of three major population areas: Chapel Hill, Raleigh, and Durham; as well as many rural communities.

Long opposed by the Kudzu Alliance and other groups, since the Soviet accident there has been a flurry of activities protesting the plant including local vigils, an anti-nuke waste caravan, and telegrams to elected officials. Help for further activities is needed in the form of organizers, participants, donations and messages of protest to the governor and the public utility staff. For info, contact: Harris Nuclear Plant Opposition, c/o Bill Cummings, 237 McCauley St., Chapel Hill, NC 27514; or call Dan Graham at 919-942-1759.

US Surpasses S Africa in Immorality

The US recently applied to South Africa to store toxic waste near a densely populated black township outside Port Elizabeth. This evil scheme advanced to the point that a South African company had won a contract for US waste disposal before SA's Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism blocked the US application.

Crocodiles Fight Overpopulation

In still another series of retaliations by creatures against humanity-run-amuck, crocodiles in Africa — aghast at Africa's human population increase of 3% a year — have increased their consumption of human flesh. Crocodiles, particularly the huge Nile crocodiles, have bounced back from the brink of extinction and are "spreading terror" along Lakes Victoria and Rukwa and the Tana River of Kenya and Tanzania. Among the recent victims was the magistrate of the Hola District.

Crocodiles — after 200 million years, among Earth's oldest animals — were saved from extinction by the international protection afforded them under the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Unfortunately, that protection was recently weakened, as CITES authorities approved a Tanzanian government request, so that Tanzanians may now "cull" 1000 crocodiles a year to sell on the world market for reptile skins.

Freddies Commercialize White Mtns

White Mountain National Forest campgrounds in New Hampshire will soon be open to private concessionaires. Robert Weir, Forest Service concessions specialist, says this is part of a trend in National Forests and that already 5% of the 4000 FS campgrounds have been opened to private commercial interests.

Feds Nail Bishop Love

Federal agents have completed raids of 16 homes and businesses in Utah, Arizona, and Colorado from which they confiscated 300 artifacts of the Anasazi Indians of the pre-colonial Southwest. These artifacts had been possessed illegally insofar as federal law prohibits taking artifacts from public land, although artifacts on private land may be legally taken. The raids created a storm of protest in southeastern Utah — an area inhabited by anti-environmentalists of unsurpassed ignorance. Blanding, Utah, Mayor Jim Shumway and others denounced this as a federal intrusion onto private property. At a BLM wilderness hearing in Moab on the night of the raids, Shumway proclaimed (in the boisterous manner typical of Utah's inane breed of land despoilers) that San Juan County may secede from the US

if the agents and the judge who authorized 18 search warrants are not punished. Shumway spoke at length, saying (before issuing his sniveling complaints about "wilderness terrorists" who kill cattle and destroy machinery) that "Today a gestapo type group of Nazi inspired BLM and Forest Rangers came to Blanding . . . Their purpose: to find a damn Moki bowl or two." Among the philistines whose premises were raided was the infamous San Juan County Commissioner Cal Black — better known to readers of *The Monkey Wrench Gang* as Bishop Love. Black bewailed the seizure from his home of 23 pottery bowls, exclaiming: "I thought I was in Germany and the Gestapo came . . . They scared my wife." He also noted, "[I]f I read in the papers about agents being shot, I'd have to be on the side of the shooters." This, from the man who described the BLM's piteous Utah Wilderness proposal of 1.9 million acres as "about 1.9 million acres more than we need." To express your dismay to Cal Black, try: (business) Cal Black Enterprises Investments, 88 E Center, Blanding, UT 84511 (678-2021); or (home) N. Hwy 191, Blanding 84511 (678-2698).

EFN Spills Uranium

In May, Energy Fuels Nuclear, the company hoping to develop the Grand Canyon Uranium Mine, was caught trying to bury with sand uranium ore that had spilled after a truck accident near Dinnehotso, a small community on the Navajo Indian Reservation. The accident occurred on Highway 160, east of the turnoff to Monument Valley and Blanding. This may suggest that EFN is processing ore somewhere other than Blanding — their intended location for processing uranium from the Grand Canyon. Could this be because Blanding may secede?

Project Wolf Calls for Boycott

Alaska is the only area in the US with a significant number of Wolves (Minnesota has a small population), and the number is decreasing rapidly. Although reliable figures are not available, it is estimated that the number has fallen from 10,000-15,000 to about 4500 over the last decade. Yet the State of Alaska is permitting hunting and trapping of Wolves, and aerial "spotting" of Wolves followed by immediate ground slaughter. The technique of spotting is unlawful in the hunting of any other animal. To help save Wolves from suffering and extinction, obtain and fill out Project Wolf petitions, and boycott Alaska

TRIBAL LORE



Predator Watch Established

PREDATOR WATCH is a new project fighting to protect raptors and predators. "We will establish a grassroots network of individuals who can, at short notice, flood the corridors of power with letters on issues affecting wildlife. We do not ask for money; we ask for action." Anyone willing to offer help, comments, or contacts, please contact PREDATOR WATCH, c/o Northcoast Environmental Center, 879 9th St., Arcata, CA 95521 (707-822-6918).

tourism until the slaughter stops. (A similar boycott was successful in stopping the British Columbia Wolf kill.) Also write and share your support of the tourism boycott to: Don Dickey, Director, Division of Tourism, Pouch E, Juneau, AK 99811; and Gov. William Sheffield, Pouch A, Juneau, AK 99811. For info and petitions write: Project Wolf USA, POB 45801, Seattle, WA 98105.

Letters

As always, address US senators at US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; address US representatives at US House of Representatives, DC 20515.

*Kerr McGee — owner of Gore Facility, a nuclear plant that recently had a major accident where a worker was killed — continues to dump 11,000 pounds per year of uranium into the Arkansas River despite KM's permit having expired in 1982. Write to the Oklahoma Water Resources Board demanding that they hold public hearings on this problem and that they stop this dumping. Send to: James Barnett, Dir. OK Water Resources Board, POB 53585, OK City, OK 73152.

*In the US it is still legal to buy and sell African ivory. The federal government only lists African Elephants as Threatened (rather than Endangered). Earth First!ers can help stop the decimation of elephants by writing to their congresspersons asking that they sponsor legislation to ban ivory importation in the US. Also EF!ers are asked to join the Sea Shepherd's USA Save the Elephant Campaign by joining Sea Shepherd's protest on the opening weekend of the L.A. Gift Show, July 19-20, at the L.A. Convention Center, 1201 S Figueroa, downtown Los Angeles. For info call Leslee Cook at 805-644-8156 (home) or write Sea Shepherd Conservation Society, 1608 Pacific Ave. Suite 207, Venice, CA 90291.

*Acid rain legislation is being discussed in Congress now. Tell your senators and representatives to support the strongest possible reductions in emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. The strongest bill with wide support in the House is HR 4567, which would require emission reductions by 1997 of 10 million tons a year of sulfur dioxide and four million tons a year of nitrogen oxides. Tell representatives and senators this is not good enough.

*There is currently strong political support for creation of a 50,000 acre Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve in one of North America's last remnants of

Conferences

*The 2nd International Permaculture Conference; Aug. 8-10, 1986; Evergreen State College, Olympia, WA. For info, contact: Permaculture Inst. of N. America, 6488 Maxwellton Rd, Clinton, WA 98236.

*Women's Permaculture Design Course; July 12-27, 1986; Whidbey Island, WA; sponsored by the Permaculture Inst. of N. America (address above). Course repeated Sept. 6-21, Freeland, MD; for info write: Heathcote Center, Freeland, MD 21053.

*North American Bioregional Congress; Aug. 25-31. The 2nd Annual Bioregional Congress will be held in the Great Lakes Region at Northern Lower Michigan's Camp Innisfree — 200 acres looking over Lake Michigan in the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Park. NABC II will hold a 3 day conference preceeding the congress. If you wish to make a presentation or want information, write: NABC II, The Bioregional Project, HCR 3, Box 3, Brixey, MO 65618.

open prairie, in Oklahoma's Osage County. Tell your senators and representatives to support creation of this Preserve, but ask for at least 100,000 acres to be preserved or restored.

*The rivers of Yellowstone National Park have long been off-limits to boats, but Chief Ranger Dan Sholly and the Park Service are studying some Park rivers to see if they should be opened to boating. Sholly admits that boating could harm three Endangered or Threatened species: Grizzly Bears, Bald Eagles, and Peregrine Falcons. To urge the Park Service to maintain the ban on boating and to ask to be placed on the mailing list to receive the draft River Management Plan (open for comment within six months), write: National Park Service, POB 168, Yellowstone Park, WY 82190.

*California Wildlife: *The Sportsmen's Voice* (journal of the California Wildlife Federation) reported in April of a bill they are sponsoring in the California legislature, AB 3117, that would "Remove the Nelson Bighorn Sheep from the Fully Protected Mammals List, and designate it a game mammal." CWF asks readers to write to Assembly members in support of AB 3117. EF!, in turn, asks readers to write to Assembly members denouncing AB 3117 as an ecologically unsound measure which would endanger Nelson Bighorns merely for the sake of a small number of hunters. Write: Assemblyperson _____, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814.

*Send Florida's Governor Bob Graham (The Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32301) two letters. First, ask him to oppose construction of a docking facility near Fort Clinch State Park. This multi-million dollar dock would harm marsh grasses and their consumers — Manatees — as well as Right Whales. Second, ask Graham to stop all hunting in Florida Panther habitat. The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission's recent decision not to limit hunting in lion habitat should be reversed.

*Write Senators Cranston and Wilson and California representatives in the US House asking that they support Wild designation for undammed portions of California's Kings River.

RESTORING THE COLORADO WILDERNESS

A Proposal for Ecosystem Preservation

by Front Ranger, D. Lucas,
& Gail Winds

Colorado environmentalists are in the trenches with Senator Armstrong over water rights, and are fighting for 700,000 acres out of several million acres of RARE II leftovers, and digging in for the forest plan battles. As attention focuses on BLM wilderness in Utah, we should remember that big Wilderness, REAL Wilderness, is also our goal here in the shining mountains. We owe it to the spirits of Griz and Wolf, and the Utes, and our own pre-industrial ancestors.

We cannot let the political process continue to dictate the limits of wilderness. We have only "saved" roughly three million of Colorado's 66 million acres of land. In parts of the "Wilderness," backpackers this summer will have to make a \$4 reservation through Datatix to secure a campsite. Through compromise we have abandoned biology, instinct, and reason.

We are not asking the important questions: What constitutes a healthy, self-sustaining, natural system? How much do we know of pre-settlement ecosystems and of the work needed to restore balance? How long can the land survive under present management concepts? It is the responsibility of environmentalists and managers alike to consider the land first. Biological diversity is the ultimate sustained yield and the maximum possible use.

We should put the matter of wilderness boundaries in perspective, both on a large and small scale. If we are to have something more than a collection of bastardized, ever-less-alive, museum piece designated Wilderness Areas tailored to industrial tourism, we must use our vision and knowledge to reopen the battle for our lands.

On a large scale we view Colorado as a sorority of river systems. In any watershed, each ecotype, from alpine to plains, must be protected in a core area of sufficient size to ensure its permanent biological well being. Corridors between core areas must be maintained. Smaller fragments, the sickened wild lands between our roads and shopping centers, should be identified and preserved.

Initially, hands-on management will be necessary in the core areas. Native vegetation and extirpated species will be reintroduced. Livestock grazing will be phased out and the range returned to native ungulates. As predator/prey relationships are restored, hunting can be phased out of appropriate areas. Prescribed burns will be phased out in favor of a natural fire policy. To control damage from natural fires and insect outbreaks, multiple use buffer zones around core areas will protect private property.



Tallgrass prairie along the Front Range near Boulder. One of the proposed prairie reserves in the South Platte Plan. Photo by Mike Figgs.

Actual sites for ecosystem restoration will be identified by and based upon high quality habitat for Elk, Bighorn, Pronghorn, Bison, Timber Wolf, Mountain Lion, Black Bear, and Grizzly; high quality remnant stands of native plant associations, including old growth forest stands; riparian corridors; and prairie preserves.

Existing Wilderness Areas are automatically included in this proposal, as are the remaining roadless areas inventoried by federal agencies. Other roaded federal lands, as well as state, county, and city parks and open space lands, will be reviewed for inclusion. Important private inholdings may be purchased. As the plan is completed in contiguous watersheds, common boundaries will be studied to insure that core areas match up in a complimentary fashion. Similar boundary studies should also take place across state lines.

A key feature of the Colorado proposal will be the creation of numerous natural areas in and along urban corridors. One such corridor would be in the Front Range. In this system of prairie, riparian, and forest preserves, hands-on management, including prescribed burns, may continue indefinitely, so that urbanites may participate and experience intimately the role of natural forces in an ecosystem. These urban natural areas will provide "backyard wilderness," a desperately needed antidote for the harried hordes in metro Denver.

As plans for each watershed are completed, they will be published in *Earth First!*. As an incentive for participation, we offer sketch plans for three watersheds.

San Juan Plan

A one million acre Weminuche Wilderness, including all unroaded lands in and adjacent to the Piedra WSA, is the centerpiece for this plan. The South San Juan Wilderness can be enlarged to 300,000 acres. (Both of these core areas can be considered a key part of the Rio Grande watershed also.) The 100,000 plus acre Hermosa Roadless Area will be included in the preservation system. The Grizzly Bear and Timber Wolf will be returned to the Weminuche. Wild and Scenic River designations will be made for portions of the Animas, Los Pinos, Piedra, San Juan, and Navajo Rivers. Native fish species will replace introduced species.

Corridors will connect the core areas to each other and to all other Wilderness Areas and ecosystem preserves in the region. These migration corridors will discriminate against the more consumptive end of the multiple use spectrum.

BLM Roadless Areas adjacent to Mesa Verde National Park will be included in the Park. Vehicular traffic will be banned from Mesa Verde, although bicycles and limited mass transit will be considered.

We will grant legal sovereign powers to the Southern Ute Indian Reservation.

Dolores Plan

A key feature of this restoration plan would be the removal of the McPhee dam. Once this blight upon the river is gone, the Dolores will again flow free from its source in the San Miguel Mountains down through the desert canyons of Colorado. Wild and Scenic River designation is a must for most

portions of the river. The BLM, whose lands encompass the lower Dolores, has a chance to set a shining example of ecosystem preservation by banning all grazing, resource exploration, ORV use and other atrocities in the Dolores River drainage. The Forest Service, by downgrading and closing roads which snake through the upper Dolores drainage, can create an effective corridor between the lower Dolores ecosystem and the Hermosa/Weminuche core areas.

South Platte Plan

Centerpiece for this watershed will be a 100,000 acre Pawnee Grassland Wilderness Prairie Preserve. Livestock will be removed and Bison returned to the Pawnee. A 20 mile long corridor north of Fort Collins will connect the Pawnee to public lands along the Mountain Front.

The Timber Wolf will be reintroduced to Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP), and adjacent Forest Service lands. Competent, independent wildlife biologists will examine the feasibility of reintroducing the Grizzly to RMNP.

A system of prairie preserves will be established that represent the entire ecological gradient, from short grass prairie on the high plains, to mid-grass prairie in the Colorado piedmont, to tall grass prairie along the mountain front. The Rocky Flats nuclear bomb factory will be dismantled and restored to a 5000 acre urban prairie preserve. All public and significant private lands in the foothills will be studied and a system of Wilderness Areas and old growth preserves will be established. Corridors will be provided from these foothill areas to the prairie preserves to the east, and the rocks & ice Wilderness Areas to the west. Elk, deer, Bighorn, and Mountain Lion will be encouraged to return to these natural migration routes between the high mountains and prairies. The cottonwood riparian ecosystem will be restored and included in the system of preserves and corridors.

If any semblance of this plan is to be realized, urgent action is needed now. Colorado Earth First! calls for a moratorium on all FS road building and logging, and BLM mineral leasing, until these agencies complete a comprehensive ecological inventory of their lands. The Colorado Division of Wildlife must be overhauled. Their present preoccupation with game species management needs to be replaced with an ecological management principle to restore predators to our state. Hunting of Mountain Lion should be banned. Reintroduction of the Grizzly and Timber Wolf should become top priorities.

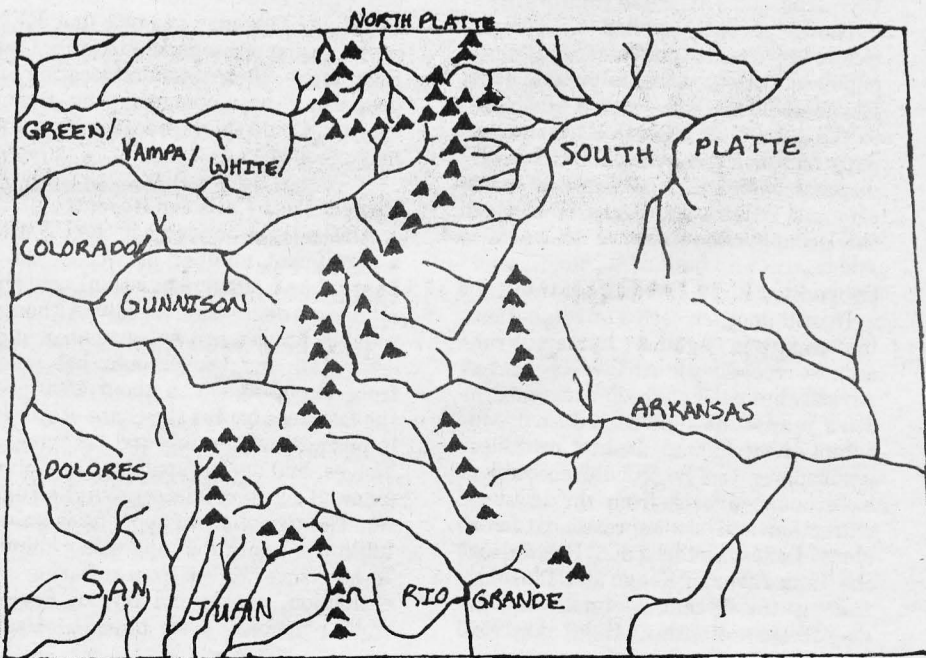
The Colorado environmental community needs to be infused with new vision. Let us work for the day when we can travel with the Buffalo from the short grass prairie to the top of the peaks, and with the Wolf from pinyon-juniper forests in the Piedra to alpine grasslands in the Weminuche.

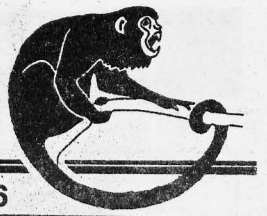
All Coloradans are invited to join in this work. Contacts: Colorado EF!, POB 1166, Boulder, CO 80306; Mike Figgs, 2216 Bluff St., Boulder, CO 80302.

Front Ranger, D. Lucas, and Gail Winds are major forces in the fight to add Colorado's roadless lands to the Wilderness Preservation System.



Finch Lake, Rocky Mt. NP





Citizen's Conference on World Bank: International Day of Demonstrations Called

by Randall Hayes

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) are planning a conference September 28-30, 1986, in Washington, DC to protest multilateral development-bank funding policies. The event will focus on projects in tropical rainforests and the funding of dams. The Citizen's Conference precedes the World Bank's annual meeting (September 30 through October 3, 1986) which will also be held in Washington DC.

At noon on the 30th NGO participants will march to the World Bank headquarters and demonstrate their displeasure with destructive funding policies. The demonstrators hope to be joined by groups around the world demonstrating at private banks in their localities.

The conference is an outgrowth of the previous Dam Fighters conferences and the November 1985 Grassroots Rainforest Conference in San Francisco.

The Citizen's Conference program will feature speakers, workshops, panel discussions, and strategy-planning sessions. Conference organizers plan to bring NGO representatives and tribal peoples from highly threatened areas around the world to lead workshops and to join in the demonstration. Travel funds are limited, but indigenous people and participants from Third World countries are strongly encouraged to attend. The week before and after the conference will be an opportunity to meet with the press, Congress, development officials, and other activists. Conference organizers will assist visitors with setting up appointments.

As part of an effort to dramatize the impacts of multilateral development bank loan

programs, an endangered rainforest species parade is planned. The parade will march around the World Bank and through nearby parts of Washington DC.

The Rainforest Action Network is calling for an international day of demonstrations at local banks on Sept. 30, 1986. The World Bank and three other large development-banks lend over \$22 billion per year in rainforest countries. These banks leverage over \$66 billion per year from private banks. In the U.S. 61 banks have reported \$90 billion in outstanding loans and deposits in Latin America. California banks--Bank of America Corp., Security Pacific, Wells Fargo, and First Interstate Bancorp--have loaned \$10.6 billion to Latin America.

Some economists concerned with the growing Third World debts look to the growth rate of exports from those countries. Exports growing faster than the debt is a good sign. According to Mike Roselle, We need to understand that many of the exports are at the expense of the rainforest, which is a nonrenewable resource. Demonstrations at local banks are meant to explain this volatile situation and help build the grassroots base to change banking policies. I think we will see over one hundred different demonstrations in the US, Japan, and Europe, let alone in the rest of the world. The Citizen's Conference and World Bank demonstration are sponsored by the Environmental Policy Institute, the International Dams Newsletter, the Rainforest Information Centre, the Rainforest Action Network, and several other groups. For more information on either event contact the Environmental Policy Institute, 218 D Street SE, Washington DC 20003; (202) 544-2600, or the Rainforest Action Network in San Francisco, (415) 788-3666.

Indonesia Resettlement Program: Disaster for the Rainforest

by Madeleine Dunphy

Bali and Java are the most fertile and populated of the thirteen-thousand-island Indonesian archipelago. In parts of rural Java there are as many as five thousand people living on one square mile. Forty percent of the people living in the country side have no land at all and another thirty-five percent do not have enough land to grow the crops they need to feed their families. One reason for this crowding is unfair land distribution. One third of the land in Java is in the hands of one percent of the landowners.

The outer islands - notably Sumatra, Kalimantan (the Indonesian section of Borneo), Sulawesi, and Irian Jaya (the western half of the island of New Guinea) have relatively infertile soils which are unsuitable for intensive agriculture or dense populations. Until recently these islands have only been inhabited by small isolated groups of people who hunt, fish, gather, and practise shifting cultivation in the forest. But by the beginning of the twentieth century, as the inner islands became increasingly crowded, the government decided that the best way to solve this over-population problem was to move people to the outer islands.

The Indonesian Transmigration Program, as it is known, has been implemented on and off since the 1950s. Since 1979 between 1.5 to 2 million people have been moved to the outer islands. The government plans to move half a million people in the next five years. Two thirds of government-sponsored transmigrants are landless peasants, the poorest in the area; another ten percent are homeless city dwellers. Needless to say, many of these people have little farming skills. A 1976 study showed that up to 45 percent of transmigrants have never grown rice, the staple crop of Indonesia. Transmigration has already had a devastating impact on Indonesia's rainforests. Parts of Sumatra and Sulawesi, formerly heavily forested and uninhabited, are now as populated and urbanized as parts of Java. Millions of hectares of primary forest have already been deforested by this program, and over 3.3 million hectares of tropical rainforest are designated for transmigration in the next five years.

In addition to the severe environmental damages being caused, the indigenous people living on the outer islands have been greatly affected by the invasion of the transmigrants. Many of the tribal peoples have been forced to abandon their traditional lands and ways of life, leaving them with no

alternative but to try and integrate into Transmigration settlements where they are despised and ostracized for their 'primitive' customs. They are expected to abandon their sophisticated and sustainable agricultural techniques for the settlers methods of shifting cultivation which lays the land to waste in a matter of a couple of years. Consequently, the Indonesia Transmigration Program has caused an escalation in inter-ethnic tensions, resulting in many bloody disputes between tribal people and the military.

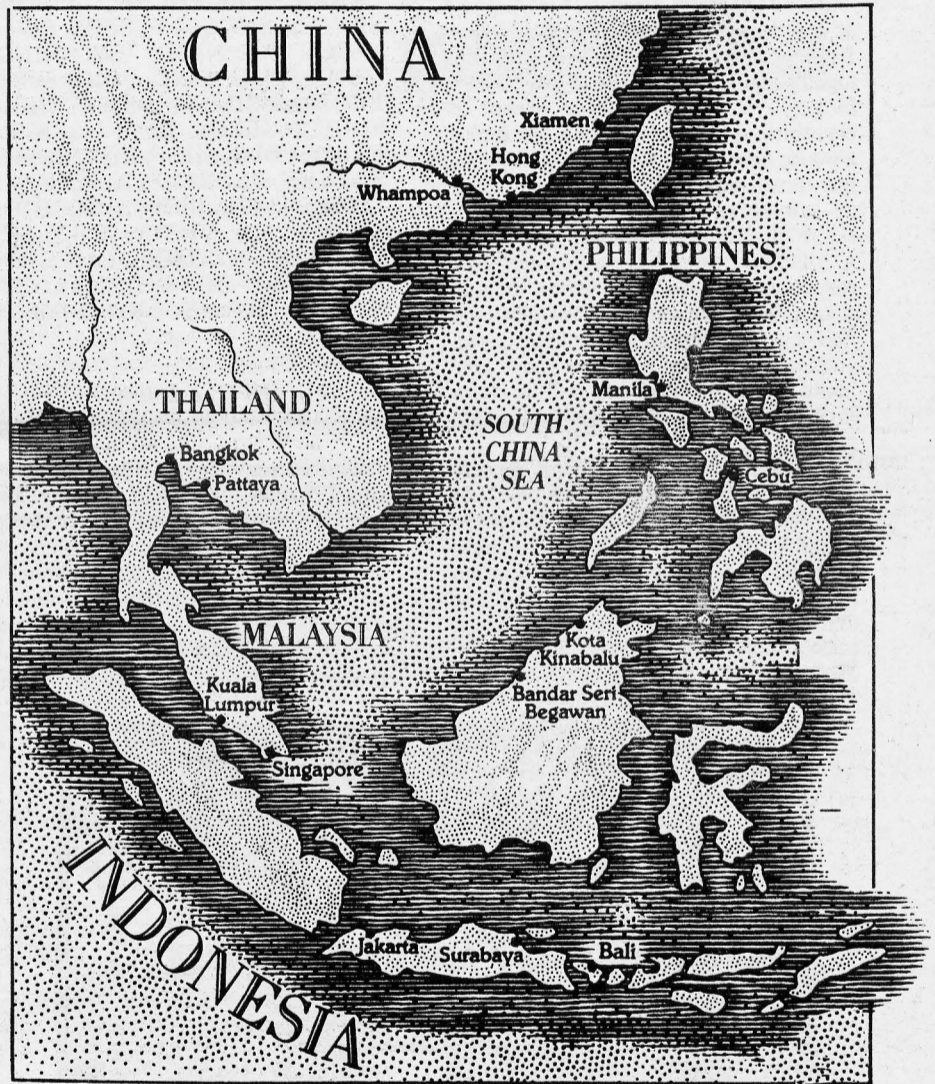
Indonesia's original justification for this program was to reduce population pressures. They admit that it hasn't worked. The real reason appears to be one of national security - a desire to domesticate the ethnic groups who seek independence.

To date, the World Bank has provided nearly 600 million dollars for the Indonesia Transmigration Program. Approximately 800 million dollars has been designated for this program since June 1985, with a further 750 million dollars allocated for future disbursement. This certainly goes against the legislation recently passed in congress requiring the World Bank to lend money to "environmentally beneficial projects" and for the "protection of indigenous peoples".

In view of the evergrowing evidence that the Indonesian Transmigration Program is an environmentally and socially disastrous project, please write to Mr. Barber Conable, the President of The World Bank, to express your concern. Strongly urge him to review the bank's present policy of supporting the project. Ask him to take immediate steps to halt funding the program until there are guarantees that it will be carried out in a way which does not destroy the environment or abuse the indigenous peoples who live there.

Mr. Barber Conable, President
The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
U.S.A.

Hon. Mr. Suharto, President
Parliament House
Jakarta
Indonesia



RAINFOREST FIELD STUDIES IN BELIZE AND GUATEMALA

The Sierra Institute, US Santa Cruz Extension is offering a very special field program in rainforest ecology next winter in Belize and Guatemala. For two months, 12 students will have the opportunity to experience wild rainforests, study unexplored Mayan ruins, backpack to ceremonial cave sites, raft an underground river, investigate and work on a coastal archaeological dig.

Three courses for 15 units of undergraduate credit are offered: Rainforest Ecology, Mayan Archaeology; and a Practicum in jungle travel and living skills.

Bret Blosser, with 12 seasons of research and exploration in Belize will co-teach the program focusing on rainforest biology. Barbara McLeod will instruct the Mayan Archaeology course. She is currently finishing a Ph.D. in Mayan Linguistics and cave painting.

Rainforest Field Studies offers direct experience in Central American backcountry, both biological and cultural, past and present. Survival of the rainforest and survival of the integrity of contemporary Mayan society will be the central focuses of the program.

For information and an application contact The Sierra Institute Dept. RH Carriage House, UC Extension, Santa Cruz, CA. 95064 or call (408) 429-2761.

CALL FOR INFORMATION

Friends of the Earth UK
Tropical Rainforest Campaign

FoE is looking at the problem of tropical rainforest loss resulting from inappropriate aid projects. We press for more environmentally sound development. We would like to hear of any projects funded by aid agencies such as the Commonwealth Development Corporation (U.K.), O.D.A. (U.K.), E.E.C., World Bank, etc., which causes destruction or degradation of tropical rainforests either directly or indirectly. Please support tropical rainforests and write to: Sue Milner or Charles Secrett, FoE, 377 City Road, LONDON, EC1V 1NA. U.K. Donations welcome.



International Tropical Timber Organization: Slowed Down

by Charles Secrett

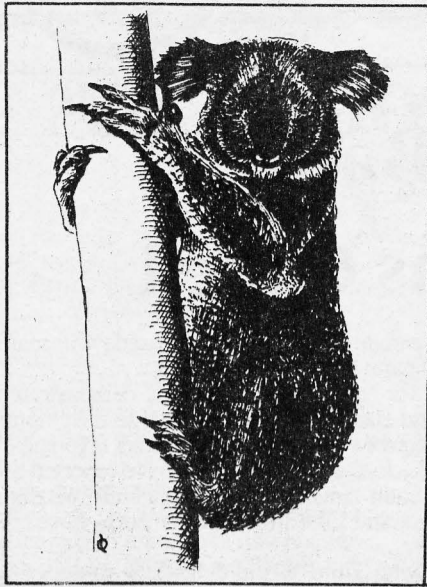
The meeting to select an office location for the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) has been put off until sometime in September 1986. A political deadlock between producer and consumer nations is preventing this decision. This also

prevents the choosing of an executive officer who will need to be from outside the region where the office is ultimately placed.

The ITTO forum is an important international influence on timber policy. Efforts to monitor the agency are underway in several parts of the world, including the UK and Europe. However, pressure is needed from groups in America.

News and Noteworthy

National Boycott Newsletter



FORGET CANCER, BACK CONSERVATION

Two hundred research scientists, planners, and theoreticians decided to launch a new society devoted to the field of conservation biology. They want to raise the priority given to conservation biology in national research programmes, particularly in the United States.

Jared Diamond, Professor of Surgery at the University of California in Los Angeles and a leading conservation biologist, made the case for conservation biology. "It will not matter, except to certain individuals, if we do not find a cure for cancer within the next 75 years, but it will affect all of us if we do not do something specific about conservation biology within the next 15 years."

Diamond wants the "trappings" of a respectable discipline. These include a specific grant panel at the National Science Foundation. "That may mean cutting, say, space research," says Diamond, "but the stars will still be there in 15 years' time while the rainforests may not."

There are only half a dozen experts in the identification of tropical plants in the US. The society wants more training, particularly of graduates, and a better exchange of information between research scientists and the managers who implement conservation policies. (Jeremy Cherfas, Ann Arbor, Michigan)

The National Boycott Newsletter, 6506 28th Ave. NE, Seattle, Washington 98115, USA, published a special rainforest report in its Volume 1, Number 4. This spring 86 issue is great reading on the rainforest issue. We quote:

"Lever Brothers, through its subsidiary, Lever Pacific Timbers, is one of the most active rainforest loggers in the Pacific area. In the Solomon Islands, it has over 50% of the timber quota and exports whole logs so as to cause as little local employment as possible. Its logging methods are generally destructive and backward, having little or no regard for water courses. Unilever has an annual turnover 300 times as large as the Solomon Islands and has used this financial power to secure timber deals without royalty payments and with no compulsion to replant.

"Product names include: RINSO, SURF, OMO, LUX, SUNLIGHT, HANDY ANDY, LIFEBOUY, VELVET, SOLVOL, SUNSILK, PERSIL, COMFORT, REXONA, DENIM, STREETS, LIPTONS, ROSELLA, CONTINENTAL, MIRACLE, FLORA, STORK, BIRDSEYE, AIM, ALL, BACHELOR, BREEZE, BLUE BAND, CARESS, CLOSE-UP, DIMENSION, DOVE, DX, ERA, FINAL TOUCH, IMPERIAL, IMPULSE, PEARS, PEPSODENT, PRAISE, SIGNAL, SNUGGLE, SPRY, SWAN, TWICE AS NICE, TWINNINGS, UNOX, VIM, WISK, JOHN WEST, PROTO, DEB, SURPRISE, CUP-A-SOUP, NURSES, BECEL, ASTRA, FAIRY, COVO, SHEF, GILT, COPHA, KAYKEE, SHORTEX, PASTREX III, LITE, SO LITE, BISTEX, GEGETOL, TRIO, FLEX, VESTA, ALLY, SEAKIST, ROBERTTIMMS, LAN-CHOO, BILLY TEA, MRS BUTTERWORTH SYRUP, ATKINSON, SHIELD, PHASE III."

Ha Ha Hae Indians

The Patexo Ha Ha Hae Indians in south Bahaa have been engaged in a protracted struggle (see Urgent Action Bulletin BRZ-5 March 1983) to recover their traditional lands, now occupied by ranchers, from which they were evicted in 1936. Frustrated at the lack of progress in the Supreme Federal Court, the Indians took matters into their own

hands between the 18th and the 22nd of November, 1985, by peacefully occupying four ranches with a total area of 1730 hectares.

The response from the ranchers and their political allies was swift and brutal. On the pretext that the ranches had been invaded by Indians armed with machine-guns, the governor of Bahai ordered a detachment of military police to Patexo. In the early hours of 22 November, 130 military police under the command of a "Captain Guimaraes" used rifles, machine guns, and tear gas to forcibly evict the Indians.

Twenty-nine Indians suffered injuries. Of these, seven were detained in the hospital. Many of the Indians, women and children among them, were tortured, and one reliable report indicated that four pregnant women now risk miscarriages. The military police were accompanied by armed ranch employees disguised in military uniforms. The Indians were robbed of personal possessions, money, food, and clothing. They were rounded up and threatened with execution.

as reported in *Survival International*

GENETIC EROSION: THE OTHER WAR

It is important that conservationists today recognize that they have two wars on their hands. There is little point in registering gains in the first war, to conserve wild genetic resources, if they permit themselves to be out-manoeuvred and defeated in the other war, to ensure conservation and free exchange of genetic resources already tamed. Neither of these wars is simply a way against ignorance. As I pointed out recently, if the tropical forests, with their untold genetic wealth, are to be saved, it is necessary to defeat the social forces intent on maintaining inequalities in access to land and water. Otherwise, vast armies of rural landless have no survival option save to invade and destroy the forest. The conservationists' enemies in this first war are therefore not the rural poor, but oppressive and corrupt regimes (e.g., Indonesia) in tropical forested countries, and also those business interests and governments which prop such regimes up from inside (e.g., Japan).

In the second war, the lineup is even clearer. The monopolistic strongholds which the seed/plant-breeding/chemical giants are presently building are contrary to the interests of farmers and consumers alike, now and in the future, in both First and Third World countries. Yet the transnationals' propoganda and wealth still persuade many politicians and statesmen that the interests of the monopoly groups coincide with the public interest. In developed countries their local fertilizer/pesticide advisors meet and help the farmer more often than do the government's agricultural extension agents. This is why so many First World farmers see agrichemical companies as on their side and are still blind to how genetic monopolies threaten them and their futures.

(Jack C. Westoby, 27 Dec 84)

DEBTS STRANGLE OUR ENVIRONMENT

Our forest lands are being exploited disastrously. From 1980-84 forest denudation averaged 40,124 hectares annually. Logging is one of the major causes of forest denudation. Despite strict logging laws and stiff penalties to those caught violating these laws, illegal logging continues to proliferate with impunity. In 1983, 1,023 million cubic meters of logs were exported to Japan coming from Mindanao alone, as against the 600,000 cubic meters of logs allowed by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR). This means that 423,000 cubic meters of logs are smuggled out of the country.

('Kapaligiran,' Philippines, Third Quarter 1985)

SMOKING DESTROYS HEALTH AND FORESTS

Tobacco production, adopted throughout the Third World as a cash crop, is raising rates, causing deforestation, and occupying land that could grow much needed food crops for home

consumption.

Developing countries using tobacco to bring in foreign earnings, and with them the products of the industrialized world, are losing money and damaging their health, according to the WHO. Tobacco economies, says Dr. Roberto Masironi of the WHO's smoking and health programmes, are "sham economies."

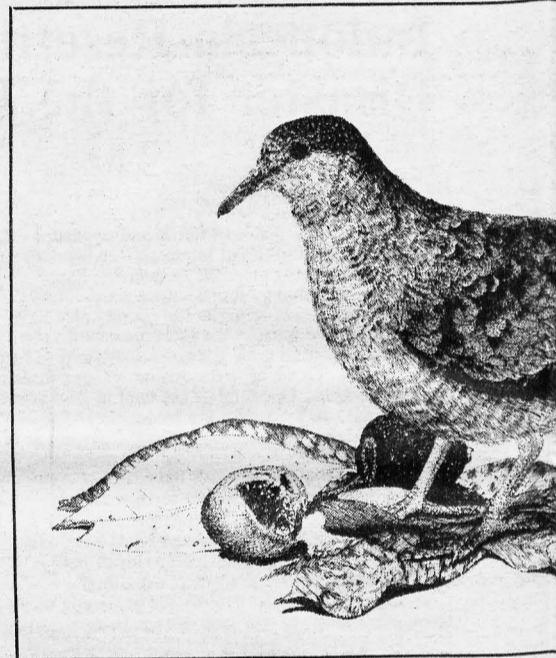
Tobacco, now grown by about 120 Third World countries, has the advantage of a relatively stable international market. Much help with training and finance is available, either from state-run organizations or the tobacco multinationals.

(The Times, UK, Apr. 1, 1985)

COSTA RICA NOW PROTECTS ONE-QUARTER OF ITS LAND

Costa Rica established two newly protected areas on 12 June 1985. Golfito National Wildlife Refuge (1309 ha, 3235 acres) is a remnant of once-extensive coastal lowland tropical moist forests on the southern Pacific coast. Barra del Colorado National Wildlife Refuge (92,000 ha, 227,000 acres) consists of swamp forests and flooded palm thickets in the northeast of the country. It includes some of the wettest lowland rainforest in Central America, and its wildlife includes jaguar, caiman, tapir, manatee, and macaws. Costa Rica now has 25 percent of its land area protected.

(ORYX, Vol XX)



MULTINATIONALS THREATEN WORLD'S RAINFORESTS

The activities of Unilever's subsidiaries and associate companies "have sometimes been vigorously denounced for their damaging social and environmental effects." Dr. Francois Nectoux, a researcher with Earth Resources Research, identifies Ghana and Belize as two countries where British timber interests could grow. There is a proposal to log 48,000 hectares of rainforest in NW Belize, for instance (New Scientists, 24 Nov 83, p. 569). Nectoux says "where there are virgin forest resources, coupled with a weak and compliant government with no strict enforcement of environmental policies and no chances of nationalization, British interests are always very ready to jump onto any available bandwagon." (New Scientists Magazine, 9 May 85)

HOPE FOR VALUABLE RAINFOREST

The MacArthur Foundation has provided a million-dollar grant towards the purchase of Costa Rica's La Selva Zona Protectora and three conservation groups, WWF-US, the US Nature Conservancy, and the Organization of Tropical Studies, must match this by the end of the year. The Zona Protectora, a narrow 7700 ha (19,000 acre) band of rainforest, connects La Selva Research Station of the Organization of Tropical Studies and Braulio Carrillo National Park. Costa Rica's National Park Service designated this corridor as a protected zone in 1982, freezing land development and prohibiting logging, burning, and hunting, but did not have the money to buy out the owners. (ORYX, Vol XIX)

WORLD RAINFOREST REPORT

Editors Note:

World Rainforest Report #6 was compiled by the Rainforest Information Centre (Australia), Friends of the Earth UK, and the Rainforest Action Network (USA). The publication reports on related information and actions throughout the world. Our network consists of several hundred groups committed to the rights of indigenous peoples and protection of the rainforests. The full page advertisement that appeared in the *New York Times* on Burger King and deforestation in Central America will be featured in a special eight page issue to come out prior to the Citizen's Conference on the World Bank in September.--Randall Hayes

Subscriptions are \$15.00 US for one year, free where possible to NGO's who can't afford this. Please write to the contact in your region of the world.

Friends of the Earth UK, 377 City Road, London EC1 V1 NA England
Rainforest Action Network, 466 Green Street #300, San Francisco, CA 94133 USA

Rainforest Information Centre, PO Box 368, Lismore 2480 Australia
Staff: Randall Hayes, Ian Peter, Mike Roselle, John Seed, Charles Secrett.
Thanks to Sean Striker, Madeleine Dunphy, Karen Jackson, John Davis, EFi, Jim Keller, and Juliette Majot.

BALBINA—DISASTER DAM

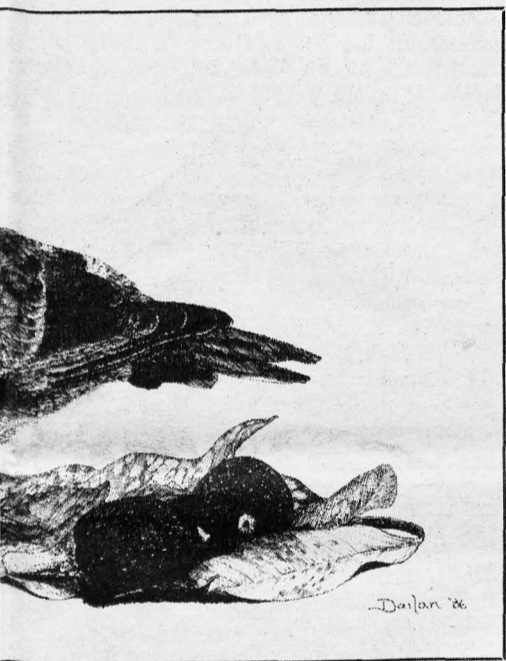
MANAUS, Brazil— At a time when naturalists and energy experts often find themselves at odds over proposed power plants, the 800 million dollar Balbina project is unusual; it is taking flak from both sides.

The dam is under construction on the Uatama River, an Amazon tributary 100 miles north of Manaus. It will inundate 850 square miles of rainforest, creating one of the largest hydroelectric reservoirs on Earth. But it will produce a relatively paltry 250 megawatts of power.

Although little is known of Balbina outside of Brazil, there is mounting criticism that it is being built in the wrong place, costs too much, will ruin too much forest land, and won't produce enough electricity. But more worrisome to some people is the prospect that dams like Balbina will become man-made disasters because their relatively shallow slow-moving water would breed disease-bearing insects.

The need for irrigation and electric power impels more and more developing countries to create a heavy price in disease, loss of prime farmland, and displacement.

"Balbina is a disaster and everyone knows it," says Paulo Nogueira-Neto, special secretary for the environment in the Brazilian government. "It's one of the greatest errors committed in the Amazon."



The dam is being supported by the World Bank through a \$28 million loan that will finance substations for Balbina and other hydroelectric stations in Brazil.

Balbina is not the only controversial reservoir that owes its existence, at least in part, to financing from the World Bank or other multilateral lending institutions, and reservoirs are not the only projects for which the institutions are criticized.

The hunters who collect the eyes of the sacred Amazon dolphin, the dispossessed urban population, the greed of the gold and iron miners, the blatant ignorance of the World Bank, and the seemingly uncaring attitude of the Brazilian government have all conspired to declare war on Amazonia. Her people, trees, and all the living creatures are under threat.

Settlement Programs or Extermination Camps?

In World Rainforest Report 4 we reported on the success in halting the flow of World Bank dollars in the Polonoeste Project due to the efforts of environmentalists from several countries. The legacy of this project is reported on by the Acao Democratica Feminina Gaucha of Brazil in a paper entitled, "Settlement Projects or Extermination Camps?"

The Polonoeste Project in the state of Rondonia left 30,000 settler families in absolute poverty and displaced 15,000 families of rubber tappers who are now living clandestinely in Bolivia. Although the World Bank experts knew that the Brazilian Government had not fulfilled its part of the contract (to look after the Indians and settlers) the dol-

lars to continue the "opening up of the jungle" kept coming in, with one brief interruption due to the protest of North American and Brazilian NGSS supported by North American Congressmen.

But it was too late to save either the forest or the settlers or the Indians or the rubber tappers. The report continues:

"The Polonoeste experiment will now be repeated in the state of Acre, once again with the 'help' of development dollars. The road of 550 km to connect the cities of Porto Velho and Rio Branco is already being opened. The deadline to receive the US \$147 million loan from the BIRD is September 1986. To tranquilize public opinion, \$10 million is destined to studies of the area which have to be ready by September. This can't be a serious proposal: the complexity and diversity of Amazonian ecosystems makes it impossible to establish preservation areas and Indian reservations as well as areas for sustainable agriculture in a period of 10 months." The report says of the rainforest:

"Tropical rainforests are absolutely critical to environmental stability of Planet Earth. They are part of the common heritage of human kind, the genebanks for the future, a protection against climatic imbalances.

"The Amazon river has been the largest contributor of unpolluted water to the ocean. In our interdependent spaceship Earth, it is our common responsibility to watch over the ecological patrimony.

"International funds should be established for serious scientific studies and effective protection of this forest and its inhabitants who have lived for centuries in the forest, with it and from it, without destroying it. We have much to learn from them.

Action.

Please write to: John Spears — Senior Forestry Advisor, The World Bank 1818 H. Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

Nabur Teles Rocha Jr. - Governnador do Acre - Palacio do Governo, 69.900-Rio/Branco/Acre-Brasil

Gus Speth - President - World Resources Institute — 1735 N.Y. Ave. N.W. Washington D.C., 20006, USA

President Jose Sarney - Palacio do Planalto, 70.159 Brailia Distrito Federal - Brasil.

Paul Staes - Europees Parlement - Belliard-Straat 97— 1131040 Brussels Belgium.

INDIA: HOME OF THE WORLD'S WETTEST DESERT

CHERRAPUNJI, INDIA: Reputed to be the wettest place on Earth, Cherrapunji is not the lush green spot you might expect. It is a barren "wet desert," and one of the forerunners of environmental disaster in the Himalayas. Sandwiched between the Himalayas and the Burmese mountains, the area used to be forested. Today there is no vegetation to hold the soil, and no soil to support a forest.

Populations have soared, and pressure for agricultural land is acute. Shifting cultivation, known locally as "jhum," was traditionally practiced, and fallow periods ranged from 20-30 years. Now they have fallen to 3-5 years—insufficient for forest cover to regenerate. As a result, up to 170 tonnes of soil per hectare are being washed away by the monsoons each crop year. Ironically for a region with the highest rainfall in the world (1,150 cm/450 inches annual average), Cherrapunji has begun to face chronic shortages of drinking water. The lack of vegetation causes rainwater to run off the surface into the plains of Bangladesh, causing rivers there to swell and flood.

Deforestation in the Himalayas thus creates deserts and flood regions side by side, marooning villages in a landscape of despair.

Ujjayant Chakravorty, "Earthscan Bulletin," Nicobar Earthscan Story.

THE JUNGLE—STILL HOME FOR MALAYSIA'S ABORIGINES

Once a month tinned sardines and school books fall from the sky over the remote village of Fort Telanok in the jungle-covered highlands of the Malayan peninsula.

The shouts of excited children who

rush to greet the twirling red parachutes are not understood by the Malay teacher standing by the school hut. His pupils are Semais, one of the three aboriginal peoples of Peninsular Malaysia.

They look different, speak a different language, and follow a different religion from the Islamic Malays who gave the country its name. They are also the poorest and technologically the most backward of Malaysia's 15 million people.

The 20th century has been slow in penetrating the rainforest where many aborigines still live. Government air-drops are the main source of essential supplies from the outside world to this ancient community, which also survives by hunting, gathering wild fruits, and planting dry hill rice.

Little is known of the history of the 70,000 aborigines who are divided into some 20 ethnic subgroups scattered along the mountain backbone of the peninsula which runs from Singapore north to Thailand. Their languages belong to a group which includes Khmer (Kampuchean) and the Mon language of Burma. Some of them have Negroid features and curly black hair. Some scholars believe they are related to the aboriginal tribes which once swept through the region to Australia, but no link has yet been proved.

(Robert Mahoney, Environmental News Digest, No. 4, 1985)

CARAJAS

CARAJAS, Brazil — Immense mechanical shovels at the ambitious Carajas Iron Ore Mine—one of the gigantic Brazilian development schemes that are changing forever the face of the Amazon Jungle—have begun gouging the first high-grade deposits from a range of mineral rich mountains where geologists say production can go on for 300 years.

No one here doubts the extensive impact that Carajas will have on the development of a vast and as yet largely unsettled jungle. What is arguable, however, is whether or not the ore from the \$4.1 billion project is really needed on the world market already wallowing in a glut. World iron ore proceeds for high grade ore have fallen from about \$21 per ton in 1982, to the present level of \$17 per ton, even as production costs have accelerated. The Government-controlled mining company responsible for this immense project — the Companhia do Vale do Rio Doce (CVRD) — already is the world's largest producer and exporter of iron ore. With sales of 1.4 billion dollars a year, the company is Brazil's biggest foreign exchange earner. The company borrowed \$1.6 billion internationally to help meet the cost of the venture.... "CVRD officials categorically reject suggestions the Carajas is an economic development project rather than a profit making venture. Yet some independent mining analysts disagree. "Many companies did cost estimates on that project and all found them much higher than the numbers CVRD is now publishing," said an executive of a US mining concern in Brazil. "Of course, one must remember that it is a Government company — they can provide subsidies and hide costs pretty much at will and nobody will ever know." And, as the Vice President for sales of a foreign mining company operating in Brazil pointed out: "Many companies in the US and Canada have had to shut iron ore mines because there is just no way of selling the stuff. There's just too much of it around."

from the Baltimore Sun, January 1986

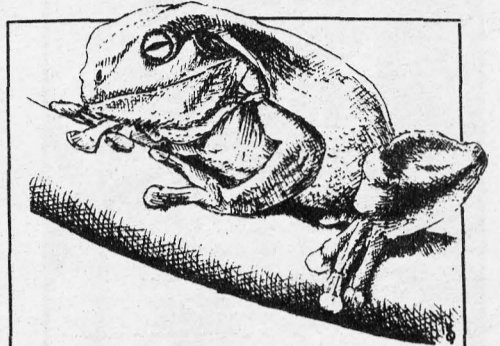
Tukanoa and the Macu Indians

In the Rio Negro in the northwest corner of Brazil, considered prior to 1980 a backwater, groups of Tukanoan and Macu Indians have seen their lands invaded by gold-seekers. Gold panners by the thousand have come to 'get rich.' The greed has focused in the form of Amazon Mineracao da Amazonia Ltda. and Taboca Mineracao, both belonging to the giant Paranapanema. The January edition of Survival International reports that "these two companies along with a third company (Continental) have been granted concessions totalling over 200,000 hectares, most of which overlap areas presently being exploited by gold

panners."

This has led to a war-like situation between the gold panners and the private army of companies. "90% of company employees have served in the armed forces and the directors include active a retired army Colonels and military police Commandants" (SI, Jan. 86). Both sides insist they have the backing of the Indians, but as SI reports, further "Indian leaders of the region have made an International appeal for help."

These realities are recent for the Macu and Takanoan Indians, but for tribes elsewhere in the Amazon, the catastrophe has already occurred.



FACT: Destroying the rainforests means the loss of 5 million plants, insects, and animals: half of all the plant and animal species on Earth! We will also lose a genetic bank full of unknown medicinal plants and herbs. *PBS film: Rainforests of New Guinea*

Quotes

"Whether they belong to more evolved species like humans or simpler ones such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort, and security. Life is as dear to a mute animal as it is to any human being; even the simplest insect strives for protection from the dangers that threaten its life."

—His Holiness the Dalai Lama

"We are not frightened by the spectre of imprisonment in Siberia. We are frightened by the vision of a sterile ocean and a barren land, an earth devoid of non-human life, and Earth without the songs of the whales and birds, the trumpet of the elephant, the howl of the wolf and the sign of the redwood in the wind.

"We are not scared of the Japanese exploding harpoons or the potshots of ignorant whalers armed with rifles. We are scared of doing nothing, of being apathetic, complacent, and guilty of ignoring the cries of mother Earth as she is raped, tortured, mutilated, and wasted."

—Paul Watson, founder of the Sea Sheperd Society

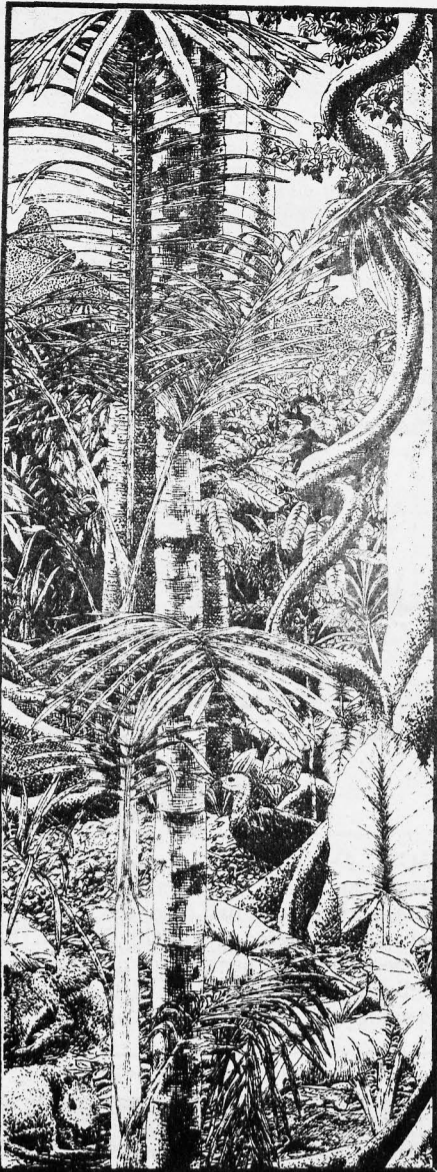
"I shall speak of the land and the forest. This is our land and no one has the right to take it away from us. This land gives us our food and everything we need. The company can't have our land. The government can invite companies to their lands, not ours. I will keep the company away. If the company comes again, I will kill them. We don't want their money. Money has no future. Money disappears. Only man and land remain. Our ancestors didn't live on money. Our ancestors didn't descend from money. We don't want their money. We have all we need — the land, the trees, the fish. I will not allow them to take our land. The forest is our skin; take away a person's skin and he dies."

—Kipling Jinegari
Binandere Tribe, Timouro
NEW GUINEA

"I think that the war we're fighting right now is the most important war that's ever been fought. We're fighting a war of survival, and it's everybody's duty to become involved. In fact, people that don't enlist should be drafted. They will be anyway when the situation becomes desperate, they will be drafted into it by circumstance."

—Paul Watson
Ecolibrium Interviews





by Glenn Switkes and Monti Aguirre

We've just returned from six months in the Brazilian Amazon, completing pre-production work for our film, *Amazonia: Voices from the Rainforest*. This was the richest experience of our lives, not only for the breathtaking environment in which we found ourselves, but also because of the strength and resolve of the people with

Listening to the Voices from Amazonia

whom we came into contact. We were left with a strong conviction that it is the people of the Amazon who hold the key in the fight to protect the rainforest. There is cause for hope as workers organize at a national level, giving force to efforts to protect their traditional lands. Along with Brazil-nut gatherers, rubber tappers, or "seringueiros," earn a living from the richness of the forest without destroying it, and need the trees intact in order to extract the latex and nuts. These native people have been driven from their gathering areas by expansion of the cattle frontier and by government colonization projects. Many of these projects destroy forests used for extractive industries. The Seringueiro is then left with no choice but to clear the land and become a small farmer.

Throughout the Amazon, rubber tappers are questioning the logic of government programs which devastate the forest, and in the process destroy their livelihood.

"We demand participation in all plans for development...in order to preserve the rainforests in which we live and work." (Resolution of the First National Encounter of Amazonian Rubber Tappers, 1985)

There may have been six to eight million native people living in the Amazon at the time of the Europeans' arrival, but massacres and diseases brought by the Europeans have reduced their numbers to about one-half million today.

For these native people, land is life, the key to their physical and cultural survival. They manage their lands in the forest with only a small environmental impact. "We need the rainforest to survive," says Itabira, chief of the Surui. "When you cut the rainforest, and the shade is gone, sickness follows."

Though demarcation and protection of Indian lands in Brazil is proscribed by law, nearly 80 percent of Indian lands are still in an irregular legal state. More than 80 native groups in Brazil have

joined together to fight for their traditional lands. Their organization, the Union of Indian Nations (UNI), has emerged as strong voice in asserting their rights for survival.

The colonization of the Amazon is a scheme of the Brazilian government, displacing small farmers to make way for huge agribusiness concerns and the production of export crops, like cacao and coffee, which help repay Brazil's \$104 billion foreign debt. Displaced farm families from many areas of Brazil arrive in the Amazon in search of land, but ultimately find the fragile soils unable to sustain them.

Colonists, squatters, and small farmers hope that land reform will play a role in easing rural conflicts. They have formed unions and associations, often with the help of the Catholic church, to press for change.

"I've had malaria seven times," explains Maria Alves, a small farmer from Rondonia. "The government tells us that we can have land, but there's no way we can farm this land. We came for a new life in the Amazon, but I'm afraid we're never going to find it."

Each of these people has something important to say regarding possible solutions to the environmental crisis of the Amazonian rainforest — Native People urge protecting and managing the natural diversity of the forest, seringueiros propose an "indigenous" sustainable economic alternative to lumbering and cattle ranching, and small farmers and the landless demand that the government address the social and economic inequities in Brazil which have driven migrants to the Amazon. Throughout the Amazon, grassroots groups are challenging the destruction of the rainforest. Coordinating the organizational efforts of Brazil's native people is Brazil's Union of Indigenous Nations. They are seeking recording equipment for their weekly radio program, and a four-wheel drive vehicle to reach remote Indian areas. Other valuable sources of information on the situation of Indian people of the

Amazon are the organizations Cultural Survival, Survival International, and the South and Central American Information Center. One group working to assist the rubber tappers in their organizing effort is Brasilia's Institute for Socio-Economic Studies (INESC). They also serve as a liaison between seringueiros, Native people and Brazilian legislators.

Pressures from the international environmental community created a cause for hope for the seringueiros, when for the first time, a new development project funded by the Interamerican Development Bank in Brazil's Amazonian state of Acre, may address their needs.

Colonists, landless peasants, and squatters have received a great deal of support from church groups such as the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT) and the Movement of the Landless. Some of the landless have reacted to threats by large landowners by banding together and occupying unproductive estates.

Other groups forming an activist network lending support to the people of Amazonia include The Campaign for the Defense and Development of Amazonia, The Gaucho Association for Protection of the Natural Environment, The Pro-Indian Commission, The Missionary Indianist Council, The Indianist Work Group, The National Indian Support Group, Operation Anchieta, The Ecumenical Center for Documentation and Information, The Agrarian Reform Association, and The Institute for Social and Economic Analyses. With two decades of military rule in Brazil now ended, there clearly exists the right atmosphere for positive change.

Editors note: Glenn Switkes and Monti Aguirre are co-producers of the film, Amazonia: Voices from the Rainforest, currently in production. For more information on the film, please write to P.O. Box 10044, Oakland, California, 94610, or call (415) 452-1235. Tax-deductible donations may be sent to the Film Arts Foundation/AMAZONIA Film Project at the same address.

From Our Correspondence

Dear nature friends,

When I was in Sarawak I got attentive to the problems of Gunung Mulu National Park in that the aboriginals of the Penan race had to move out of the protected area. To get some more information, I decided to make a trip into Penan territory in Ulu Limbang/Ulu Tutoh, just adjoining the Gunung Mulu National Park to the north.

The Penan are members of the ecosystem of the rainforest. The Penan don't harm the rainforest in a serious way, the rainforest is their habitat, which the Penan use like other living beings of the jungle.

In Ulu Limbang/Ulu Tutoh is an area of about 2,500 sq. km., most of it still primary forest, where about 360 Penans live in the traditional nomadic style.

I was shocked to see how much rainforest is going to be destroyed. The Sarawakian Government also did allow logging within the Penan area of Ulu Limbang/Ulu Tutoh. It is very sad; the Penan are against any logging in their homeland, but nobody will ask them their opinion.



The new iron-bridge at Long Bakawa was finished last October 1985. Bulldozers will go across the bridge and destroy more Penan land. But not only the living space, also their culture and traditional way of life will be destroyed, not to talk about the beautiful rainforest and the other living beings.

My friend, who still lives in Sarawak, and I would like to organize help for the Penan and demand the declaration of a forest reserve of about 2,500 sq. km in Ulu Limbang/Ulu Tutoh. To reach that,

we want to inform the public in different countries, to organize a petition and to make some pressure by World Wildlife Fund and Greenpeace on the Sarawakian Government.

Some "action," like in the case of Cape Tribulation, would be also useful. Could you please try to find some people who could join my friend and the Penan in a blockade against the bulldozers in Ulu Limbang/Ulu Tutoh (bridge at Long Bakawa)?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP!!!

—Roger Graf
Dammstrasse 19
CH-8152 Glatbrug
ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

Dear sir,

Recently we received World Rainforest Report no. 4. Actually we caught hold of it from the library. As we deal in forest conservation, we were very much interested in your Report.

SKEPHI is the network for forest conservation in Indonesia. As the name suggests, our main aim is to create awareness of the necessity of forest conservation. Our movements consist of campaigns, regreening programmes, researches on impact of forest destruction on tribal people, etc. Our ultimate goal would be to establish a clearing house on forest information, thus making information and data available to anyone who needs it.

We therefore would like to receive World Rainforest Report regularly. Hoping you will kindly put us on your mailing list.

Yours sincerely,
—Miss Hira Jhamtani,
volunteer-in-charge
SKEPHI (Sekretariat Kerjasama
Pelestarian Hutan Indonesia)
Jalan Kran III no. 5
Jakarta 10610
INDONESIA

Hi,

Your rainforest newsletter is depressing; please send it to somebody else who may not already be converted, as is, presumably, anyone willing to subscribe. I've asked the Prison Admin to send you \$150 out of my account; if they do it may be a few days.

Good luck to the rainforests!

—R. Thompson
Her Majesty's Prison, Risdon,
Tasmania
PO Box 24
Lindisfarne, Tas. AUSTRALIA 7015

Dear Sir/Madam,

Our society is involved in the struggle of the cultural minority people whose lives are very much threatened by the logging industry. We have carried out a study research on logging industry in the Seventh Division of Sarawak. We will send you a copy upon completion.

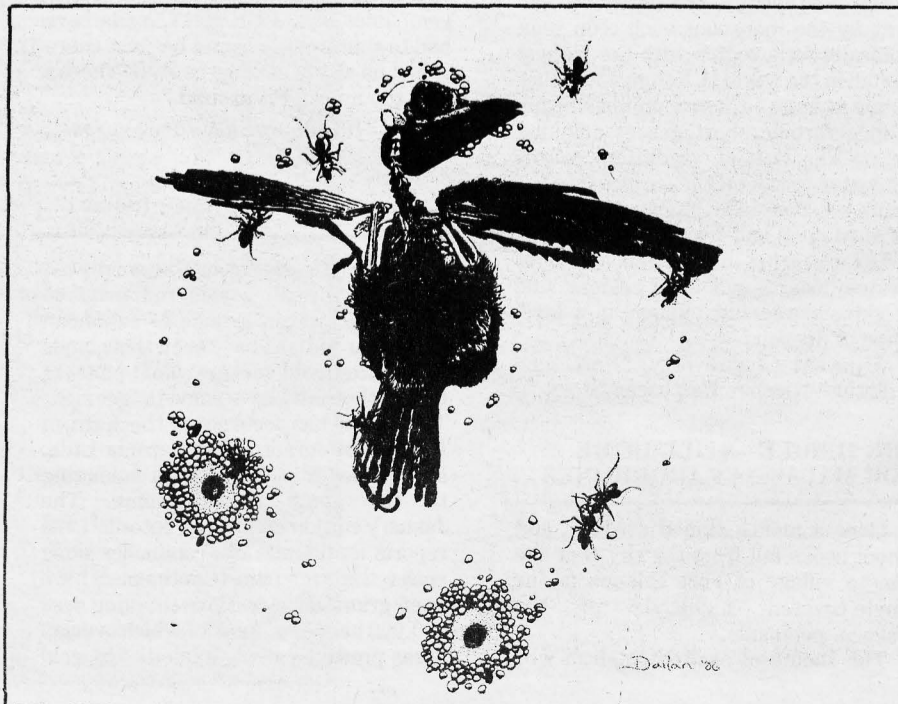
Sincerely yours,
—Wong Meng Chuo, coordinator
Society of Christian Service
PO Box 244
Sibu, Sarawak
MALASIA



Most Hon'ble Director, Dear Sir,

Salutation, adoration, greetings and good wishes for this New Year of happiness and prosperity and long life. I convey on behalf of our Poor Indian Tribal people for whom we maintain a library but we lack the books and reports on forest protection. We heard about your report No. 3 and your other publications. Please donate some books, old or new, used or defective, and also put on your mailing list for newsletter etc.. We have no resources or any finance, hence may please be excused. Thanks.

Cordially yours,
—Dr. K.D. Chauhan
P.O. Unjha 384170
North Gujarat
INDIA



Green Conference Mired in Anthropocentrism

by Bill Devall

What are the prospects for a new environmental/industrial politics in the US? That was the central question discussed at a conference held on the campus of UCLA in April hosted by the Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning.

Most speakers were scholars at US universities, but representatives from Green parties in Germany and Japan and scholars and activists from Latin America were included on the program. Several members of the executive committee of *Die Gruenen*, the German Green Party — including Petra Kelly, member of the Federal Parliament, and Eva Quistrop — discussed the successes of *Die Gruenen* in the last Federal elections in Germany. The German Greens were partly inspired by American writers and activists including Thoreau, Muir, Rachel Carson and Martin Luther King. Petra Kelly expressed

surprise that a Green alternative has not developed in the US from this tradition.

All spokespeople for the German Greens suggested the emergence of the Green alternative in Germany in the 1970s resulted from a coalition of several strong social movements including feminism, the peace movement, ecosocialism, and the "new left." The movements which combined into a political alternative in Germany also exist in the US. Critiques of German social and industrial tendencies based on the concepts of over-development and post-industrialism were widely circulated in Germany in the 1970s.

The German Greens now seem to be at a crossroads. The power of the social movements — including feminism and the peace movement — seems to be waning in Germany. Some Greens urge the party to become a power broker in a future Federal government (and in state governments). Other Greens, in-

cluding Petra Kelly, urge the party to stand in opposition to the basic tendencies of both Social Democrats and Christian Democrats. To be in opposition, says Kelly, means always asking embarrassing questions in Parliament, standing for your principles even when popular opinion changes, and presenting a real alternative rather than a compromised alternative to voters.

Americans speaking at the conference all came from a leftist, participatory democracy tradition. Some admired the work of Murray Bookchin, although Bookchin recently issued a warning that the Green alternative could lose its powerful perspective if it sought the path of electoral politics. Several speakers said that any viable Green alternative in the US must find not only a distinctive agenda but more importantly, a unifying philosophy. Many speakers referred to social justice and redistribution of income. Reindustrialization was a widely used term. Some speakers suggested that workers displaced by structural changes in late capitalist societies should be provided jobs of equal pay in the "new economy." Very few spokespeople for labor unions were provided an opportunity to speak, but several speakers suggested mobilizing workers around issues of occupational safety and toxic wastes and other environmental hazards. No speakers discussed offshore oil development or energy development projects in the US Southwest or forest policy.

Many speakers criticized mainstream US environmental groups — the "Gang of Ten" as they were called. Ten major environmental groups recently published a joint statement giving an agenda for environmental action in the US. Mainstream environmentalism was called "elitist." Bob Gottlieb and Margaret FitzSimmons, in their paper entitled "A New Environmental Politics?," suggested that the New Left in the US dismissed conventional environmental "elitists" as practicing the leisure politics of the white middle classes. Gottlieb and FitzSimmons suggested that a coalition of urban participatory democracy activists and environmentalists might provide a new way of seeing anti-nuclear movements. They saw a tendency toward the development of a new environmentalism based on a restructuring of the environmental critique. This could be a "powerful movement for social change in industrial societies."

One speaker contrasted the political tendencies of "new age," the "rainbow coalition," and the "new popularism." He asked three questions of these tendencies: Do they provide a critique of the liberal state? Do they focus on grassroots participation? Will they participate in electoral politics? "New age" includes bioregionalism, nonviolence as a way of life, and spiritualism. "New age" participants see change as a gradual, peaceful molecular process. They sidestep the issue of power. Their view of social change is not based on a dialectical process. They are vague about strategies for reaching their ecotopia. The "rainbow coalition" is not conscious of the green agenda. It is grounded in a minority constituency of Blacks, Hispanics, etc., and is more concerned with participatory democracy than with quality of life in the broader sense. The "new popularism" attempts to recover community in the midst of mass society. It seeks local electoral power and may be interested in some green issues, such as toxic wastes, but has no green critique of liberal democracy. New popularists could be mobilized into electoral campaigns but have no philosophy which would be uniquely different from liberalism.

Kirkpatrick Sale, author of *Dwellers in the Land: The Bioregional Vision*, presented a summary of his observations of the bioregional movement in North America. However the bioregional ideas he discussed were dismissed as "parochial" and "elitist." "We are concerned about the world," several people said.

Several sessions of the conference addressed the relations between "First" and "Third World" nations. Spokespeople for Third World nations explicitly criticized the concept of "over-development" as not applicable to

their nations. They defined nature only as a collection of natural resources. Blas Santos called for transfer of technology, skills and money to Third World nations. "Our population must use previously unused islands, mountains and forest ecosystems. We don't want to stop economic growth. What we want is to satisfy the needs of our growing population. We need a new, different style of economic development." Santos said that in Latin America environmental agencies are in total disarray.

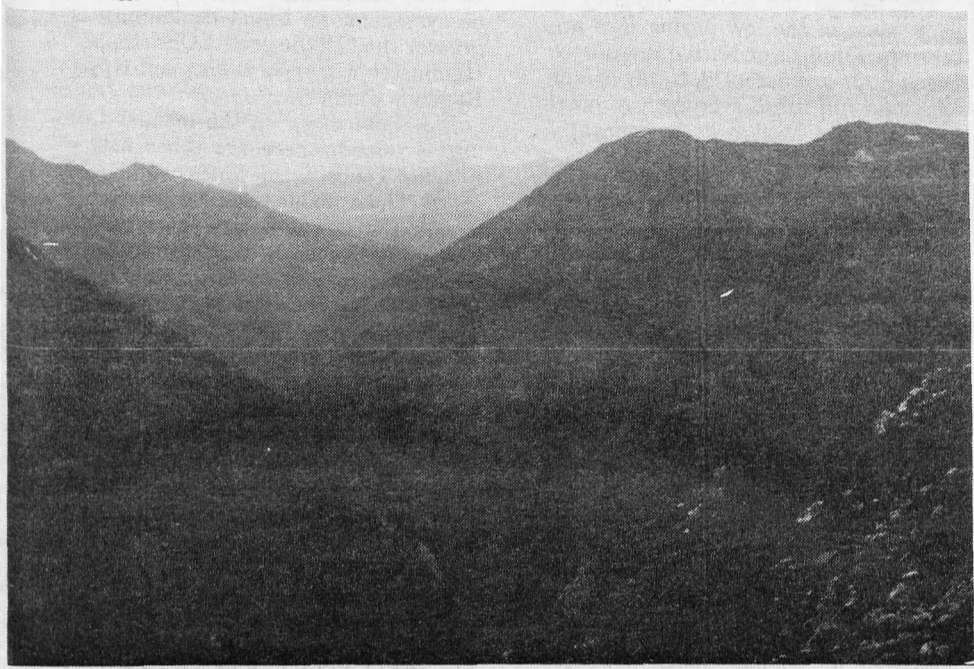
Lorenzo Cardenal, Director of the Nicaraguan National Park Service, spoke on war and ecology and especially of the impact of the Contras on attempts by the Sandinistas to reforest parts of their country. The Contras, he said, started major forest fires in reforested areas of the northeastern part of the country. The war has disrupted virtually all attempts by the government to improve agriculture, reduce use of pesticides and herbicides, reforest, and protect national parks. He concluded that the whole Nicaraguan environment as well as the environment of other Central American nations is rapidly deteriorating.

None of the speakers discussed grassroots eco-movements in Norway during the 1970s; and none spoke of Deep Ecology, the need to protect biological diversity nor the need for powerful critiques of technocratic modes of thinking. The tone of the conference was conservative. Speakers, for the most part, wanted the dominant industrial system to continue. They saw nature exclusively as a collection of natural resources. They were anthropocentric. They focused on the narrow issues of electoral politics, rather than on the broader issues of politics as social movement for social transformation.

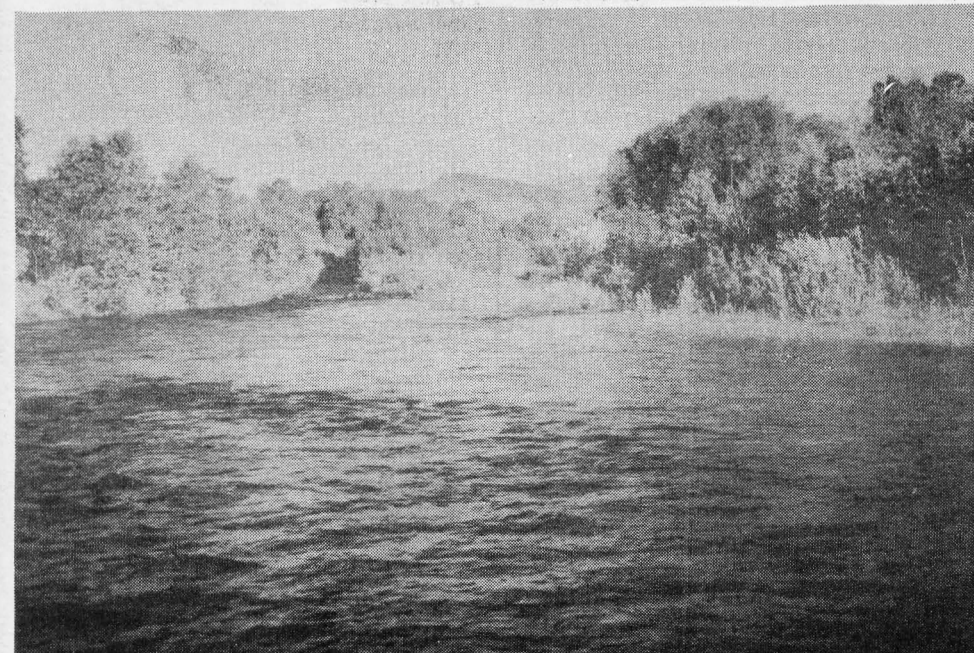
Some writers — including Jonathon Porritt in his book *Seeing Green: The Politics of Ecology Explained*, and Lester Milbrath in his empirical study, *Environmentalists: Vanguard for a New Society* — suggest that a kind of paradigm shift has already occurred among the "vanguard" of US environmentalists. Most speakers at this conference seemed not to recognize this shift. No one mentioned David Brower's ecotopian vision for the Los Angeles basin — that it be returned to Condor habitat. The real work is to find a vision for L.A. which would allow Condors to live in their place while also allowing humans to satisfy their vital needs in the same range.

Many speakers expressed support for democratic control of institutions, but unless the philosophy of the green alternative is based on biocentrism and Deep Ecology then it could just be the same old story of resources development — albeit in the hands of local agencies rather than a national or supranational agency. No spokespersons of rural areas were included in this conference, and I fear that forests, lakes, rivers, and mountains beyond Los Angeles were never considered as participants in the conference. In my own bioregion of northwest California, we discuss our relations with old growth forests, the habitat needs of Spotted Owls, development of rituals which help us communicate with our place, and economic development emphasizing sustainable communities rather than human communities dependent on large federal agencies (such as the Forest Service) and multinational timber corporations which have dominated our bioregion for many years. I left the conference feeling that a new way of thinking must emerge in the large urban aggregations before a political green alternative is possible. Perhaps Gary Snyder is right when he says that "The USA slowly lost its mandate in the late twentieth century because it never gave the trees, animals and mountains the vote."

Bill Devall, one of our contributing editors, is co-author of *Deep Ecology*, and is currently writing a book on *Deep Ecology lifestyles*.



Weminuche Wilderness



St. Vrain Creek Riparian Corridor

HAWAII

Life in Someone Else's Paradise

by Winona LaDuke

"Aina" — The People Eat — Native Hawaiians and the Business of Tourism, or Life in Someone Else's Paradise

"Aina" or "the land" in the Hawaiian language literally means — "Ai" — To Eat, "Na" (plural) or "The People Eat"

"Fish were forced to jump out of the ponds as the bulldozers filled in their habitat. The endangered opea ula (shrimp) were slaughtered," charged Native Hawaiian Moani Akaka. "We mourn the Aina destruction in the haste of greed."

In December, 1985, Christopher Hemmeter and the Transcontinental Development Corporation filled 130 anchaline ponds on the island of Hawaii. These ponds have been used for advanced aquaculture techniques by the Hawaiian people for as long as they have lived on these islands. Today, these ponds are used by traditional Hawaiian fishermen for subsistence fishing.

One day after a temporary restraining order, banning the filling of 130 of the 200 ponds, was lifted (based on concerns of the EPA), the bulldozers moved ahead. The \$360 million Hyatt Regency Waikola Hotel Complex is the largest tourism project in recent Hawaiian history, and part of spreading development on the Kohala shoreline of the island of Hawaii. This shoreline features miles of lava rocks and rare white sand beaches. Along this shoreline, and around the island, is the King's Trail — a road used by Hawaiian kings in their movement around the island, for security, taxes, and other traditional uses. This trail system is central to the preservation of the Hawaiian culture and religion, providing access to the sacred areas along the coast. These trails are also part of a Hawaiian renaissance in which old trails are repaired for use by Hawaiian subsistence fishermen, and those who practice traditional Hawaiian religion.

Kanak Napaehi is one of the people responsible for preserving the King's Trail and also is one of the traditional Hawaiian fishermen who has fished in the anchaline ponds on the Kohala shoreline. To him, the bulldozing of the ponds is a "desecration" of a sacred area.

"[O]ur people used to fish in these ponds. A long time ago, they'd go take care of these ponds, clean them out, and restock them. If you plant little fish in the ponds, they will return to these ponds to have babies." Kanak Napaehi is one of three parties (together with the National Audubon Society and the Sierra Club) which sought to stop the bulldozing of the ponds.

The Tourism Carrot

The tourism carrot has been dangled in front of most Indian tribes. Tribes are supposed to have that magical combination — fascinating cultures and beautiful "undeveloped" natural lands. For those tribes who don't have mineral resources, oil, or other forms of extractive "development," tourism has been especially important. Indian Tribes are expected to sell SOMETHING. With the successes of the Mescalero Apache

Inn of the Mountain Gods, and the capital investments of the Warm Springs reservation into tourism, federal officials figure that there should be a golden egg out there for those tribes with the right advertising.

A billboard touting, "LIVE INDIAN VILLAGE — SEE HOW THEY LIVE" is really not so different from "LUAU TONITE — COME SEE THE HAWAIIAN DANCERS." But Hawaiians see the other side of the tourism caper. They see social and ecological destruction brought by 20 years of the "Happiness Industry" — loss of Hawaiian homelands, low-paying servant jobs, and the basic prostitution of the Hawaiian culture.

Hawaii is a blasting success in terms of tourism. Only a dozen countries receive more tourists annually than does Hawaii. Unfortunately, one of the biggest problems in Hawaii is that it is a series of islands. That is why people come to Hawaii, and that is also why they cannot stay. There is simply not enough room for everyone. Tourists outnumber Hawaiians five to one.

As Professor David Stannard, of the University of Hawaii, notes, "Waikiki shares with a few other places in Honolulu the dubious distinction of a greater population density than Calcutta, Hong Kong, Tokyo or Singapore . . . In the past two decades, nearly 70 square miles of land, an area more than 100 times the size of Waikiki, has been transferred from agricultural to urban use . . ."

In the past few years, land problems have led to a confrontation between Native Hawaiians and developers. Christopher Hemmeter and the Transcontinental Development Corporation are in the company of many other developers who are coming into Native communities on almost every island. In January of 1983, for example, the state bulldozed houses of the Hawaiian people at Makua for a state park. Makua is a beach at the bottom of an alluvial valley on Oahu. On the mountain above the beach the military has a bombing range where a satellite communications system (for Star Wars gizmos) is stationed. To the Hawaiians, the idea of a state park at Makua is more than a little ironic. Not only did the state bulldoze houses and arrest residents to put in their "recreation site," but the Hawaiians that were forced out had to wade through live ammunition that washed up on the beach during 1982's Hurricane Iwa.

Haunani Kay Trask, a Hawaiian nationalist and a professor at the University of Hawaii, considers tourism an extension of American colonialism. "Hawaii is a colony. . . and we are the servants of the colony of tourism. The transformation of the Hawaiian people and their land into servants of tourism is called 'commodification.' It means turning a cultural attribute or person into a commodity to make a profit." Trask sees the tourism industry as a form of prostitution. ". . . Tourism is not made to sell haole (white) culture. It's here because we are the native people of this aina. It is our culture that the tourists come to see. It is our land that



LEHUA

the tourists come to pollute . . . Without beautiful Hawaiian women dancing, there would be no tourism . . . It deforms the culture, so Hawaiians think that to dance the hula is to dance for tourists . . . Hawaiians grow up thinking that our culture is a haole interpretation of culture . . . and if you smile real nice some haole is going to take you out . . ."

The pay in the tourist industry is poor. Most of the low paying jobs are taken by Filipinos or Native Hawaiians. David Stannard notes, "A family of four with one full time, average pay hotel worker at its head lives permanently mired in an official state of poverty . . . To live in the US government's 'generous definition' of INTERMEDIATE STANDARD OF LIVING, that family of four will have to hold more than three such full time jobs."

Keep Hawaiian Lands in Hawaiian Hands

Hawaii is the last frontier in an era of American expansion. Given the dubious honor of "statehood" in 1959, eighteen years after Pearl Harbor and the US entry into World War II, Hawaii has become a land totally under foreign economic and military occupation.

The Robinson family claims ownership of an entire island — Ni'ihau; Dole "owns" Lanai; the Defense Department claims Kaho'olawe; and the military has blocked off about 10% of the remaining islands. Private landholders usually don't have much more claim to "Native roots" than do the other major landholders. Not only does Philippine ex-president Marcos own a piece of the rock, but, according to Stannard, "Hawaii now has the lowest rate of owner occupied housing in the nation outside of New York. And, probably the tightest rental market anywhere." Those who purchase Hawaiian homes have a per capita income 370% higher than the average Hawaiian!

Says Native Milalani Trask, "The scandal of Hawaii is that legally, under the admission act, Native Hawaiians are entitled to 50% of state lands and revenue therefrom . . . But my people are waiting 60 years for their homestead. Some of them have literally died on the waiting list to get their land to live on. They give our land to industries, schools, tourism, military — anyone."

Trask cites the Department of Hawaiian Homelands reports. The DHHL conservatively estimates that it has 187,534 acres under its jurisdiction for the benefit of Native Hawaiians. Of that, 88,637 acres are leased for "modest revenues" (similar to lifetime leases on western Indian reservations) — where average returns are \$4 per acre. After 34 executive orders and eight governors' proclamations, 26,990 acres were transferred from the Native Hawaiian homelands estates to state park and forest reserves. The military annexed over 2000 acres of lands. This leaves about 70,000 acres for the Native Hawaiians, and most of these lands are still not in Hawaiian hands. As of June, 1983, 9000 people were still on waiting lists for a homestead or a house.

The federal government is now looking at a "Hawaiian Reparations Bill" — modeled after Indian Claims Commission Settlements. Although the federal government denies responsibility (they want us to think that they are doing the Hawaiians a big favor), they propose a settlement of about \$1 billion with which Hawaiians would be paid damages for their lands. Of course, the status quo would continue; it does not appear that any lands would be returned to the Hawaiians yet. Although settlement is just in discussion now,

many Hawaiians are looking at Indian tribes and their "settlements" to see how long term needs may be met for a growing Hawaiian community.

"To those who would look at the pot of gold in the Happiness Industry — Be Wary." Those are the words of wisdom from the Hawaiian experience. Development surges on, but the price paid by Native Hawaiians and the fragile ecosystem of an island community is greater than all the profits Christopher Hemmeter will make in his giant Hyatt Regency complex.

For those of us on the mainland of Turtle Island, there are other native peoples' concerns of which we should know. Think about taking your winter vacation somewhere else this year — maybe Lebanon or Haiti don't have facilities as nice as Hawaii's, but at least you'll get the real picture of your American dollars at work.

Winona LaDuke is a Native American living in Minnesota who works and writes with considerable clout on native peoples' issues and women's issues. Her article is part one of a two part series on Hawaiian lands and people.

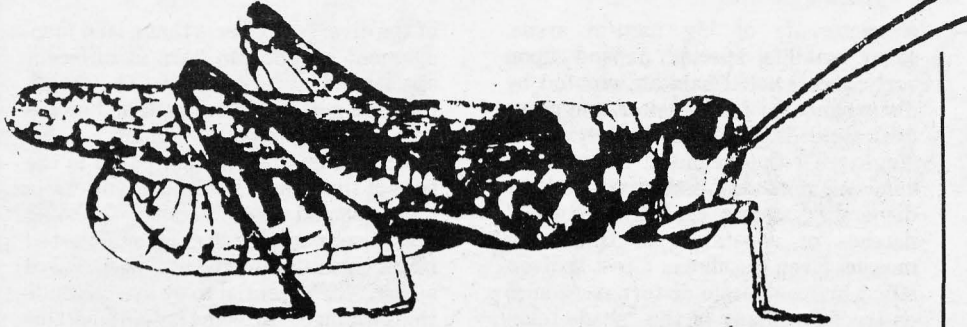
IMELDA MARCOS MEMORIAL SHOE BANK FUND

Few of us can comprehend the horrible tragedy of a first lady accustomed to buying at least one pair of designer shoes a day who is suddenly and unceremoniously cast from power, and left practically barefoot. We all know of the many ills that afflict the Third World, but a little reflection will cause us to recognize the plight of Imelda as the worst case. How can she stare in her mirror (full length beveled, of course) and see the same dozen or so designer shoes day after day (this excludes court, jogging, hiking, ballet, equestrian and other exotic shoes)? Do you have a heart, do you care, can you let Imelda continue to suffer? Of course not. It was for this reason that Tom Stoddard founded THE IMELDA MARCOS MEMORIAL SHOE BANK FUND. The purpose of the fund is to see that Imelda is given the opportunity through the fund to buy at least one pair of designer shoes per week. While this is a pitiful amount, it will keep her spirits up. Give what you can and as often as you can. Only the gentle rustle of folding money, please. Send contributions to TIMMSBF, c/o Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. All funds donated will be turned over to Earth First! who will hold them for 30 days awaiting an application from Imelda for emergency shoe relief. If at the end of every 30 day period no application is received from Imelda, the accumulated amount will be for general operating purposes of EF!, and a new accrual period will begin. All expenditures of Imelda Marcos will be at the sole discretion of EF!. Donations are not tax deductible, but are a lot of fun.

Ed. note: Earth First! itself wishes to make a special donation to Imelda, but we currently lack the funds to do so. We wish to send four pairs of Mike Roselle's used oil field work boots to Imelda, but estimate the cost of postage (the amount of packaging will be extreme in order to meet the Post Office's hazardous substances mailing requirements) to be 10% of our yearly budget. Please contribute generously so that Imelda may soon know the joys of standing in Mike's formidable shoes.



Chicken of the Desert



"Free Enterprise and Mother Nature in Harmony"

February 15, 1986

Charles H. Bare, Staff Officer, PPQ-APHIS-USDA, Federal Bldg., Room 663, Hyattsville, MD 20782

Dear Mr. Bare:

Please note the following comments on the *Rangeland Grasshopper Cooperative Management Program Draft Environmental Impact Statement as Supplemented 1986*:

The EIS does not adequately address the impact of the proposed grasshopper spraying on native plants, insects, birds, mammals, and fish in the high desert ecosystems of the western US. Subjective reports from lay observers in Elmore County, Idaho, indicate greatly reduced bird populations in low elevation wintering areas during the winter of 1985-86 following grasshopper spraying of 1985.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game treated sick raptors in 1985 that displayed symptoms of chemical spray toxicosis that were likely due to ingestion of sprayed grasshoppers. What monitoring of death and reproductive rates of birds of prey and other birds were performed following the 1985 spraying? What monitoring of impacts on birds is planned for the 1986 spraying? What mitigation of injury is planned?

Beekeepers in Idaho suffered devastating economic loss as a result of the 1985 spraying. Within Elmore County, some beekeepers reported loss greater than 50%. Past methods of notification and protection are inadequate. What steps will be taken to prevent and mitigate loss in the 1986 proposed spraying? Are beekeepers to be reimbursed for the additional expense of moving hives?

The EIS fails to list the impacts on non-bee insect pollinators of desert forbs and shrubs. The literature cited was in no way applicable to high desert ecosystems. The two or three references that were even vaguely related to the subject ranged from 18 to 50 years old, and were all east-slope, grassland studies. What does APHIS know about high desert forb and shrub pollination. Please cite studies on long term ecological impacts. Please cite studies indicating awareness of population inter-relations over long time periods. High desert native plants are obviously not pollinated by the domestic bee — an exotic insect. Blocks of 10,000 acres are apparently large enough to completely eliminate minute native plant pollinators [after having been sprayed] if such [sprayed] blocks prevent the reestablishment of large grasshoppers. Extinction of certain native flowering plants within these large blocks is likely. The EIS must address this ecological ravishment.

Seventy percent of the south Idaho range is in poor range condition. This is an indication of the destruction of native range forbs as a result of domestic livestock grazing. What is the synergistic impact of spraying coupled with grazing on the vast majority of rangelands that are in poor range condition? What is the economic impact of the loss of pollinators of native plants versus other expensive federal programs designed to improve these rangelands?

The role of grasshoppers in maintaining healthy desert ecosystems during dry, hot weather periods is not addressed adequately, nor is the role of federal grazing practices in fostering grasshopper population surges.

In 1985, coyote scat in south Idaho was observed to contain a high percentage of grasshoppers. What effect do grasshoppers have toward diverting coyotes and other predators from domestic livestock? How are public

costs for coyote control related to public costs for grasshopper control?

In the absence of quantitative data on these issues, we will expect worst case scenarios on native plant pollinators, birds of prey, listed and unlisted endangered species including invertebrates, and fish and small mammals which may concentrate residues and reaction products and thereby introduce these products into the food chain. The toxicology information appears to be only marginally applicable to species in south Idaho, where grasshoppers appear to be a significant portion of the diet of many species native to the high desert.

The EIS is totally inadequate in listing alternative methods of grasshopper control, to wit, harvesting. Indigenous peoples in the West relied on the grasshopper harvest to supply a major portion of their storable animal protein. Accounts of harvest methods survive, and it appears that methods were highly efficient. This writer has eaten roasted grasshoppers and has found them palatable. Indeed as an export item they might be highly sought after in Asian and African markets, and a market for human consumption might be present in the US, particularly as a source of protein concentrate.

For animal feed, the grasshopper would be incomparable. With protein content of dried grasshoppers exceeding 50%, the market for fish feed, feed for fowl, and protein supplements for red meat livestock might be immense.

At a spraying trigger level of eight 'hoppers per square yard, a 'hopper weight of slightly under four grams, and minimum spray block area of 10,000 acres, each block sprayed represents a loss of 220,000 pounds of potential feed:

each 10,000 acre block = 4.84 X 10,000,000 square yards
 X 8 hoppers per square yard = 3.87 X 100,000,000 hoppers
 divided by 3.87 grams/hopper = 1 X 100,000,000 gms.
 = 1 X 100,000 kg.
 = 220,000 lbs. of hoppers per sprayed block
 = 12,760 lbs. per square mile

As each square mile produces only about 4000 pounds of beef on the hoof in southwest Idaho, it is obvious that the Federal Government is destroying a source of protein that exceeds livestock production by a factor of three. If the higher protein content of grasshoppers is compared to cattle, the factor approaches 15. This is one more example of a federal boondoggle that borders on insanity, and which survives only because the taxpayers are ignorant of the huge subsidy that they pay to keep livestock on the public's range.

We are squandering a resource that has been given to us in abundance. Grasshoppers on the public's range should be viewed as a protein source rather than as an expensive inconvenience to our exploitation of the range by exotic, inappropriate livestock. If we consider the grasshoppers as "winged bison" we will have a better perspective of the consequences of our extermination actions.

Chicken of the Desert Enterprises hereby serves notice that we expect to bid against grasshopper spraying projects on public land in southwest Idaho. Using well proven, labor intensive harvesting techniques, we intend to commercially harvest Idaho's foremost protein source. Please place us on the announcement list for spraying projects in Elmore, Owyhee, Gooding, Camas, Ada, Canyon, Gem, Payette, and Washington Counties, Idaho, and advise us when such contracts are to be let.

Respectfully submitted,
 Randy Morris, Chicken of the Desert Enterprises, POB 732, Mtn. Home, ID 83647.

POND SCUM

by The Canyon Frog

Ah, Springtime in the Rockies. The old Canyon Frog stirs from his lethargic state of semi-hibernation deep in the bowels of an abandoned missile silo near Colorado Springs. Time for the annual Rites of Spring. Ancient, primal forces draw me back every year at this time to, you guessed it, the canyons, mesas, and the clean, clear air of Eastern Utah. Thanks again, Ed.

So, with my lovely lady Chris, a cooler full of Canadian Ale and "Ol' Blue," my trusty '76 Chevy Van, I set off for a long deserved weekend of beauty and tranquility.

"Wrong again!, bug breath," I thought I heard someone say. Things were somewhat different than a year ago. Insulated by the wall of the Rockies, some events had taken place unbeknownst to yours truly. It was bad enough to again witness the utter destruction of Glenwood Canyon where the metal monsters are pushing I-70 deep into her heart. Man, Ol' Blue felt like a toy truck on a gargantuan slot car track. Noise, dust, fumes 24 hours a day. But when it's all done, Mr. Coors can run his "beer" wagons at a sustained 75 miles per hour from Golden to Grand Junction. Laugh, laugh, I thought I'd cry!

After a good two hour nap at the Hilton Inn (parking lot) in Grand Junction, we awoke to a cool, crisp morning. Spirits were high as we cruised through Cisco, Utah. The town that time forgot. Another victim of the Interstate Highway System. For many years after being bypassed by I-70, Cisco had been quietly settling into the rangeland. Rusty, abandoned cars and machinery. Crumbling buildings, with a few hard core inhabitants too poor or too content to leave. But something seemed amiss today. Cisco looked, uh . . . cleaner, more respectable. A new gravel stockpile and loading facility sat in the middle of town. Dump trucks roared back and forth. Something was definitely up. Like the legendary Phoenix, Cisco was slowly rising from the ashes. But why? We soon found one of the reasons.

Good old Dewey Bridge was being replaced by a multi-span, multi-lane, cantilevered, steel girdered, structural structure over the Colorado River. I was fully onto the old, one-lane Dewey Bridge, that I know and love, when I saw that thing they were a-building a few hundred yards downstream. Ol' Blue lurched and I heard a sickening crunch as my wooden roof rack hit the wooden trusses on the old bridge. Granted, my roof rack is about 8 feet wide and Dewey Bridge is, well, only a little bit wider, but hey, what's life on the road without a challenge? That is what will be lost when the new bridge opens and Dewey Bridge sits useless, just a memorial to a slower, more exciting time. Then all the huge Winnebago's can run Utah State Highway 128 at 75 MPH all the way from Cisco to Moab. Sound familiar? Read on, friend, the worst is yet to come.

After the bile had settled and I had calmed myself with a few ice cold Molsons, the remainder of the ride into Moab was pleasantly uneventful. I was already aware of the new culverts that spanned the dry washes that periodically had flash flooded the road to a point that you either turned back or waited for a few hours (or days) until you could cross. Now all is dry, smooth and safe.

Our ultimate destination was a quiet grove of juniper along a dirt road . . . somewhere. BLM land. Cattle country. We kicked the cowpies out of the fire ring, home again. I found this little piece of paradise several years ago while searching for a remote place to ply my amorous intentions on an unsuspecting (har,har) young lady. And we always come back.

Time for another cool one, kick back and enjoy the sun, the sky, the beautiful view of the canyon, the . . . what th' . . . what canyon? Oh, it was still there, but a noxious pall had fallen over the distant spires and rim rock. Now, I'm not a meteorologist, but this didn't look like your garden variety fog, mist or any other natural act. This stuff, folks, looked like industrial air pollution. It had that yellowish cast that I had seen

so many times before. In Schenectady, New York, in Denver, Colorado, and in the Grand Canyon. Could this eyesore be the result of the infamous Phelps Dodge smelter in Douglas, Arizona? Or perhaps our friends south of the border, down Mexico way, had finally cranked up their new copper stentcher. Maybe the big coal fired generators in the Four Corners area. Wherever it came from, the junk in the air dropped clear visibility to a few miles. The worst I'd seen it here.

Chris and I had recently attended the Acid Rain Road Show. The good people from Earth First! and Greenpeace did a great job with the show, and it was well attended. Some of the statistics discussed during the show were suddenly very real, this hazy spring day.

The sun set in a blaze of orange glory and all too soon rose again from behind the white capped La Sal Mountains. We ate a quick breakfast and lit out for Canyonlands National Park. My God, I must be developing masochistic tendencies. I KNEW the road into the park had been paved, but something drew me on. Actually, we had planned some day hiking to Upheaval Dome and Grandview Point. So ride the serpent we must, and it is black and it is ugly. I'm truly surprised they didn't have an official name for it, like "The James Watt Memorial Parkway." (Don't give 'em any ideas, stupid!) Well, it wound and turned oh so smoothly, that driving on it almost made me croak. The roads to Upheaval Dome and Grandview Point are still unpaved, bumpy and dusty; but both roads are already surveyed, staked and almost ready for blacktop. Somehow, though, hardy souls driving BMWs, T'Birds, trucks, huge RVs, all kinds of motorized equipment, managed to arrive safely at the overlooks and trailheads. Amazin'!

I hailed down a park ranger and inquired about the unpaved sections. She explained that the paving fund had gone dry and she was unsure when construction would start again. She also heartily agreed that much of the magic and adventure were now gone because of the new road. Amen.

So, back to base camp for beefsteaks, a vodka tonic or three and time to reflect on the changes we had seen. I won't even start to talk about the Annual 4-Wheel Drive Safari and National ORV Convention. I saw it and I still don't believe it!

Our visit would not be complete without stopping in Moab to see Ken and get the latest news. Some good, some very sad. Well, time to head east, but not too far east. 'Cause after all is said and done, this is still one of the most beautiful places on God's green and brown Earth and we'll always love to be here. Why, they'd have to build a nuclear waste dump here to make me feel different.

Canyon Frog is an artist and the creator of the famous Croakus Abyssus Pistoffus design. His latest masterpiece will soon be unveiled: Igor.



DO WE REALLY WANT DIVERSITY?

by Reed Noss

Diversity is a byword of the conservation movement, and is cherished unquestioningly by Auduboners and Earth First!ers alike. But the attraction to diversity is a trait not confined to bird-watchers and tree-huggers. Everybody likes diversity. A life of sameness is hardly worth living. Psychologists confirm that humans need variety of experience to be mentally healthy. We share this need with a variety of other creatures. But whereas the ordinary American looks for diversity in shopping opportunities, social occasions and VCR tapes, the conservationist is seemingly much more altruistic. S/he seeks diversity of life.

But what is this diversity of life that conservationists seek? Perhaps it is the pleasure of experiencing a variety of species and habitats in a stroll through a nature reserve. Few could deny the attraction of such a diversion from the insanity of our machine society. But if a pleasurable jaunt is all we seek, are we any less self-serving than the average Yuppie? To be worthy of a cause, the enchantment with diversity must involve more than sensory pleasure and esthetics.

Conservationists often speak loftily of preserving "biological diversity" and "genetic diversity," as if the meaning and application of these concepts were self-evident. In reality, the scale and content of biological diversity are often unclear, and this where we get into trouble. "Managing for diversity" is the code of today's land manager, but in many cases "managing for weeds" would be a more accurate description of what goes on in the field. Our love for diversity can be an ecological trap.

Some conservationists have been horribly surprised when the concept of diversity has been used against them by those who would convert the Earth's last natural areas into economic production units. As EF!ers know, the US Forest Service has been preparing land and resource management plans for all National Forests. The Forest Service says that maintaining a diversity of wildlife in the forests is a major objective of the forest plans, and indeed it is. But curiously, the "preferred alternative," — which invariably calls for more roads, more intensive silviculture, and increased timber harvest — is also considered the best for wildlife diversity.

Is the FS lying to us again? In this case, probably not. When a forest is fragmented by roads and clearcuts, the resulting patchwork of habitats is almost always richer in species (in the short term, at least) than the original, unfragmented forest. In addition to climax forest species (many but not all of which dwindle away after fragmentation), species dependent on early successional habitats often thrive under intensive forest management regimes. This is the perverse logic of the maximum diversity concept: bring in humans, roads, and machines; rip apart the old growth; and we will have more species. Human progress and wildlife diversity working together!

But the story is much more complicated than the FS and other manipulative land managers would have us believe. We cannot deny that human disturbance will often increase the number of species within single management units or even entire forests. But what about the identity of those species? The kinds of species that benefit from human disturbance are primarily plant and animal weeds. They are opportunistic generalists that get along fine in the human-dominated agricultural and urban landscapes that surround our remaining natural areas. Opportunistic weeds do not need protected forests or parks for survival.

On the other hand, species that disappear from fragmented and human-disturbed habitats are those most in need of protection. These are wilderness species, wide-ranging animals requiring big areas, and organisms sensitive to the intrusion of men. These sensitive species cannot usually survive without large nature reserves.

Examples of weedy species proliferating in disturbed areas and increasing overall diversity abound. A recent study in the New Jersey Pine Barrens focused

on the effects of water pollution from residential and agricultural development. More species of aquatic macrophytes (vascular plants) were found in the polluted sites than in the unpolluted sites. But the polluted sites were dominated by marginal or non-indigenous species that are common to wetlands throughout the eastern US. The unpolluted sites — although less diverse — contained a unique and distinctive Pine Barrens flora that is disappearing as the region is. Human trampling in the vicinity of trails is another diversifying factor. Many studies have documented that trails create new microhabitats in their vicinity, leading to an increase in the number of plant species. (Many new species "hitch-hike" in as burrs or "ticks" on the pant legs of hikers.) But what about rare and attractive orchids plucked by hikers who gained access by the trail? Are we willing to trade one rare orchid species for a dozen cosmopolitan weeds? And what about animals disturbed by the frequent presence of hikers on the trail? In conservation generally, it is a mistake to treat all species as equal. We must focus on those species that suffer most from human disturbances. Without radical changes in the way we treat the land, many of those species will soon be gone.

The notorious edge effect is a classic example of the maximum diversity concept gone awry. Wildlife biologists early in this century (particularly my ideological hero, Aldo Leopold) noticed that edges — the places where distinct habitats meet — are often richer in species than either of the adjoining habitats. This was explained by observations that edges contain animals from both of the adjoining habitats, in addition to animals that need both kinds of habitat for their life functions, and other animals that actually "specialize" on edges. Edges were found to be especially productive of certain favored game species like rabbits, Pheasants, and Bobwhite Quail.

Seeing these tantalizing benefits of edges, wildlife managers set out to create as much edge habitat as they could. "Managing for diversity" usually meant managing for edge, and the accompanying huntable wildlife. But species on artificial edges tend to be weeds, and species in habitat interiors tend to disappear when habitat area is reduced to favor high edge-interior ratios. Managing for edge is simply one more form of habitat fragmentation, the most serious threat to wilderness and natural areas on Earth.

Human-induced edge effects include many insidious processes. Edge habitat, often drier and denser than interior habitat, typically extends a considerable distance into the forest interior. Weedy species invade from the edges to alter species composition throughout a small forest block. Forest birds suffer reduced reproductive success when nest predators (e.g., grackles, jays, crows, and small mammals) and brood parasites (e.g., Brown-headed Cowbirds) move in from the edges. People and their domestic animals also invade natural areas from the perimeters. Aldo Leopold would not be pleased to see how his edge effect concept has been used to justify the fragmentation of natural areas.

A study I conducted in an Ohio nature reserve surrounded by suburbs and agricultural land found an extraordinarily high diversity of breeding birds. Unfortunately, the dominant species in this 500-acre reserve were the same ones that dominated the surrounding developed land. Typical forest interior birds of the region had small populations in the reserve and were in danger of local extinction. Management for habitat diversity, heavy human visitation, and especially the maintenance of artificial grasslands and numerous edges along absurdly wide trails within the reserve intensified its biological deterioration. Since my 1978 study, many of the forest-interior bird species have disappeared from the reserve.

Disturbance, of course, is fundamentally a natural phenomenon that provides suitable niches for a variety of native species. Fire, windthrow, floods, landslides, and other natural disturbances are responsible for maintaining the natural patchiness of vegetation

characteristic of big natural areas. Many wildlife species depend upon early successional habitats created by disturbance for food, shelter, and other critical needs. Some native species are "fugitives" that cannot compete in climax communities and survive only by dispersing among recently disturbed patches of vegetation in the forest mosaic. Even the climax forest is diversified by small-scale disturbances such as treefalls. Many of the "shade-tolerant" tree species we associate with old growth habitat actually require multiple treefall gap episodes in their lifetimes in order to reach the forest canopy. Other old growth forest types require more catastrophic disturbances, such as crown fires, to replace themselves.

But the ecological mosaic created by natural disturbance is a far cry from the checkerboard of isolated habitats created by modern humans. The natural mosaic is interconnected; the artificial patchwork is fragmented. This is an important distinction for species that require large systems of continuous habitat for survival. Additionally, artificial habitat manipulation generally requires roads. Nothing is worse for sensitive wildlife than roads. Roads bring vehicles, guns, noise, and weeds. A bear (Smokey notwithstanding) can usually deal with fire, windthrow, and flood — but is in trouble when surrounded by drunken redneck poachers with ORVs.

The critical point is that the diversity concept does not prescribe straightforward recommendations for conservation. A more diverse system, in terms of number of species or habitats, is not necessarily more valuable than a simpler system. A relatively depauperate system may be the natural system for the area of concern. Another important consideration is scale. Manipulative management for edge and habitat interspersions may increase the number of species at the scale of an individual forest or nature reserve, but decrease the number of species in the biogeographical region. This switch occurs when the managed area simply perpetuates those species that are common in the developed landscape, while the species most in need of reserves for survival are lost from the region. Species dependent upon large blocks of unfragmented habitat — wilderness — disappear first.

If we carry this fragmentation process to its logical extreme, we end up with a bland biosphere composed of only those species that can adapt readily to human development: opportunistic weeds. Eventually every place of similar climate has virtually the same set of cosmopolitan species. Local character disappears. Diversification tragically becomes homogenization.

Ecologists are becoming aware of these diversity problems. But many foresters, wildlife biologists, park managers, and naturalists are being sucked into the trap of maximum diversity. Conservationists have been fooled and confused about what diversity means. They are unable to argue with the Forest Service's management plans that ostensibly maximize both hard commodities and wildlife. They are unaware

of the divergent effects that a land management regime can have at different spatial and temporal scales. They think they are getting diversity, but they are really getting impoverishment.

To answer the question posed in the title of this essay: yes, conservationists do and should want diversity. We should allow every species to exist unmolested in its natural habitat, and assure each species the potential to evolve as conditions change. In some situations this will necessitate active ecological management and restoration projects, whereas in other cases it will mean simply leaving areas alone. But for any given area, number of species or habitats alone is a poor criterion for conservation. Diversity can be a license for managers to over-manipulate natural areas. What we want is the full complement of native species in natural patterns of abundance. Call that "native diversity," or "naturalness." Demand that from the land managers before it's too late, and tell other well-meaning but misinformed conservationists about it.

Reed Noss is an ecologist who has contributed many avant-garde articles to our journal; this, in particular, is one of the most important ecological essays of the decade.



THE DEEP ECOLOGY SOUNDTRACK

Part VI: Enter the Muse



By Lone Wolf Circles

KATIE LEE; "Fenced" (cassette); Katydid Records, POB 395, Jerome, AZ 86331.

CECELIA OSTROW; "All Life is Equal" (cassette); Cecelia Ostrow, POB 14742, Portland, OR 97214.

Tribal peoples speak of Mother Earth, Father Sky. In this universe male energy manifests form, but it takes the female energy to give form motion. Earth is alive. Like Earth First!, she is a "movement." Feel her move. A swirling molten core covered with ever shifting mineral plates and breathing, pulsing oceans, her spirit danced out in flesh by ten million divergent species. Feel the power of the feminine moon, drawing menstrual cycles and oceanic tides, pulling up creative thought and inner vision still damp from those dark recesses of the mind.

I make no apology for my Viking masculinity, my warrior attitude or Wolf scent. Yet it is only through my recognition and liberation of the Goddess within that my ideas are set into motion. Fruition, at the deliberate mating of opposites. Poets, musicians and shamans, all those involved in the alchemy of creation, call on the Muse, utilize this available liquid spirit of the sacred Mother Earth.

Artwork inspired by the Muse flows past the boundaries of realism and al-

leged reality. Music intoxicated with the Muse echoes not the manipulative conscious but the creative subconscious. Like the female orgasm, it utilizes extensive foreplay, laminates one peak onto another, extending peak experience

It is the world endlessly rolling in delight, like a bear cub sensually rolling in the tactile reverie of a mountain meadow. Extended foreplay. Extending the moment. The Muse is in the untamed wind, Mariah. She can be seen in the wild undammed rivers, singing her song from trickle to flood. Countless moods.

Find the Muse in the nature poetics of folksinger Claudia Schmidt, the acapella of revolutionary Sweet Honey In The Rock, Mahina's magical songs on the "All Species Rendezvous" recording. Find it in the hearts of those two-leggeds who see art in wilderness, God in rocks. In those who court the river's eccentricities, float the river's changing moods.

Like the wonderful Katie Lee, third woman to ever raft all the rapids of the Grand Canyon, and energetic Earth First!er. Her nine recordings are pure country, and American folk form. "10,000 Goddam Cattle" and the book of the same title avoid the plastic romanticism that is the major pitfall of this genre; while "Love's Little Sisters" chronicles with sensitivity and humor turn of the century prostitution, exposing with it society's hypocrisy and double standards. Her early compilation for river-runners and dam haters is called "Folksongs of the Colorado River."

Her newest cassette is entitled "Fenced" (available for \$12 postpaid from Katydid Records), although its rabble-raising "Wreck the Nation Bureau" was written nearly 30 years

ago during initial construction of the hated Glen Canyon Dam, the destruction for "Lake Foul" of those enchanted canyons I was too young and ignorant to have explored. In "The Giants," the Colorado River lies snaking below the stillness of the stagnant reservoir, waiting for the dam to burst and the spill to begin, a beautiful song with lyrical flute rifts by Esther Burton. "Bert Loper" is a Tom Russel song about an aging river rat who defied the sawbone's advise to take one last ride, only splinters on the beach come morning:

" . . . 'cause I can't set around here waitin' on the lord,
while that woman's out there runnin' wild and free,
'cause I belong in that ol' Colorado,
the river's been a mistress to me."

The Muse lends motion to the cohesive molecules of "ol' man river," which is why Katie can talk about "him" while I talk about "her," with no misunderstanding between us.

In "Rayburn Crane" we hear about a mule-skinner pushed off his mountain by an invading, cancerous ski resort. She sings her version of a 70 year old poem by a man even then cramped by imposing "civilization." The title cut, "Fenced," echoes: ". . . I loved my fellow man the best when he was spread out some." The barb wire squeeks tighter as we fence in the countryside, fence in ourselves: "These ain't the plains of God no more, they're only real estate."

Thank you, Katie Lee!
". . . [A]nd the river is a wild thing, when you tame it it starts to die," writes Cecelia Ostrow in "The River is a Wild Thing," on her new cassette "All Life Is Equal" (available for \$6.50 postpaid from EF! in Tucson). I'm pleased at her addition of banjo, psaltery, flute (and the really excellent backing vocals of

Rahman Boyce), having begun this EF! column with a review of her first work. I am entranced by "Time in the Forest," with its clever vocal work. In "You Were There For Me," we pledge to repay the wilderness by "being there" for it in return, fighting to protect it.

The finest arrangement may be "Dark Time," with its haunting lyrics and dancing flute. It seems to symbolize our coming together as we pull back from the urban madness.

A common premise of tribal religions and of Deep Ecology, is our gaining understanding, inner power, and sense of place by experiencing through other life forms. From "I Feel the Forests," where even when in the gray despair of the city Cecelia still sees:

There is a power dwelling in this land,
A power deep as it is old
Now you remember, when you cut these trees

The spirit cannot be bought or sold.
I feel the forests swaying over me,
I feel the flowing mountain streams,
I smell the forest's breezes sweet and pure —

And I start to remember who I am . . .
As we approach the '86 RRR, where we hope to hear Cecelia and Katie play, think about this: We must invoke the Muse to balance out our male-dominated concrete consciousness, to split the asphalt-like insistent indigenous flora To free rhetoric into its evolved state, direct action!

Wolf finished the mixing for the EF! production of his poetry and music, "Full Circle," and you'll find it at the Rendezvous or available from EF! in Tucson.

CAT TRACKS

by Chim Blea

Individualism and Ecology

For a fiercely independent and individualistic young girl, junior high school in the waning days of the Eisenhower Age was truly a wasteland. Bobby sox and mindless songs about puppy love did little for me. I was an unhappy captive of a complacent, unthinking herd. Trapped in it, I found pleasure in my own company, in books, and in solitary walks beside a stream on the edge of town.

Then I discovered I was not alone. I read *Atlas Shrugged* by Ayn Rand and was overjoyed to find someone else reveling in her individuality, someone else condemning the slave mentality of religion and statism, the enforced conformity of society. The novels and essays of Ayn Rand became my bible through high school, and her brand of individualistic libertarianism — *objectivism* — became my philosophy.

As I entered college in the mid-sixties, I became active in the outings club and spent my weekends with a few others hiking, backpacking, and rock-climbing in the wilderness. The freedom of the wilderness appealed to my strident individualism and I began going on solo backpack trips.

But sometime during my undergraduate years, my individualistic libertarianism began to unravel. I was able to read Ayn Rand with a more critical eye, and I began to question her materialism, her glorification of industrialism, and her growing condemnation of the environmental movement. As a student of biology I began to learn about *community* as an ecological concept. Alone in the mountains confronting the great silence or the tempera-



ment of the wind, watching a hawk on the wing or the waxing and waning of the moon, I realized there was more than objective rationality inside me, indeed, I realized that there was something *outside* of me — something independent of the human drama, something that was not mere raw material for the expression of individual human creativity. While remaining as independent as ever in relation to other people, I began to comprehend the connectedness *out there*.

In my studies, I delved more into community ecology, paid careful attention to the early musings that evolution did not operate through individuals, but rather through breeding groups — even that communities of species evolved together. Over the years, I've come to recognize that individuals are largely irrelevant, that in the great game of life, genetic variability is contained within the group, and that even species pale in significance to the community of which they are a part — that a natural community is far more than the sum of its individual species or *its individuals*. That individual life is not *life*, but merely a momentary manifestation of it, a blip in a great energy field that with death will move to another blip.

I've thought long and hard about Rand's cult of the individual and have come to realize that she was within the context of western civilization — even

within the context of her hated christianity — in her glorification of individuality. And — heretical thought! — that we cannot change the insanity of human society until we discard this proud notion of individuality and return to the wisdom of community — a community of humans and others — as universally held by "primitive" peoples.

I give this personal history as a route to get to the question raised by Karen DeBraal in *Earth First!* recently, how to balance compassion for individual animals (feral burros, for example) with the integrity of the community (the Grand Canyon, say). I offer this to try to sort out the deep philosophical differences between the Animal Rights Movement and the Deep Ecology Movement (and they are very deep indeed).

Let's consider some of these philosophical and historical differences between the Deep Ecology (DE) and Animal Rights (AR) movements. Deep Ecology is based on a respect or a reverence for the life community which consists of innumerable individuals interacting in a variety of ways; Animal Rights is based on a concern for the well-being of individual creatures foremost. DE is ecological, recognizing that life depends on life, that some suffering and pain is inherent in nature, that death is not evil; AR is compassionate, desiring to eliminate suffering and pain, and is, if taken to its logical extreme, anti-death. DE is naturalistic, believing that nature knows best, going beyond good and evil to simply letting being be; AR in its more extreme forms is anti-nature, arguing that although "primitive" peoples may have eaten meat, we as civilized humans have advanced to a point where we can change our animal natures and operate on an *ethical* basis, to even claiming that nature is not perfect, that windstorms, forest fires, and predation are bad because they cause suffering.

Deep Ecology believes in the inherent value of all things — animals, plants, bacteria, rocks, streams, mountains, clouds; Animal Rights believes that the value of something is deter-

mined by its capacity to suffer, or by its possession of "sentience." DE is egalitarian in assigning value, i.e. animals are no more inherently important than plants, mammals than insects; AR proposes a hierarchy of value, generally based upon the closeness of something to human beings (one Animal Rights theorist says it is all right to eat oysters but not shrimp). Deep Ecology does place more value on individuals that are members of very rare or threatened species because of a belief that the value of a species outweighs that of an individual and thusly in an uncommon species individuals are relatively more important than in an abundant species; AR claims that an individual cow is as valuable as an individual blue whale, a chicken as a condor, that it is as important to protect puppy dogs as grizzly bears.

Deep Ecology has been developed by outdoorspersons — mountain climbers, backpackers, field biologists — with experience in observing natural phenomena and comes from the conservation/preservation movement; Animal Rights has been developed by urbanites with little experience in the big outside and comes from the humanitarian movement.

Finally, Deep Ecology seeks to develop a new paradigm, questions the essence of human civilization, fundamentally condemns human overpopulation and industrialism, is *anti-modern* and *future primitive*, bioregional, reinhabitory, and resacralizational; Animal Rights is reformist, and does not fundamentally question industrial civilization.

The above comparisons attempt to get at the essence of the two movements. Of course, there are many individuals within them who do not entirely fit my categorizations, who bridge the gaps between Deep Ecology and Animal Rights in many ways. My characterization of the Animal Rights Movement is of the organized movement, the groups, the books by gurus like Regan

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VALLEY AND RIDGE: A Vision of the Land

by R. F. Mueller

Forget Virginia, forget West Virginia, Tennessee and all the rest. These are not the land, only the sterile political abstractions of exploitation and rapacious development. Think rather of the long-ridged mountains, emerald-forested, mile upon mile, their blue-shaded coves and hollows splashed with the white of early spring Service Berry, later with Dogwood and the blush of Redbud. Think of the ancient valley streams — Shenandoah, Clinch, Holston and New — gathering their waters from mountain springs and seeps to enrich bottomlands and distant estuaries. Think of a land once nourishing a great wilderness fauna, with Bison and Gray Wolves in the brushy burns and Golden Eagles in a contrail-free sky.

Nowhere else is there a closer connection, nowhere outside the Valley and Ridge, a more subtle interweaving of vegetation and mineral chemical substrate, of bedrock-derived soil and evolved tree species and variety. Where the eroded upthrust of sharply-folded ridge sandstone or quartzite strikes southwest, there is a denial of moisture and nutrients, but the dipping valley limestone layers yield springs and seeps rich in dissolved calcium and magnesium, and on the bottoms accumulate flood-deposited nitrogen and phosphorus-rich organic soils. Everywhere, the manifold of plant diversity bears witness to variations in rock and soil, elevation, rainfall and latitude.

On windswept and sunbaked ridges stunted Chestnut Oak, Bearoak and Yellow Pines prevail with their understory of laurel "hells." But in the valley alluvial plains and limestone hills there is the lushness of Black Walnut, Butternut and Coral Berry; while between these extremes, from the highest mountain slopes through the coves and descending stream courses is a gradual and orderly transition between species native to boreal, northern hardwood forest and southern forests — all adjusted to climatic zones and local moisture and nutrient flows ordained by the geologic imperatives.

Today the Valley and Ridge is under a spell of illusion. The mountain forests, still recovering from turn-of-the-century lumbering devastation, are again building toward the extended old growth deciduous-conifer ecosystem whose potential for wildlife and indigenous biologic diversity can only be guessed at from sketchy historical records. Regrettably some species, such as the Passenger Pigeon, are gone forever; but others like the Eastern Cougar and Gray Wolf only need our encouragement. Even the spectacular Chestnut may flourish again in time through the appearance of disease-resistant varieties.

The mountain forests, always picturesque with their clear streams and rocky gorges, have long beguiled professional foresters and conservationists alike. Deceptively verdant, their cloak of vegetation hides dry, shallow and stony soils. It also hides the limited but critical role of moisture-rich coves and riparian zones, and particularly the ecologic linkage between uplands and the mainstem intermountain streams

(Mueller, Mabon 1985 issue).

Within the highlands, ranging from dry ridges through the more hospitable slopes, to the coves and secondary streams large enough to have flood plains, there is considerable variation in detail of coexisting woody and herbaceous vegetation. In some of the richest upland valleys, one may see as many as two dozen major tree species in the space of several acres; while on the mountain slopes only a few hundred feet above, less than five species is the rule. Even the richest highland forests only rarely contain such demanding trees as Black Walnut and Butternut, which are common on a variety of soils in the major valleys.

It is in the mountain forests that the Forest Service holds sway, keeping up its part of the illusion, an illusion of productivity and wise use. But in reality, under its archaic abrahamic concepts timber is everything, or rather timber, minerals and game protoplasm; and the timber must be "harvested" even if it costs ten times as much to get out as it brings on the market (Wilderness Society Issue Brief, July, 1984). Also, as the latest FS management plans tell us, these cheap markets must themselves be stimulated by federal policy.

According to an illusory time sense the trees on a given mountain slope must be logged every 60 to 90 years before they become "overmature." But in actuality they are not allowed to reach profitable sawlog size and many are cut under even shorter rotations for nearly valueless pulpwood. Meanwhile, wildlife is managed, with almost total emphasis on game species, as a mere adjunct to timber production, and this management is itself used to justify the deficit logging. In this scheme expensive roads to remote stands of inferior timber can be excused because they create hunter access and clearcuts serve the convenient purpose of providing "wildlife openings." Papered over by this obfuscating jargon is the fact that wilderness species are increasingly harassed and extinguished. In particular, no provision is made for habitat for the Eastern Cougar, which may still be present.

In the interior of the Valley and Ridge province the major stream valleys are deep and narrow for the most part, the homes of rivers that parallel the ridges and send perpendicular branches into the mountains in the classic trellis drainage pattern. These mainstem valleys should serve as prime nutrient reservoirs for any mountain ecological preserve (as stressed in my Mabon '85 article.) To the east the edge of the province is formed by the Great Valley of Virginia, the home of sprawling semi-dendritic branches of the Shenandoah and James Rivers and where the bedrock is largely limestone and dolomite. These "carbonates," with their more readily available nutrients and generally higher water tables, provide a better milieu for plant growth than do the mountain soils, so the Great Valley is largely agricultural. According to reports of early European explorers, large parts of it were kept in a grassy or brushy state by native-set fires before the period of settlement by whites.

Although the Great Valley is low relative to the mountains it is a region of

considerable relief as a result of stream dissection. As a consequence there are numerous winding ridge complexes, conical hills and incised streams with narrow flood plains that result in local relief of 300 feet or more. It is here that the second illusion occurs.

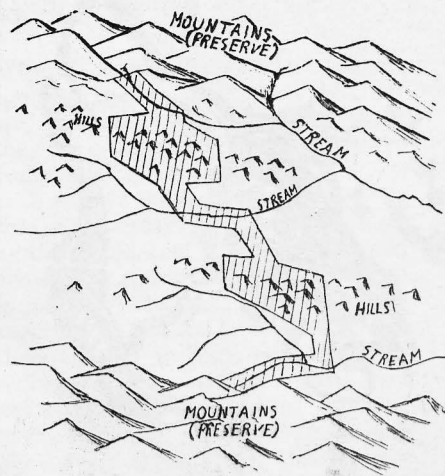
To the casual observer the Great Valley is the picture of prosperity. Cattle and sheep graze on rolling hills dotted with neat farmsteads that sport the latest in machinery. Local newspapers record the pride of farmers in tillage practices approved by the Department of Agriculture. Yet inquiry tells us that much, if not most, agriculture here, as in the intermountain valleys to the west, is unprofitable in both a financial and resource sense. Strangely, the very illusion of prosperity is a clue to the degradation of the land. Most of the farmers hold jobs in nearby industries which pay enough to support what has evolved into essentially a hobby agriculture. And like any expensive hobby, it is well stocked with the elaborate mechanical toys that have come to be considered necessary props. With them, these part-timers indulge in land clearing and fencing and drainage projects which, as investments in their own right, never yield sufficient gains to justify them.

The beef cattle that graze behind the expensive wire fences on well fertilized pastures may be sleek and healthy, but the 50 to 60 dollars per hundred weight they bring will not nearly cover the total cost of production. Though many Valley soils are fertile, an agriculture based on fossil fuels, technology and expensive labor on rough terrain can't compete with areas such as the Midwest's corn belt but can only add to surplus crops.

In the days before the industrialization of agricultural towns, steep marginal land was degraded by grain cropping and grazing to support a meager subsistence life style. Now much of this land is suffering through a second cycle which, though seldom leading to the barn-sized gullies of the first, nevertheless involves a steady decline in land quality through excessively intensive cultural practices. Thus slopes that are better suited to grazing are row cropped and hills that should be forested are grazed. Even the best Valley soils are used to produce the feed grains and dairy products which are in oversupply while essential vegetables are imported from the outside.

In summary, the Valley and Ridge geographic province, that grand former wilderness that first challenged Europeans to become Americans, is caught in an atavistic time warp in which land uses are governed by outmoded esthetics and work ethics rather than sound economics and ecology. While Forest Service technocrats try to recast its forests as short rotation tree farms in defiance of bedrock geology, much of its agriculture hangs on simply because tradition prizes a bucolic landscape over a more cost effective and harmonious state of nature. Also, as any county agent will tell you, few farmers (like the Forest Service!) are willing to wait the years it takes to produce a timber crop. In the words of Aldo Leopold (*Sand County Almanac*), "An innumerable host of actions and attitudes, comprising perhaps the bulk of all land relations, is determined by the land-user's tastes and predilections rather than by his purse."

In the case of the mountain forests, this situation can be remedied in only one way (see Mabon '85). The public lands, and particularly the National Forests, should be reconstituted in a system of ecological preserves large enough to encompass most Valley and Ridge ecosystems. These preserves should include the small isolated Wilderness Areas recently designated and all the unproductive timber lands of the mountain cores, and should connect with and extend along the intermountain mainstem rivers to provide the necessary habitat diversity and nutrient sources for a true wilderness fauna. Logging should be confined to lands not critical to wildlife and which, as deter-



mined by surveys, are suited to timber production. This means that consideration of bedrock geology should be given far more weight than at present to avoid rapid exhaustion of apparently fertile soils which occur over rocks of low nutrient availability.

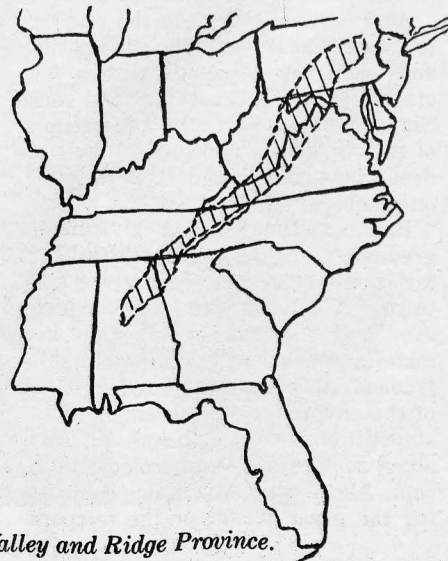
Excluding the mountain forests, marginal agricultural lands — whether they occur in the foothills, intermountain valleys or in the dissected terrain of the Great Valley — should be restored to natural areas and commercial forests. Although these lands cannot be profitably cropped or grazed under current socio-economic conditions, they are potential sites for forests more productive than virtually any mountain lands. For example, the northerly slopes of hills developed on the dolomitic limestone of the Cambrian Elbrook Formation may contain as many coexisting species of trees and shrubs as the richest mountain coves and flood plains but in addition are prime sites for the valuable Black Walnut, Black Cherry and Yellow Locust which seldom do well in the mountains. Similar rich sites also occur on other valley formations.

Such sites, hospitable to tree growth as they are, also have their own communities and habitats for other plants which differ from those of the mountains. In their fertile soils, understory and ground cover is rich and varied so that walking may be impeded by breast-high Jewelweed, towering Black Cohosh and other herbaceous plants. Unusual communities also exist at the local level, as at the bases of some hills where seeps give rise to open cattail marshes and meadows of wet prairie flora more characteristic of glaciated terrain.

The large tracts of public land (National Forests, state parks and wildlife management areas) that already exist in the mountains of the Valley and Ridge Province favor the establishment of true ecological preserves, since they are large enough to act effectively as biologic reservoirs and escape refuges as well as water and air quality buffers for the entire region. However, they need to be integrated and connected by communication corridors and connected to a system of similar preserves in the Blue Ridge Province to the east, including Shenandoah National Park. This could be accomplished by a mesh of transecting Great Valley Preserves utilizing the hilly dissected valley terrain and riparian areas whenever possible. Such an integrated system of preserves — as suggested by Reed Noss for all of Florida (Mabon '85 issue) — would satisfy the natural attraction of wildlife for the richer and more diverse valley habitats as well as provide regional communication and gene flow



Reforestation, Shenandoah Valley. Photo by R. F. Mueller.



that has been suppressed since the settlement period began.

The restoration and protection of the eastern wilderness and the establishment of a system of corridor-linked preserves will require an innovative approach beyond anything accomplished to date, since large amounts of private land are involved. It is time we stop neglecting these private lands. Fortunately pioneering efforts by such private organizations as The Nature Conservancy point the way in which this may be done. And it is already being done; for example, in the Sierra Madre of Chiapas, Mexico, PRONATURA, a private Mexican group similar to the Conservancy, is establishing an archipelago of island habitats connected by natural area corridors (*The Nature Conservancy News*, V36, p.13, 1986). In the US, a consortium of public agencies and private organizations have begun the restoration of natural areas in south Florida (*Save Our Everglades, Second Anniversary Report Card*, State of Florida, Aug. 9, 1985), which is a start toward the plan of Noss.

Experience indicates that significant riparian corridors and natural areas can be protected by easements and even voluntary pledges. When outright acquisition of land is necessary the bludgeon of condemnation should be replaced by genteel willing-seller, willing-buyer sales or retention of "life estates"; although zoning restraints might be required in some cases. Tax incentives, such as graded rates that match use intensiveness, should be adopted. There should, however, be safeguards against such abuses as overgrazing — which is a consequence of Virginia's otherwise excellent land use law, due to an excessively high livestock head per acre requirement. The proposed preserve system might be built upon something like the recently enacted legislation which encourages farmers to reclaim up to 45 million acres nationally by conversion to natural vegetation. Much Valley and Ridge land will likely qualify for this program.

Since the industrial revolution began, the technological juggernaut has destroyed so much wilderness and natural area that planetary life support systems are threatened — so much so that protecting the unspoiled remainder is not enough. To save our planet, much degraded land must be reclaimed and restored (a point of view pioneered by Earth First! founders). Our technology must be radically redesigned from a plan of conquest and exploitation to one of accommodation. We must stop thinking of nature as merely worthy of preservation as museum-like islands in a sea of developed land and begin to reestablish the continuous living wilderness in which technology is restrained and subordinate. In south Florida something approaching this process, supported by decades of accumulating scientific evidence, is underway and is recognized as the only means of salvation of a culture that once placed all its trust in the technology of "water management." Florida is a place where a crisis was reached first; but crises in other areas, such as the Great Lakes and Great Salt Lake, are coming fast. Changes in land use practices can not only avert catastrophe, but can bring a wide range of benefits. Such conclusions have even been recognized in the farm legislation cited earlier.

Following Earth First! philosophy, we need to view the entire country's developed land as a potential resource waiting to be reintegrated with nature as a plenum of interpenetrating natural areas and adapted and minimal technologic artifacts. The process occurring in south Florida must be extended from suitable regional loci of a variety of remnant ecosystems which should eventually be mutually linked to existing Wilderness Areas nationwide. The Valley and Ridge represents one such locus that is particularly suitable because of its still-ample natural assets as well as its present lack of designated nature preserves. And what could be more appropriate, in that very region where western man first had the vision of continental conquest, than to replace that illusory vision with one of the harmonious wilderness returning!

R.F. Mueller, an EF! contact in Virginia, formerly did environmental research at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center.

How We Think About Animal Thinking

by Lance Olsen

If I were to attribute exclusively human characteristics to animals, I would be indulging myself in anthropomorphism. Crudely translated, 'anthropomorphism' means giving human form to anything that isn't human. Anthropomorphism is an error because animals don't fit the human mold; they exist in their own right and in their own way. But anthropomorphism is not the only mistake we make in our thinking about animals. Consider anthropocentrism.

'Anthropocentrism' refers to a view that humans are at the center, superior, or in sole possession of what is right and valuable. While there are certainly things that only humans do, a person under the influence of anthropocentrism will assume that most everything of any importance is the sole property of humans.

Thinking and feeling are examples of characteristics that are judged from anthropomorphic or anthropocentric perspectives. To the question of whether animals can think or feel, biologists and psychologists have typically said no, and that it is anthropomorphic to suggest they can. But scientists eager to avoid anthropomorphic error may be making anthropocentric error instead.

To say that it is anthropomorphic to attribute thinking and feeling to animals is to assume that thinking and feeling are the sole property of humans, but this assumption may be an error in its own right. More than mere error, however, it may be an expression of closet anthropocentrism. Beginning with an assumption that only humans think and feel, scientists fail to consider the alternative hypothesis that animals too can think and feel. In sum, science can fail to observe its own strict definition of error: rejecting a hypothesis that is true is just as much an error as is accepting one that is false.

Scientists have the obligation to take alternative hypotheses or explanations into account. Oppenheimer said the rules and procedures and tests of science are intended to let — or force — scientists to discover their mistakes. William James said that science is the process of reaching the best available



truth until the next better truth comes along.

Don Griffin's 1985 book, *Animal Thinking*, is the best available example of open-minded thinking about whether animals think and feel. In this book, Griffin continues to deal with questions he raised in his earlier book, *The Question of Animal Awareness*. Each book shares insights of Griffin and others on these questions.

Animal Thinking is particularly valuable because it concentrates primarily on wild animals in their natural environments, including foxes, Polar Bears, and Grizzlies. A subject index allows you to find the pages that discuss your favorite species, but you will want to read the whole book because it is an overall pattern that Griffin works to describe, and not the specific case of any species.

Griffin's work caught my interest because of my own background in psychology, and the debate in psychology about whether it is realistic to assume that even humans can think or feel. My last professional publication in psychology, an article in *Teaching of Psychology*, in 1981, was on the age-old "mind-brain"

problem, and included discussion of the disrepute that had beset the concept of "mind." My interest in a disreputable concept such as "mind" left me open to ponder the equally disreputable concept that animals can "think." (Also, I grew up around animals, knowing damn well that they could think; they've sure outsmarted me.)

I'm not saying there is no such thing as anthropomorphism. I'm saying that we misdefine thought and feeling if we fall prey to the anthropocentric pitfall of defining thinking and feeling solely as human endeavors. It doesn't matter that animals don't think in exactly the same way humans do. If animals don't think with a vocabulary, or if they don't think of particle physics or of ways to wage war, it doesn't mean they don't think. Scientists who dismiss animal thinking as nothing but anthropomorphic rubbish may be guilty of the same anti-intellectual, anti-scientific mindset that scientists find so offensive in others.

Lance Olsen is the founder and executive director of the Great Bear Foundation, and a native of Montana.

Where's Noah?

by Andrew Bard Schmookler

It's a matter of life and death, it struck me as I watched the program on TV. A map of Europe showed a vast deciduous forest that once stretched from the Urals to the Pyrenees. Then, 5000 years ago, the clearing of the trees began. The verdant area on the map shrank step by step. Until but the tiniest patch remained. Bialowieza, on the Polish-Russian border. A mere remnant of an ancient kingdom of nature.

Then we saw that kingdom, the fragment of it that remains. The Bison standing beneath the towering trees, blowing steam above the drifted snow; the hoofs of wild horses pounding through the clearing; acorns blossoming into oaks. It was a vision of Eden, a world ancient and primeval yet as fresh as the day of creation. Everlasting, were it not for us. Now an island in danger of being swallowed by the waves of humankind.

The Garden of Eden wasn't a place we were kicked out of. We cut it down around us. We weren't sentenced to death, we invited death in. Having escaped the regime of nature, we engineered a coup d'etat. But as Gregory Bateson said, no creature can win against its environment for long.

If you throw a frog into hot water, it will know to jump out. But if you put it into water and only slowly raise the temperature, you can boil a frog to death. And it stays put, like a pouch of Green Giant vegetables.

We're boiling ourselves slowly in our environment. Long ago, the green mantle that adorned the birthplace of civilization became a rough and rocky desert. But it took so long in human terms, no one noticed. We prosper like profligate heirs, spending the capital of soils and forests and creatures it took countless

generations to accumulate. Almost five billion people now. But will our kind be thriving still after another 5000 years? The huge reservoir of life is evaporating, but we need a time-elapsing mentality to see the bubbles rising around us.

One image of man: the poacher cutting away the great horn of a rhinoceros, for sale as an aphrodisiac. The rhino is threatened with extinction. The aphrodisiac property of ground rhinoceros horn is an illusion.

There's another image for our kind: Noah, the steward of life's replenishment. His ark was like a seed, encapsulating the bursting energies of life. Rid of its toxins, the Thames again dances with salmon. That dot on the map at Bialowieza may be not an island about to be washed over, but a seed from which the whole can grow.

Freeman Dyson envisions us sending out seeds of life into the vast sea of the lifeless universe. We, the creatures with the freedom to invent, may yet prove a boon to the struggle of life against death.

But for now, we are not filling the ark. It is we who are the flood. Spilling out of our channels, sweeping tropical forests away, extinguishing the precious flame of countless species, washing off the topsoil of the abundant American prairies. And if we choose to play the flood, who is there to play Noah?

Andrew Schmookler is the author of *Parable of the Tribes*, one of the most important books of the decade, and one which we will offer for sale to our readers in the near future.

CAT TRACKS cont

and Singer. There are many individuals, such as myself, who consider themselves animal rights activists who are philosophically Deep Ecologists. There are those who believe in animal rights, but also plant rights and rock rights.

There are nevertheless fundamental differences between the two movements.

With these basic differences, I do not see a possibility for joining Deep Ecology and Animal Rights entirely. There are going to be serious differences on a number of issues and on what we choose as priorities. Nonetheless, there is great opportunity for members and groups within the two movements to work together on a variety of issues including opposition to the leg-hold trap, predator control, animal experimentation, habitat destruction, factory farming, and killing of whales and other marine mammals.

But what of compassion? As a believer in the relative unimportance of individuals, as one who sees suffering and death (as well as exultation and pleasure) inherent in life, am I uncompassionate? Of course not. I've nearly broken my neck avoiding ants on a sidewalk, I thank pieces of wood I gather for my fire, I treat as sacred whatever I eat or use to fulfill my vital needs whether it be animal, plant, or mineral. Although Ayn Rand railed against altruism, she did call for a general feeling of friendship and goodwill towards other human beings by virtue of being related to them. While we as Deep Ecologists recognize the transcendence of the community over any individual, we should deal with all individuals — animal, plant, mineral, etc. — with whom we come into contact with compassion and bonhomie. Some we will use to fulfill vital needs, some will use us to fulfill their own vital needs, some (like the burro in the Grand Canyon) we may need to kill to protect the integrity of the community, but all should be treated with respect and love.

Chim Blea takes her name from that given to the mountain lion by the natives of Baja California who were scavengers on lion kills. "Cat Tracks" is her irregular column in these pages.

REVIEWS

PROMISED LAND: ADVENTURES AND ENCOUNTERS IN WILD AMERICA; Michael Frome; William Morrow & Co. Inc. (105 Madison Ave, NY, NY 10016); 1985; 301pp.; \$18.95 hardcover.

Michael Frome is one of the most prominent environmental writers in the US and his latest book, *Promised Land*, will further enhance his reputation. This book is a fascinating account of Frome's experiences with wilderness and with human personalities of the wilderness. Among the wild areas and accompanying characters he describes are: Colorado River — Martin Litton; Smoky Mountains — Harvey Broome; Cascades — Kay and Isabelle and their friend William O. Douglas; Stanislaus River — Sharon and Mark Dubois; Boundary Waters Canoe Area — Sigurd Olson; and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness — Penny & Emil Keck. In each case, Frome eloquently describes the wilderness and the aesthetic, utilitarian, and/or inherent value which the wilderness enthusiast sees in the place.

In a journey through *Promised Land*, the reader learns something of conservation history, and gains ecological insights from one of the more deeply ecological writers of the 20th century. For instance, one learns of John Muir's unsuccessful fight to save Hetch Hetchy, Sig Olson's successful struggle to save parts of Minnesota's North Woods, Harvey Broome's successful campaign against a highway through the Smokies, and Mark Dubois' brilliant but unsuccessful effort to stop New Melones Dam from destroying the last nine unspoiled miles of the Stanislaus River. While setting the wild lands and their advocates in an historical context, Frome explicitly or implicitly raises questions of ecological importance, such as: Might it be inappropriate to bathe in pristine pools where fish depend upon pure water? Is backcountry travel by horse ecologically acceptable? How might boundaries of Wilderness Areas be designated and defined so as best to preserve ecosystems?

While the historical and environmental content of Frome's book is considerable, it remains largely an account of people — the author and others — who explore wilderness. As such, readers may wish Frome could have included additional wilderness personalities such as Margaret Murie, Celia Hunter, Katie Lee, and Charlie Watson. Perhaps in a future book Frome will add to the list of wilderness heroes he describes. Readers may also wish Frome had described not just past threats to wild areas but current threats also. Yet Frome's brief treatment of current threats to wild areas is understandable, for this will be the subject of his next book.

Perhaps Frome's finest chapter is "Wild Desert" in which he skillfully describes vegetation of the Sonoran, Mojave, Chihuahuan, and Great Basin deserts and cites literary heroes of the desert: Ed Abbey, Zane Grey, Mary Austin and Joseph Wood Krutch. Frome quotes at length Austin and Krutch — two of the more ecological yet less remembered writers of this century.

In conclusion, Michael Frome, in his latest book *Promised Land*, continues his outstanding series of environmental writings. While his earlier book, *Battle for Wilderness*, benefits readers with its remarkable account of US conservation history, *Promised Land* will impress readers with its uplifting account of many of the finest wild areas and heroes of the wild, inspiring in us the enthusiasm to continue and intensify the battle for wilderness.

Reviewed by *Australopithecus*.

Branson is a botanist with the Water Resources Division of the US Geological Survey. His monograph-booklet is short, well written, and cites extensive literature references. Most significantly, he discusses the impacts of grazing and other factors (drought, fire suppression) on each individual region of the West, i.e., the prairies, sagebrush ranges, Sonoran desert, pinyon-juniper woodland, etc.

Chapter headings include: Vegetation Changes Before the Arrival of European Man, Influence of European Man in Western North America, and Range Condition on Public and Private Lands. The author's stated purpose is to explore the available literature for answers to controversial questions about the quality of our rangelands, the impact of grazing and other factors, and differences between public and private rangeland.

Branson starts by telling us that rangelands are complex ecosystems that involve a large number of uncontrolled variables which have often resulted in inconclusive experimental studies. He discusses the difficulty in determining the "original" or "climax" vegetation of western North America. The most recent Ice Age glacier retreated only 10,000 years ago; huge herds of Bison and Pronghorn Antelope roamed the "original" prairies and other parts of the West "naturally"; the Indians regularly set range fires to modify local vegetation in many areas, etc.

The author discusses the relationship of past Buffalo grazing to present livestock use. He notes that cattle have been in New Mexico since 1598, in Texas since 1690, and Arizona since 1700. During 1880-1910, when both cattle and sheep numbers peaked, severe depletion of western ranges occurred.

A discussion of the history and characteristics of the different types of ranges reveals valuable information. For example, in the Grasslands east of the Rocky Mountains, drought (as in the 1930s) may have had more impact than grazing (Bison have grazed heavily since prehistoric times). [Ed. note: One must wonder, however, to what extent overgrazing by livestock and other human disturbances have disrupted climates.] Grasshoppers, jackrabbits and prickly pear cacti as indicators of sick range are discussed.

The Sagebrush Ranges are highly controversial, the author admits. Cheatgrass, where abundant, however, is acknowledged as an indicator of disturbed soils. The author concludes that sagebrush ranges are unusually susceptible to grazing impacts because they probably evolved without heavy grazing from herds of large ungulates. This certainly applies to the Palouse Grasslands of eastern Washington, eastern Oregon and much of Montana.

In the Sonoran Desert, the dramatic impacts of livestock grazing are well

documented. Yet, in certain areas inaccessible to livestock, drought has also produced dramatic negative impacts.

In the Southwest Semidesert Grasslands of Arizona, New Mexico and west Texas, widespread changes are also well documented. Major losses of topsoil are perhaps "permanent." Reasons include excessive livestock, suppression of range fires, and drought.

Regarding Riparian Areas, the author states that the only fact not controversial is that 90% of US riparian habitat has already been lost, and of the remaining 10% about 6% of that is lost every year.

Of the Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands, remarkable increases both in area occupied and in density of tree stands have occurred even since the time of the pioneers (e.g., the Mountain Meadows area of southwest Utah). Reasons include the suppression of wildfires which kill p-j, overgrazing which weakens grass cover and thereby encourages p-j seedlings, and possibly a recent shift in climate that favors woody plants.

Of the Ponderosa Pine-Bunchgrass Rangelands, conspicuous historical changes are attributed to either fire suppression or heavy grazing or both. Of the Chaparrals of California and

Arizona, severe alteration has resulted from exploitative logging from the earliest mining days, livestock overgrazing and repeated "hot" fires.

Under Range Conditions, the author states that "there is no doubt that uncontrolled grazing . . . caused much damage, and in some areas irreparable damage." Yet, the author notes, range conditions have certainly improved from the sad state-of-affairs in the 1930s. The major reason for this, however, is not so much the "scientific" range management of today, but the tremendous reduction in livestock grazing that has taken place (from 34 million AUMs in 1935 to 11 million in 1972!).

Finally, despite the large percentage of our rangelands in "unsatisfactory" condition (54%), the author reports that our ranges are ". . . the envy of people in Australia, Africa, Asia and Latin America" (how bad must their lands be?!).

All statements of facts, opinions and study results in this book are referenced to an extensive list of existing literature. It is highly recommended as a good source to begin with for anyone trying to make sense of what is "going on out on the range."

Reviewed by Elliott Bernshaw

NEW BOOKS ON JOHN MUIR

THE PATHLESS WAY, JOHN MUIR AND THE AMERICAN WILDERNESS; Michael P. Cohen; U. of WI Press; Madison; 1984.

JOHN MUIR'S SUMMERING IN THE SIERRA; Robert Engberg; U. of WI Press; 1984.

JOHN MUIR: TO YOSEMITE AND BEYOND, WRITINGS FOR YEARS 1863 TO 1875; Robert Engberg and Don Wesley; U. of WI Press; 1980.

REDISCOVERING AMERICA: JOHN MUIR IN HIS TIMES AND OURS; Frederick Turner; Viking; New York; 1985.

John Muir is considered by many scholars to be the godfather of the American environmental/Deep Ecology movement. Stephen Fox in his masterful history of American environmentalism (*John Muir and His Legacy: The American Conservation Movement*; Little, Brown; Boston; 1981) calls Muir the "Yosemite prophet" and concludes that Muir's career was a prototype for all careers of "radical amateurs" in American environmental politics.

Muir was born in 1838 in Scotland and died during the early months of World War I. He was influenced by the major political and social events of the last half of the 19th century but moved beyond those merely human events to rediscover something more important, more substantial about his relationship with non-human beings — with nature. Muir made mistakes, perhaps unavoidable mistakes, in his political actions, yet he had a pure heart and finely developed environmental consciousness. Activists can learn from Muir's life and from the way he addressed the demands,

paradoxes, and dilemmas of environmental activism. Readers of these books can incorporate Muir's insights into their own maturing environmental consciousness and the maturing Deep Ecology movement can bear witness to Muir's insights by returning to his subversive ecology. Scholars and other academic commentators can better understand the unfolding philosophy of the Deep Ecology movement in this nation and other nations by understanding Muir's philosophy and practice.

Muir was a prolific correspondent and journalist. Early Muir scholars including William Frederic Bade, Linnie Marsh Wolfe and Edwin Way Teale provided excellent edited editions of his journals and produced full biographies of his life. However, only in the late 1970s did Muir's heirs allow unrestricted access to his papers, housed at the University of the Pacific at Stockton, California. In April, 1980, at a Muir conference scholars opened new territory for interpreting his life and philosophy. This new generation of scholars, sensitive to cultural and religious implications of ecophilosophy and Deep Ecology, is providing interpretations of Muir's teachings which help us understand the continuities, and perhaps the tragic vision, of the American environmental/Deep Ecology movement. New scholars have uncovered very few new facts about Muir's life. Although Muir left a large number of letters, for example, some of the them were destroyed by persons unknown and there is only conjecture about some of his relationships with women significant in his life. These scholars, however, have tested



Left side grazed; right side virgin grassland. Alberta, Canada. Photo by Elliott Bernshaw.

VEGETATION CHANGES ON WESTERN RANGELANDS; F.A. Branson; 1985; 76 pp.; \$4, paper, from Society For Range Management, 2760 W. Fifth Ave., Denver, CO 80204

The cover picture is a typical Southwest desert scene, but the caption to the picture should stagger anyone: "In 31 townships in southern New Mexico, grassland occupied 75% of the land in 1858 but only 5% in 1969." Author F.A.

Muir's philosophy and political activism against the harsh realities of reform politics (and its failure), Reaganomics, nuclear reactors, deforestation and other environmental horrors of the 20th century.

The four books reviewed here show the reader different aspects of Muir's life and philosophy. The two anthologies of writings are well edited. The editors provide introductory essays discussing the context within which Muir was writing and introductory remarks for writings in the anthologies. Turner's biography takes an approach to Muir different from that of earlier biographers. Turner attempts to place Muir in the social and political context of his times and his narrative discusses migration by the Scots to North America and the political controversies in California during the 1880s. However, Turner is less thorough in discussing the social and political context surrounding the controversies over building a dam at Hetch Hetchy and the establishment of national parks than are other writers. Cohen's book is not a narrative biography but an essay on Muir's philosophy and political activism and the voices he chose in expressing his insights in writing.

Cohen and Turner focus on Muir as a person discovering a way of being in the world rather than on Muir the father of a social movement. But Cohen takes a more reflective, interactionist stance, playing his own developing ecological consciousness against his perceptions of the dilemmas Muir faced as Muir followed the pathless way into self discovery in the wilderness. Turner's narrative is written in a more detached style. Both authors are accomplished writers, although Cohen is perhaps more redundant and wordy.

Several aspects of Muir's life and philosophy are particularly relevant to understanding the environmental/Deep Ecology movement in the late 20th century. These include Muir's enlightenment, his biocentric philosophy, his work in politics, his vision of the Sierra Club as an instrument of personal and social change, and his (incomplete) vision of ecotopia.

Late in his long life Muir wrote, "I only went out for a walk, and concluded to stay until sundown, for going out, I discovered, I was going in." What did Muir go into? He went into the mountains but did the mountains go into John? Was he discovering that his ego was not bounded by skin and bones, not bounded by career and achievement in business and technological innovation? His self was a vulnerable, permeable, expanding being, perhaps as wide as his bioregion, as wide as Earth.

Both Cohen and Turner accept the view that Muir experienced a kind of enlightenment — parallel, perhaps, to a zen enlightenment — in the Sierra Nevada between 1868 and 1872. Muir began to think like a forest, to see through a glacial eye, to climb a mountain not to achieve the summit but to breathe the mountain into his being. Muir experienced some powerful source, says Cohen, and "for those who accept it, it represents a commerce between the human mind and the Mind of the Universe." (71)

Muir's father was fundamentalist Christian and he literally beat Christianity into Muir until Muir left home. Scholars have disputed whether Muir retained his Christian beliefs or became a pantheist. Turner maintains that Muir did retain his Christian religion but that his intuition that humans are not superior to but equal with other creatures of God's creation led him to a radically transformed version of Christianity which would not be recognized by Falwell, Watt, Reagan or many Christian theologians in the US in the 20th century. Muir's religious feelings are subversive to the comfortable anthropocentric assumptions of orthodox Christianity.

A way is usually seen as a path with signposts and guides at strategic intersections. There are markers along the way and spiritual guides to help the seeker with paradox and peril. But Cohen argues that Muir left his family, his Wisconsin home, his promising career as an inventor and perhaps college instructor, and his intellectual framework provided by 19th century science. His outward movement which led him eventually, in 1868, to the Sierra Nevada was also an inward movement,

into the flow of beings, the "way things are." Muir's physical encounter with the pathless Sierra challenged him to encounter the unexplored, mysterious nature and the silent places of his heart. Muir's guides were not human priests but wildflowers, and Cohen sees Muir's encounter with Cassiope, the "white heather," on his ascent of Cathedral Peak in Yosemite as central to Muir's emerging ecological consciousness. What did Muir learn from his wilderness wanderings? Cohen says "he learned that he could immerse himself over and over again in the realm of Nature and not want for more. Though he would never learn all the answers to his life's problems, he had learned that he did not have to reason his way through the world." As Muir himself wrote, "The charms of these mountains are beyond all common reason, unexplainable and mysterious as life itself."

During his first summer in the Sierra, Muir worked as a shepherd and observed both the behavior of sheep and other shepherds. One of his co-workers, Billy, would not look at Yosemite Valley and had no desire to climb the mountains to get their "good tidings." For Muir everyday was extraordinary, "another glorious Sierra day." But Billy seemed content to do his job and ignore the rest. Billy's attitude is prototypical of attitudes which perplex environmentalists. Muir spent the rest of his life extolling the mountains and encouraging humans to think like a forest.

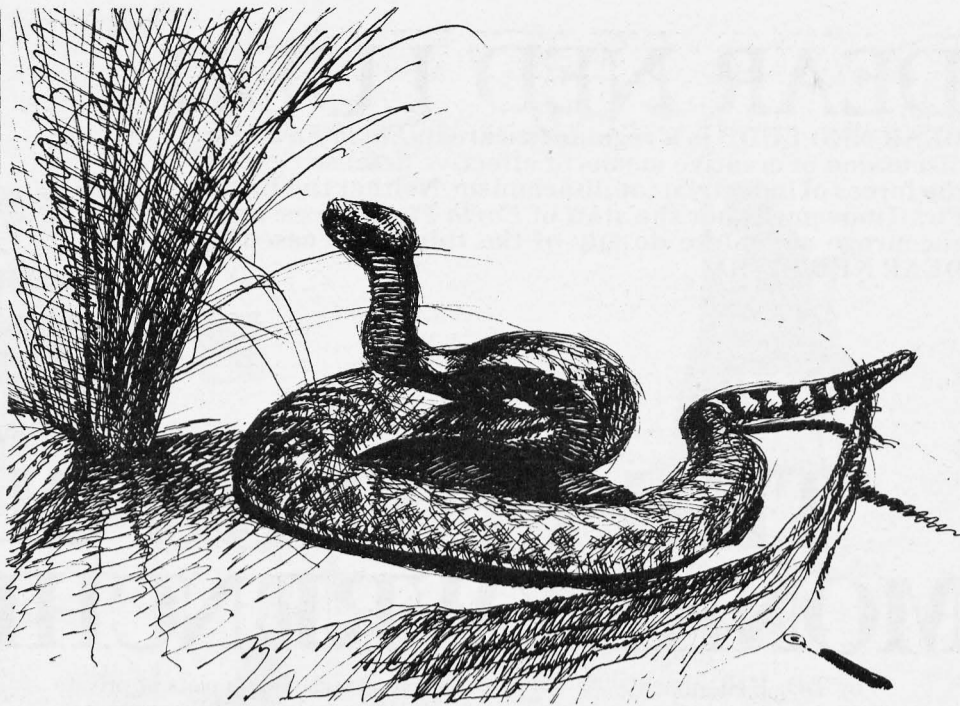
Muir said that writing was a tedious and difficult task and he struggled to find the words, the tone to express his sense of wonder at the "way things are." Conventional metaphors and imagery and especially the Christian imagery he attempted to use — such as baptism in mountain streams, glorious melodies, and temples in the mountains — was not adequate to convey the meaning he found in nature. Cohen discusses the various attempts Muir made to find an appropriate language.

Some of Muir's most expressive writing is found in his unpublished journals. Muir used some of these journals in writing his autobiography of his childhood and youth, but he never completed his autobiography. Engberg and Wesling in their anthology say their intent was to write "a continuation of Muir's autobiography" for the years 1863 to 1875, the great years of his thousand mile walk to the Gulf of Mexico and his ramblings in the Sierra. Their anthology is the first book since 1938 to take material from Muir's unpublished manuscripts. The editors provide an informative introduction and include passages written by some of the men and women who met and wrote about Muir.

John Muir's Summering in the Sierra includes an introductory essay on Muir's approach to writing, especially his style of "wilderness journalism." "This writing is always faithful to the author's observations, always attuned to his own vision of the earth, and has one central theme playing continuously throughout: the image of an 'Earth planet-Universe' home as a whole whose parts interplayed continuously and harmoniously." (11) The essays in this anthology find Muir facing the beginnings of domesticated fisheries, irrigated farming, logging and sport hunting in California. Both anthologies contain bibliographies.

In 1892 Muir agreed to become president of the newly formed Sierra Club to further his mission. Cohen argues that "Muir wanted the Sierra Club to represent (something) very different from what the 'conservationists' stood for, and at stake was more than an internecine struggle between warring factions of American progressives. . . . Muir's Club with its new communality and its worship of the wilderness, suggested a decentralized homeostasis between humans and their planet. Even if most Sierra Clubbers didn't realize it — and still don't realize it — the conflict between values born of the wilderness and those of the conservationist was destined to grow." (316)

Cohen says that Muir wanted a decentralized and universal movement "which would bring together communal groups all over America, united by their evolving consciousness and their commitment to the preservation of Nature. As Muir conceived it, this would be a grassroots movement, nonbureaucratic, nonspecialist, and certainly antithetical to the burgeoning growth of American



culture at the turn of the century." (322) Muir's vision is the vision of the Earth First! movement and unless the American environmental/Deep Ecology movement develops into something like this approach it will be condemned to the status of a permanent interest group in conventional politics. Indeed Cohen concludes that even as the Sierra Club's communal dream was born it entered into what Muir once called the "political quagm" [sic] and it lost its long-range, more powerful vision.

The very language used by leaders of the Club was a denial of its long-range vision. "Conservation," "natural resource," "growth," "use value," "efficiency," "specialization," "cost-benefit analysis," "national security" — these words "implied a technological future and acceptance of an urban, centralized society."

Muir was not a bureaucrat, never a specialist in negotiations. He was not tempted to be a compromising politician. "Muir's strength," says Cohen, "grew from his uncompromising integrity; he did not like to work out compromises. . . . Like a sage, Muir appealed to his allies in the last two decades of his life not as a leader, but as a fellow traveler of the Way." (318)

During the last 20 years of his life Muir was involved in many political battles. Indeed Cohen concludes that Muir ". . . saw the conflict between Man and Nature as a war." Muir wanted the US Army to protect the new National Parks and they did protect them until the National Park Service was established in 1916. Muir saw the Sierra Club as a group of civilian combatants, in the political battles, which would work through agencies and Congress to protect forests and National Parks. (290)

The battle over the proposal by the city of San Francisco to build a dam at Hetch Hetchy in Yosemite National Park, which consumed much of Muir's energy for a decade, was called by William Everson (in his book, *Archtype West*), the greatest "spiritual watershed" in American history. America turned its back on the path to a graceful civilization and chose instead the path of industrial empire. Muir tried to compromise, to accommodate the ideology of industrialism. He tried to be reasonable. He considered the water needs of the growing urban population of San Francisco and suggested that any other river in the Sierra be dammed, but not the Tuolumne at Hetch Hetchy. Muir made his peace with the railroads and in 1912 made his peace with the automobile.

Turner gives only fifty pages to the last two decades of Muir's life, and these pages are the weakest part of his book. But Cohen, who worked with Sierra Club outings in Yosemite in the 1960s, is critical of Muir's compromises in a chapter entitled "Recreation: Access and Development." Muir's 1912 plan for Yosemite included trails and roads into the wilderness, proposals which were never fully realized. But the vision of recreation which Muir seemed to hold in 1912 is that of a genteel vacation for the middle classes — not his earlier practice of voluntary simplicity and solitude in the mountain heartland.

Cohen concludes that Muir's political activism was a tragic story of a good man, a reasonable man beaten by compromise and conventional politics.

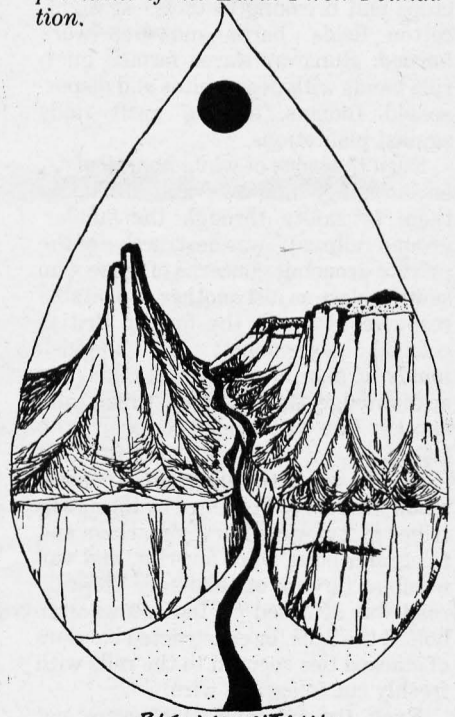
[Ed. note: Bill Devall noted to us in a conversation that the latter portion of Cohen's excellent book, dealing with the final part of Muir's life, is a tragic account of a great person weakened by trying to work within the system. As Bill suggested, the lessons for modern ecologists in Cohen's account are obvious. Indeed, Cohen's book implicitly shows that a no-compromise, Earth First! approach to ecology is essential, and that compromise can corrupt even one as great as Muir.]

On his deathbed in 1914, Muir was hearing the terrible stories of atrocities committed by the invading German armies against the civilian population of Belgium. He was moved to send money to help the war victims. He understood the suffering of humans under the terrible tyranny of 20th century industrial empires. He was working on his manuscript of his travels in Alaska, as if drawn once again to the high mountain passes.

Muir's life is not a model for everyone interested in pursuing a career in environmental politics. Muir never wrote an intellectual critique of technocratic society, such as those produced by Herbert Marcuse, Lewis Mumford and Martin Heidegger. But he lived his profound insight into the "way things are."

Cohen concludes that Muir's life and career ". . . offer an affirmation of what is good in the world, and a rejection of what is only dross. One looks for that last great lyrical passage which encapsulates his philosophy and his life, but one does not find it. Like the spirit of the wilderness, it is a part of the fabric of his life in the mountains, and cannot be abstracted from the world he loved." Perhaps we can summarize Muir's philosophy with a play on a few words by poet Robinson Jeffers — Earth first, love this, not self apart from this great being.

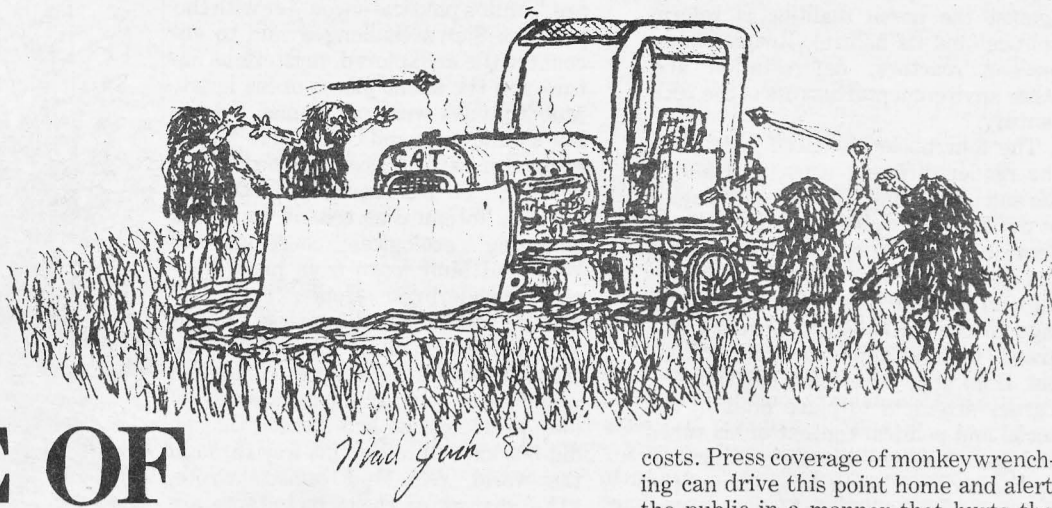
Bill Devall is a long-time wilderness activist in Northern California, a sociology professor at Humboldt State College (he did his dissertation on the organizational sociology of the Sierra Club), co-author with George Sessions of the book "Deep Ecology," and the new president of the Earth First! Foundation.



BIG MOUNTAIN: REFLECTION OF A TEAR BY ADIRONDACK GRUMBLES

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.



THE FUTURE OF MONKEYWRENCHING

by T.O. Hellenbach

In an era of international tensions over bombings, shootings and acts of mass destruction, the word 'terrorism' is a guaranteed headline-grabber and a simplistic brand for anyone's political opposition. Recently, Democratic Representative Pat Williams of Montana used this number one media buzzword to condemn *Earth First!*, announcing his refusal to consider any *EF!* wilderness proposals while tree spiking continues.

His sense of moral outrage was shared by another public official, Thomas Hutchinson, governor of Massachusetts colony. The indignant governor refused to negotiate with radical colonists whom he associated with numerous attacks on public and private property. Rebels had attacked his home and trashed the offices of the vice-admiralty courts and the Comptroller of Customs, smashing windows and burning records. For turning a deaf ear, Hutchinson received a harbor full of tea in what came to be known as the "Boston Tea Party." No isolated incident, the destruction of what, in today's economy, would be over a hundred thousand dollars worth of private property was followed three months later by another successful nighttime raid on a tea ship at dock. Elsewhere in the area, citizens put the monkeywrench to the construction of British fortifications by sinking barges loaded with bricks, tipping over supply wagons and burning hay intended for use as soldier's bedding.

The Tories of yesteryear lacked only the word 'terrorism' with which to brand the women and men who created the United States of America. One of those founding radicals, Thomas Jefferson, warned that "strict observance of the written law is doubtless one of the highest duties of a good citizen, but it is not the highest." He further wrote, "To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law would be lose the law itself."

Last century, the institution of slavery was only brought down by prolonged and determined protest that, at its core, was lawless and destructive of property. Slaves used work slowdowns and feigned illness to hurt cotton production. Costly supervision was necessary to prevent deliberate trampling of crops and breaking of tools. At night, cotton fields, barns and gins were burned. Runaway slaves formed guerrilla bands with poor whites and dispossessed Indians, staging swift raids against plantations.

Even the work of white abolitionists, encouraging runaways and funneling them to safety through the "underground railroad," was destructive of the private economic concerns of those who saw the slave as just another exploitable resource. As with the former British colonial government, the sluggish minds of men in government failed to acknowledge the changing times, and another war was needed to resolve the issues.

To the west, the invasion of sacred lands was rarely welcomed by the native tribes of America. Survey markers and telegraph poles were favorite, and vulnerable, targets of sabotage. The railroad was attacked by Indians who unbolted the rails, or constructed barriers of stacked ties secured to the rails with freshly cut telegraph wire.

Even the peaceful Hopi were not spared the meddling of industrial society. In 1891 came a plan to move them out of their clustered mesa-top villages

and onto single-family plots of private land. After survey markers were destroyed, government troops were dispatched to arrest the leaders responsible. Faced with a roadblock of warriors armed with bows and arrows, the cavalry officer in charge lured out a Hopi delegation to talk terms. The Indians were sieged and marched forward as a human shield. Soldiers occupied the village, and native religious leaders made the first of many trips into imprisonment.

Elsewhere in the West, the introduction of barbed wire in the 1880s saw cattlemen attempt to dominate the formerly public grasslands. Fence cutting wars resulted, with small ranchers and farmers forming secret societies with names like the "Owls," the "Javelinas," and the "Blue Devils." Their spies passed information about new fencing at nighttime meetings protected by the use of secret passwords. Sometimes a damaged fence was posted with signs warning against rebuilding. Estimates of fence cutting damage in Texas alone ranged from 20 to 30 million dollars. Typical of government response, it became a more serious crime to cut an illegal fence, than to build one.

Similarly, in New Mexico, small groups of raiders from Hispanic communities calling themselves "Gorras Blancas" ("whitecaps") used fence cutting to resist the takeover of their communal land grants by large Anglo cattle corporations.

Even wild animals resisted the destruction of their homelands under the hooves of invading livestock. Many of the so-called "renegade" Wolves, who undertook seemingly wanton attacks on cattle and sheep, were the last surviving members of their packs and had watched their fellow pack members trapped and killed. Arizona's "Aguila Wolf" ('aguila' is Spanish for 'eagle') killed up to 65 sheep in one night. Near Meeker, Colorado, "Rags the Digger" would ruin traplines by digging up traps without tripping them. Many of these avenging Wolves were trap victims themselves, bearing names like "Crip," "Two Toes," "Three Toes," "Peg Leg" and "Old Lefty."

Whole communities would marshal their resources to kill the last of the Wolves. "Three Toes of Harding County" eluded over 150 men in 13 years of attacking livestock in South Dakota. As recently as 1920, a trapper worked for eight months to kill the famous "Custer Wolf." East of Trinidad, Colorado, ran a renegade Wolf called "Old Three Toes," the last of 32 Wolves killed in Butler Pasture. This lonely Wolf befriended a rancher's collie, who was penned into a chicken run to keep him away from the Wolf. One night they found freedom together by digging from opposite sides of the fence. The collie never returned home, and was killed weeks later by a poison bait. Old Three Toes and her litter of Wolf-collie whelps were discovered shortly thereafter and all were killed.

Throughout most of the land, the Wolf has vanished, barbed wire rules, the natives have lost their sacred soil, and we are largely slaves to the industrial culture born in the coal-fired furnaces of Europe. Resistance, both lawful and lawless, has come and gone, won and lost, and remains more "American" than apple pie. And somewhere, beyond the edge of the ever-spreading pavement, are tales of solitary Wolves and Grizzlies, "traditionalists" who shun the missionaries, wild lands that know only

freedom, and small bands of monkeywrenchers, wild-eyed and unbending. Is there a future for any of them? Or more to the point, can acts of sabotage really influence events? History has proven that resistance can be effective, so let's briefly examine how this is possible.

Most businesses, both large and small, operate to produce a relatively small margin of profit, frequently a single digit percentage of overall gross sales. This small net profit is vulnerable to outside tampering, such as a successful consumer boycott which reduces sales. A determined campaign of monkeywrenching affects the other end, by increasing operating costs to the point that they cut into profits. The random act of sabotage accomplishes little, but when cautiously repeated, striking weak points again and again, an exploitative corporation is forced to expand their security efforts and related expenses. Repairs of damages, such as abrasives in lubricating oil, result in several costs, including down-time. Since many businesses run on tight budgets or borrowed money, loss of production, even on a temporary basis, becomes costly. Interest payments on borrowed funds increase, payrolls for idled workers must be met, and buyers of finished products become impatient with missed deadlines. Since reputation, as much as other factors, influences credit, imagine the chilling effect on banks, finance companies, equipment manufacturers (who often extend credit to buyers), and insurance companies (who finance anything these days) when they realize that a few operators, working in critical wild lands, are more susceptible to delays in repayment.

Production scheduling is so critical to financial planning that most businesses have various contingencies to minimize the impact of mechanical failure, inclement weather and other factors. They may anticipate losing an average of two weeks to weather when logging in a certain season. Or there may be plans to rent extra equipment in the event of serious breakdowns. Repeated hits by ecoteurs exhaust the contingencies and cut into the eventual profit.

Some ecotage damage is repaired by funds from insurance companies. If the damage is recurrent, the insurer will increase the deductible, thereby forcing the operator into higher out-of-pocket expenses. They will also often increase premiums, insist on higher security expenditures and may even cancel coverage. Also, of course, the operator's standing with his insurance company is of critical importance to his lenders.

Increases in security costs include pay for guards, guard dog services, security fencing and lighting, and mundane security measures, like driving all heavy equipment to a single secure location (resulting in higher operating costs and lost work time). Heavy equipment is especially vulnerable to sabotage, with downtime often exceeding \$50 an hour. Security expenditures can be increased by including urban targets like warehouses, mills and offices as ecotage targets.

In addition, if smaller supporting businesses fear the impact of monkeywrenching against a business to which they sub-contract, they may hesitate to do business, or increase their charges to compensate themselves for also becoming targets.

Ultimately, the entire industry and its financial backers must be made aware that operations in de facto wilderness areas face higher risks and higher

costs. Press coverage of monkeywrenching can drive this point home and alert the public in a manner that hurts the corporate image. The charge that monkeywrenching alienates public opinion stems from an incomplete understanding of propaganda and history. Scientific studies of propaganda and the press show that the vast majority of the public remembers the news only in vaguest outline. Details rapidly fade from memory. Basic concepts like "opposition to logging" are all that are retained. History informs us that direct action engenders as much support as opposition. The American Revolution saw as many colonists enter the Tory ranks as enlisted in the Continental Army. During World War II, as many Frenchmen joined Nazi forces as participated in the famous French Underground. The majority of the public floats noncommittally between the conflicting forces.

Finally, the actions of monkeywrenchers invariably enhance the status and bargaining position of more "reasonable" opponents. Industry considers mainline environmentalists to be radical until they get a taste of real radical activism. Suddenly the soft-sell of the Sierra Club and other white-shirt-and-tie eco-bureaucrats becomes much more attractive and worthy of serious negotiation. These moderate environmentalists must condemn monkeywrenching so as to preserve their own image, but they should take full advantage of the credence it lends to their approach.

As for other types of activism, picketing and sit-ins quickly lose their newsworthiness. Boycotts can't touch primary industries because they lack a consumer market. Even letter-writing campaigns and lobbyists are losing ground as the high cost of television advertising places election financing in the hands of well-heeled industrial and labor union PACs (Political Action Committees set up to undermine campaign "reform" laws).

In these desperate times, it is difficult to be both close to Earth and optimistic about her future. The hope that remains is found in the minds of those who care, and the hearts of those few who dare to act.



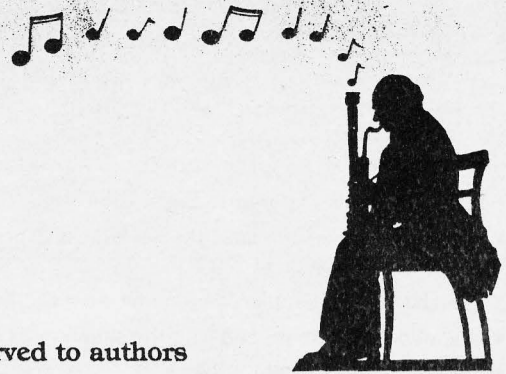
SMALL IS DANGEROUS

A thorn singing in the side
a fly buzzing in the ear
a hemorrhoid hanging low
a gallstone, a pearl
the wind whistling makes the sky sing
and delivers the rotten egg to its source
or the perfect egg on a nest of feathered song.
I am this object, this voice in song
creating what is right from wrong
the power bull whose living carcass walks with the progress of the earth
be a gadfly to the Power Bull of us all
be a flea in the ear
the buzzing in the yellow squash blossom,
the known little one
that's all any one of us can be in the Power Boom
of the raucous dangerous overall world
touching it the power Boom Bull
the gadfly to cause it itching
to itch and scratch, until we enter flesh
and lay the egg there in the warm open flesh
or sing the song in the ear even if it cannot hear.
The little thing that's not dull
but inviting
or demands presence until, with all of us singing & stinging
the bull begins to fall.

Larry Goodell
Placitas

ARMED WITH VISIONS

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TO LIVE, the god must die
in summer
at his powers' height
shining brightly
garlanded in light
in close embrace
with earth, she whispers
"Now"

and he must plunge
from the invisible skytower
through the year
to be impaled
upon the shards of winter

she smiles as she watches
the terrible violence of his fall
she knows
hers the power
to roam the dead lands
in darkness
find the shattered pieces
of his soul
and nurse, nurture, stroke, love
his being into shape and form
through her body
once again to life

Kalanu'
Katauk province
Appalachia

LITTLE BY LITTLE

roads eat away the hearts of mountains.
Fires burn through, come back in huckleberries,
trails close in August, too many bears.
Too many bears, now following avalanche chutes,
glacier lily, early spring.
Caribou in old growth spruce,
lichen,
banks of snow and fog.
Bear tracks in the mud.
Close the roads.

Gary Lawless
Gulf of Maine

NEAR ORAIBI

She is soft, this Hopi Earth.
Even through my boots I am barefoot.
She is soft and I become delicate,
touching gently her winter clothes:
those dried silvery tufts
and scarves of shimmering snow.

The Mesas were harsh
and yet here (on the plain)
I feel as if this Hopi Earth
might wrap me in her clay
and roll me into a coil
that my eternity be gladly spent
within the cheek of a pot or bowl.

Earthenware!
I wear her soil.

Marja Elohelmo
San Anselmo

Attention dull
I forever lost
father's bonehandled
pocketknife

Rik McMonagle
Berkeley

BAMBOO HERMITAGE



Sitting alone in a secluded grove,
I pluck the *ch'in* and whistle, it echoes
from deep in the woods, where men are not seen.
The bright moon appears: we shine.

Wang Wel
as translated by Steve Silberman
San Francisco

dreaming your way home

i.
*look to the language
when a nation, a people
has forgotten the dream at the root
the dream-informed song of their birth
their words are corrupt
without compassion soft & rotten*
*their dreams are desolate
& night harbors special terrors*

ii.
*it is spoiled
it is over-ripe, yes
ripe for eating
the coyotes are eating yr dreams*

iii.
*now
where is the hearth
where is the village
where is the communal well*

*dreaming of three ringtail cats
they are sharing the amber afternoon
with mule deer, antelope & big horn sheep
they are dancing together
on the fire-touched mesa
dancing in the golden grass*

*it is time to go home. but
where is the tribe
where is the sacred grove
where is the give-away*

iiii.
*where the dream is strongest
we speak a language of fire
to make the day equal to the night
hands rough from working the dream
the tawny winter light
golden with desert dust
we wake into a hungry dawn*
*stone & juniper
& cattail pollen
darkfire*



THIS CREEK

has no name on any map
it is not in
any country of the world
and yet i have climbed naked
up its staircase towards
the source of you
cold mother
who teaches how to give

Garrett Lambrev
Oakland

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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) Mar-die 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; Dinkey 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.

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.

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.

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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.

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.

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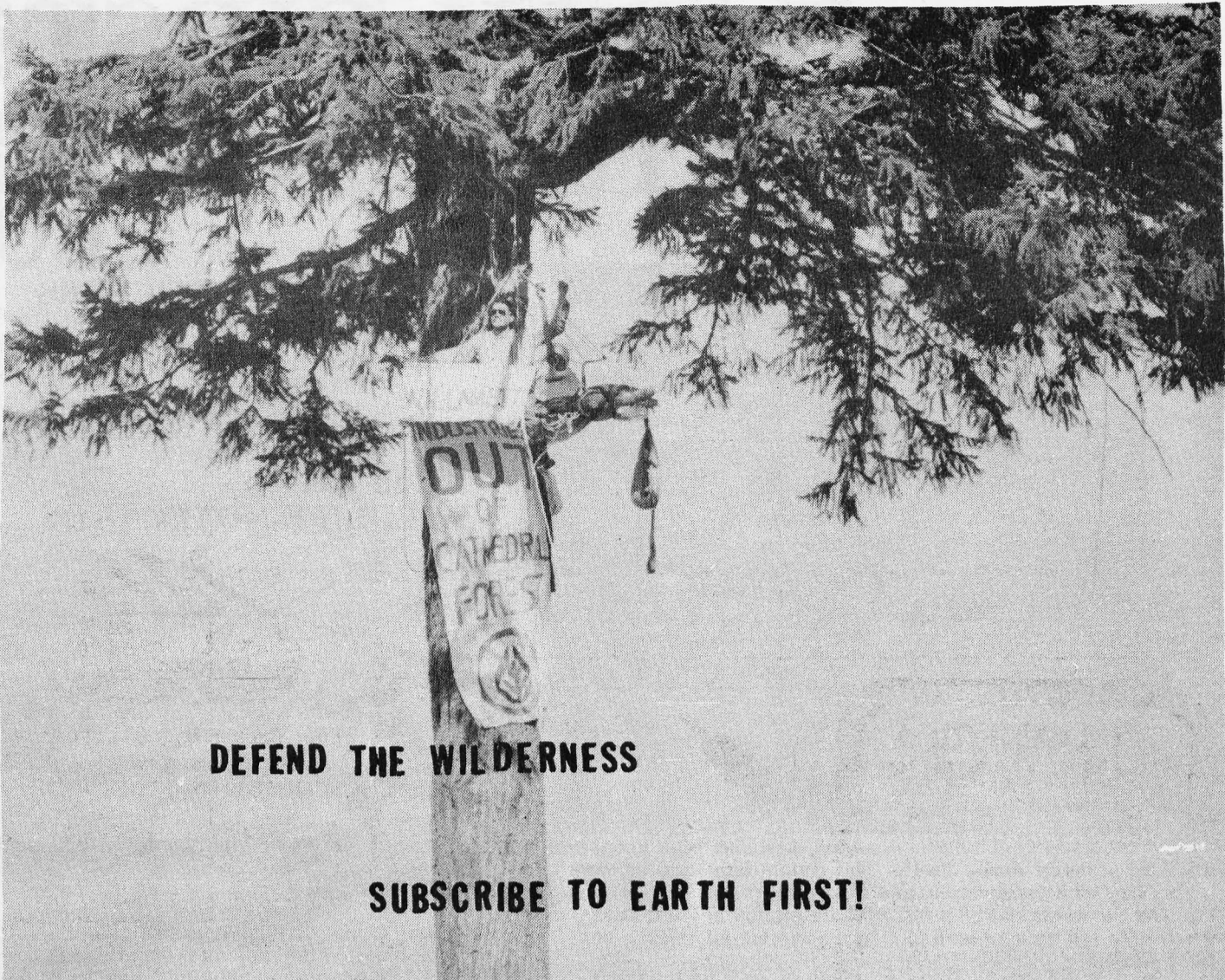
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SAMHAIN Nov. 1, 1984 (Vol. V, No. I) EF! Occupies Regional Forester's Office (Oregon); Hardesty Avengers Spike Trees; Old Growth Rally; "What Do You Expect To Accomplish?"; Cop Raid on Bald Mt; Your Taxes Destroy Rainforest; Down (With) The Amazon; 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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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, Jarbridge 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 Over-view, 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 Envir. Policy*.

MABON September 22, 1985 (Vol. V, No. VIII) Arizona EF! (Overview, Mt. Graham, Grand Canyon Mines & Helicopters, Cliff Damm, Cocoon 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, Austalian 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 Dam, Straight Bay Dam), 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* repley.

BRIGID February 2, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. III) Cutting the Tongass, Dian Fossey, CO EF!, '86 RRR, Gallatin NF, Oregon Update, Colo. Aspen, Calif. Condor, Desert Eagles, Hall Creek Protest, Bruneau Snail, Bleeding Utah, EF! Acid Rain, Texas Boggy Creek, Designer Genes, Seed in India, South Moresby, World Rainforest Report #5, Foreman on Cowboys, Stoddard on Death, Feb. Pagan Festivals, Wuerthner on Forest Fire, Technology & Mountain Thinking, Spiking Refinements, Lone Wolf Circles on Gary Snyder, Stephanie Mills: RRR Thoughts, Reviews: Books on Mountain Lions and Grizzlies.

EOSTAR March 20, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. IV) Howie Jailed; Yellowstone Supt.: "Shove It!"; Fishing Bridge Suit; Montana Road Show; Flathead NF Plan; Nat'l Old Growth Campaign; Hells Canyon; Tahoe NF Plan; Taxes & Forest Destruction; Hierarchy & Grassroots in Sierra Club; Suwannee River; Snoqualmie River; Texas Pipeline; Cheyenne Bottoms; Restoring Salmon Streams; Howling Wilderness?; Gourd of Ashes; Desertification & Plant Genetic Resources; Wagon Wilderness; Suburbanizing the Bush; Public Interest Law Liability; Lone Wolf Circles on Folk Music; BC Rejects Native Management; Reviews: Sacred Paw, Gifting Birds, Restoring the Earth, State of the World 1985, The Earth Speaks, Language of the Birds, Mad Max & Streetwise, Fire From the Mountain; Ned Ludd: Radios, Mountain Bikes; Legend of Tiny Tonka; Desert Rivers; Notes from Ultima Thule.

BELTANE May 1, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. V) EF! Utah BLM Wilderness Proposal; EF! Griz Recovery Plan; Why Grizzlies Die in Y'stone; Neches River; BLM-FS Interchange; Memories of a Tree Climber; Acid Rain in BWCA; Los Padres NF; San Bruno Mt; Colo Aspens; Mt. Graham; Anti-herbicide Researcher Fired; Poisoning Saguaro; Eating As If Nature Mattered; Smokey the Bear Sutra; Animal Rights vs. the Wilderness; Civilization Act; Schmoekler on Anarchy; Rainbow Permit Controversy; Rocky Mt. Front — American Serengeti; Recreating Ohio Wilderness; Wonderful Famine; Frome on Conservation; Lone Wolf Circles on Poems by Jose; Reviews: *Gathering the Desert*, *Good Wild Sacred*, *Building the Green Movement*, *Africa in Crisis*, and the Work of Peter Matthiessen; Ned Ludd on *Outlaw's Bible*; Money in your Coffeepot.

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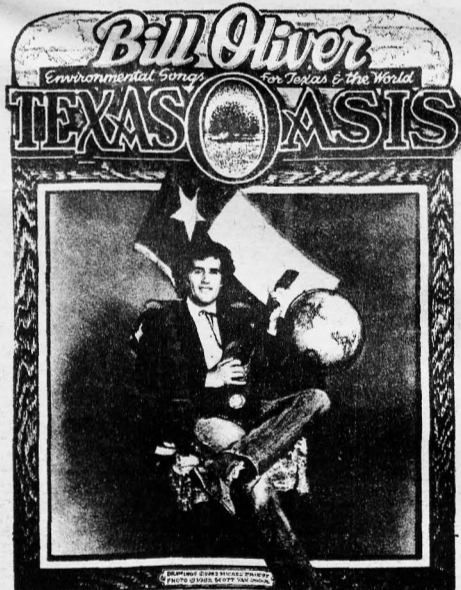
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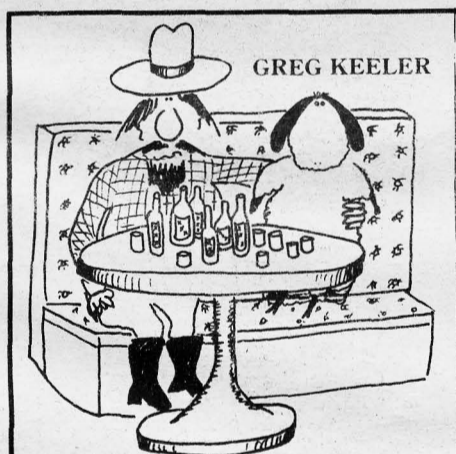
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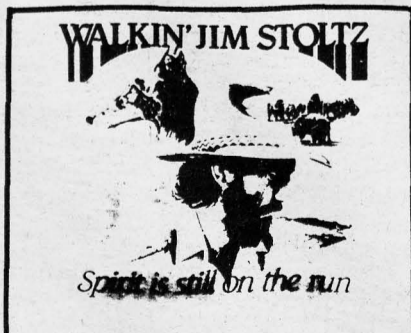
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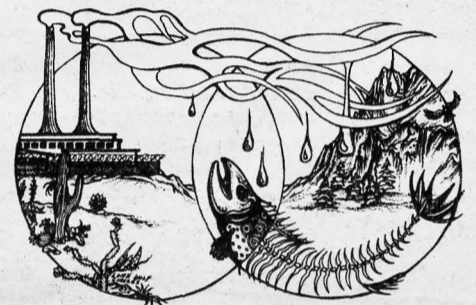
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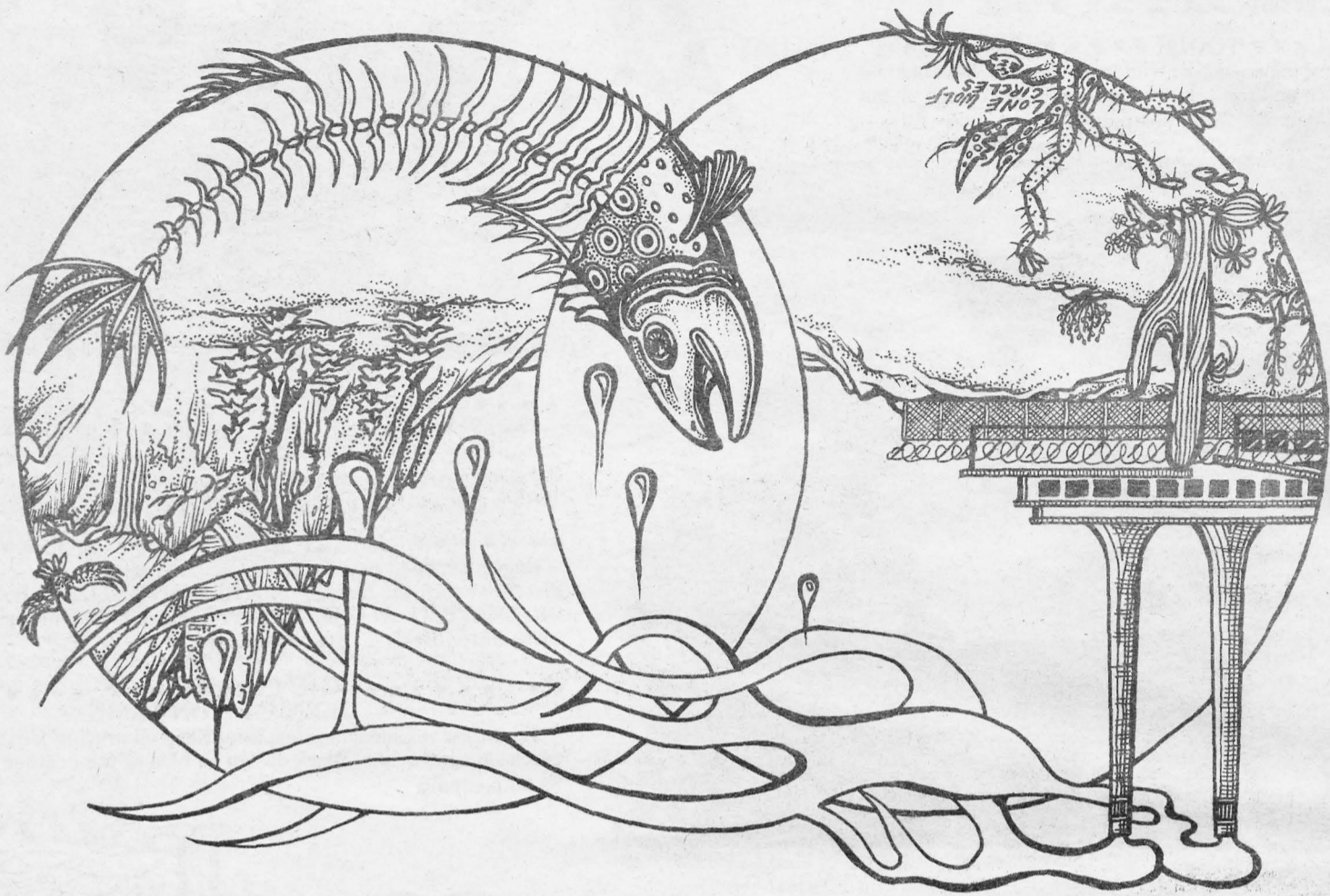


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