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Suggested citation: Roselle, Mike, ed., *Earth First! Journal* 12, no. 8 (22 September 1992).
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Earth First!

Mabon 1992

Vol. XII, No. VIII

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

September 22

THREE DOLLARS

US Forest Service Deploys Special Forces in Idaho Logging Protests

Quarter Million Dollar Campaign Uses Intimidation, Misinformation Against Activists

by Randal Restless & Don Smith

The summer of 1992 has not been a typical one for many residents in central Idaho. Thanks to Earth First!, what probably would have been a typical roadbuilding project turned into controversy and conflict, a clash of wills and passion over public lands policy.

Earth First! carried out a campaign of direct action to oppose two massive timber sales on Idaho's Nez Perce National Forest. The area targeted for devastation is in central Idaho and is part of the largest virgin forest remaining in the lower 48 states. Often referred to as the Central Idaho Wilderness Complex, the targeted areas lie adjacent to the River of No Return, the largest designated wilderness in the continental US, and Gospel Hump Wilderness. A short distance to the northeast lies the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. The RARE II areas to be logged are Jersey Jack (or Cove) and Mallard, totalling 140,000 acres. These mostly lodgepole pine forests are home for critically endangered mammals, including wolf, pine marten, wolverine, fisher, cougar, bighorn sheep, and mountain goat. Other species include chinook salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout, the boreal owl, and at least half a dozen rare plants.

In early summer, reconnaissance and overflights were used to gain needed information and to develop strategy for the campaign. A caravan of activists then set out for the area, arriving July 12. Accompanied by the Ancient Forest Bus Brigade (which generously fed everyone), a base camp was established near Red River Hot Springs. More reconnaissance followed, along with day hikes into the roadless areas. Earth First!ers made contact with the Red River District of the Forest Service and, after several meetings, established a good, albeit short-lived, rapport with Forest Service biologists and botanists.

A productive dialogue soon degraded into a standoff when District Ranger Ed "Dead" Wood stepped into the discussions. Like any good bureaucrat of a top heavy government agency, Wood took control. Through deception and misinformation, he set the context for future interactions.

Regarding the presence of wolves in the area, Ed assured us that roadbuilding crews would survey for possible den sites as they build roads.

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Royal Canadian Mounted Police remove 14 year old protester from Arm Bridge near Tofino, British Columbia

Victory at Albion!

Northcoast Conservationists Stop Logging On Albion River

After eight weeks of continuous protests, including tree-sits, logging blockades and other actions involving civil disobedience, Earth First! and other local activists in Northern California have succeeded in stopping Louisiana-Pacific's logging on eight timber harvest plans. L-P was virtually shut down in the Albion River watershed on the northcoast of California. And although this victory is probably temporary (L-P is appealing the court ordered shutdown), it shows the power of community based direct action.

The "Albion Nation Uprising" has been phenomenal for its spirit, creativity and non-violence. We have put up and maintained eleven tree-sits including Dark Moon who stayed up for record setting 31 days! Organizers managed to resupply them and even switch sitters under the nose of L-P's 24-hour security guards. We have also held regular occupations of L-P land, with the Albion navy coming up the river in canoes and rowboats while

other community members hiked down to join them from the homestead lands that surround the L-P logging site.

Neighbors have confronted neighbors in the woods, calling them by name and asking them to stop cutting the trees. Local teenagers, born and raised in the area, blockaded heavy equipment that was being brought in to destroy the land they grew up in and loved.

In an action dubbed the Albion Vehicle Abatement Program, innumerable junk cars, trucks, and even a travel trailer have shown up abandoned in front of L-P logging gates to block the road. In another action, while L-P security stood on a log truck to video the crowd, a demonstrator slipped underneath the truck and locked himself to the axle, waylaying the truck and six others behind it. A new tactic introduced in Albion is spider-webbing, in which brightly colored yarn is

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Report From British Columbia:

Logging Blockade at Arm Bridge in Clayoquot Sound

Ed. note: Clayoquot Sound is an area of unparalleled but fast disappearing old growth on Vancouver Island.

It's been an active summer here in Clayoquot Sound! Back at last year's Wilderness Gathering we saw the formation of TRAC, the Temperate Rainforest Action Coalition. Over the winter TRAC began planning for Rainforest Summer '92

Pre-summer events included the Walk for the Rainforest (from the Walbran Valley to Victoria) in February, and a workshop for non-violent direct action trainers in March. The New Democratic Party (NDP) government tried to avoid confrontations on the logging roads by deferring several 'contentious areas', but activists immediately realized the 'log around' announcements had very little real substance.

Plus they overlooked Clayoquot Sound entirely, due to the prior existence of the Clayoquot Sound Sustainable Destruction Strategy Steering Committee (CSSDSSC). The environment representative walked from the table in May 1991, because he felt the government had "no real commitment to conservation or sustainable development". The final draft of their Strategy has just been released for public comment.

Announcements had been made that "Rainforest Summer" would begin in Clayoquot Sound with a rally

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INSIDE

George Wurthner on, what else?...cows!

ABBEY LIVES!
Bob Lippman remembers Edward Abbey

Dean Kuipers reports on Wise-Use Idiots

Susan Ring: 'The Price of Wool'

...and more

This Issue: Ned Ludd Returns!

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Traditional Family Values, Anyone?

On all sides of the national debate during this presidential season resounds the cry of "People First!" This election is all about economics, we're told. Both parties refuse to mention the rising rate of species extinction. Not surprisingly, this ignores the source of all wealth: the natural world.

Yet, a growing number of people are well aware that it is not enough to discuss environment issues; that the crisis confronting life on earth is much more urgent than we're lead to believe. You and I know that the loss of species, through the destruction of their natural habitats, is the single greatest threat to human survival. And we know that if we are to continue to evolve as a species we must drastically curtail our run-away industrial society! More importantly than human survival, it is imperative that we confront the loss of nature and radically reorientate our values, if life on this planet is to survive the next century!

I assume that all of this is obvious to most of you. That's why you read this newspaper. As simple and basic as this message is, you're not likely to read it in any other newspaper or magazine, or hear it on TV or radio. Unless, of course, the message is coming from an activist in front of a court house or high in an old growth Douglas fir.

More and more, it is the grassroots activists, not the professionals or scientists, who are speaking for and defining the deep ecology movement. The message from the Washington DC mega-groups is mute, passive, even content with the status quo. They seem as worried about their jobs as the old growth loggers are. Look to the grassroots and you'll find the heart and soul of today's ecology movement.

My decision to accept the position of editor of the *Earth First! Journal*, when offered to me last March, was an easy one. No other periodical has done as much to shape the debate on wilderness and biodiversity as the *Journal*. For over thirteen years this paper has been in the forefront of the struggle to defend wilderness. It has served as a voice for the deep ecology movement, its activists, its philosophers, and its artists and poets. As the new editor, I believe the *Journal* will continue in this tradition.

The *Earth First! Journal* began as a small newsletter, first in Seattle, then in Breckenridge, Colorado. Edited by Susan Morgan, it moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, where Pete Dusted took over in 1980. Then Bart Koehler and Dave Foreman became co-editors and the paper moved to Ely, Nevada. In 1982, the *Journal* moved to Chico, California, and then to

Tucson, Arizona, where John Davis became editor, until his resignation in 1990. The *Journal* was then moved here to Missoula.

Since moving to Missoula, Montana, the *Earth First! Journal* has not had an editor. Editorial decisions were made by a rotating collective of six or so people. While this arrangement addressed some of the old problems, it unintentionally created a new set of problems.

Having a staff who rotate every six weeks puts the responsibility for long term decision making into the hands of people around but a few months. This sacrificed continuity and familiarity with operations necessary to function collectively. Handling subscriptions and merchandise, and computer input and layout, required too much training for just a rotating of staff. The result, although non-hierarchical, was something short of a functioning collective. Hence, the need for re-organizing the *Journal*.

To be sure, the staff here in Missoula has done an excellent job. Since moving here two years ago, we have seen subscription levels, which were stagnant for a few years, slowly increase. There are more active *Earth First!* groups around the country and around the world than ever before. And this paper has never been late or missed a deadline. And, remarkably, it has continued to operate in the black at a time when most environmental publications have lost money. This is due to a talented and dedicated staff, an extensive network of contributors, and a loyal and inquiring readership. All this makes my job as editor a challenge, though an enjoyable one.

Not everyone believes our nation's priority is "People First!" Not everyone shares Pat Buchanan's hatred of, or Al Gore's calculated indifference to; spotted owls, furbish louseworts, and klamath short nosed suck-

ers. Many do believe in putting the health of the earth's tragically endangered ecosystem before human needs. Many of you have already heeded the urgent call to action! We put out this newspaper for you, *Earth First!*ers, subscribers and readers. I know we will all work together to build a movement strong enough to drown out those *People First!*ers with the battle cry of the new paradigm: *Earth First!* After all, the earth can do without us, but we can't do without it.

You see, we *Earth First!*ers also possess traditional family values, only our family includes the wolf, the grizzly bear and even the snail darter. And yes, we do believe the earth is our mother.

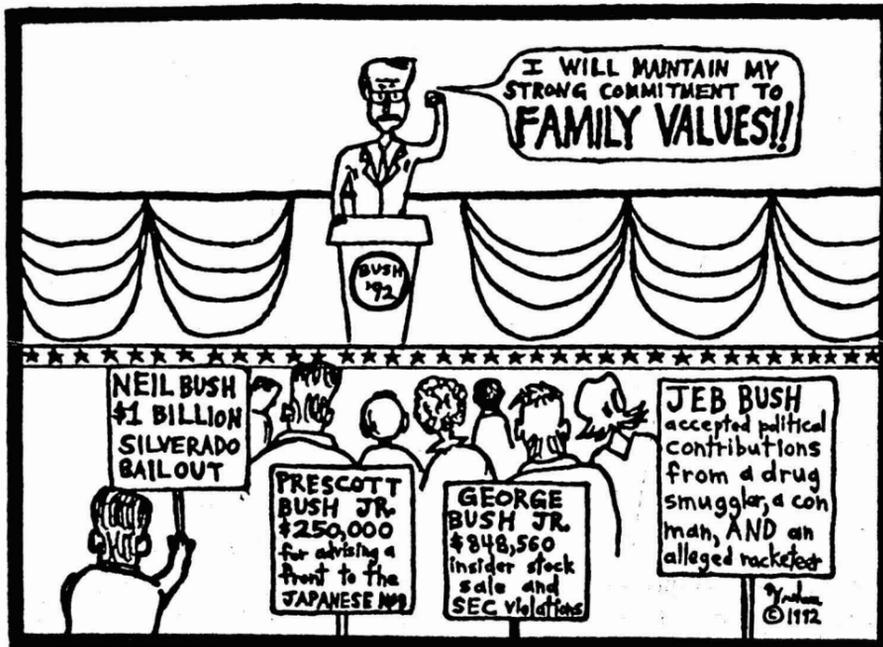
This Issue

This issue, Dear Ned Ludd is back by popular demand. If you have any submissions, questions or comments, send them in marked "Dear Ned Ludd" and we will run it in a future issue. We hope this will rekindle a thoughtful debate in this paper about strategy and tactics in defense of wilderness and biodiversity. Of course this does not mean that we suggest that you do any of the things described herein, unless you have your parents permission, as ol' Cactus Ed would say.

We are now bootlegging copies of *Ecodefense*. This is because we hate to see the FBI get away with suppressing it. Eventually we want to come out with an expanded, updated edition. So keep those cards and letters coming.

As we were laying out this latest issue, we got evicted from our cozy Missoula office. We have located a new space and will be moving in as you receive this.

Live wild or die!
Mike Roselle



Earth First!

Mabon

September 22, 1992

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Submissions are welcomed and should be typed or clearly printed. Send a SASE if you would like them returned. We encourage submissions on Macintosh disks or via EcoNet (send to "earthfirst"). We appreciate a cover letter with any pertinent information, including a telephone number where we may contact you if we have questions. Art or photographs (negatives are best, prints are good, slides are fair) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested. Please include explicit permission to reprint slides.

All submissions are edited for length and clarity. If an article is significantly edited, we will make a reasonable effort to contact the author prior to publication.

ISSN 1055-8411. *Earth First! Journal* is indexed in the Alternative Press Index.

All inquiries regarding subscriptions, merchandise orders, donations, letters to the editor, articles, photos, etc. should be directed to:

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SCHEDULE

Earth First! Journal is published 8 times a year on the solstices, equinoxes, and cross-quarter days: November 1, December 21 or 22 (Winter Solstice), February 2, March 21 or 22 (Vernal Equinox), May 1, June 21 or 22 (Summer Solstice), August 1, and September 21 or 22 (Autumnal Equinox). Deadlines for articles, artwork and ads are three weeks before the cover date. One-year subscriptions in the U.S. via third class mail are \$25. First class delivery is available for \$35. Outside the USA, surface delivery is \$30 and airmail delivery is \$45. The deadline for the next issue is October 12.

Abbey Lives!

In Grateful Memory of Edward Abbey, 1927-1989

By Bob Lippman

WARNING! The reading of Edward Abbey's writings may incite a compelling case of personal re-evaluation and call to action. Those who take him seriously may be shot; Those who do not will be buried by a Mitsubishi bulldozer.

"The wind will not stop. Gusts of sand swirl before me, stinging my face. But there is still too much to see and marvel at, the world very much alive in the bright light and wind, exultant with the fever of spring, the delight of morning.... The desert suggests always the promise of something unforeseeable, unknown but desirable, waiting around the turn in the canyon wall, over the next ridge of mesa, somewhere, over the wrinkled hills.

"The industrialization, urbanization and militarization of the American West continues: More dams are proposed, more coal-burning and nuclear power plants, more uranium mines, more river diversion projects, the strip-mining of mountains, the clear-cutting of forests, the misuse of water and the abuse of land. All for the sake of short-term profits; all to keep the industrial-military empire going and growing until it finally reaches a point where it must self-destruct.

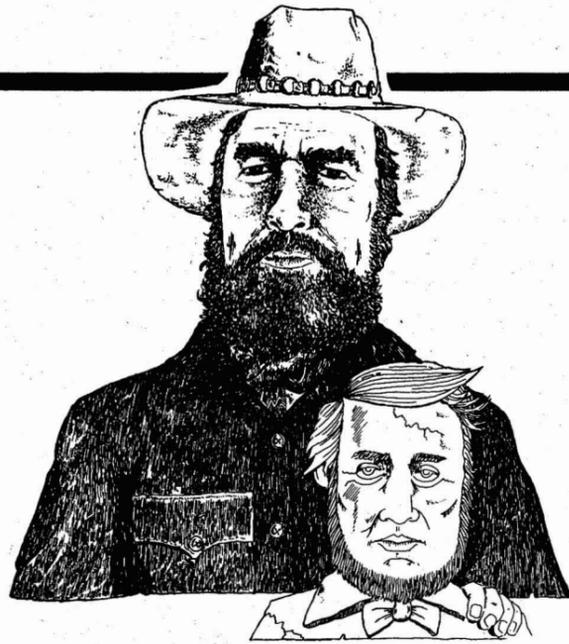
"The bedrock of truth lies somewhere in the gritty wildland of paradox."

December, 1989. A hopeful end to a tragic decade? The Harmonic Convergence? I watch as distant lightning silhouettes Castle Dome, and dark clouds loom over the Cabeza Prieta. The promise of rain: unrequited, unfulfilled. Global warming? The Great Purification? Some speculate that the present cycle of drought in the Southwest could unfold on a scale akin to the Great Drought of the late-13th century, despite Manifest Destiny and the "taming" of the Colorado River. Nature's response is generally

attributed as the final catalyst for the break-up of urban, agriculturally-based communities in the Four Corners region. I visualize the unheeded warnings of the priests, the clowns and fools, mocked by those so importantly and arrogantly engrossed in acquiring things, power and control.

Full cycle again: reckoning. Nature moves and changes, the rains do not come, people are lost in selfish, petty, materialistic pursuits. Signs portend of ecological catastrophes and social breakdowns. The soothsayers and "fools" read the future on the wind. There is the appearance of coyote—the fool, trickster, mudhead, Kokopelli—the curmudgeon who unmasks our individual and collective follies and petty, destructive pursuits, calling us musically back to the beauty of the land, the desert, the great web of life, the mother that sustains life.

At Edward Abbey's memorial service—Beltaine, 1989—in Ed's beloved slickrock country, a generation symbolically gathered in recognition of and gratitude for the righteousness, import and influence of Abbey's life, art and message. A gathering in the desert; the wilderness that the storyteller evoked in us through his words and tales: the real world of sand and juniper, sun and wind, cliffrose and bayonet, snow and rain, bedrock and paradox; of strong and courageous men and women grasping



Edward Abbey contemplating the bust of Thoreau. Jim Stiles © 1983 at Mesa, UT

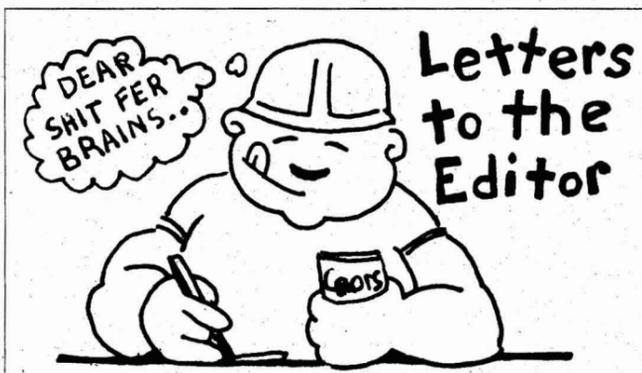
for truth; of righteous rage unleashed against blind "progress," authoritarian absurdity and corruption, the erosion of America's proud heritage of civil liberties, myopic and destructive humanism, hypocrisy and moral failure, and the mindless ravaging and polluting of land, habitat, air and water; of the senseless damning and destruction of the Colorado River and its sublime, mystical canyons; of the cancerous theologies of growth and industrialism; of joy and survival, love, life

and death.

Set in Utah's canyonlands, the writer's *Desert Solitaire* remains a passionate clarion call of joyous rage: the wonder and enchantment evoked by the desert, and the rage suffered at its destruction through the advance of "civilization."

WILDERNESS. "The word itself is music!" sings Abbey. Wilderness for its own sake; wilderness "suggesting the past and the unknown, the womb of the Earth from which all life emerged, something buried in our blood and nerves, the only home we really have, the only paradise we ever need—if only we had the eyes to see." Wilderness for biological diversity: The web of life "depends first and foremost upon the preservation of a livable Earth." Wilderness as refuge: a haven from political oppression and

continued next page



Dear Shit for Brains:

You sure deserve your name. Moles are already endangered, you don't need to help the Freddie's kill us off.

Every time you publish a photo of a leaked internal memo like that on page 16 of *Lughnasadh* you help the Freddie's eliminate us moles. The Freddie's have learned to code the memos that we leak. It's simple: an extra space at the end of five sentences provides 32 codes. Or they can change the typeface of a few select letters. Whenever you print a leaked memo the Freddie's only have to check to see which of the recipients was the mole.

Never release a copy of a document obtained from a mole.

Also never release details unless specifically necessary. Numbers in tables can easily be changed in minor ways (they will say they were typos in early drafts) so you can get a mole offed by revealing seemingly minor details. Beware whenever a "friendly" Freddie asks you to read off numbers so they can "check to see if you have an authentic document or the final draft." They can't change the basic idea of the memo, only the details. Only the basic

Mole. Any message can be placed in your column, it is always read by us Moles.

Dear Shit for Brains:

Oh, woe! Now that Bill Clinton has been identified as radically anti-business, Hillary Clinton as radically anti-family, and the National Wildlife Federation as radical eco-terrorists, what shall Earth First!ers now be called? It's another example of mainstreamer's co-opting a great idea, making "radical" something "normal." How about a slogan contest for the *Journal*? May I suggest the "The Post-Radical Neo-Fanatical Journal"?

Truly yours,
Mike Stabler

Dear Friends:

I know it would be ridiculously cumbersome to place a disclaimer at the top of every article in *Earth First!* explaining that the opinions are those of the writer, or that this is a humorous piece so don't take it too seriously, e.g. "A Hunting We Will Go." We readers have to do some of the thinking for

thrust matters anyway so give out only the information that needs to be given out and on a "need to know" basis.

Keep up the good work, but protect your friendly moles.

Signed: X
Subterranean
M o u n t a i n

ourselves.

However, some parodies are so subtle that they might be accepted as real. Like "Settlement With Nature" by George French (*Beltane 1992*). It's a brilliant parody of Murray Bookchin's writings, and, although the writer includes enough clues to alert perceptive readers, I fear most will take it at face value. More to her or his credit as a satirist.

I think we should stop making fun of Mr. Bookchin's mythopoetic visions and his continued promotion of mystical, cornucopian ecology. We can respect him as fellow environmentalist while disagreeing with fanciful ideas such as infinite resources on a finite planet. Each of us does what we can in whatever way we feel is right. It's going to take all of us working in all ways to make a difference.

For Gaia,
Les U. Knight

Dear SFB:

I wanted to comment on the rhetoric going back and forth between the pro-hunting and the anti-hunting folks. Animal Rights is not necessarily compatible with the Earth First! Movement, and here's why. Earth First!ers basically consider the natural order to be sacrosanct, and that Nature's way is the best way, while a great deal of Animal Rights material only believes that to a limited degree. In *Animal Liberation*, Peter Singer talks about the concept of the elimination of predators so that the "prey" might live without being preyed upon. Mr. Singer was not really in favor of this, but he did comment that some were. I cannot accept much of the Animal Rights

platform, though I am a card-carrying member of PETA, because I object to anything which thwarts natural selection or the predatory system. Without predation and hardship there is no longer any impetus to propel the evolution of the species. It requires pressure and threat to bring about evolution, and if there is no pressure to necessitate change then evolution suffers.

All species will always be under some form of pressure and threat, and it is the form that pressure takes that directs exactly how evolutionary change will occur. As humans become more dependent on technological solutions, the more our bodies will atrophy over the generations, and we will "devolve" physically unless we maintain pressure on the human body which compels it to maintain itself and evolve physically. The less we expose ourselves to disease, the more vulnerable our immune systems become. Through our technology and cultural standards we are destroying the gene pool of humanity as well as many other species. So long as trophy hunters go after the biggest and best within the species, the gene pool will become weaker. Nature's way is for the predator to take the weak, aged, and sick. Our way is to preserve the weak, aged, and sick (amongst ourselves) and to go after the exceptional members of other species for trophies. This is all wrong, and is an inversion of the natural order. So long as Animal Rights activists and Human Worshipers defy natural selection, the entire evolution of this planet is in jeopardy. But for the record, I must state that I commend all Animal Rights

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Abbey Lives!

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the "excessive urbanization, industrialization and militarization of our lands... to function as a base for guerilla warfare against tyranny..."

Wilderness and human freedom. Extremist? Wild preservationist? Eco-fascist? Abbey's voice howling strident from the wilderness did successfully link the factioned civil rights, labor, peace and environmental movements—not an insignificant feat—by clearly illustrating that the domination of nature leads to the domination of human beings, both collectively and individually.

Abbey constantly reminded us, in the words of his eulogist, Barry Lopez, that "the news is heavy; that there are beasts loose that make the long walks, Auschwitz, Hiroshima, Bhopal and Chernobyl pale in comparison." Regarding the author's sincerity and integrity, Lopez noted that "Ed Abbey had a great capacity for outrage; He didn't mince words or equivocate. He was Death's trenchant witness; not its complacent voyeur."

As an artist, Abbey maintained

that without social responsibility, a writer's (or country's) literature is bankrupt, and, borrowing Solzhenitsyn's analogy, "is no more important than the barking of village dogs at night." Yet Abbey courted a further dimension, adding that one brave deed is worth a thousand books; that sentiment without action is the ruin of the soul."

In this caring regard, Edward Abbey was truly generous and empowering. Wallace Stegner described the author as "a thorn in the collective side of the despoilers of wilderness, human freedom and dignity; a gadfly with a stinger like a scorpion, a defender of the land, radical preservationist, staunch opponent of boomer developers and hustlers who infest our nation in seemingly endless numbers." Abbey was thus a patriot in the truest sense, in that he loved and defended his country—equating country with land, as opposed to government—and strongly urged its passionate defense. David Foreman proclaims that Abbey's books have indeed launched thousands of brave deeds. The radical center's sympathy towards "ecotage" as a legitimate, last-resort, earth-saving tactic is largely attributed to Abbey's 1975 novel, *The Monkey Wrench Gang* ("This book...began just one year from today.") Abbey's bulldozer-burning, tree-spiking, dam-busting gang has been posthumously resurrected in the author's last (?) word, *Hayduke Lives!* ("George

Washington Hayduke, Vietnam, Special Forces, had a grudge. After two years in the jungle delivering Montagnard babies and dodging helicopters...and another year as a prisoner of the Vietcong, he returned to the America Southwest he had been remembering only to find it no longer what he rememberd, no longer the clear and classical desert, the pellucid sky he roamed in dreams. Someone or something was changing things.")

Yes, the news is heavy; but are we to despair? Abbey once described his own writings as an "antidote to despair." So although a great reckoning is at hand, Abbey knew that Coyote Clan would rise for the occasion, so long as there is joy—joy in the experience and comradeship of wilderness; for "where there is no joy, there can be no courage; and without courage, all other virtues are useless." Sentiment without action? Hardly. "Despair," proclaimed Abbey, "can be modulated into a comfortable melancholia, and from there, to defiance, delight, and a roaring affirmation of self-existence, even at times into a quiet and blessedly self-forgetful peace, a modest joy, a joy that gives life and meaning and urgency to all the rest."

Believing that the "morose and fearful are doomed to quick extinction," Abbey further exhorts that we "climb the mountains, hike the canyons, run the rivers, enjoy and appreciate the land, encounter the griz, breathe deep of that yet sweet and lucid air, sit quietly and contemplate the precious stillness, praise the devine beauty of the natural world, and share in the joy of wilderness, friendship, love and the common effort to save what's left." In this way we will achieve at least one sweet victory over our enemies, over those deskbound people with their hearts in safe deposit boxes and their

eyes hypnotized by calculators: "We will outlive the bastards and piss on their graves!"

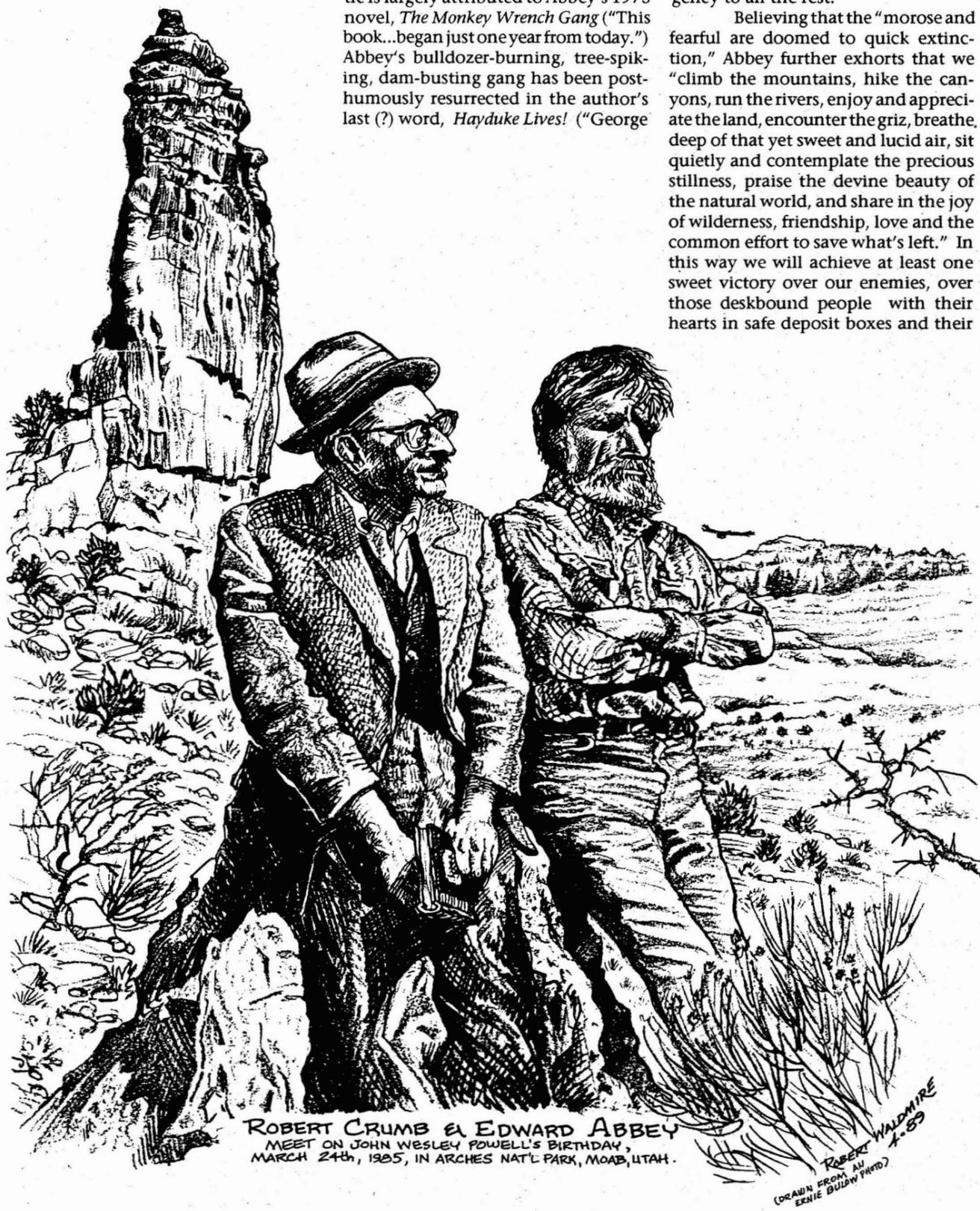
Meanwhile, what to do politically? "The same as always," instructs Abbey. "Oppose the industrialization, urbanization and militarization of the American West by alien forces in Houston, Tokyo, Manhattan, Washington, D.C. and the Pentagon; and if opposition isn't enough, resist; and if resistance isn't enough, and where necessary and when other means fail, subvert." An eclectic Abbey urged us to try everything, to work on all fronts. As futile as the political process may seem, we should not give up on democracy, "as we need to keep in practice for the real thing someday." Exert political pressure, disseminate propaganda, organize mass protests, and exercise civil disobedience—the deliberate breaking of laws for the sake of a higher cause. And when political protest and civil disobedience fail, "take up the monkey wrench—direct, illegal, nighttime resistance." Several cardinal rules are encouraged: "Never endanger human or animal life; act only with moral responsibility; and finally, don't get caught!"

Abbey reminds us that our opponents—savage mutant clones of the global, military-industrial octopus—are certainly willing to exterminate life, clear cut forests, pollute rivers, lakes and oceans, risk our health and safety, and sacrifice million of lives (i.e., who are the real "extremists? The real "terrorists"?). Regardless, Abbey demands that we practice the first anarchist principle: respecting that all life is sacred. And for the source of our moral strength, Abbey again points us back to the wilderness. Responding to friends who returned "transformed" from a trip into the canyonlands of the 13th century Anasazi, and who claimed they now "understood how these people got religion," Abbey stated, "You don't understand, That land, those mountains, those canyons and rivers. You don't get religion from them; they are religion!"

The news will always be heavy, warns Lopez; but Edward Abbey, 20th century harbinger, will "always remind us to speak clearly, to assault venality, duplicity and cowardice; for each of us in our own humble and uncertain and uncomplicated ways to do what we can to bring light and to view a world larger than our own, and to throttle the beast!"

At our last parting in December, 1988, at that famous crossroads vortex of San Francisco and Aspen, in Flagstaff, Ed called after me: "Cheer up! Things could be worse! They will be!" Antidote to Despair? The Cheshire Cat has now disappeared but his great and powerful and joyous grin remains; his galvanizing expression and gift of Earthiest vision, of courage, of committed action, and of freedom Resist much; obey little. Joy and courage, shipmates.

Bob Lippman is a writer and environmental attorney living in Flagstaff, Arizona.



ROBERT CRUMB & EDWARD ABBEY
MEET ON JOHN WESLEY POWELL'S BIRTHDAY,
MARCH 24th, 1985, IN ARCHES NAT'L PARK, MOAB, UTAH.

ROBERT WALDMIRE
4-89
DRAWN FROM AN
ERNE BULFIN PHOTO

Albion Victory

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densely woven in and out of the trees to block roads and logging sites.

The Albion Uprising action has cut across traditional divisions in the environmental movement. We have had Native American and lesbian tree-sitters, and women's civil disobedience. Two L-P millworkers spoke at one of our rallies denouncing the company's lies that environmentalists are to blame for all their mill closures. Another worker at the Ukiah L-P mill wore an Earth First! shirt to work (and got away with it!) in solidarity with our actions. A long-time logger helped rig one of the tree-sits, and another fifth generation logger whose uncle was the contract logger for the Albion cut for L-P has publicly joined our protest against the corporation.

In the face of overwhelming community opposition, L-P has turned to the courts to try and bully us into submission. They have gotten a restraining order and an injunction against our protests, and have filed a SLAPP suit against us. At one peaceful demonstration, an L-P security man suddenly began pointing out "leaders" on our side. Police lunged into the crowd at L-P's orders and summarily hauled four of us over the L-P property line, including disabled EF! activist Judi Bari. The other demonstrators sat down in the road and blockaded the police from taking the four to jail.

There have been 92 arrests in the course of this campaign, but the most serious legal assault that L-P has subjected us to is their SLAPP suit (Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation). (See June 21, '92 EF! Journal) These suits are increasingly being used by earth-raping corporations to stop people from exercising their right to protest the destruction of the planet.

L-P is suing three groups (including Earth First!) and 115 individuals, seeking damages for the supposed "irreparable harm" our protests are causing this huge multi-national corporation. And suddenly people who merely trespassed or in some cases just came to a rally have found their homes and livelihoods at stake.

We certainly intend to fight this outrageous lawsuit, and we expect to win. L-P has taken both the trees and jobs in our area, and left our county's ecology and economy in ruins. We don't think there is a jury in the county that would let them take our houses too. Part of L-P's strategy in taking us to court is to break us financially so that (they hope) we will not be able to keep up the fight.

But most important is the trees. The redwood ecosystem is dying from the south due to liquidation logging, and the Albion River is one of the last relatively intact watersheds in Mendocino County. It is a tidal estuary where fresh and salt water mix to form critical spawning grounds for many marine species.

In response to our Albion Actions, L-P Western Division chief Joe Wheeler (who was fired by Harry Merlo for this statement) admitted that in the few short years they have been there, L-P has already cut a shocking 90% of their trees in this county. That's not 90% of the old growth. That's 90% of the trees. These last remnants of mature second growth and residual old growth hold the genetic code for any hope of eventual recovery for this once magnificent forest ecosystem.

-from Ecotopia Earth First!

For more information, contact Ecotopia Earth First!, 106 W. Standley, Ukiah, Ecotopia 95482

Les U. Knight



MIGRATION: The old in and out

In-migration or immigration; out-migration or emigration, call it what you will, the only difference is in the direction. People moving in someplace always move out of someplace else.

Within the borders of freer countries like the United States, migration is determined mainly by economics and personal preference.

But, between countries, restrictions on migration are plentiful and often capricious. Enforcement is always at gunpoint.

It has been suggested that increasing these restrictions will reduce population growth, and will therefore benefit our environment. However, looking at Earth from a broader perspective, say from space, reveals that all those lines arbitrarily dotted across the planet do not help the biosphere as a whole.

If one of the methods we choose for improving our environment is to draw lines on the ground and dare people to step over them, we should be drawing them around wilderness preserves, as many African nations are doing. Restrictions on in-migration are needed in the remaining vestiges of Nature, in the fragile ecosystems which can't absorb more human impact.

Urban and suburban growth boundaries also help reduce encroachment into less-spoiled areas. Cities will get more crowded until birth rates drop, but perhaps birth rates will drop as cities get more crowded, and as people give up the fantasy of "someday moving out to the country."

The idea of restricting our own migration within our borders may not have the appeal that restricting in-migration by foreigners has, but, for Earth's sake, I think that's the direction we should be migrating in.

Naturally, the best in-migration control is birth control. May we live long and die OUT.

reprinted from *These Exit Times*



photo by Gary Moraga

Activists block road to prevent Louisiana-Pacific from logging old growth redwoods in the Albion Rivershed

Call it woo-woo or whatever, but there's something about that mountain. Something that awakens your animal being, gives it natural context and meaning, and lets it flow. Wherever it may.

Things happen up there. Intensely, powerfully. Usually. Not necessarily things you can expect, plan, or control. But they happen. Maybe it is partly preconception. Maybe partly the grandeur of the place. Or the 9000 foot high. I don't know. I don't know if I care. But things happen.

About 20 Earth-centered types recently gathered for a few days on southeast Arizona's "Mount Graham" (named, as usual, for some greedy jerk). We came to hold a Council of All Beings, start planning next year's RRR, and generally hang out together in Nature.

The Pinaleno Mountains—of which the largest mass of is called Mt. Graham — are vast, rugged, and mostly wild. In a northwest-southeast orientation they stretch for nearly 40 miles and average about 10 miles wide. Herein lie the highest elevations in southern Arizona, with probably 50 square miles over 7000', the highest peak reaching 10,720'. This massive "sky island" rises from an ocean of rancher-abused desert-grassland several thousand feet below. (The vertical distance between the nearby Gila River, at 2,900', and the mountaintop amounts to 7,820', the greatest relief in Arizona.) Incredible rocky canyons drop away precipitously on all sides—scores of them, some not walked by humans for years at a time. Much of the high country is steep, densely forested, and likewise seldom visited.

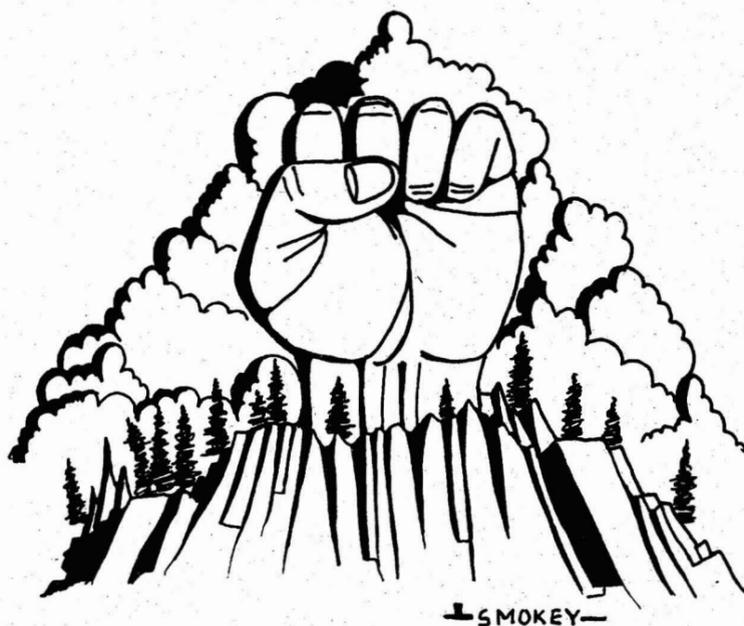
The Penalenos are a unique and fantastic diversity of natural existence. They represent the southernmost point of the Colorado Plateau and the northernmost point of the Mexican Plateau. Their higher elevations have been biologically isolated for 11,000 years, since the retreat of the Pleistocene glaciers of the last ice age. Here are the southernmost glacial features in the US and the southernmost spruce-fir forest in North America.

These mountains support 14 perennial streams and 3 rare high-altitude "ciénegas" — wet meadows with lush bog-like vegetation. They are home to the Southwest's densest black bear population and one of the healthiest mountain lion populations. Some species in this solitary alpine realm live nowhere else on Earth, including 1 mammal (the infamous Mt. Graham red squirrel), 2 snails, 10 insects, and 8 plants (and probably others not yet scientifically identified). Some of these and many other species are rare and/or legally protected, for example, the white-bellied vole, Sonora mountain kingsnake, and Apache trout.

Mt. Graham is also the most dramatic transition from desert to "arctic" conifer forest in Arizona. A several-hour climb can take you from hot, parched creosote flats through zones of high desert, brushland, and woodland to chilly, damp forests of spruce, fir, and aspen. You can ascend 5000' elevation in 5 miles of walking.

But location and elevation difference are only two of many influences determining the diverse character of these mountains. During the recent gathering several of us took a stroll. First, in cool semi-darkness we meandered atop a thick organic carpet among magnificent 6' diameter Doug firs. We passed a sylvan meadow filled with ferns and grasses and scattered with huge old aspens. Traversing a long, south-facing ridgetop, we encountered a sun-baked, rocky world of stunted conifers, thin, crackling-dry duff, and indescribable, warm, piney fragrances. Dropping into an open meadow, we were suddenly immersed in a leafy sea of green spread with colorful flowers and buzzing with insects. We followed alongside the meadow's creek, picked our way over a talus slope, and boulder-hopped the creek until its canyon fell away in massive brushy cliffs to what seemed like the edge of the world. All this in about a mile, with little elevation change.

The panorama from the top of a cliff was overwhelming. At least a dozen other "sky island" mountain ranges rise in shades of purple above a vast, level expanse of desert. Montanas in Mexico were visible over 100 miles away. From that distant horizon, within a crystalline atmosphere so in-



ON THE MOUNTAIN

BY LYNN JACOBS

tensely blue I felt part of it, floated evenly scattered, bright patches. As my eyes scanned slowly from horizon to zenith, these "fair weather cumuli" grew, from popcorn-like above far mountains to huge shining white billows that seemed to explode overhead. I tilted my head back, way back, and the billows gradually shrank as they retreated toward emerald peaks in the north. The whole flotilla of clouds was flattened, as if resting on an invisible plane of glass. This powerful 3-D effect, the immensity of the space involved, the dynamic patterns, intense and varied colors and textures, wild cliffs, sunshine, breeze, smells, sounds, rock on bare feet — it all felt surreal. No, superreal.

A couple thousand feet above, a turkey buzzard rode a thermal, slowly circling higher and higher until it seemed to touch a luminous cloud. At our feet, wild onions colonized cracks in the rock and made their own soil.

Down in the canyon. Waterfalls, cascades, and long, gentle flows across bare rock. Scoured, carved-rock pools and silty bottom pools. Frogs, fish, and invertebrate aquatics. Gigantic boulders speckled with sunning lizards. Steep slopes covered with Gambel oak, manzanita. Flowers, hummingbirds. Jungly, shady riparian enclaves anchored by big trees. Wild. Clothes were shed. Down the canyon, wilder. The animal grew. I moved as never before, flying along, flowing across slickrock, atop boulders, around thickets, between trees, over, under, and upon logs. Cultural consciousness dissolved as real self emerged. Mind and body merged, and merged with place. It felt great! Natural, healthy, tribal.

Tribal. The human way. But there can be only minimal tribal existence without place. Wild nature is and always will be the place (the "proper context") for humans. We sensed this on, or because of, the mountain.

We felt that tribal pull. People shed cultural trappings like layers of an onion, opening to changes. There were laughing and crying. There were joy, grief, pain, anger, love, humor, hope, fear, and contentment. Music, poetry, and stories (but no TV). There were long mountain hikes and peaceful hours in the grass by the creek. Spirited arguments and protracted philosophical discussions. Sharing of food, water, fire, herb, things. There was touching, and more hugging than at a Jewish wedding. And physical violence. There was bonding between individuals, within the tribe, and with the Earth.

The Council of All Beings helped. As much as I ultimately disagree with rituals, ceremonies, customs, and culture in general, for thousands of years now I guess we humans have needed a structured connection to nature. The Council helped peel away those cultural onion skins, and from communing with the mountain we emerged as bear, turkey buzzard, bat, worm, rotting log, grass, wind, water, death, and other natural entities. Wood ants seemed to communicate strongly with me three times on the mountain, so I assumed the identity of wood ant at the Council (though I felt more like a wood ant while I was with wood ants). As we experienced these

other realities and then reassumed our human selves, we came to better understand what we as a species have done to harm this planet and what we can do to make things better.

It's always surprising to me how much motorized vehicles smell after you've been away from them for awhile. Once again in our stink-mobile, in the evening twilight, my son and I hit the long and winding road down the mountain. We all-too-soon encountered asphalt. We negotiated a few curves, rounded a hairpin turn, and suddenly found ourselves face to face with two Mexican spotted owls. They seemed so distinctly spotted, and so big. They were standing side-by-side, several feet apart, directly in front of the car, in the middle of the road. I wondered why they were there, with no kill or roadkill around. Their large, sensitive eyes seemed blinded by our headlights, and they stood still for what

seemed a long time. As I braked to avoid them, the one on the right suddenly fluttered straight up several feet and over to the edge of the

pavement, where it landed facing us directly. Then the other did exactly the same on the left. We rolled gently between them on down the road, and there the owls remained, standing motionless like two sentinels.

Down in the flatland, on the main highway, we found mostly roadkills — a jackrabbit, a coyote, several small mammals, and a large rattlesnake. The snake was sprawled crudely on the pavement. Its head was partially crushed and it bled from the mouth, but the animal still wriggled with life. I tried to move it to the roadside with a fence tool, but it rattled and struck out wildly. I could sense its pain and fear. I waved a few cars around. My son handed me a long stick, and I managed to slide the snake into the dirt and grass, where it immediately coiled itself tightly, laid its mangled head on its beautiful body, and seemed to drift peacefully into death. At that moment I felt an intense green fire in those reptilian eyes.

That wild spirit can never die, but of course the wild Earth continues to be destroyed. Mt. Graham has seen abuse and is increasingly under attack. Much of the mountain is contoured by old logging roads (a little "non-commercial" select cutting continues). The impact of historic livestock grazing still degrades many of the meadows, bogs, and creeks (only recreational horses do new damage). Wolves and grizzlies are gone. Natural fire no longer does its thing. Forest Circus facilities, campgrounds, summer homes, organizational camps, and other degradations keep popping up like mushrooms in the choicest spots across the mountaintop. (This summer a new campground was bladed into a beautiful meadow.) More and more slob hunters and fishers prowl the mountain in search of "game" and self-esteem. Growing hordes of all-American slob campers invade after the snow melts each spring with their RVs, mega-pickups, ATVs, TVs, boom-boxes, generators, saws, axes, rakes, and shovels. And upgrading of Swift Trail — the mountain's 25-mile main road (about half of which is paved so far) — proceeds at an ever-accelerating rate in order to placate the recreational public, increase tourist income, and improve access to the observatory site.

Telescopes on the peaks. The decade-old issue that just won't go away. The test of the Endangered Species Act and other legalities. The ultimate showdown between those who do and those who don't embrace nature. The symbolic ascendance of humans above all else. The symbolic and actual desecration of this sacred, wonderful place. Under heavy security, trees fall, yellow machines gouge deeply, and hundreds of tons of concrete and steel extinguish all life. The recreational onslaught on the slopes below is even more destructive overall, but the scopes have become a focal point (so to speak) in the movement to save the wild. (Look for more articles in the Journal on the history of this struggle.) Next year's Earth First! Rendezvous will be on Mt. Graham. Come experience and protect this magic place.

Lynn Jacobs is an activist living in Arizona, author of *Waste of the West*, defender of Mt. Graham, and frequent contributor to the *Earth First! Journal*

The

In August of last year, my friend and I were camping in southern Utah, near the Dixie National Forest. While watching shooting stars flare across the Milky Way, we heard the coyotes howl. From a dark ridge, the wailing voices entwined and floated toward the starry heavens as distinctly and gracefully as the scent of sage.

When I think of a coyote, I think of a skinny, scruffy dog roaming the ridges on soft padded toes, a peripatetic outlaw keeping a vigilant eye upon the activities of humankind in general—and employees of the USDA's Animal Damage Control agency, in particular.

I remember meeting an Animal Damage Control (ADC) employee in Cedar City, Utah, at a February 1991 scoping meeting. The man was aware of the controversial reputation of his profession.

"Now you probably don't like what I do," said the bespectacled man who sat at the small table with me. "See, I'm a trapper, a gunner for the ADC." He looked at me for a response, then continued. "Let me tell you what I seen. I seen ewes with their bellies ripped open, still alive. And inside is the fetus, see, half-eaten by the coyote that slashed the mama's gut. And it's still alive, too. So, when we fly our plane over this scene, and then we see two coyotes up on the ridge, why I don't hesitate to put a bullet through 'em."

A scoping meeting is one way that the public can participate in decision making that affects public lands, in this case, the Dixie National Forest (DNF). The DNF proposal called for an amendment to the Forest Plan that would ostensibly offer succor to livestock producers. Livestock producers, who use the Dixie on a permanent basis to graze their sheep, feel frus-

trated by wild coyotes, despite decades of coyote control by the ADC.

A stockman stood before the people of the scoping meeting and pleaded: "The coyotes are vicious. We need all the help we can get." Jim Winnat, State Director of Utah ADC, declared that "there is no panacea...we want the option of using everything we can" to control the coyote. Later, in a telephone interview, he added, "as far as approved methods go."

The Dixie NF thus proposed, and, in April of 1991 was granted, an integrated Management Program that allows the use of a combination of lethal and non-lethal control meth-

Price

ods, including the use of M-44s.

According to wildlife research biologist Guy Connelly of the Denver Wildlife Research Center in Colorado, M-44s are "mechanical ballistic devices" that are driven into the ground and slathered with an attractive scent.

When a creature bites the top, a spring-loaded cartridge is ejected into the mouth, and the animal dies of asphyxiation, supposedly within two to six minutes. Despite its reputation for coyote selectivity, M-44s, according to Utah ADC's own reports for 1990, killed one pronghorn antelope, one badger, three feral dogs, one grey fox, 29 kit foxes, one swift fox, and one striped skunk, in addition to the 595 coyotes.

The fate of the M-44 will be decided at a hearing within the next month—when coyote is fetching dinner for her growing family, and sheep is serving up fresh lamb.

The Animal Damage Control agency was established as an arm of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1931. Today, it is administered by the Animal and Plant Inspection Services (APHIS). It has evolved through vari-

ous departmental changes—as well as name changes. Sometime this year, the ADC will officially become "Wildlife Services." Despite the periodic face lifts, the purpose of the ADC has remained the same: it has specific authority to destroy animals deemed harmful to human health or business, whether that be forestry, farming, sport hunting, or ranching.

In Utah over the past four years, 18,812 coyotes have been killed by the ADC, averaging 4,700 per year. Nationwide, in just two years (1989-1990), 177,721 coyotes were poisoned, shot, and trapped by the ADC. Specifically, the methods include leghold trapping, snaring, gunning, denning (gassing pups in their den, then either burning them or clubbing them to death), strychnine poisoning, aerial gunning, or 1080 (sodium monofluoroacetate) poisoning. Some of these methods are no longer available without heavy restrictions. Positing that the existing methods of coyote control are quite effective—even synergistically—in reducing sheep loss, ranchers, foresters, and ADC officials are seeking additional strategies and weapons.

The ADC has focused its predator "control" campaigns against the coyotes because coyotes eat sheep. They

of

do so because they have to kill to survive. Coyotes evolved as hunters, scavengers, and opportunists, eating anything even remotely edible when they are hungry. I have seen coyote scats containing rodent fur and skulls, snow goose feathers, grasshopper legs, a myriad species of berries and seeds, grass, and, yes, sheep wool.

The prey with which the coyotes have tangoed over the millennia—the deer, elk, and wild sheep—are difficult to hunt. A healthy coyote on a lucky day *might* get a sick wild ungulate, while even the weakest, most inexperienced coyote could probably pull down a domestic sheep. Survival hinges upon energetics. In a cost-benefit analysis of coyote calories, sheep win over the quick, sharp, wild ungulates. When the coyotes test the haphazardly scattered flocks of slow, plump sheep, they no doubt sense fast food, and dive right in. Being coyotes and all.

Livestock producers, and, especially, the wool growers, have come to rely upon the ADC. Many are convinced that if the lethal control programs were to be permanently terminated, they would see coyote predation upon sheep skyrocket. Most surprising and unfortunate for the weary livestock producers, however, is recent evidence that the coyote control programs that have been in effect for scores of years are in fact exacerbating—not alleviating—predation on domestic flocks.

Predator ecologist Dr. Bob Crabtree of the Wildlife Research Institute in Idaho has studied unexploited populations of coyotes for many years and has gained valuable insight into coyote behavior, demographics, and reproductive biology. According to Crabtree, there exist two major reasons for why the extensive, lethal-control programs of the ADC are backfiring.

All the "tools" that have ever been employed to kill coyotes have never been 100% effective; the coyote population has never been totally annihilated in any one region. Regardless of the mechanism of control, there have been coyotes who survived it. The ones who survive are the ones to breed the next year, and so they pass along their successful genes to the next generation. Over many generations,

there is a distillation of successful genes, and "suddenly" it becomes apparent that we have selected for a super-predator that has learned to avoid guns, traps, snares, poisons, airplanes, helicopters, M-44s, what have you. In a word, the ADC has created its own worst nightmare through unnatural selection. It has created a supercoyote.

The second biological response of coyote populations to the widespread ADC programs concerns breeding, reproduction, and energetics. Coyotes start breeding younger (in their first year instead of their second or third). Therefore, there is an increase in the number of reproducing females. In addition, there is a similar but relatively minor increase in the number of pups born—an average of about 5 to 6.5.

Finally, a mammal's reproductive strategy is to invest very little energy in fertilization, pregnancy, and parturition. Of the total amount of energy required of the parent to raise the pups, only about 20% goes into the first 63 days of *in utero* development. The greatest energetic investment is the lactation and subsequent hunting and scavenging to feed the pups (80%).

In an unexploited population, most of the pups die at between six and fourteen weeks of age, leaving an average of one and a half to three surviving pups per territory. But because coyotes have evolved the capacity to self-regulate their populations, where their population has been exploited and their density has dropped, the parents of a new litter of six pups are under pressure to make sure that all six survive.

When the pups are 12 to 25 weeks old, the parents are the most stressed to find food for them. Crabtree points out that it is therefore no wonder why June and July see the heaviest predation upon lambs and that's why the lamb kills are so high in areas where coyote-killers have increased the

Wool

production of pups and created more predation exactly where they are trying to stop it.

Sheepman see the coyotes eating sheep, and they believe that to stop this, the coyote must be killed. This progression of thought is theoretically logical and based on an obvious cause-and-effect principle. But ecosystems are not linear.

Linear thinking discourages variation and freedom in searching for solutions. It is generally believed that, if gunning, trapping, denning, and all

by Susan Ring

of the non-lethal management practices are not having the desired effect on the "offending" coyote populations, it is because the approach needs some reinforcement.

The ADC has encouraged sheep producers to incorporate the use of guard dogs, herd dogs, and or wise herding and husbandry techniques. Losses to livestock must be confirmed before the ADC can be summoned to kill the predators (or potential predators).

However, many wildlife advocates are taking issue with livestock producers for not exhausting these methods before turning to the ADC for "relief." An intimately related issue of concern to many is how private policy affects public land.

Wildlife Damage Review, Predator Project, Earth First! and others are

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Idaho...

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(Sure Ed, and the Pope uses condoms.) District biologists had previously said that wolves use the area, which is designated as part of the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Zone. Hence, logging represents a clear violation of the Endangered Species Act, which stipulates that areas containing wolves be protected, ruling out disturbances on the scale now underway.

Initially, no major road construction was detected and after six days the camp was relocated four miles from the small town of Dixie. Dixie is deep within the forest and contains some 25 full-time residents. Most are either retired folk or business owners serving the needs of a few tourists. The local bar and restaurant serve a few loggers and Forest Service personnel, who also have offices in Dixie. Dixie is near the Noble Sale road, which was punched through last winter.

The new campsite was next to the planned Rhett road, which would access the largest timber sale. Eventually, this area was closed to the public, following the discovery that surveyed roads had stakes and flagging removed. Initial hopes that listing of the chinook slamon under the Endangered Species Act might delay road construction vanished as road construction began around July 20.

On Friday, July 24, the first arrest occurred, raising the level of intensity considerably. Three Earth First!ers were photographed by armed men in camouflage while bathing. Once spotted and confronted, the men refused to give their identities or turn over their film. They were followed for some distance, and eventually identified themselves when joined by fellow Forest special agents. The activists again demanded the film. Not only did the agents refuse, they

arrested Billi Barker, from Maine, who was taken to Ada County Jail in Boise.

Unbelievably, she was charged with threatening an officer and resisting arrest! She was eventually released on \$100 bond on July 25. Fellow activist Amy Thompson commented, "Has it come to this, where the Forest Service brigs in the SWAT boys to cut timber over the objections of the American public?"

The Forest Service countered Earth First! criticism of the camouflaged special agents by refusing to acknowledge their existence. The Forest Service provided public information sheets entitled Information First! to refute the

charges of Earth First!. One sheet suggested that no camouflaged agents existed. After careful reading, however, the cleverly worded (dis)information sheet claimed that no camouflaged agents existed "at the incident in question." The wording left the reader with the impression that Earth First! charges were fabricated.

These heavily armed agents — who wore bullet proof vests — are law enforcement agents of the USFS. Typically, they assist in the investigation and arrest of poachers and pot growers, monitor campsites, inspect mines, etc. As "incidents" occur more frequently on public lands these agents are as-

signed to police Earth First! direct actions. By monitoring Earth First! encampments and the movement of activists, these trained police forces create a militarized zone to curtail the effectiveness of direct action. Their means involve various forms of harassment — and general psychological operations — to threaten and intimidate wilderness defenders.

Do these agents and their tactics represent an evolving strategy of the USFS to combat Earth First!? An investigation of this USFS strategy seems necessary if Earth First! is to develop more effective means to defend wildlands. New strategies may be required of us. (see below)

As road construction began on the Noble Road, activists set up a blockade by putting a tree sitter on a platform high in a tree. This road will punch deep into the Cove area to access timber sales. Closures have failed to keep activists out of road corridors, though the agency is attempting to ban the public from its own forests with heavily-armed agents patrolling with dogs. "It's forestry by hostile invasion," said activist Erik Ryberg of Missoula. "We are astonished by the amount of effort and money the Forest Service is willing to throw around to cut trees, build roads and foul streams." The tree-sitter came down after three days when road construction ceased.

Meanwhile the "Walk for the Wild Rockies" began as several activists started the hike from Dixie to Missoula, Montana — a distance of about 160 miles, mostly through the wilderness. The walk culminated in a protest action at Region 1 Forest Service Headquarters on August 17. This coincided with actions for Wild Rockies Wilderness Day at U.S. consulates and embassies in Poland, Australia, and Canada.

On July 31, an Earth First! ac-



Megan Richardson, in for the long haul, at a logging protest in the Mallard/Cove timber sale in central Idaho

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'Watcha Gonna Do Now, Warriors?'

An interview with Erik Ryberg

by Don Smith

gradual effect on the Forest Service.

Erik Ryberg is an Earth First! activist involved in the Idaho direct action campaign. We discussed campaign strategy and the Forest Service Special Agent's harassment of Earth First!. It appears the Forest Service has developed new strategies aimed at Earth First!. We explore this and other issues, as well as possible Earth First! strategy for the future.

Journal: The goal of the summer campaign was to stop the road from being constructed. That didn't happen, but it was successful in other ways, right?

Erik: Its nice to think you'll save a particular spot but you almost have to look at it in the longer-term. A lot of us at Cove-Mallard were saying that this is a done deal here and there aren't enough of us. On the other hand, we are costing these people a lot of money, and energy, and were making them look extremely bad. So the hope is that the next time they lay out a sale like this — and there are more — they're going to think twice, like over at Meadow Creek, for instance, because Earth First!ers are going to be there. One will come away with psychological damage if one necessarily expects to save a particular area.

Journal: By raising our hopes too high we risk failure. But if we take a long-range view we see victory from another perspective, by having a

Erik: Yes, and someday it may not be so gradual. Someday it might be immediate. A lot of people here in Missoula, myself included, spend a great deal of time writing appeals. And for us that has been very fruitful. But that's all short-term success. For instance, near this area we were defending, I appealed a sale and won, and I feel good about it. On the other hand, I'm not naive; that area that I saved may be cut sometime in the future. But direct action, if it builds, may someday achieve long-term success.

Journal: Why do you think the Forest Service has taken such an unusually aggressive pos-

ture?

Erik: I've been thinking about that for a while. I haven't come up with an answer. It might be a policy or just the decision of local officers in the area. It might have something to do with Wild Rockies Earth First!, which has been targeted by the FBI at least once so far, when houses were raided and so forth. It might be a good sign. It might mean we're having some sort of effect. I'd like to think that the harder the Forest Service fights back the more successful it

means we've been. When I see so much camouflage I think we must be doing something right. When we caught them monitoring us, I'm suspicious that we were intended to catch them, they wanted us to know that they were there. Another thing, here in Missoula two FS law enforcement people showed up at someone's house who had been up at Mallard-Cove and demanded to know the names of people who were at the site.

Journal: Let's discuss some of the forms of disinformation they have used.

Erik: Well, they put out these information sheets that just spout absolute fiction. For instance, they said that lines of communication between the Forest Service and Earth First! were open but that we were choosing not to use them. That's bullshit! They told us we'd be arrested if we walked into their office. They said people in jail had ended their hunger strike when they hadn't. They said that the surveys of sensitive and threatened animals had been completed. Of course, none of them had been completed.

Journal: Were they trying to get under our skin?

Erik: They could be trying to get under our skin, but if they are, it hasn't worked. Some things have worked.

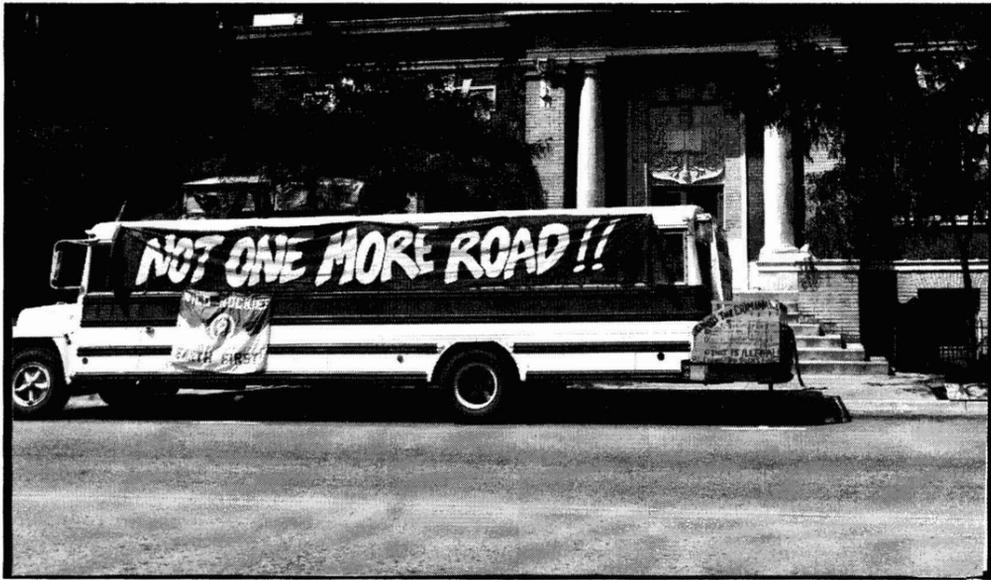
Journal: Such as...?

Erik: Well, the numerous citations and arrests. They came into camp on Tuesday to say that if we catch you on a surveyed but unconstructed road that has been closed we'll give you a warning to get off, then on Wednesday when they catch one of us in the closed area they held a gun to your head and haul you off to Boise. That sort of thing gets under our

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ERIK RYBURG AND BILLI BARKER IN FRONT OF THE ADA COUNTY JAIL IN BOISE, IDAHO



On The Road With The Ancient Forest Bus Brigade

By Ramon

What's 40 feet long, has red and white stripes, and lives in the Idaho forests surrounded by serious-looking armed men in military uniforms? No, it's NOT the giant flag-draped keg of Budweiser at the American Legion Fourth of July picnic, you sillies; it's the Ancient Forest Bus, and the army encircling it is merely the Freddie's dressed up as Rambos! Since July 15th, they've admitted to spending over \$250,000 on monitoring and surveillance, and all we've done is sit around the campfire drinking beer and playing guitars.

Well, not quite; there were a few "incidents" and seven arrests did occur, but it obviously was the work of gremlins and should not be taken seriously.

What *should* be taken seriously was the terrific job we did in imitating the Sierra Club and extending the friendly hand of Earth First! to our neighbors in Idaho and Montana. The final results are in, as follows:

The First Annual Dixie Idaho Potluck Supper featuring 10 lbs. of potato salad, enough black beans and rice to open a hippie cafe, and several gallons of beer. . . Nobody came.

The First Annual Dixie to Missoula protest walk, 120 miles through truly wild wilderness including really hot heat and really buggy bugs. . . Nobody cared.

The First Annual Grangeville, Idaho Ranger Station "teach-in" where we presented our case for the wild. . . Nobody learned.

But are we discouraged? Are we?? Hell YES, what are we, stupid? But are we giving up? You bet we are!

NO, wait; only kidding. We've only just begun, as the song sez, and we're here for the duration (or until the White Sox win the pennant, whichever comes first.) It's gonna take them about 5 more years to punch in the full 145 miles of NEW roads that they have on the drawing boards, and we're gonna make 'em pay for every foot. To express our unified commitment to this effort, we recently took a great leap forward and purchased a brand new typewriter ribbon. Hey; we're talking raising the ante here.

Speaking of raising the ante, our Freddie friends tried to lower it, and the tensions in these parts, by publishing a newsletter of their own entitled "Information First!" All in all, a fairly clever idea, for Freddie's, except that they tried so hard to be fair and balanced in their reporting that many locals thought that the first edition was put out by us! This so embarrassed them that the Misinformation Officer was reassigned elsewhere, and the job of writing lies about us was taken over by the Chief

Ranger himself, Ed (Dead) Wood. As you could guess, he proved to be spectacular in his new role as public relations flack. An example of his deathless prose, prompted by the discovery that a few survey stakes were missing (gremlins again), follows:

"Our plans for Thursday have been changed. We have decided that it is not appropriate for us to participate in wolf howling with you."

Well, you can just imagine our grief. Known organizers were seen weeping openly. Several notorious monkeywrenchers tripped over each other in their haste to abandon camp and join the Nature Conservancy in Los Angeles. And all signed a joint communique declaring that their invitation to the Forest Service to play a round of frisbee golf had been withdrawn.

In spite of these setbacks, six activists managed to get themselves arrested, including Billie who got busted twice in one week. Released after a night in jail after her first arrest, she found herself "barefoot in Boise" for 24 hours while we ran around like chickens trying to figure out how to get her back to camp. Ergo, it is important that you listen to your Uncle Ramon; always arrive at an arrest "scenario" with the following minimum essentials:

- 1) shoes
- 2) water bottle
- 3) telephone numbers inked on your forearm (girl/boyfriend, psy-

- chiatrist, pizza take-out joint)
- 4) miscellaneous necessities (hackey sack, frisbee, styrofoam beer can holder)
- 5) \$1,000 in gold

Three other jailbirds spent 9 days each in the county slammer. To publicize their status as political prisoners, they refused to eat, always good idea given the palatability of jail chow. Upon their release, Megan the Vegan maintained her purity, asking only for tofu and wheat germ, while Damon and Jeff consumed truly obscene quantities of pizza and beer.

The remaining arrests defy description, at least on the rational level. One guy was busted for violating a road closure even though he was at a perfectly legal demo miles away at the time. And poor Erik, along with "barefoot-in-Boise-Billie" rounded out the bullshit busts by getting caught red-handed looking for endangered flora in one of the closed areas. It was straight out of "Catch-22":

Dead Wood: "Show us the endangered species and maybe we'll suspend the road building."

Erik and Billie: "OK, but to do that, we have to go into the closed area."

Dead Wood: "You can't go into the closed area."

Erik and Billie: "Then how on Earth can we find any endangered species?"

Dead Wood: "Just tell us. . .

we'll find it. Trust us."

Erik and Billie: "ARRRRRRRRRR RRRRGGGGGGHHHHH!!!"

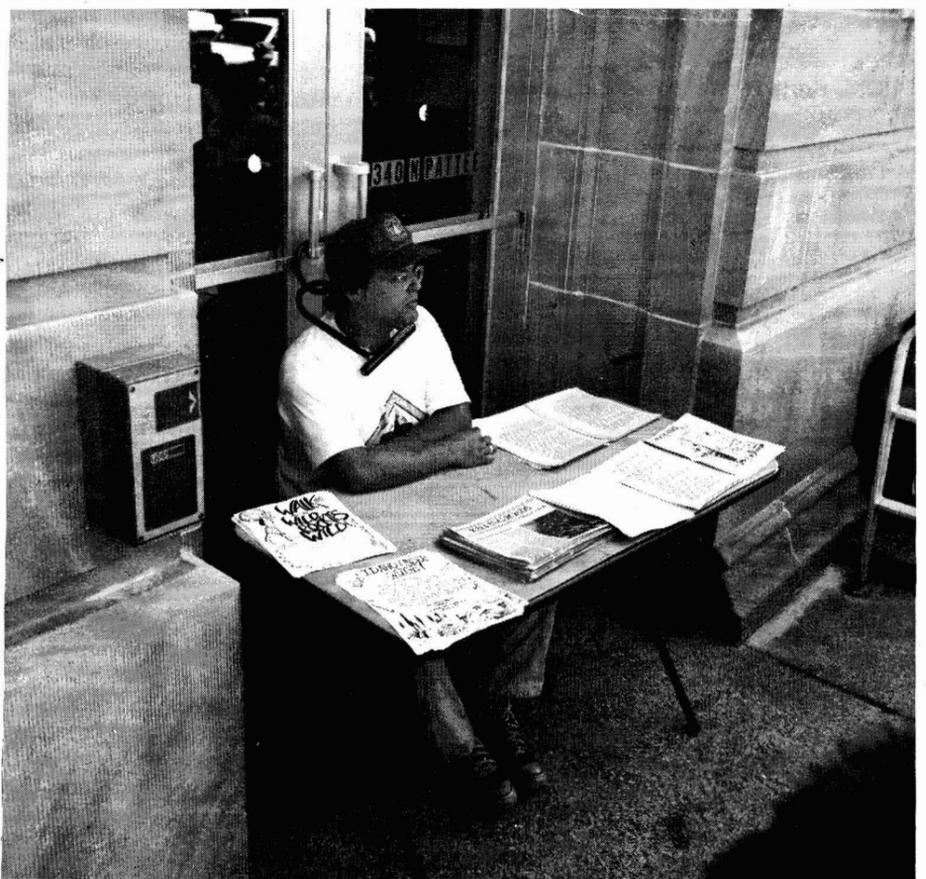
So, you can readily see that we've got them just where we want them. You know: acting REAL stupid! And guess what else? We must be just as dumb, 'cause we're back, after a brief hiatus in Missoula. Right back in their faces, parked up-close-and-personal, waving and grinning like idiots as they drive by in their vomit-green trucks. It's starting to look as if the 1992 campaign to save Idaho's great wilderness may be remembered as nothing more than a dress rehearsal, a dry-run, a walk in the park, as it were. 1993 just might be a teeny, weeny bit different, if YOU out there have anything to say about it, right? Let me sum it up as simply as I can: this place has everything you ever needed or wanted to get excited and motivated about. . . BIG Wilderness. . . BAAAAAAD Freddie's. . . and FREE FOOD!

Yes, you heard your uncle right: free food, and it's good to boot. So plan ahead for Idaho-ho-ho in 1993. Plan ahead for the entire summer, May through September. Quit your lame job. Don't sign that dumb lease. Get your ragged butts out to the largest remaining open and wild place in the entire lower 48. Celebrate the wildness and celebrate the confrontation. We can, and will, stop 'em.



James Barnes,
tabling
Earth First!
style at
United States
Forest Service
Region 1
Headquarters
in Missoula,
Montana.

photo by Bill Haskins



Forest Service Threatens to Prosecute Kentucky Activists Over Satirical Use of Smokey the Bear

The idea was not new and neither was the response of the Forest Service. Al Fritsch, a Jesuit priest who also heads up the Kentucky environmental group, Appalachia-Science in the Public Interest, planned a protest of the proposed elimination of the Forest Service administrative appeals process to be held outside the Forest Supervisor's office of the Daniel Boone National Forest in Winchester, Kentucky. On the flyers announcing the protest, Fritsch used a caricature of Smokey Bear standing in the middle of a clearcut holding a sign that says: "Only you can stop the Forest Service!" (ed. note: This protest, done in conjunction with Earth First! in Kentucky, was part of the National Day of Outrage Against the Forest Service on John

Muir's birthday)

The flyer quickly made its way (Forest Service fax?) to Roger Eubanks, director of fire and aviation operations for the Forest Service's Southern Regional Office in Atlanta. Eubanks fired off an intimidating letter to Fritsch, scolding him for "an inappropriate, and unauthorized, use of the Smokey Bear symbol violates the Smokey Bear Act and "can be criminally prosecuted."

Americans for the Ancient Forest ran into a similar problem this spring when it ran several television and print ads using caricatures of Smokey Bear that were highly critical of Forest Service timber management practices. The Forest Service also responded with a "cease and desist" letter and threats of

finances, imprisonment and criminal prosecution.

Again the Forest Service appears to be using threats of fines and prosecution to suppress protests by those who disagree with its management practices. These actions fit a pattern of agency intimidation and harassment aimed at under cutting the effectiveness and financial health of emerging regional and grassroots environmental organizations.

There is no question that Americans for the Ancient Forests' advertisements and Fritsch's flyers are examples of constitutionally protected free speech amounting to little more than obvious political satire. Still there can be little question that heavy-

handed letters like the one sent by Eubanks can have a chilling effect on small, underfunded organizations.

But environmentalists should not be intimidated by such threats. Not only is such speech constitutionally protected, but the Smokey Bear Act itself only restricts unauthorized use of the symbol by those who reproduce images of Smokey Bear "for profit." Individuals and non-profit organizations who use or alter the Smokey Bear image do not require permits from the Forest Service and cannot be subjected to criminal prosecution.

-Jeffrey St. Clair
Reprinted from Forest Watch
14417 SE Laurie
Oak Grove, Oregon 97276

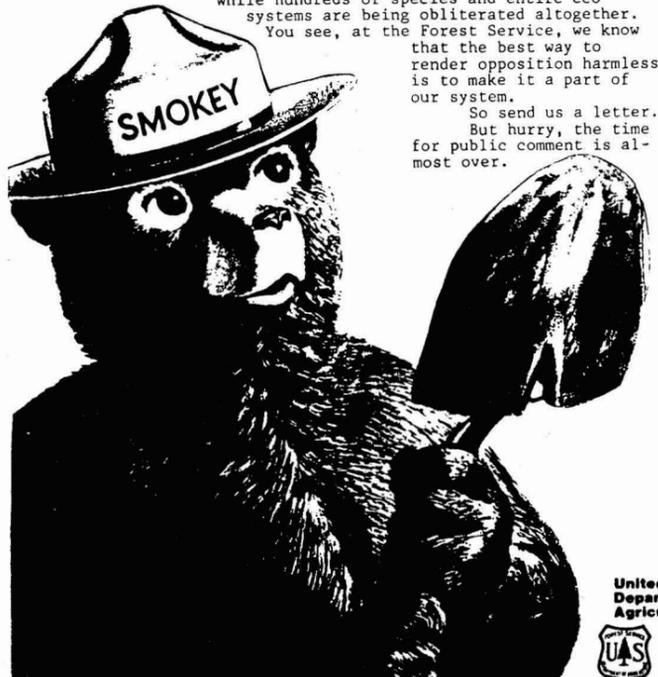


"TOO MANY TRANQUILIZERS?"



REMEMBER, TO MAKE IT WORK WE NEED YOUR HELP.

Clearcut logging. Strip mining. Cattle grazing. The process of transforming a living forest into a stream of commodities. Resources to be exploited. Profit for the taking. It was easy once and no one complained. With everyone so dependent on a timber company paycheck and distracted by their jobs, how could they? These days, however, people are questioning our plans. And putting up resistance. So we grant limited reforms and make token concessions. While hundreds of species and entire ecosystems are being obliterated altogether. You see, at the Forest Service, we know that the best way to render opposition harmless is to make it a part of our system. So send us a letter. But hurry, the time for public comment is almost over.



United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

MAY. 8.1992 11:53 AM P 1

FROM: United States Forest Regional
1720 Peachtree Rd., NW
Department of Service Office
Atlanta, Ga. 30367

Reply to: 5110
Date: MAY 5 1992

Appalachia-Science in the Public Interest
Route 5, Box 423
Livingston, KY 40445-9506

Dear Sirs:

It has recently come to our attention that your organization was responsible for the distribution of a flyer, on behalf of Kentucky Heartwood and Earth First!, encouraging attendance at a demonstration at the Daniel Boone National Forest Headquarters, Winchester, Kentucky, on April 21, 1992. While your right to lawfully conduct this demonstration cannot be denied, it must be pointed out that the flyer announcing the demonstration contained an inappropriate, and unauthorized, use of the Smokey Bear symbol.

The Smokey Bear name and character were created under PL 82-359, for the express purpose of providing a means to inform and educate the public concerning forest fire prevention. Ownership of the name and character was vested in the

United States under 16 USC 580p-1. Alteration of the Smokey Bear symbol and/or use of Smokey Bear for other than fire prevention purposes is a violation of 18 USC 711 and 36 CFR 261.20(a), and can be criminally prosecuted.

More important than the criminal violation, however, is the reminder that misuse of the Smokey Bear name and character detracts from, and tarnishes, the carefully built and maintained image of this symbol. This image has become a friend to many children and adults, and a very successful partner in the battle against destructive wildfires. We hope that all citizens support us in our continued efforts to maintain the integrity of Smokey's image and fire prevention message.

Although we certainly encourage public interest and involvement in the many natural resource issues facing the Nation today, we must insist that you cease and desist any further unauthorized use of the Smokey Bear image.

Sincerely
ROGER L. EUBANKS
Director of Fire and Aviation

cc: Richard Wengert, Forest Supervisor, DBNF
Elsie Cunningham, Program Manager, National CFFP Program
Wayne Miller, Fiscal and Law Enforcement, Regional Office

OUR APPEARANCE OF CAREFUL MANAGEMENT

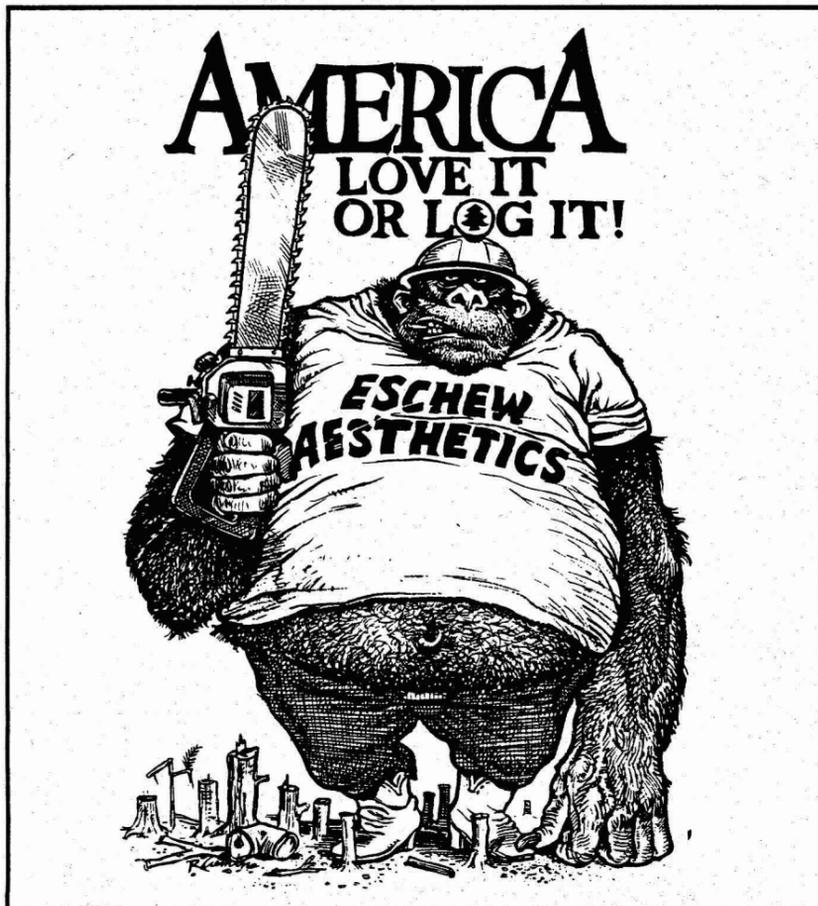


IS REALLY ONLY THE CAREFUL MANAGEMENT OF APPEARANCES.



U.S. FOREST SERVICE: DEFORESTATION IN DISGUISE.





Phantom Protest Shuts Down Stone Timber Mill

Lawman, security guards, loggers and mill officials sat on pins and needles in South Fork through Tuesday, waiting for an expected Earth First! demonstration that never came.

It was a little like throwing a party to which no one came. Sheriff's deputies, state trooper, guards and counter-demonstrators hung around while Earth First! struck in Durango, then apparently went home. Talk flew on the police radio when anyone paused by the Stone Forest sawmill, but nothing happened.

But despite a buildup Tuesday of law officers from throughout southwest Colorado and pro-development demonstrators from the San Juan Wise Use Alliance, no one from Earth First!, known as a radical environmental fringe group, showed up.

When contacted by phone at his Boulder home Tuesday morning, Earth First! member Mike Stabler laughed hysterically when told what was not happening in South Fork.

"We never had the intention of protesting at Stone Forest," he said, laughing. "Our intent was always to focus on the Amoco oil and gas drilling."

When told about the Earth First!er laughing about all the preparations, Sheriff Medina said, "I don't really appreciate that."

Not to be denied, members of the Wise Use Alliance carried on in front of the saw mill.

"By God," said Debbie Ray, a logger's wife and member of the group, "this is our country. Go home!"

"It seems to me that they got accomplished just what they wanted to and they didn't even have to show up," complained Susan Ray, sister-in-law to Debbie Ray and also married to a logger, noting that the mill was shut down for the day.

Editor's note: Article excerpted from Mineral County News, Colorado (July 9, 1992)

GATT Spells Trouble

The assault on Iraq notwithstanding, the New World Order is sidling into place less with a bang than with a whisper. A whisper behind closed doors. While much attention was given to the environmental spectacle at Rio, a more sinister meeting of nations has been going on in Geneva that will likely have far greater impact on the ecosystems and the economies of the world.

The meeting in Geneva is working on the latest revision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades (GATT), a treaty which involves 108 countries and regulates 90% of world trade. There has been a GATT since WWII but it's been fairly limited in scope. These talks (called the Uruguay Round) are currently underway to radically expand it, removing many trade restrictions, essentially creating an open international market.

Which may sound good on the surface. After all, one planet, one people, right? The removal of trade restrictions certainly seems an egalitarian proposition; it should level out the privileges which Americans enjoy at the cost of the rest of the world — which is why American labor is so upset about the trade deregulations of the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), a smaller version of GATT. And it would seem that finally, with a one world economy, we would have a chance of extending our environmental laws to protect other places as well. Wouldn't

we?

Well, no. The draft of the upcoming agreement requires all participating nations to "harmonize" their standards, basically to the lowest common denominator. The standards for consumer safety are set by the UN's Codex Alimentarius which is heavily influenced by multinational corporations and lists allowable amounts of DDT and other pesticides. A GATT panel ruling stating that member nations must overturn laws — federal, state, or local — that "unfairly restrict" free trade, means that there would be no way under GATT to ban DDT from this country, or even from your town.

It also means the U.S. would have to overturn laws that limit trade for ecological reasons. In fact, a GATT panel in 1991 ruled that the Marine Mammal Protection Act constituted an illegal barrier to trade because it was used to ban seine-netted tuna. Presumably local tropical timber bans and federal endangered species bans; such as the ivory ban, would similarly be ruled "unfair restrictions" on international trade.

GATT is destructive economically as well as ecologically, but this is where it gets complicated. While it may appear to share the wealth around by allowing companies that manufacture products abroad to compete on an equal footing with local companies, and thus encourage multinational in-

vestment, the effect of this is not to share the wealth with foreign workers but to share less wealth with any workers, since the multinationals will be able to locate where labor is cheapest, without having to compensate through tariffs. Peoples abroad will face new pressures to industrialize, and workers in America will have to take huge pay cuts or lose their jobs.

It's not just in the US market that GATT has a devastating impact. In third world countries, it means that laws which favor local business can be overturned, allowing the multinationals to compete at the same level — a competition that, because of their greater resources, they are sure to win. This will drain the economy of these countries into those of the multinationals, and by undercutting local market value it will deflate the economy and reduce the value of resources, which will increase their exploitation. So it comes back to the land, which will have to be mortgaged off to pay for the new freedom of the open market. Ain't progress grand?

In short, GATT is big business as usual, the same old story of neocolonialism and resource extraction. It's just the latest move in the centralization of the world economy. The consolidation of power has never been good for those who are its objects, namely the resources on which it feeds itself. That's timber, wildlands, indigenous people, labor, you name it: Us. GATT only benefits Them. It's that simple.

So, as the old revolutionary once asked, What is to be done?

GATT has to be stopped. Another simple little

continued on page 28

8 May, 1992
John Alcock
Regional Forester
USDA USFS Region 8
1700 Peachtree Rd. NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30367

Dear John,

I'm responding to a letter written on May 5th by your Fire and Aviation Director, a Mr. Roger L. Eubanks, in which he states that Earth First! has somehow misused the image of Smokey the Bear.

Hogwash!

The image that Mr. Eubanks is referring to was photocopied from an editorial cartoon that appeared on the cover of the Eostar 1992 (V12N4) edition of the Earth First! Journal. It is our firm belief that this cartoon, and indeed all other uses of Smokey the Bear by Earth First! and other private citizens are protected free speech under the US Constitution, and that any rules or regulations, or acts of the Congress to restrict this type of free speech are unconstitutional, and un-American.

It is with this in mind that we wish to inform you that we simply will not and can not

abide by the cease and desist order outlined in Mr. Eubanks letter. To do so would be cowardly and, in my view, immoral.

But more importantly, the argument that Smokey the Bear is a friend of children and a successful partner in the battle against wildfires is a lie. Smokey the Bear has been misused by your agency as a smokescreen to deflect attention away from the abuse, misuse and outright pillaging of our public lands by the timber industry. First of all, fire, as you should know, is an integral element of natural ecosystem processes. Everyone knows that children do not burn forests down by being careless with matches. The odds are much higher that logging operations will cause a fire, or that a child's favorite area will be handed over to the timber industry for clearcutting while the taxpayer foots the bill.

We demand that you cease and desist misleading our children about the threats to our public lands, and that you use Smokey the Bear in a nationwide campaign aimed at halting all logging on our National Forests.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any further questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,
Mike Roselle
Earth First! Journal

Nature Bats Last

By Bill and Les

*Nature Bats Last,
the bumpersticker reads.
We're playing at the
inning's top,
and the bottom no one heeds.
Did we forget who else is playing
in the game?
Power hitter, undefeated a billion seasons:
Gaia is the name.
We like to think we're Big
League Stars,
the series will be ours.
We boast and cheer "We're
number one!"
but we're headed for
the showers.
'Cuz Nature Bats Last.*

Earth First!, Lummi Indians Blockade Old Growth Logging in NW Washington

Some 70 people, including about 20 Lummi Indians, many Earth Firsters, and other concerned citizens, turned out at a logging road leading into the Arlecho basin in Northwest Washington on July 31. This event, organized by the Lummis, was intended to show MONY (Mutual of New York) that their plans to cut one of the few remaining stands of privately-owned old growth would not go as smoothly as they might hope.

The Arlecho area is traditional sacred land to the Lummis. They have found it increasingly difficult in recent years to practice their traditional religion, due to the relentless clearcutting of their sacred sites. It is also one of the places they depend on for certain important medicinal herbs which grow only in virgin forest. Moreover, the tribe has an off-reservation fish hatchery which is threatened by siltation due to logging in the watershed. By some long, convoluted chain of skulduggery, this 600-acre parcel is now in the hands of Mutual of New York. MONY wants to liquidate it quickly to pay off its debts.

The Lummis have been attempting to negotiate with MONY, who has been stonewalling them. Further actions (of a more serious nature) will be forthcoming unless MONY sees the light.

Media coverage of the event was remarkably heavy. Various Lummi elders, spiritual leaders, and healers spoke about the importance of the old-growth to their culture. Wildlife expert Mitch Friedman explained that even relatively small parcels of old-growth such as this one are vital to many endangered species, for example the marbled murrelet.

There are very few such pockets left in Washington, and the genocide machine intends to obliterate them soon. This was a "lite" action, an overture, a statement of our presence and intent. Our actions consisted of leafletting logging trucks with subversive propaganda concerning the economic ramifications of cut-and-run "forestry," and waving signs and banners. The second action is tentatively scheduled for mid to late September and is likely to involve escalated tactics. Yet further actions are likely to ensue after that, according to the tribe.

The action was poorly publicized (I found out about it the night before by accident) yet drew about 50 non-native supporters who came initially with the impression it would involve blockades and possible arrests. This seems to suggest a strong interest in supporting native struggles, and a feeling of alliance with the Lummis, who have long been quite active in struggling for ancient forests and native rights on both continents.

For further information, contact Dexter Ator at (206) 671-9050.
—from *Washington Earth First!*

Suit Seeks to Save Snake River Salmon

A lawsuit seeking increased flows through dams in the Snake River to flush young sea-bound salmon downstream was filed in response to biologists' warnings that chinook and sockeye salmon and other species are at risk of extinction. A coalition of environmental and sport and commercial fishing groups filed suit in Seattle in July, charging that the Fisheries Services, the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and the Bonneville Power Administration are

Regional Roundup

News From The Bioregions

violating the Endangered Species Act by failing to provide suitable in-river conditions for migrating salmon.

The seventeen Columbia-Snake hydro dams create a river system that blocks and floods salmon spawning habitat, delays young and adult salmon migrations and subjects the migrating salmon to increased water temperatures, predation and turbine mortality. As a result, over 200 native stocks of Columbia basin salmon (70% of the original runs) are already extinct and most of the other runs are currently at risk of extinction.
—from *Forest Voice*

Kangaroo Roadless Area: Another Threat in the Wild Kalmiopsis

The Kangaroo Roadless area in Southwest Oregon is threatened imminently by the Sugarloaf Timber sale, in which the Siskiyou National Forest plans to extract 10.5 million board feet of old-growth timber at 5 to 6000 feet elevation.

The Kangaroo Roadless area is a crucial wildlife corridor linking the entire Klamath River bioregion to the Kirby HCA, via the Red Buttes Wilderness. The area is 25,000 acres, one of

our last large blocks of low elevation temperate forest in the Siskiyou.

Please write to:
Joe Burns and Russell Peterson
US Fish and Wildlife Service
2600 SE 98th Ave. STE 100
Portland OR 97266
and
Siskiyou Nat. Forest Supervisor
Mike Lunn
PO Box 440
Grants Pass OR 97526
Also legislators such as Miller, Vento, etc.
For more info or to visit the Kangaroo and the Sugarloaf units before they are awarded to Boise Cascade next month, write: PO Box 335, Williams, OR 97544

Ancient Redwoods, Murrelet Habitat on Chopping Block in California

The federal listing of the marbled murrelet as a threatened species has been delayed through political maneuverings as Region 6 Forest Service administrators pressure Fish and

Wildlife to defer listing in order to keep timber sales high. The delay may also have been prompted by the potential effects on timber sales in southeast Alaska's Tongass National Forest.

The marbled murrelet is a mysterious and rare sea bird that spends most of its life on the open ocean, but flies inland to nest in the branches of old growth trees. Murrelet populations are

difficult to gauge and their nests almost impossible to locate. Only 26 nests have been located, all in large old-growth trees. It is a listed endangered species in California, and a candidate for federal listing. There are less than 1,800 of these birds in California and fewer than 2,000 in Oregon, according to ornithologist C.J. Ralph. The murrelet is even more dependent on the ancient forest than the Northern Spotted Owl, and along with the decimation of these ecosystems comes the extinction of the species.

Meanwhile, in northern California, murrelet habitat is threatened as chainsaws rev their engines in two of the five California habitat areas. In Humboldt county, Pacific-Lumber (PL) began preparations for logging operations in the Owl Creek Timber Harvest Plan (THP) in California's Humboldt County after the Dept. of Fish and Game granted PL an "incidental take" permit for the endangered murrelet. Owl Creek is the second largest unprotected old growth redwood stand left in the world. It is known habitat to many endangered species including at least two pairs of spotted owls, the marbled murrelet, tree vole, tailed frog and possibly the pacific fisher. The severely flawed THP provides only minimal protection to the known spotted owls while ignoring and refusing to even study the other endangered species.

Owl Creek is a major part of the Headwaters Wilderness Complex that is currently being proposed in Congress as a federal preserve. The Wilderness Complex encompasses several significant old growth and residual stands surrounding the Headwaters Forest which is the largest unprotected redwood stand on the planet.

Activists are planning direct action should PL's log trucks enter the Owl Creek THP. (In June, PL violated a court agreement by logging 20 acres of the grove before consulting with the Dept. of Fish and Game.) To plug into the campaign to save the last redwood wilderness, call (707) 839-5847.

In San Mateo County, north of Santa Cruz, there have been direct actions against Big Creek Lumber's logging of old growth redwoods and murrelet habitat since June. (see Aug. 1 *EF! Journal*)

The logging is taking place in the Butano Creek watershed. These THP areas are especially valuable because they are adjacent to two state parks; one, Big Basin, is another murrelet habitat area. Big Creek continues to log; the tree sitters, road blockers and woods creepers continue to resist. For more info, call the Butano hotline, (408) 425-3205 and the Bay Area *EF!* hotline (415) 949-0575 for info about both Butano and Owl Creek.

Legislation on the Horizon to Protect Mt. Graham

Representatives from Friends of Mt. Graham and the San Carlos Tribal Council have been lobbying members of Congress to halt the telescope project now underway on Mt. Graham, Arizona. As a biological sky-island Mt. Graham is unparalleled. As the birthplace of San Carlos Apache heritage, culture and religion, *Dzil nchaa si an* (Mt. Graham) is most important. As a chance to reverse important breeches in our environmental and cultural protection laws, the fight to protect Mt. Graham is crucial. What was undone in the University of Arizona's attempt to erect a Tower of Babel on Mt. Graham must be corrected, and there may actually be a chance to start that process in Congress. Several members have expressed interest in legislation to protect Mt. Graham. Rep. Jim Jontz, from Indiana, has sponsored a bill to correct the errors inherent in Title VI of the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act (the rider that mandated the first three telescopes on Mt. Graham and exempts the projects from numerous laws). However, Rep. Jontz needs additional support from other members of the Interior Committee.

The Friends of Mt. Graham and the San Carlos Apache Tribal Council are urging people to write letters to their representatives, especially those on the Interior Committee, stressing the biological importance of Mt. Graham. (It is the southernmost intact Spruce-Fir forest and home to at least eighteen endemic plant and animal species, including the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel.) Mt. Graham is also the most sacred mountain of the San Carlos Apache Tribe. Adding insult to injury, the University of Arizona is calling one of their telescopes the "Columbus

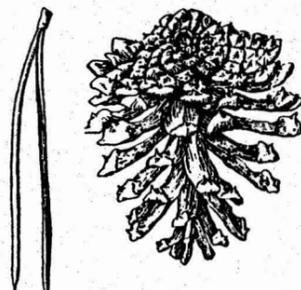


Fig. 48. *Pinus murrayana* Balf.
Fascicle of leaves, cone, $\times \frac{1}{4}$.

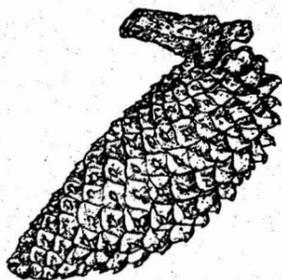


Fig. 61.
Pinus attenuata Lemm.
Cone, $\times \frac{1}{2}$.



Fig. 62. *Pinus parryana* Engelm.
Cone, seed, $\times 1$.

Project".

Other news on Mt. Graham: The University of Arizona (UA) cops have been spotted patrolling the campgrounds on the Mountain with automatic weapons. And from an *Arizona Republic* story: a Jesuit priest, Rev. Charles Polzer, affiliated with UA and a Vatican Observatory spokesperson has called opposition to the telescope project "part of the Jewish conspiracy" to "undermine and destroy the Catholic church". He has also publicly questioned the religious freedom rights of

the San Carlos Apaches. For more information on the Mt. Graham campaign, call (602)326-2511 or (602) 622-0477.

Fear and Loathing of the Truth in New Mexico

New Mexico environmentalists and civil libertarians were outraged in July when a district ranger on the Santa Fe National Forest threatened to censor signs and literature used in a protest of the proposed expansion of the Santa Fe Ski Area complex. The planned expansion is next to the Pecos Wilderness and would involve the construction of a chairlift, new roads and a large parking area. Forest Guardians, a Santa Fe environmental group, the Santa Fe City Council, and other civic and environmental organizations, have opposed the development. Lori Osterstock, Espanola District Ranger, told organizers of a planned protest that they could not use signs or distribute information that the Forest Service considers false or misleading, adding that they could be fined for distributing what the FS considered false information. Additionally, Osterstock ruled that the protest could not be held in the ski area parking lot because it was a "developed recreation area", restricted to recreational uses only. (She apparently has not been to any Earth First! protests).

Sam Hitt, with Forest Guardians said, "This decision completely contradicts every free speech decision made by the Supreme Court. Together with the planned elimination of the appeals process, this action fits a disturbing pattern of attempts to restrict the rights of citizens to challenge actions of the government. The Forest Service has trashed the forest and now wants to cover their tracks by trashing the constitution."

Osterstock apparently based her decisions on regulations governing special use permits, regulations that have been struck down by recent federal court rulings as unconstitutional. The protest went ahead as scheduled, with over 150 people in attendance at the demonstration.

-from Forest Watch magazine

Protesters, Loggers Clash

San Juan Earth First! and Ancient Forest Rescue are again challenging timber cutting in old-growth forests of the San Juan Mountains in Colorado. The 125 acre Quien Sabe timber sale, twelve miles north of Pagosa Springs, is now being cut by Wolf Creek Industries, formerly of California and now located in Pagosa Springs. A recent action to defend this old-growth took place September 7.

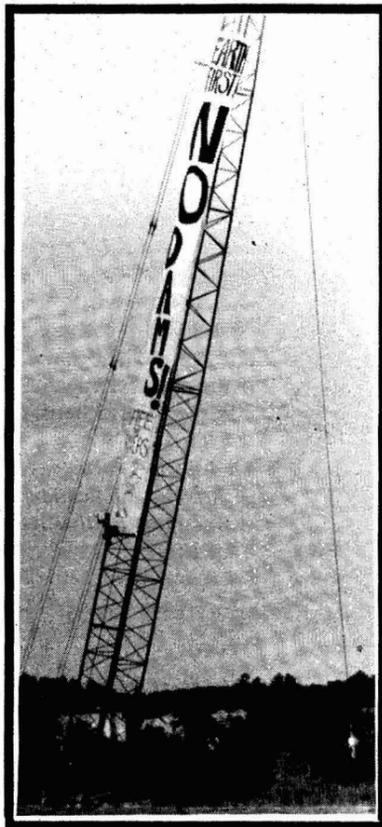
During the early morning, an activist locked herself to the main access gate of the sale area. Soon after, hostile equipment operators arrived. Yelling obscenities, they shoved one activist to the ground and struck another. The locked activist's neck was injured when the hostiles budged the gate slightly. Protesters maintained their non-violent stance throughout the conflict.

Soon loggers showed up, and talk between loggers and the activists were friendly. The sheriff and Forest Service were called to the scene, arriving six hours later.

San Juan Earth First! and the Ancient Forest Rescue are planning more fall actions to contest increased cutting of old-growth in the San Juan Mountains, including at Sand Bench. To get involved in defending this magnificent area, call San Juan Earth First!, 719-385-4518.

Bombs Away: Clearcutting and Tanks Threaten Gopher Tortoise

Activists in the Southeast filed a notice of intent to sue Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan in June for failure to designate critical habitat for the threatened western gopher tortoise. The tortoise continues to be threatened by logging and military operations throughout its range, which extends from southern Florida to southern South Carolina across Georgia, Alabama into eastern Louisiana. Besides poachers, a major threat to the tortoise comes from a proposed expansion of military operations by the U.S. Army at Camp Chelby onto the Leaf River Wildlife Management Area in Mississippi's DeSoto National Forest, which contains the largest block of contiguous habitat. The Army National Guard, which has used portions of the forest for military training in the past, has applied for a special use permit from the Forest Service to operate tank maneuvers on nearly 40,000 acres of the forest. In its recovery plan, the Fish & Wildlife Service says the area could provide habitat for 22,400 go-



Snaggletooth and banner in the early morning hours

pher tortoises and could accomplish "the immediate goal of preventing the populations from becoming endangered." However, year-round firings from M-1 tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles threaten many of the colony sites and burrows.

-from Forest Watch magazine

Scientists Find Old Growth Not Bouncing Back

.. So What Else Is New?

A study conducted on the Appalachian forests found what forest activists there already knew: forests that are clearcut do not readily recover into viable ecosystems. But this time it made the newspapers. The study, cited in the current issue of *Conservation Biology*, looked at southern Appalachian forests that were clearcut nearly a century ago which still have not returned to their former condition, and may never do so. In fact, 87 years after the logging, the forests were no closer to returning to their original condition than sites cut 45 years ago. The Harvard University eggheads said the study was

"incredible" and showed that a forest is "more than trees." "You get something that looks like a forest," the scientists said, but what's missing is the forest ground cover, in this case, slow-growing ginseng and trillium, among other species. In the southern Appalachians less than 1 percent of the old growth that once covered the eastern U.S. remains, and of course that 1 percent is under attack by the Forest Service. The so-called "cove forests" of the southern Appalachians are valuable pockets of biodiversity, containing among the largest number of different plant species of any forest north of the tropics.

-from the Daily News Record, Harrisonberg, Virginia

Earth First! Protests Hydro Power in Vermont

Early in the morning of August 24th in Winooski, Vermont, an Earth First! climber scaled a 180 foot crane to unfurl a 64 foot banner which read "Earth First! NO DAMS! Free the Rivers". The purpose of this dramatic banner hanging was not only to protest the Winooski One hydro project which the crane was being used to build, but also every dam in Vermont that is up for relicensing or proposed expansion. In addition, this protest was aimed at the James Bay project (see update, International News), the mega hydro-project in northern Quebec which not only threatens an area nearly one tenth the size of the U.S., and all the critters who live there with biological extermination, but also threatens the native Cree and Inuit people with genocide through the flooding of their lands and the subsequent poisoning of their food and water supplies.

After the banner had been fully unfurled for about half an hour, police and project head honcho John Warshow arrived and the crane was lowered and the banner ripped down. Crane climber Snaggletooth jumped off the crane and into the custody of Winooski police officers to shouts of protest from other EF!ers on the scene.

Biodiversity Liberation Front EF!'s presence continued after Snaggletooth was hauled off, and an exchange of words took place between EF!ers and Warshow, an anti-nuclear activist sell-out. Warshow insisted that not only did the project, which had blasted huge holes in the river's bedrock, not harm the river, it was actually benefitting it by allowing the upstream passage of fish, an event that had not occurred there for two hundred years. The method employed to facilitate this miraculous event is fish busing. With

this, hatchery-raised fish are loaded into trucks below the dam and trucked upstream to be released so that sports fishermen can catch them.

Such band-aid reform measures can only fail as they attempt to solve the problems of technology through the application of additional technology, a method which has never served any purpose other than to require even more technology in the future. If these people truly care about the spawning fish (which of course they do not; it is merely tourist dollars about which they are concerned) they will remove the dams and allow the fish to spawn up the free flowing rivers as they had for thousands of years before the rivers were severed.

BLF has been publicly slammed for performing such an uneducated and downright ignorant protest of such a benign power source as small-scale hydro. However, when told about the protest and its negative reactions, James Bay Great Whale Chief Mathew Mukash said, "There is no good hydro."

All in all, we succeeded in our goal of raising the debate about hydro-power by drawing people's attention to the negative impacts it has. Snaggletooth was even quoted in the paper as hoping that the people of Winooski get enlightened enough to invite him back to help blow up the dam. Perhaps this will inspire the critters of the river to do just that.

-Biodiversity Liberation Front

Road Proposed on Grand Sable Dunes National Lakeshore

The Grand Sable Dunes rise a sharp 300 feet from the shore of Michigan's Lake Superior. This is where the Puckwudjiniees (vanishing little men) of the Ojibway lived. The Puckwudjiniees were tricksters and may still be seen prancing over the hills and dancing among the dunes. This magnificent landscape, a product of glacial deposits, is approximately a mile from where the proposed Beaver Basin Rim Road will wreak its way through the largest roadless section of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. This road, if completed, will not only cut a scar through the largest roadless area in the Lakeshore but will also ruin at least 2 miles of wilderness beach due to noise and ease of access.

Pictured Rocks are home to a wide variety of mammals including Gray Wolf and Pine Marten, both of which would no doubt be adversely affected by a steady stream of four wheeled beasts through the middle of their

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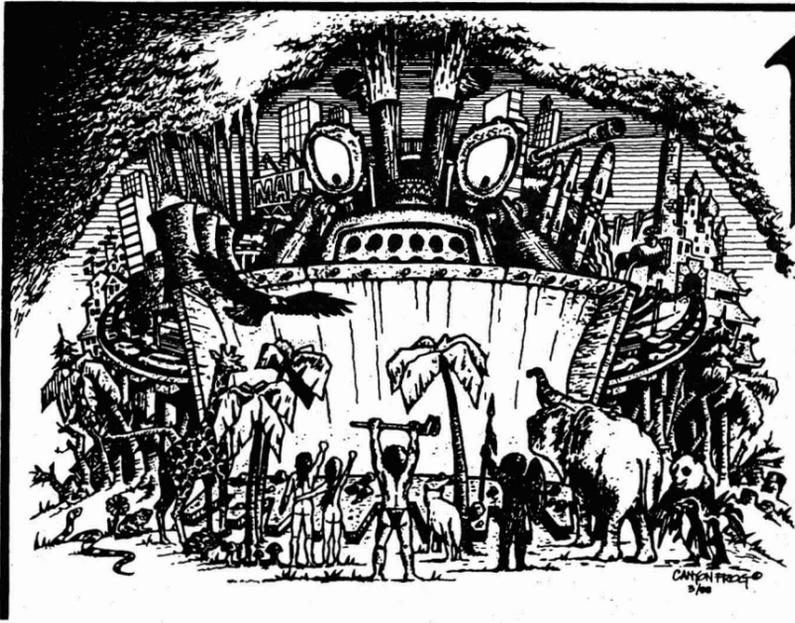
Early Morning Climb

By Snaggletooth

As I hear the air conditioners hum in the distance, a lone shot cries in the night.....

4am: I've made my way to the foot of the crane. I see two flags almost hanging in the air. America over Vermont. Tempting bait but up I go. 168 feet later it's 4:45. I've taken my time. Safety First! The day is just beginning and the pollution in the air makes great colors, the smell of dead fish is everywhere as the banner unfurled, 64 feet of social comment: "Earth First! No Dams! Free the Rivers." In the hour and a half that I have been tying the banner down, the traffic has been building to a dull roar. As I began tying off the last corners, the first workmen showed up. Within twenty to thirty minutes, a dozen and a half workers and two police cars had arrived. I didn't bother

taking the banner down as they suggested, so they lowered the crane and I jumped off ready to flee, but then surrendered. I relax as the banner is cut off the rig. The fat cop, smiley lieutenant, and Police Chief Steve McQueen thank me for brightening up their day. They snap on the cuffs and drive me two blocks into a big garage with power reinforced overhead doors, through the door on the left, chained to a bench and released an hour and a half later (they let me nap). After giving pertinent information (shoe size, occupation, etc) I walked out to news channel 3 with the scoop. The day is hot, and the ozone thick in my throat but thin up above. I'm all greasy and dirty and I tell 'em when the people get a little more enlightened they'll be asking me to come back and blow up that dam! History proves that dams kill!



International News

Conoco Out, Maxus In Oil Company Threatens Ecuadorian Rainforest

The Dallas-based oil company Maxus is starting construction of a road and oil pipeline in Ecuadorian rainforest. The construction is invading the land of the Waorani, the most vulnerable of the Indian peoples in Ecuador. The Maxus Energy Corp. took over controlling interest in the area when Conoco, another U.S. oil company, pulled out, after considerable pressure from rainforest activists and indigenous peoples groups. Maxus, however, intends to implement the same management plan as that devised by Conoco. The entire area, some 200,000 hectares known as Block 16, is Waorani land, although some of it is not recognized by the government as such. The Ecuadorian Amazon has been divided into 'blocks', and companies bid for the right to prospect for oil in each block. The Waorani, understandably, are concerned that the pollution and devastation from road building and oil extraction will destroy their rainforest home, and their means to a livelihood. The Ecuadorian government recognized part of Waorani as Indian territory, but denied them the right to prevent oil companies operating in this area. The 1600 Waorani are semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers and cultivate small plots within the forest to grow vegetables. They normally have little contact with anyone outside the group.

Survival International is urging people to write to the Ecuadorian government asking that they grant the Waorani the right to control their land. —from *Action Survival for Tribal Peoples*, a publication of Survival International, London, England

30 Logging Protesters Arrested On Canada Day

Police SWAT teams moved in on a group of Aboriginal people peacefully blocking logging roads in Northern Saskatchewan in late June. Over 40 officers from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) surrounded the Elders and their supporters and arrested 31 people. Since mid-May, Elders have been leading the effort to stop clearcutting operations in the Northwest region of Saskatchewan. They have maintained a peaceful blockade, seeking a sustainable approach to the forest resources on which they depend. The RCMP have said they will return to the blockade. The Elders have vowed to remain. Meetings with the Provincial Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and representatives of NorSask, Mistik Management and Meadow Lake Tribal Council (MLTC) proved to be unsuccessful.

Although the Elders want a peaceful settlement to this situation, they have said they will not leave the blockade until their concerns are dealt with. First and foremost, there must be an unqualified commitment to stop all clear-cutting in the Northwest region. The coalition group is also demanding a full and independent environmental impact assessment on cutting needs for the Millar Western pulp mill, a legal mandate to manage forestry operations in the area according to traditional practices and compensation for damages already done.

They are asking supporters to phone or fax the provincial government and pressure them to withdraw the RCMP forces, drop all charges against the arrested blockaders, and begin immediate negotiations with the Elders towards a peaceful settlement. Urgent messages should be sent to the following, please ask to speak with the Executive Assistants:

Hon. Roy Romanow, Premier of Saskatchewan
Phone (306) 787-0958
FAX (306) 787-0885

Hon. Darrel Cunningham, Min. of Parks and Ren. Resources
Phone (306) 787-0953 or (306) 563-5888;
Fax (306) 787-8747

Hon. Bob Mitchell, Att'y Gen.; Minister of Justice/Indian Affairs
Phone (306) 787-1891 or (306) 384-8700 or (306) 373-4770
Fax: (306) 787-1232

You can also make a financial donation to the Saskatoon Indigenous Coalition. All donations will be used to bring food and other necessities to the people at the blockade. Send donations to:

Saskatoon Indigenous Coalition, 824 Broadway Avenue, Saskatoon, Sask., CANADA S7N 1B6
Phone: 306-665-5962 Fax: 306-933-4346

—from *EcoNet*, Milton Born With A Tooth on behalf of the Indigenous Peoples' Environmental Caucus.

One Bank, Three Dams

Indian environmentalists got a boost recently when an independent review panel gave thumbs-down to the Narmada project, scheduled to build 30 large dams and up to three THOUSAND smaller ones. The project, centered in the Indian state of Gujarat, has met popular resistance from the NBA, or Save the Narmada Movement. The three member commission which released the independent report is headed by Bradford Morse, former head of the United Nations Development Program. The report was paid for by

our friends at the World Bank, which has already sunk \$450 million into the scheme. The report went so far as to tell the WB to suspend its aid to the project. The Bank, true to form, continues to support the project, which, if completed, will displace 250,000 people and submerge 130,000 hectares of forest. The Chief Minister in Gujarat State vows to continue construction of the project.

In South America, the Yacyreta Dam, on the Parana River between Paraguay and Argentina, is going back to the World Bank for more money. The 83 meter tall, 3600 MegaWatt dam with a 70 kilometer long reservoir has already more than tripled its original cost estimate of 1.2 billion dollars. And it's still only 3/4 done. This one will displace 50,000 people and leave almost a quarter million folks in Posadas with an open sewer at their doorsteps.

And in China, the Three Gorges dam received approval from the People's Congress earlier this year. The dam will cut over 1.5 million people and 115,000 acres of farmland. The dam is to be 600 feet high, cost over \$11 billion, and take 18 years to construct. The reservoir behind the dam will be 250 miles long. A Chinese Academy of Sciences report declared the project to have a negative cost/benefit profile. The Chinese

government is expected to ask the World Bank for financing.

—from *World Rivers Review*, publication of International Rivers Network

James Bay II: Down for the Count, But Not Gone

After successive delays, Hydro-Quebec plans to move ahead next fall with phase two of the mega-project James Bay Hydro Project (see *EF! Journal*, March 91') next fall. Although Hydro-Quebec no longer has a major U.S. client for the power it will generate, they claim demand for electricity within Quebec "will rise 22% by the year 2000". Quebec has shown no interest in energy efficiency because it is locked into an antiquated focus on profit based on increased production. Phase I of the infamous project was started in the early 1970's without the knowledge or agreement of the Cree people who have inhabited the area for 5,000 years, and without regard for the native wildlife including walrus, caribou and beluga whales.

Action by Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa has made it clear that Phase II will bring more outrages. He was the only Canadian premier to boycott the Constitutional Conference on Aboriginal Rights, and has not ordered an environmental impact study on the effects of building more huge dams. His goal, as he explained in his book, *Power From the North*, is to dam all major James Bay rivers and ultimately to dam the Bay itself for his Grand Canal scheme.

Members of La Coalition pour Nitassinan (the Coalition for Our Territory) have been opposing the \$2 billion Sainte-Marguerite III project which

would involve diverting the Moisie River's two tributaries, the Pikans and the Carheil. This would cut the river's flow by 40% at the confluence of the three rivers. The proposed dam project jeopardizes Quebec's giant salmon. In the spring, some 20,000 Atlantic salmon swim up the Moisie to spawn, making it the most important Atlantic salmon river in North America.

For the Innu, the Moisie is an issue that is central to their lifestyle, as subsistence salmon fishing remains their most important summer activity. In the past, the Innu used the Moisie to gain access to their traditional hunting grounds where they spent the fall and winter to return to the coast of the Saint-Laurent every spring for the annual salmon run.

Gilbert Pilot of La Coalition said, "Native people need the land and the only kind of development we are interested in is sustainable development. Dams are out of the question."

Starting May 3, Pilot led Coalition members on a 27-day march to Montreal to highlight the Innu's opposition to the dam.

"We are going to stop the project at all cost," says Pilot. He says his group will block the construction of an access road to the project site. "We will not resort to violence because it's not in our tradition, but we will use civil disobedience."

Meanwhile, another half-built dam in the Project has become a point of conflict between Hydro Quebec and the Cree people who live there. The Cree have asked Hydro Quebec to withdraw its 5,000 employees at the LaForge dam in northern Quebec (in fact, sending an eviction notice in June to all non-Cree personnel at LF1 camp) until a settlement is reached, but Hydro Quebec has refused. LaGrande River Cree say mercury has polluted their fishing waters. Hydro Quebec, for their part, claim to have "sweetened" their offers of financial compensation.

The LaForge project was only mentioned in general terms in the 1975 James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. Instead it was referred to only as a possible project which was still under study at the time.

from the *Gazette*, the *Burlington Free Press*, the *Montreal Mirror* and from the *Chisasibi Band Council*, Quebec.

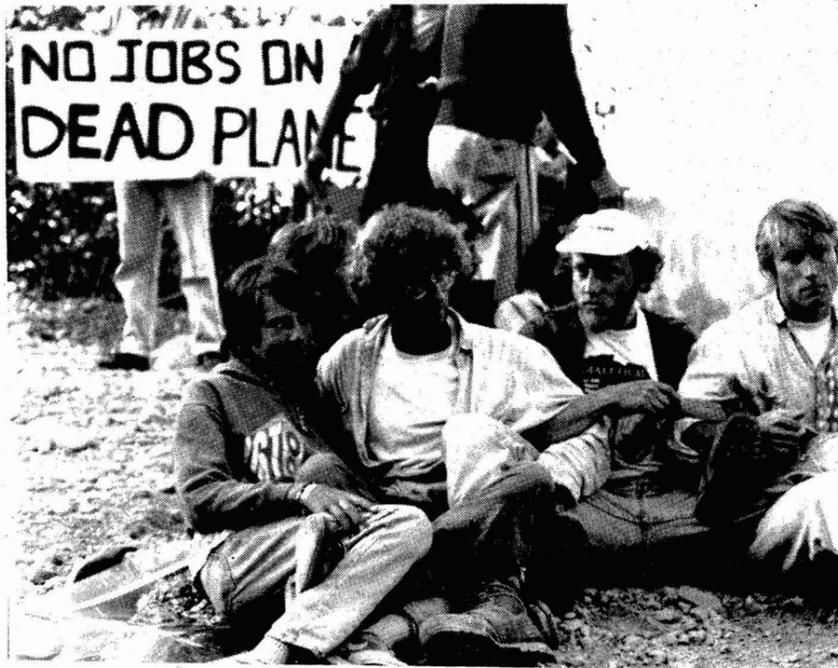
Gee Whiz G 7

In July, the Munich "World Economic Summit" (known as the G7 Conference, featuring the seven most selfish industrial countries), got off to a good start with the arrest of 450 anarchists for whistling at Chancellor Kohl of Germany. Whilst the leaders of the world scoffed pork, Schnapps and champagne along with the 5000 strong media ensemble trouble was brewing in the discontented streets of Munich. As the planet's most powerful men kissed doll-like children in Bavarian dress in the Max Josef Platz, the Bavarian Gestapo riot police had surrounded the remnant of a peaceful demonstration and were clubbing repeatedly with two foot batons and pulling people by their hair. Besides the anarchos, eight activists and two journalists were roughed up and arrested after hanging a banner calling for the closure of

Czechoslovakian nuclear power stations.

This year's summit, made up of the leaders of America, Canada, Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, consisted of only ten hours of talks and proved to be more of an orgy of consumption than any dishonest attempt to "liberalize" world trade. The G7 rates as one of the most disgusting, time-wasting, multi-million dollar wanks within the international political agenda. Environmental concerns only appeared on the agenda in 1985 with calls for "cooperation" on environmental problems to be solved by "harnessing governmental vigilance and the disciplines of the market" followed in 1989 with calls for "a determined and concerted international response."

Those disturbing the G7 included



Human body lock, Clayoquot Bridge action, July 31, 1992

seven Earth First!ers from Britain joining forces with Pro Regenwald (German rainforest group) and our groups from around Europe. There were continuous demonstrations throughout the summit starting with the march of 15,000 people calling for global equity who met a gratuitously violent response from the 10,000 police in Munich. A wheat field on the flight path to the airport was artfully thinned by Pro Regenwald and Artists for Nature into 19 meter long letters reading "G7 Stop Killing Nature." Throughout the G7 there was a vigil in the Marien Platz and an extinction clock under the Rathaus clock with the G7 figureheads spearing creatures walking around.

Bruno Manser, founder of the Society for Threatened People's, followed his protest on top of a lamp post at last year's summit in London, by abseiling off the church tower of Alt Peter with another climber and dropping a banner reading, "Stop Imports of Tropical Timber! SOS Sarawak." This coincided with a huge rally organized by Die Grunen (Green Party) where 8,000 people gathered in the city center. As the crowd listened to speeches and danced to reggae rhythms, Bruno and friend unfurled their banner from their perch 200 feet above the square. Subsequently, the church was taken over by the police as the crowd boomed and hissed at the armour-clad protectors of the capitalist nightmare. True to form, the police, unable to retrieve the two dangling activists and their anti-tropical timber banner, proceeded to rough up some tourists who had by chance been in the church at the same time.

On the last day, the leaders, content with their extravaganza in the old residence of the Bavarian Royal Family, were met by a group of angry greens who were waiting for them in their separate national press conferences. Gaining press accreditation was surprisingly easy. Even Greg Haynes, the

unsung bus driver of the Earth First! UK Roadshow, complete with dreadlocks and the Earth First! "No Fucking Compromise" T-shirt, managed to gain access to the press compound to collect his free goodies. And so it happened that Georgie Bush, Johnny Major, Helmut Kohl and Boris Yeltsin came face to face with dissent at last.

For environmental activists, the response to global environmental problems has yet to come. The Munich statement contains no substantive action of any kind, and merely calls on governments to "seek to ratify" conventions, "work to protect species," "improve monitoring of the global environment" and establish new commissions to implement the very weak positions they reached during the Earth Plummet.

It would be naive to believe that

the G7 meeting has ever existed to make hard decisions. For the heads of the richest governments in the world, the meeting is a backdrop to impress their electorates with their world standing. The host country uses the meeting to promote its historic sites to tourists.

—Jake Burbridge & George Marshall, Earth First! London.

Brazil's Indian Wars

Conflicts raged in several parts of Brazil in recent weeks as a result of the noncompliance by the Brazilian government, of constitutional obligations in relation to Indian peoples. These conflicts could be avoided if measures such as the removal of invaders from Indian lands were taken.

A woodcutter was arrow-shot to death on July 3 by Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indians in the Amazon state of Rondonia. The men and his two brothers had been removing hardwood from the Indian lands for several months.

Invasions of the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau area has become more intense in recent times. Through INCRA (Colonization and Land Reform Institute), the government itself issued several title deeds for lands included in the Indian territory, in addition to settling families of tenant farmers there. Although the demarcation of this territory was homologated in October of last year, the invasions were not halted, particularly those of woodcutters. The killing of the woodcutter was a new warning that the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indians, who live in virtual isolation, will not accept further invasions of their lands.

Indians Abducted

In the state of Maranhao, in the so-called Brazilian pre-Amazonian region, the fight between the Guajajara Indi-

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Regional, continued

variety of mammals including Gray Wolf and Pine Marten, both of which would no doubt be adversely affected by a steady stream of four wheeled beasts through the middle of their habitat. Bald Eagle and Osprey can be found on Beaver Lake, which at the moment is a clear lake set back from Superior. The road would also "eliminate locally" 8 of the 15 species of bryophytes considered rare or uncommon by researchers.

What You Can Do:

Write Letters - Tell your Congresspeople now that you are strongly opposed to Public Law 89-668, Oct. 15, 1966. This is the law which requires the construction of the Beaver Basin Rim Road. Write the Lakeshore Superintendent Grant Peterson, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, P.O. Box 40, Sand Point, Munising, Michigan, 49862-0040. Ask him to stop this madness.

—by Jay Tatara, Red Cedar Earth First!

More Injury At Wounded Knee

Elders of the Lakota Sioux nation urge concerned citizens to contact the United States Congress immediately to defeat resolution 9285, which would take away the sacred Wounded Knee site to make a National Park. If passed, the Wounded Knee site would no longer be Indian land and mineral rights would be given to the US government. Six hundred Sioux would be displaced and their homes condemned. No provisions have been made for relocation.

For further information contact Walter Littlemoon (after 7 p.m. Central time) at (605) 288-1907 or Johnice (11-7 Eastern time) at (704) 658-0123. —from EcoNet

Beer Boycott!

The American Indian Movement and the Wisconsin Greens have called a boycott of the Heileman Brewing Company over the company's bottling of "Crazy Horse" Malt Liqueur. Indians are incensed over the naming of an alcoholic product after a warrior and spiritual leader like Crazy Horse. Included in the boycott is LaCroix Mineral Water, along with the following brews: Old Style; Red, White & Blue; Mickey's; Rainier; Blatz; Kingsbury; St. Ide's; Schmitt; Colt 45; Special Export; and Carling Black Label. Pisswaters anyway. If you want to get more info on the boycott, contact "Heileman Boycott" c/o AIM, 2300 Cedar Ave, Minneapolis, MN 55404.

Shawnee Update

Amidst an air of apparent calm, various legal motions, criminal trials, and Congressional initiatives edge toward radical reform in the Shawnee National Forest. In recent years the Shawnee forest in southern Illinois has provided some of the most progressive management plan revisions and federal legislative reform in the National Forest system. The Forest Service has been forced to publicly re-evaluate and even revise their *mismanagement* policies.

Although rare and beautiful habitat was lost through the logging of the Fairview sale in August of last year, the Forest Service may have sealed their own fate by cutting in defiance of Congressional and public appeal.

Riding a wave of public debate inspired by dozens of arrests last year, Representative Sidney Yates has introduced a directive to the 1993 FS budget that would ban all timber sales in the

Shawnee National Forest. The fate of the directive will be debated by both the House and Senate as the bill goes to committee. The agency's renegade style of corporate welfare logging had already been cramped by provisions in the 1991 Interior Appropriations bill, which outlaws clearcutting in the Shawnee.

The Forest Service's new Draft Forest Management Plan allows for only two thirds less timbering and has proposed an increase in cutting for alleged "wildlife" openings, along with the removal of thousands of acres of pines under the guise of "ecological restoration."

Recently both Joe Glisson, and Bill Cronin of R.A.C.E. filed appeals challenging those policies. Stays were granted, virtually bringing to a halt timber sale preparation in the forest.

"We have them by the gonads, and they want to talk," said Glisson, referring to a recent phone conversation he had with Norbert Boe, the new acting manager of the Shawnee. Glisson reports that Boe wishes to meet with both litigants to discuss possible concessions. Glisson also stated that Boe has replaced the former forest manager Sallee until his permanent replacement arrives. Earth First! has long demanded Sallee's dismissal. Also, the new acting manager has indicated that there would be no cutting this election year due to concerns in Washington of noisy protests. As reported by AP, the Forest Service spent in excess of \$315,000 in law enforcement alone to defend against Earth First!'s interference during last year's cut.

By Steve Taylor of the Big River Earth First! (in exile)

Wolf Hearings in Helena

On Tuesday, August 18, public hearings on wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone and central Idaho were held in Boise, Idaho, Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Helena, Montana, where I attended. Although reintroduction is mandated in the Endangered Species Act, and hearings were previously held, Montana (and livestock industry) Representative Ron Marlenee succeeded in calling new hearings—a blatant stall tactic and attempt to weaken the ESA.

Before the hearing there was a rally in support of wolf reintroduction which was mostly bull but had a few highlights, including musical performances by Keith Hammer, Walkin' Jim Stoltz, and Flathead Indian Reservation representative Jack Gladstone. Also, local movie celebrity Andie McDowell spoke, hinting at biocentrism, but avoiding the term.

The hearing itself was eight hours of bureaucratic crap. The only mildly entertaining event came when a representative of Marlenee was drowned out by passionate wolf howls and screams of "Bullshit! Bullshit!" The crowd was quickly subdued by threats to stop the hearing.

Good points were made by wolf advocates, including several ranchers, but no one really spoke the TRUTH: that livestock is wasting the west, that bison and elk herds should be allowed to migrate wherever instinct takes them, and that wolves are more important than profit! These points were not mentioned among the management alternatives, which range from "No Wolves" to "Accelerated Recovery" (which allows for the destruction of wolves roaming outside set boundaries). I recently submitted the "No Cows" alternative, which proposes to ban all domestic sheep and cattle in the ecosystem, to reintroduce a new population of grey wolves, and stop all Animal Damage Control activities in a newly complete ecosystem.

Ten days prior to the hearings, a

continued on page 29

Sikhote Alin

The Old World Wild

BY DAVID VERMONT

Do you remember, back just before most of us got here, when the forests covered this land? There were so many trees! You might travel for days and not come out of them. They knit together the earth and sky in a loose weave, and in the dusky light of the inner forest that boundary became blurred. Massive trunks fell and rotted and bedded new growth, and what might seem *terra firma* would give way and drop you through into the hidden streambed. These dark and tangled woods held the secrets and strengths of many creatures.

At the edges of this continental forest, where the wild hills fell into the sea, bright tides of salmon, mad with rut, pushed up rivers unsilted by overgrazing and unchecked by dams. Great bears, fat and implacable, feasted on whale carcasses on the beach. Within this forest people lived, took their fill, and died and were taken back in. This was a good home then, for all of us: the small things that nested in the woods, and the awful predators that roamed through them. Oh, we have lost so much!

Can you remember? — not so long ago yet. We need to bring it back, to remember and get out of the way and let it return. But does it still exist? The real wild?

In places, yes. Where mosquitoes and plagues and heat have stretched nets across the jungle, and native people still hold lands against the onslaught. These tropical places are so valuable, in and of themselves, for their many species and peoples and for the rest of the world. But they are far from our own biotype and our imagination; they do



not hold bears and wolves and salmon and the effect that their presences have on the psyche. Yet there is a place that does, a great temperate wilderness left until recently largely forgotten in vague rumors of blizzards and prison camps, across a cold sea and on the other side of the iron curtain. As far from civilization as you could get. Siberia.

Okay, okay, it's probably not that pristine. Just goddamn it, I have to write this way sometimes. I can't believe that just everywhere the land is despoiled and in the hands of greedy bureaucrats serving an arrogant and ignorant people. And Siberia, in a roundabout way, connects me culturally to the place I live. Because much of the Siberian forest, the *taiga*, is like the Wild Rockies. I have enough sense of this land to know my cultural brevity here (the 100-150 year old "tradition" of genocide and resource extraction that Montana patriots are so proud of) and the consequent lack of depth in my understanding of it. But I come, culturally, from the woods of Russia, and I do, at some level, remember: the forests which stretched to the east forever. There the huntsman followed the red deer, the children gathered berries. I remember the wolves watch-

ing from the trees, the dappled paths, the little old woodcutter. I still belong to Siberia at some level, and I will be damned, in more ways than one, if it goes under the chainsaw. Call it woo-woo, but it's time to defend the storyland of the inner child. Come, heroes.

Siberia is *taiga*. The huge central and eastern mass of Russia, it has forests equal in size to the continental US. These contain over half of the world's conifers, and a quarter of the world's inventoried wood volume.

Those who are not won over by huge decadent forests for their own sake may find their greatest value in retarding global warming. Scientists suggest that while the *taiga* stores about half as much carbon (approximately 40 trillion tons) as does the Amazon jungle, it pulls more carbon from the atmosphere than do tropical forests. If it is cut, it will contribute to global warming; if it is left standing, it will offset warming. Of course, this value is one that appeals more to global ecologists than to local economists, and it's the economists who usually make the decisions.

The forests of the *taiga* have been logged by archaic and inefficient methods. American companies claim that by bringing in state-of-the-art cutting technology they would reduce ecological damage. Well, you and I have seen state-of-the-art the ecological damage of the megacorporations, and, frankly, I prefer the inefficiency which has so far kept most of Siberia uncut.

Many of the forests have burned, but studies of the fire ecology of the *taiga* are non-existent or unavailable. What we do know is that deforestation by the ax, and perhaps also by fire, has led to serious ecological problems. In the far north, where the forests provide a layer of insulation above the permafrost, areas which have been exposed will thaw down a few feet, without being able to drain, and form bogs which inhibit reforestation. In mountainous terrain, deforestation has led to erosion and the consequent degradation of fisheries — a story that is of course all too familiar to us, and in every language has the same ending: the destruction of a sustainable local economy to profit a distant corporation.

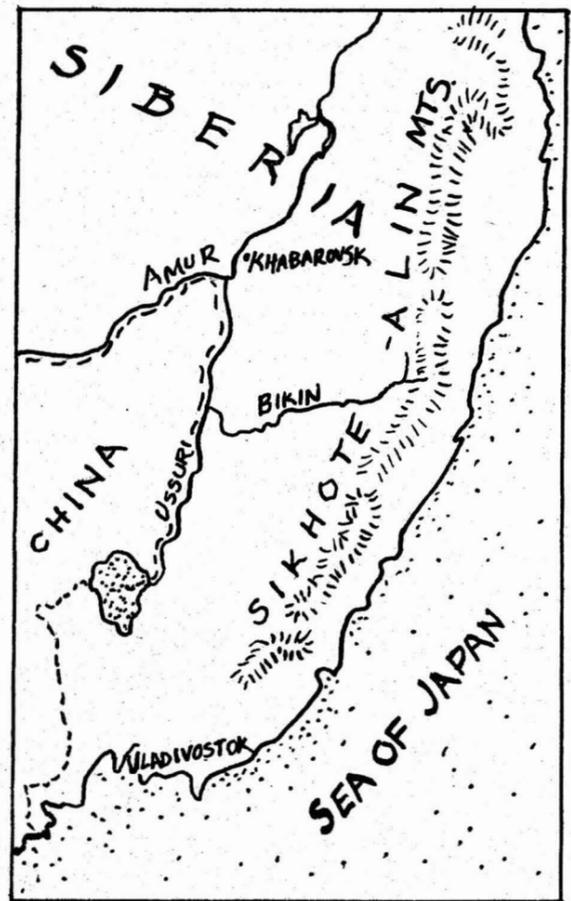
In spite of logging and fires, perhaps half of the *taiga* (the size of the US west of the Mississippi) is old growth. These great forests, like those of the tropics, have been protected until now not by law but by inaccessibility, a word increasingly meaningless to the market economy. The deforestation giants of the western world (and the West now wraps all the way across the Pacific to include Japan and Korea; the very border of East and West is the Siberian coast) are closing in and making bids. Weyerhaeuser is negotiating to cut land that had been proposed as a reserve along the coast of Khabarovsk Krai. Louisiana-Pacific is shopping inland for Siberian logs that cannot be imported raw to the States because of parasites, so it's convenient that they've been setting up mills in Mexico. But while these and other American corporations have been circling in for the kill, the trees on the coast are already falling to another timber giant: Hyundai.

The car manufacturer? Well, if the megacorporations know anything about diversity, it's in their investment portfolios. The car business is just a part of Hyundai Resources Development Company of South Korea, which has reputedly contracted to log roughly half a million acres in the far eastern region of Primorsky Krai.

Primorsky Krai exemplifies the rich diversity of Siberia. Its primary mountain range, the Sikhote Alin, is the last stronghold of the Siberian or Amur tiger. The Sikhote Alin is covered with a mixed coniferous and broadleaf forest that includes cedar, larch, spruce, fir, and pine, and oak, ash, elm, and maple. Lindens and poplars grow to eleven feet in diameter and provide dens for the Ussuri black bear. The terrain is steep and in many places the soil is shallow, leading to periodic blow-downs in high winds. Many parts of the forest are consequently thick with windfalls, which form a preferred habitat for Far Eastern brown bears (cousins of the griz), tigers, and the almost extinct East Siberian leopard, which dens in cluttered, steep, inaccessible thickets. This tangled type of forest is the kind of habitat that disappears forever with logging, be it "sustainable" or not.

Like the leopard, the tiger is in grave danger, with perhaps two or three hundred remaining in the wild. The tigers seek seclusion and will leave an area if human activity — such as logging or hunting — becomes frequent. They inhabit river valleys and floodplain riverine forests, but den in secluded mountains, in caves or under overhangs, in cliff fissures or steep canyons. They are the largest members of the cat family, and will prey on wolves and bear as well as the wide variety of ungulates in the area: wild boar, elk, moose, serow, gorals, and musk, roe, spotted and Manchurian deer. They will also eat birds, small animals, fish, insects, berries, fruit, pine nuts and carrion, but they rarely take livestock, and even more rarely attack humans. The indigenous people, who still maintain a somewhat traditional lifestyle, consider killing the tiger taboo, and Russian law provides an external prohibition for those who do not have an innate one. The threat to the tiger comes not from depredation by humans, but from increasing loss of habitat.

Currently the greatest loss is from the logging which has come with the opening of the Soviet Union to the world market. Hyundai is busily stripping the woods along the coast, where the Sikhote Alin falls into the Sea of Japan. Hyundai is poised to cross the mountains and begin working their way down the watershed of the Ussuri River, which drains the west side of the Sikhote Alin north into the Amur, and east into the Pacific. This would begin the degradation of the entire watershed,



upon which the indigenous Udege people and much wildlife depends, as well as cut into the heart of tiger habitat. Despite Russian law requiring the equivalent of an EIS, and the opposition of the Udege and the ecological committee of the Regional Legislature, the local Forest Service in Vladivostok granted Hyundai permission to cross into the upper reaches of the Bikin River, which drains into the Ussuri. At the time of this writing, Moscow has ordered the local government to stop any logging in the Bikin. The watch group composed of Udege hunters and Cossacks has withdrawn from their post at the top of the watershed for now.

But the forests of the Ussuri basin have not yet received permanent protection, and Hyundai continues to cut along the coast. The Primorsky forest industry is threatening to sue the Forest Service for \$60 million in damages if they are not allowed to cut into the Bikin watershed. Governor Kuznetsov has said that he will fulfill his obligations to Hyundai unless ordered not to by President Yeltsin. While we need to find out much more about Siberia, and come up with some long-term preservation proposals and strategies for it as a whole and for the Sikhote Alin in particular, we need to respond to the current threat from Hyundai immediately.

What you can do: There are some letters you can write, and I'll give you the addresses in a minute. But this forest is in immanent danger, and before your letter arrives you should be on the phone or fax to these people. And you should go down to your local Hyundai dealership and leave a message.

Okay, here are the addresses: **Hyundai USA**, 10550 Talbert Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92728, fax 714-965-3816; **Hyundai South Korea**, K.P.O. Box 92, Seoul, South Korea, fax 011-82-2-741-2341; **President Boris Yeltsin**, The Kremlin, Moscow, Russia, 117296; **Governor Vladimir S. Kuznetsov**, Primorsky Regional Administration, Leninskaya str. 22, Vladivostok 690110, Primorsky Krai, Russia, fax 011-7-4232-221-019

Hyundai needs to know that you will actively promote a boycott if they keep cutting. The Russians need to know they stand more to gain by protecting their land than by selling it off.

FBI Targets ALF Activists

The ALF Campaign against the Fur Farm Industry

by Rod Coronado, Coalition Against Fur Farms (and *EF!*Journal wire reports)

Over the last year, the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) has raided five major fur farm facilities in the United States. These actions have cost the industry over two million dollars, destroyed research and development data least.

The ALF is no stranger to the fur trade. In Britain, ALF have liberated thousands of mink, fox, and rabbits from fur farms and, with a vigorous campaign in '88, forced every major department store to stop carrying furs.

Here in the U.S., the ALF has focused its campaign mainly at a retail level. Last year the ALF began "Operation Bite Back" in western states. Activists across the country have vandalized fur shops, burned down a pelt processing facility and a feed distributing business, rescued animals and destroyed important research experiments conducted for the fur farm industry. The Northwest is an appropriate target area, as Oregon and Washington rank fifth and sixth in fur production in the U.S., with 95 farms slaughtering 750,000 mink annually.

Operation Bite Back's greatest impact has been on the research and development end of the fur industry. Today, at a time of depressed pelt values, any scientific advancement that lowers overhead is vital, as the industry is suffering overproduction and facing growing social unacceptance. On average, a mink farmer spends between \$16 and \$29 per animal before pelting. The average price paid per pelt at auction is just \$25.50. The industry is walking a fine line between profit and bankruptcy, and ALF may be just the element to push it over the edge.

ALF BITES BACK.....

#1: Corvallis, Oregon, June 10, 1991

Oregon State University's Experimental Fur Farm is raided by the ALF. Damage was estimated at \$150,000. However, the greatest blow to the researcher was the loss of records, log-books and data. Immunization records detailing the genetic history of the mink were removed, leaving researchers with little evidence to continue experimentation. At the completion of these experiments the mink are gassed. Their pelts are then sold through the Seattle Fur Exchange with proceeds going back into further experimentation.

In a press release issued after the raid, the ALF stated, "This action is in direct response to the exploitation and environmental terrorism committed daily by the fur industry. As long as the electrocution, gassing and enslavement of animals continues, similar actions by the ALF will continue, until the last fur farm is burnt to the ground. Expect to hear from us...."

#2: Edmonds, Washington, June 15, 1991

Using information obtained from the OSU break-in, the ALF strikes the Northwest Fur-Breeders Cooperative, igniting a three-alarm fire that destroys one quarter of the facility and causes \$800,000 in damages. The facility acts as a distribution center for newly developed mink diets that have proven cost effective. By striking the Cooperative, the ALF interfered with the most crucial element of mink and fox farming — diet.

3: Pullman, Washington, August 12, 1991

THE ALF claims responsibility for a multi-building break-in at Washington State University. Twenty-three mink, coyotes and mice are rescued from the USDA's Fur Animal Research Facility, where experiments are being conducted on native wildlife. WSU serves the industry as a fur animal disease research unit. Documents, including photographs and experimental records, are seized, computers smashed and sulfuric acid is sprayed over the entire data base, causing serious damage.

An ALF communique issued to the press after the raid states, "We believe that coyotes, mink, beaver, otter, marten and fisher have the right to live unmolested in their native habitat without the fear of exploitation by the fur and livestock industries. Until coyotes and other animals live free from the tortuous hand of humankind, no industry or individual is safe from fur animal liberation. The ALF has just begun to fight."

#4: Yamhill, Oregon, December 21, 1991

A blaze rips through a mink processing plant at Malecky Mink Ranch. The farm, when in full operation, killed from 4-5,000 mink annually before processing their skins to sell to a New York company. The building that owner Hynneck Malecky describes as the heart of his operation, containing a pelt drying room, feed mixing equipment, skinning racks, drying drums, fleshing machines, freezers and a workshop, is destroyed. There were no injuries. An anonymous caller to KGW-TV, Portland, says the ALF accepts responsibility for the destruction

#5: East Lansing, Michigan, February 27, 1992

In the first action of its kind in Michigan, the ALF raids Michigan State University's Experimental Fur Farm and breaks into the office of head researcher Richard Aulerich. Two mink are rescued and later released. An incendiary device ignites the offices of the Fur Animal Research Unit. Over thirty-two years of research data compiled for the fur farm industry, some yet to be published, is lost in the blaze, causing \$125,000 in damage.

The ALF distributed a press release condemning fur animal research. "If ALF is considered terrorists due to our prioritizing of life over profit and property, then we accept that label with pride. But ALF sees terrorism as the forced ingestion of toxic substances into innocent victims, gas chambers operated for vanity and the continued environmental destruction by chemical companies ready to poison the earth and its inhabitants for money.... We have just begun to fight!"

By targeting the main recipients of mink industry funding, the ALF not only destroyed valuable data, but also created a media wave that resulted in public exposure of the fur farm issue. It is now up to the rest of us to follow the call of the wild and fight back against animal exploitation.

Following the ALF actions at OSU and the Northwest Fur Breeders, industry and law enforcement agencies began to search for the ALF members

responsible. A \$35,000 reward was posted by the Fur Breeders for ALF, and the state Senate in Oregon passed a bill making it a crime to rescue animals and damage vivisection labs. The state of Washington quickly followed suit and state lawmakers passed a bill outlawing the rescue of animals on fur farms and in laboratories. In a letter to the U.S. Attorney General, the National Board of Fur Farm Organizations (NBFFO) asked for priority attention from the FBI, saying, "only the FBI has the authority, expertise and technical support to put an end to the ALF's violence."

The ALF has long been a subject of interest to the FBI. Over 100 raids on animal research labs in the U.S. have been documented over the last 10 years, but not one injury has occurred, and not one activist has been convicted. In further attempts to drive a wedge between the ALF and above-ground groups, the Fur Farm Animal Welfare Coalition, a fur industry front group, held a press conference in Seattle calling on "legitimate" animal groups to condemn the ALF's actions against its industry and also called for a boycott of those groups which did not do so. The Progressive Animal Welfare Society's (PAWS) Mitchell Fox responded, "We will not change our mission statement according to desperate industry flacks whose careers depend on propping up cruel and unnecessary suffering." The Coalition Against Fur Farms issued a statement in support of ALF saying that we would rather be criminals who free native animals than law-abiding citizens who break their necks. FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF), began investigations. In

October '91, the FBI visited my parents' home saying they were suspicious of my involvement with ALF and CAFF. They made the unfounded accusation that I was working with explosives and was therefore a threat to society. However, this is not the first time I have been a target of FBI harassment. Since '86, I have spoken in favor of non-violent direct action and have accepted responsibility for sinking whaling ships, destroying whale processing and research equipment, smashing fur shops, sabotaging trophy hunts and, most recently, the purchase, rehabilitation and illegal release of mink, bobcats and lynx from a fur farm.

In November, I was featured in a news story about the ALF on KGW-TV in Portland. Following the broadcast, WSU police concluded that, based on my statements, I must be responsible for the ALF raid on WSU. Backing these accusations with the speculation that I resembled a composite sketch, the Spokane FBI decided they now had a candidate for prosecution.

Following the MSU raid, an FBI document reveals that "Special Agent Houston stated that the Animal Liberation Front, in particular Rodney Adam Coronado, was responsible for the destruction of animal research facilities at Washington State University."

Then, in the first week of May this year, a helicopter landed in the Siskiyou mountains of Oregon loaded with federal agents with automatic weapons. Stating they had a warrant for my arrest, they searched my recently vacated cabin and other areas in the re-

CONTINUED ON 25



Photo by Chris/Mikes

Rod Coronado: Letter to My Friends

On March 16, 1992 I became aware of my targeting by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Although I have been known to the FBI for my outspoken stance in defense of non-violent direct action since November 1986, it was only after the Animal Liberation Front's (ALF) successful five raids on major fur farm facilities in 1991-92 that I learned of an actual warrant issued for my arrest.

Whether I was actually involved in the actions the FBI accuses me of should not matter, only that an individual who supports breaking the law to defend non-human life is the act the U.S. government fears most. Or more specifically, the fact that an individual is not intimidated by the threats against his/her own safety by the government shows that more force is necessary to neutralize dissident citizens. Let the lives (or deaths) of American Indian Movement (AIM) activists Anna Mae Aquash, Pedro Bissonette, Tina Trudell and her family be the proof of that statement. All were ruthlessly murdered after less violent tactics failed to silence them.

Some may feel that such tactics are something that could not be tolerated or practiced today against political activists. Such is the thinking of those unfamiliar with the U.S. practice of repression in its two hundred and twenty year history. The U.S. has never ceased nor will they ever cease the practice of murder against non-white people that threatened their power

structure. South Africa modeled their system of apartheid after that of the U.S. Indian reservation system, and the structure of covert operations in Central American and Asia was based on past experience gained through repression of Native Americans in the U.S.

As the truth behind ecological and social destruction begins to be seen as a business as usual attitude of the U.S. government, those that discover it will be the modern victims of U.S. death squads. Especially those who act outside of the law to prevent its continued proliferation.

Since the upscaling of my status within the FBI, more than three activists' homes have been raided by the FBI, over half a dozen people have been subpoenaed to testify before grand jury inquiries in Oregon, Washington, and Michigan, helicopters have flown surveillance missions over homes, phones are being tapped, activists harassed. At least two arrest attempts of myself have been made, one in Oregon included a helicopter, over eight federal agents equipped with automatic assault rifles who broke into my recently vacated cabin in southern Oregon. All these acts were carried out under the auspicious excuse of hunting ALF members responsible for over twenty non-violent animal rescues and the wrecking of equipment used to cause pain in animals. At least six law-enforcement agencies are members of a secret task-force whose sole purpose is to squash the ALF. My recent infiltration of the fur farm industry in 1991 is one of the main justifications you will hear behind my targeting, and if information I disseminated to the animal/earth movements resulted in illegal acts, then it was worth it. Better direct action than direct mail, as some groups would use my findings.

During the interrogation of a comrade of mine by the FBI, agents expressed concern over my safety. That person was told that the FBI had reason to believe that fur farmers themselves

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There really is a fire out there...

by Darryl Cherney
with Christopher Fondots

Wednesday, October 28, 1992 will mark the international kickoff of an event that could save the world. From that day onward, people everywhere will be donning radiation suits every Wednesday to call for a ban on the manufacture of ozone depleting chemicals and for the containment and neutralization of those already made. This campaign, which has been initiated by Greenpeace, No Sweat, and Earth First! troubador Dana Lyons, is called Radiation Suit Wednesday, or "Rad Wednesday" for short. Silly, you say? A cheap stunt? Lets take a look at the success Dana Lyons has had with this campaign:

- Dana and a few of his friends don their rad suits and walk into a Washington, DC shopping mall. Within seconds, security guards descend on them and a large crowd forms, wanting to know why these folks are wearing radiation suits. Without a poster or press release, they've created an instant rally in America's heartland: a shopping mall.

- Dana gives an ozone layer presentation to an elementary school. The kids love the rad suits and start wearing them all the time. Mommy and Daddy look outside their window and see their children playing on the lawn in their radiation suits. The future is now.

Reports from NASA and the United Nations assert the ozone hole is indeed for real and is now growing rapidly in size. The effects are catastrophic and include skin cancer, blindness, crop failure, dying oceans, and immune system deficiencies. An ozone "hole" is defined as a 50% or greater reduction in the normal density of ozone molecules in the stratosphere. The one over Antarctica now covers an area three times the size of the United States.

Save the Ozone-It's the Law (or is it?)

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 state: "Effective July 1, 1992, it shall be unlawful for any person...to knowingly vent...release or dispose of any...substance used as a refrigerant...in a manner which permits such substance to enter the environment." In other words, it's supposed to be illegal to further destroy the ozone layer!

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) are extensively used as refrigerants in refrigerators and air conditioners. It's the chlorine atom from the chlorofluorocarbon molecule that catalyzes ozone destruction after it has floated up into the stratosphere (the layer of protective gases that hang out somewhere between the earth and the moon). Carbon tetrachloride, used as a cleaning solvent, and methyl chloroform, used mainly in industrial processes, are other widely-employed ozone depleting chemicals containing chlorine.

Halons, used predominantly in fire extinguishers, and methyl bromide extensively used as a soil fumigant (pesticide activists, take note!), both contain the element bromine instead of chlorine, but the ozone depleting potential of these chemicals is just as great. And just to give us all something to look forward to, it can take up to 20 years for these little goodies to float up high enough to do their damage. What

we're seeing now, as horrifying as it may seem, is just the preview of the coming attraction.

So, is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency enforcing this important law? Noooooo! So what the hell are we going to do about it? The time has come for we the people to make citizens' arrests, hold environmental war crimes tribunals, and try the corporate executives who fail to obey the law. The charge: Premedi-

gimmick. We may really need them. The idea behind mass media is to reach large numbers of people. We can do just that without the press covering us at all.

4. *It's grassroots, it's versatile, and it's empowering.* It can be applied to other issues, such as toxic waste and nuclear power and weapons. Radiation Suit Wednesday holds a mirror up to death, allowing the public to gaze upon their own impending doom. It also

Halloween, can you venture a guess what radiation suit owners might be inclined to wear? It also falls on the Wednesday before Election Day and we're encouraging people to "vote" in their radiation suits. When you've got toxic candidates, "holding your nose is not enough!"

The October mobilization will give us the opportunity to prepare for rallies surrounding the November 17-21 United Nations Montreal Protocol conference on ozone depletion, taking place this time in Copenhagen, Denmark. At the original conference in Montreal, the totally inadequate Montreal Protocol was signed, calling for a 50% voluntary reduction of ozone depleting chemicals. Recent scientific findings show that more ozone depletion has already happened in the five years since that meeting than treaty negotiators assumed would occur in 100 years!

Perhaps one of the best signs that radiation suit Wednesday is sure to be a success is the culture that is already accumulating around it. T-shirt designs are pouring in. "My other shirt is a radiation suit," reads the slogan on our first design. Oversized stylin' sunglasses that read across the frame "OZONE DEPLETION HAS A NAME: DUPONT" have been manufactured and are terrific for fundraising. Along with your rad suit, these sunglasses will transform you into a spectacle for sure.

The Rad Wednesday Cheer:

This little call and response is always a favorite at rallies.

(Repeat after me).

Skin Cancer (Skin Cancer!)

Blindness (Blindness!)

Dying Oceans (Dying Oceans!)

Crop Failure (Crop Failure!)

Immune Deficiencies (Immune Deficiencies!)

Yeah!

Finally, there is the Radiation Suit Wednesday salute. When greeting a friend or acknowledging a good political point, raise your hand, palm outward, thumb down, fingers spread out and over your eyes and peer through a space between your fingers. This is not only the hand sign of the nineties, it is also a way of shielding your eyes from the harmful rays of the sun as they pour through the hole in the ozone layer.

Rad Wednesday has quickly evolved into something that no one organization can control. This is good. How the powers that be will react remains to be seen. Perhaps they will make wearing radiation suits illegal. Perhaps they will try to co-opt us by manufacturing designer radiation suits. Perhaps they will ridicule us. But no matter how much they accuse us of screaming fire in a crowded theater, we know the ultimate truth. There really is a fire out there.

To order radiation suits (\$5) and for more information on Rad Wednesday, contact Mark Glyde, Greenpeace, 1436 "U" St. NW, Washington, DC 20009 (202) 319-2466. To order Rad Wednesday UV-proof sunglasses (they'll fit over your regular glasses!) send \$8 donation to Earth First!, Box 34, Garberville, CA 95542 or call 707/468-1660. The Pacific Northwest contact is Rhys Roth, No Sweat!, PO Box 10346, Olympia, WA 98502. 206/866-2684. The Mid-Atlantic contact for DuPont actions is SEACret, PO Box 1175, Newark, DE 19715. For a partial list of ozone layer destroyers see page 25



tated mass murder of life on this planet. **The Rad Wednesday Strategy**

Wearing radiation suits as a protest tactic has been tried in seven countries with great success. Greenpeace has even canvassed in them. Organizers believe that the Rad Wednesday campaign has the potential of becoming a powerful catalyst for stirring public sentiment and spurring activism. Here's why:

1. *It's cheap and easy.* Rad suits can be bought at industrial supply stores most everywhere for \$5. (Buy the paper kind, not TYVEC, which is made by Dupont using CFC's.) They can be worn anywhere: at school, at work, at the beach. Wearing one, you become an instant focus of attention, a human billboard (you can paint your own message on them). With leaflets, you can educate the public. Tell people that they can wear a radiation suit now so they don't have to wear one later.

2. *It's not a "jobs" issue.* Timber towns, for example, that are concerned about the environment can take an active stand on an issue that affects them directly, and yet does not effect their jobs.

3. *It's not media-dependent.* Press coverage is helpful, but it is not required to make a Rad Wednesday action effective. Rad suits are not a

provides a part of the solution, by empowering people to take an easy first step in the art of protesting.

Rad Wednesday Kickoff

Rad Wednesday organizers are calling for an international day of direct action on October 28, 1992. That allows us two months into the school year to organize students. Being at the end of October, it will not conflict with Columbus Day 500 Years of Resistance protests. At the same time, we'll be able to inform the large numbers of people who gather on Columbus Day that another large protest is scheduled.

Direct action shut-downs of CFC manufacturers at the point of production (or is it the point of destruction?) must be the cornerstone of this campaign. While elementary school children and first-time protestors can experience their protests in non-arrest scenarios, seasoned activists know that the ultimate consciousness raiser is to "shut 'em down." Envision hundreds, if not thousands, of people in their radiation suits being dragged away by the police. The image and the reality is staggering.

Halloween, Election Day, and the Copenhagen Conference.

With October 28th Rad Wednesday kickoff three days before

Fish & Wildlife Service Slashes Species

Based on a Paper by Kieth Hammer
Edited by Sean Graham

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires not only that species be kept from going extinct, but that their status be *improved* until they are no longer near the brink of extinction and no longer need the protections of the Act. If only that were how the ESA was being implemented by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service! Current F&WS regulations don't require conservation measures intended to improve the status of threatened and endangered species. These days, at best, only actions which threaten the very survival of a species (not its recovery) are prohibited by the F&WS.

Instead of allowing F&WS to choose the least damaging projects, current policy requires the F&WS to authorize development projects on a first come, first serve basis. Regulations are based on the concept of a resource "cushion," which is available for development until species are on the very brink of extinction. Even with extinction imminent, additional habitat degradation can still be authorized if this is traded off for other habitat improvements. This process is F&WS policy and is one of management on the knife-edge of extinction, rendering meaningless the ESA requirement that the status of listed species be improved.

Endangered Species Act Requirements

In its most simple form, the ESA requires at least four things: 1) that federal agencies not jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species, 2) that federal agencies not destroy or adversely modify habitat determined to be critical to the conservation of threatened or endangered species, 3) that federal agencies conserve threatened and endangered species in order to improve their status and, 4) that no person shall harm any threatened or endangered species.

In prohibiting *jeopardy* and the destruction of critical habitat, Congress intended to prevent any further driving of listed species toward extinction. By requiring *conservation* measures, Congress intended to not only maintain, but to improve the status of listed species until they are determined to be recovered and can be removed from the ESA list.

In a 1986 memo, F&WS Associate Director Rolf Wallenstrom set out new guidelines on issuing a jeopardy biological opinion on an action. Jeopardy biological opinions are used by FWS to prohibit or modify actions which affect listed species. Under the new rules, F&WS must find that the "...action would have to appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival *and* recovery of a species in the wild. This means that an action that merely threatens recovery but does not threaten the survival of the entire listed species or population does not warrant a jeopardy opinion." This interpretation substantially weakens (some would say eliminates) FWS authority to enforce species recovery.

Wallenstrom's directive also made it clear that the jeopardy standard applied to certain subpopulations of some wide-ranging species (such as grizzly bear, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, and red-cockaded woodpecker) as well as to entire listed populations. *The Jeopardy Threshold and Natural Resource Cushion*

In a 1981 opinion, F&WS solicitor J. Roy Spradley, Jr. utilized the concept of a natural resource cushion in establishing a jeopardy threshold, stating: "It is this 'cushion' of remaining natural resources which is available for allocation to projects until the utilization is such that any future use may be likely to jeopardize a listed species or adversely modify or destroy its critical habitat. At this point, any additional federal activity in the area requiring a further consumption of resources would be precluded under Section 7 [of the ESA]."

However, Spradley's concept of a natural resource cushion is fatally flawed because he later defines it in terms of jeopardy (extinction), ignoring species recovery. In a July 6, 1982 opinion, Spradley defines this cushion as "...that amount of a particular natural resource like water, air, vegetation or habitat (upon which a given listed species is dependent), that could be utilized or consumed, without jeopardy to the continued existence of the species." The Endangered Species Act, however, defines critical habitat as that which is "essential to conservation of the species." This requires the protection of habitat necessary for recovery, not just for avoiding extinction. The Wallenstrom definition of jeopardy, in divorcing species' survival from recovery, and the Spradley

concept of a consumable natural resource cushion (up to the point of imminent extinction) directly contradict the ESA's requirements to protect critical habitat and to accomplish the recovery of listed species.

"Cumulative Effects" Limited and Dominated by "Net Effect"

Spradley's 1981 opinion was written to "...control the scope of consultation and cumulative impact analysis under the Endangered Species Act." He also stated that "...Section 7 provides a 'first-in-time, first-in-right' process whereby the authorization of federal projects may proceed until it is determined that further actions are likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or adversely modify its critical habitat." The opinion took issue with earlier opinions for having required "...for any ecosystem

upon which an endangered or threatened species depends, all pending project impacts must be considered if those impacts can reasonably be anticipated to occur either before or after the completion of the project which is the subject of consultation."

Spradley reined in F&WS's definition and analysis of federally spawned cumulative impacts in order to be consistent with his "first-in-time, first-in-right" policy. He limited the analysis of federal impacts under Section 7 of the ESA to only the project at hand and "the anticipated impacts of all *proposed* federal projects in the affected area which have *previously* been the subject of Section 7 consultation and received a favorable biological opinion." (First emphasis in original, last emphasis added). In a 1982 clarification of his earlier opinion, however, Spradley goes a

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Grizzlies on Knife-Edge of Extinction

Based on a paper by Keith Hammer.
Edited by Don Graham

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires not only that species be kept from going extinct, but that their status be *improved* until they are no longer near the brink of extinction and no longer need the protections of the Act (see story above.) However, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS) has reinterpreted the ESA to suit the needs of resource extraction industries and developers. Current Fish & Wildlife Service policy is management on the knife-edge of extinction. Nowadays, the F&WS even allows activities which threaten extinction of species, as long as other habitat is "improved" to make up for the development. Many species have not, and many more will not, survive such practices. The grizzly bears of the Cabinet-Yaak area may be one of the next victims of F&WS policy.

Massive Logging Planned in Grizzly Habitat

The Upper Yaak River drainage is located within the Kootenai National Forest in the extreme northwest corner of Montana and is habitat for some of the threatened Cabinet-Yaak grizzly bears. The Fish and Wildlife Service acknowledged in a June, 1990 biological opinion that the US Forest Service's *previous* Upper Yaak timber sale program has placed the grizzly bear in jeopardy of extinction. However, in the same opinion, F&WS utilized the concept of "net effect" in order to give the Forest Service (FS) the go-ahead for a new Upper Yaak 4-year timber program. This allows the selling of 91 timber sales, the logging of 127 million board feet of forest and the building of 43 miles of new roads in occupied grizzly bear habitat. All this without first requiring that the damages contributing to the jeopardy situation be remedied. How did they justify this? By failing to

require necessary conservation measures, ignoring the 4-year long cumulative impacts on the bears' habitat, and pretending that everything would be better at the end of 5 years.

In its biological opinion, F&WS concluded: "the existing situation in the Upper Yaak ...is creating a jeopardy situation for the grizzly bear due to the following: All but one of the six Bear Management Units (BMUs) ...have existing habitat effectiveness levels below the accepted minimum level of 70 percent established for the Kootenai National Forest...None of the BMUs have a habitat effectiveness level of 70 percent or greater during the summer season...The low level of habitat effectiveness is due primarily to the large number of miles of open road and the past level of timber harvesting...Past harvesting has not taken into consideration the duration of major logging activities in drainages and the re-entry frequencies within drainages."

The principles of habitat effectiveness and open forest roads serves as a good case study because the FWS has established an approximate numeric jeopardy threshold using habitat effectiveness and its relation to open roads. The principles of limiting the duration and re-entry of logging activities in hydrologic drainages also contributes to the case study because these standards have been acknowledged as *necessary* to grizzly bear recovery by F&WS. However, application of these standards has been "recommended" to the FS rather than required of it.

Habitat Effectiveness and Open Forest Roads

Open forest roads affect grizzly bears by increasing the likelihood grizzly bears will be killed by humans and by causing grizzly bears to avoid habitats. This avoidance of habitat near open roads has been determined by research and incorporated into the

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Plan Promises Trouble for Grizzly Bears

The 1990 draft revision of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Grizzly Recovery Plan was scrapped when the public demanded a formula which would better address the needs of the threatened grizzly. The recently released revised draft is little better.

Grizzly habitat is defined by the federal government through "Recovery Zones" and "Management Situation Zones." Instead of defining these areas solely by biology, they are primarily politically motivated. The plan fails to expand recovery zones to reflect expanding bear populations and does not set aside any unoccupied habitat for recovery.

Nor is occupied habitat sufficiently protected. Destructive activities such as roadbuilding, logging, mining, resort development, and livestock grazing are all allowed in much of the bear's critical habitat. It is impossible to expect grizzlies, highly intolerant of human presence and habitat disturbance, to continue to survive under these conditions.

Grizzly populations remain in isolated "island" populations. For the bear to have any hope of long term survival, linkage zones (habitat corridors) must be established and protected. The revised draft awaits the results of a five-year study by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service before addressing this issue.

The only encouraging news in the revised draft is that two more grizzly bear ecosystems, in the north Cascades and central Idaho, are included in the recovery areas, along with Greater Yellowstone, the northern Continental Divide, the Selkirks and the Cabinet-Yaak. Unfortunately, the draft fails to outline any measures for recovery in these new areas. These ecosystems continue to be degraded, especially those in Central Idaho which suffer from massive timber sales, roadbuilding, and loss of linkage zones

(see front page Idaho story-ed). These ecosystems must be provided with full recovery measures in the final plan.

Despite strong evidence that grizzlies yet survive (amazingly) in Colorado's San Juan mountains, the new plan fails to include this southwestern ecosystem. The San Juans must be included as a recovery zone.

Applying the principles of conservation biology and genetic variability to grizzly recovery indicates that at least two thousand bears may be necessary in each area to sustain a long-term population. Even the highest recovery target set for any population falls short of this. Recovery goals put forth for the Yellowstone and Northern Continental Divide ecosystems are already low enough for delisting (removing the populations from the protection of the Endangered Species Act). In fact, recovery goal numbers may be lower than estimated populations when the bear was listed as threatened in 1975. This is absurd.

Goals for human-caused mortality (the major cause of grizzly bear death) should be zero, but the plan sets them at an unacceptable 6%.

The federal government has no intention of doing what any reputable bear biologist recommends for true long-term protection of the grizzly. We must demand, shout, stand up and scream for strong measures to halt the decline of the grizzly. The law says we must, the planet says we must, the bear says we must.

Write by October 8 to:
Chris Servheen, Grizzly Coordinator
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
NS 312, University of Montana
Missoula, MT 59812
(406)329-3223

Contact the Predator Project, Box 6733, Bozeman, MT 59771 for a copy of the "Activist's Guide to the Grizzly Bear."

—Phil Knight

Wolves Return to Yellowstone!

By Sean Graham

For the first time since they were eradicated under a government ADC-style program in the 1920's, wolves have been sighted in Yellowstone National Park. Montana filmmaker Ray Paunovich shot a video of a canine and grizzlies feeding on a bison carcass in early August. Most biologists who have seen the film agree that it is indeed a wolf. This film is the firmest proof yet that wolves are reintroducing themselves into Yellowstone. Numerous other sightings have occurred this summer. Most of the sightings are being discounted by the Park and the Fish and Wildlife Service. When two bicyclists travelling through the Park in late July reported seeing a wolf on a road in Yellowstone, the Park Ranger they reported it to even tried to con-

vince them it was a coyote. This started a discussion of the possibility that people might re-introduce wolves without waiting for Fish and Wildlife to set up guidelines. The ranger's comment? "Some people will do anything, even if it's against the law." No wonder the Park is claiming the wolf filmed in August is a lone male just passing through. If the government has to admit the endangered wolves have returned to Yellowstone on their own, it will upset their plans to classify re-introduced wolves as "experimental," and deny them full protection under the Endangered Species Act. While the Fish and Wildlife Service holds hearings and delays their lame re-introduction plans, the wolves have decided that it's time to come home to Yellowstone. Now that's something to howl about.

Selkirk Woodland on Lujan's Ch



Young Woodland Caribou bull, Selkirk Ecosystem, Northern Idaho

Biodiversity Legal Fo

On August 17, a formal petition was filed with Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan by the Biodiversity Legal Foundation (BLF) insisting upon critical habitat designation for the Selkirk Mountains Woodland Caribou in northern Idaho and northeast Washington. Numbering approximately 50 animals, the Selkirk Woodland Caribou are considered to be one of the rarest and most critically endangered mammals in the lower United States.

Jasper Carlton, Director of the BLF, said this petition action became necessary due to major inadequacies in the recently released 1992 Draft Caribou Recovery Plan and the failure of the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to prevent the continuing fragmentation and destruction of old growth forest caribou habitat. Lujan has also failed to designate critical habitat for the species as required by the Endangered Species Act. If this deficiency is not corrected through the petition process, it will be addressed in

federal court, notes Carlton.

The present Selkirk Woodland Caribou Recovery Plan is a blueprint for extinction. It does not adequately address continuing habitat fragmentation and degradation, the impact of large-scale timber removal and road construction, or the urgent need for an effective cumulative impact analysis.

Designation of critical habitat would provide Woodland Caribou with improved statutory protection by clearly delineating to all federal and state agencies those areas where adverse modification of habitat will not be allowed. It would also make clearer the amount and location of mature to old growth forests that are required to accomplish full recovery of Woodland Caribou in the Wild.

Woodland caribou are only one of many species concerns in the Selkirk Mountains. The Selkirk ecosystem now supports multiple sensitive, threatened, or endangered species, including the grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos horribilis*), an occasional Rocky Mountain gray wolf

land Caribou ropping Block



Upper Yaak Bears

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Kootenai Cumulative Effects Analysis (CEA). This is done by deducting, from the total acreage that should be available to bears, habitat acreages degraded by roads. Other activities which displace bears from their habitat are also included in a CEA, but open forest roads are one of the most harmful factors. Conversely, closing forest roads to motorized use has become the most widely accepted means by which grizzly bear habitat effectiveness is increased.

In the most simple of terms, habitat effectiveness is the ratio of secure bear habitat to potential habitat in a given area. For example, a habitat effectiveness of 70% means that 70% of the Bear Management Unit is available for use by bears while 30% is unavailable due to human activity.

As a result of earlier consultations with the F&WS, the Kootenai Forest Plan contains (among others) two standards for grizzly bear management: 1) a minimum of 70% habitat effectiveness and, 2) a maximum open road density (ORD) of 0.75 miles of open road per square mile of land. These standards are related. When the ORD of an area is 0.75 (maximum), the habitat effectiveness is generally slightly above 70% (minimum.) As road density increases, habitat effectiveness decreases.

Forest Service Required to Meet Standards

The National Forest Management Act requires that the FS meet its forest plan standards "as soon as practicable" after the plans are finalized. The Kootenai Forest Plan was finalized in 1987 and, in response to lengthy consultations with F&WS, the FS designated Alternative 9B as the Upper Yaak Final Environmental Impact Statement "preferred alternative." 9B was the only alternative which met all Forest Plan standards. Indeed, the Environmental Impact Statement concludes: "To implement activities on the Kootenai N.F., it was agreed (with F&WS) and desired to meet all standards and intents before any activity is approved."

Masking Cumulative Effects With Net Effects

Common sense and Alternative 9B would require that, in terms of cumulative effects, habitat effectiveness must be improved before additional human impacts can be authorized and still avoid further endangering the Cabinet-Yaak grizzly bear. In a January, 1990 letter, Fish & Wildlife confirmed the 70% bear habitat effectiveness as the level below which projects would be halted. Some BMU's in 1990 had habitat effectiveness levels as low as 40%, far below the 70% jeopardy threshold, and the unavoidable conclusion is that more impacts added to already existing danger of extinction equals a greater chance of extinction.

In its June 20, 1990 biological opinion, however, F&WS gave the go-ahead to Alternative 9A, allowing road closures and corresponding increases in habitat effectiveness to be "phased-in" over a 5-year period. The FWS rationalized its opinion by concluding: "Thus, the net effect of Alternative 9A is one of improving the existing jeopardy situation to a nonjeopardy situation by significantly increasing

habitat effectiveness and security through road closures..." In a single, irrational move, F&WS chose to ignore the obvious current danger of extinction and the cumulative effects of a 4-year timber program. They did this in order to conclude that the net effect at the fifth year would be to decrease the threat of extinction (alleviate jeopardy.)

In the case of the Upper Yaak, however, the bear habitat has been destroyed to the point that F&WS is considering moving the bears from the threatened list to the endangered list. Logically and legally, there is no way to conclude that the logging will cause no further threat to the grizzly bear without first raising the status of the bears' habitat effectiveness above the 70% "jeopardy threshold." Then, and only then, can F&WS begin to rationally discuss development activities which do not cumulatively jeopardize the bear or to consider mitigation measures which would truly offset the adverse effects of further development activities.

F&WS is ignoring the unacceptable cumulative effects which result when additional impacts are added to already unacceptable levels of adverse effects. It has done this in order to conclude there will be no net adverse effects on the Cabinet-Yaak grizzly bear and, in so doing, is wrongly considering the necessary repair of past damages to grizzly bear security and habitat to be mitigation for future impacts.

Regulation of Activity Duration and Re-Entry Also Needed

F&WS has found that simply maintaining a minimum of 70% habitat effectiveness for grizzly bears is not enough to conserve the bear. Disturbance of the habitat must also be limited to a specific time period, with breaks between abuses of the area. This is because the simple application of a CEA and habitat effectiveness standard allows the same 30% of the bears' habitat to remain unavailable indefinitely, causing it to be lost to bear use. The January 1990 F&WS letter stated: "If timber harvesting occurs in a drainage for extended periods of time, historical bear use of the area may be lost, particularly to females...Long term displacement of a female from a portion of her home range may result in that area being lost to female bears since her offspring have no chance to learn the foraging opportunities in areas no longer used."

F&WS and the FS initially agreed, in formulating Alternative 9B for the Upper Yaak 4-year timber sale program, to require application of a "3 and 7" activity duration and re-entry guideline. This widely used guideline requires that a given hydrologic drainage, after having been active with a timber sale for three years, must then remain inactive for seven years. Given that a female grizzly bear raises on average three litters of cubs per decade, this theoretically allows her to teach at least two of her three litters to utilize the drainage during the time she is not displaced by logging activities.

After receiving heavy political pressure from the timber industry and pro-timber members of Congress, however, the F&WS reneged on requir-

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aho. Photo by Jasper Carlton

oundation Fights Back!

(*Canus lupis*), the northern bald eagle (*Halizetetus leucocephalus*), and a number of sensitive species in decline, including the lynx, fisher, boreal owl and wolverine. The Selkirk Ecosystem, which is composed principally of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest in Northern Idaho and the Colville National Forest in northeast Washington, is the last and only place in the lower U.S. where all these threatened, endangered, and sensitive species still exist together in the wild. However, present Forest Service and Fish and Wildlife Service Plans fail to integrate the management of the entire ecosystem. A single-species approach is neither scientifically sound nor cost and management effective. From a wildlife perspective, the Idaho Panhandle and Colville National Forests are two of the most over-cut national forests in the country.

Despite the biological significance of the Selkirk ecosystem, neither the U.S. Forest Service nor the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has recognized the ur-

gent need to manage this ecological area with an emphasis on natural diversity. Instead, both agencies have bowed to local political and economic pressures and allowed commercial timber harvest to dominate over all other concerns. If this condition continues, the ecosystem could eventually collapse and many or all of the above-mentioned species be lost. That prospect constitutes a biological tragedy of global significance.

What You Can Do:

Write all your Congresspersons urging that commercial timber harvesting and road building in caribou and grizzly bear habitat in the Selkirk Ecosystems be stopped. (Idaho Panhandle and Colville National Forests).

To support administrative and legal actions for woodland Caribou and grizzly bears in the Selkirk Ecosystem, please send a generous contribution to the Biodiversity Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 18327, Boulder, CO. 80308-8327.

Congress Catches a Clue

Northern Rockies Act Introduced

Conservation history was made on September 9, when Representative Peter Kostmayer (D-PA) introduced to Congress the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act (NREPA.) Drafted by the Montana-based Alliance for the Wild Rockies and supported by over 200 regional and national conservation groups and businesses, NREPA is the first wilderness legislation based on ecosystems and the connecting corridors between them, rather than arbitrary state boundaries. Joining Rep. Kostmayer as original co-sponsors were two Democrats and two Republicans.

The bill would protect about 20 million acres of public land in the Wild Rockies Bioregion, including parts of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon and Washington. It would also establish over 14 million acres of new Wilderness Areas, 1,300 miles of Wild & Scenic Rivers, and two National Park & Preserve Study Areas (Hells Canyon and the North Fork Flathead River.) and create two entirely new management designations. These designations are Biological Connecting Corridors, critical for maintaining genetic interchange and diversity; and a Wildland Recovery System, urgently needed to rehabilitate lands that have been severely degraded by decades of over-cutting and road building. NREPA also explicitly protects Native American treaty rights and access

to cultural and spiritual sites.

The bill is widely supported by grassroots conservationists throughout the country, and a few national organizations, most notably Greenpeace and Save America's Forests. Other Washington D.C. based groups, afraid of challenging the political "reality" are supporting half hearted rock and ice protection that allows logging in roadless native forests and places severe restrictions on court appeals. These environmental groups, including The Sierra Club, The National Wildlife Federation and the Wilderness Society are involved in a massive and shameless sellout of Montana's endangered wilderness and must be challenged to protect, rather than broker away, our few remaining native forest ecosystems.

Protecting and restoring biodiversity and ecosystem health will require aggressive grassroots organizing and direct action. NREPA is a good first step, and judging from the tremendous support the bill has gotten from the public, from celebrities, and from politicians on both sides of the aisle, this country might just be ready. Whether NREPA is the future of the conservation movement, or just another good band on the Titanic, is up to all of us. For more information, contact the Alliance for the Wild Rockies, PO Box 8731, Missoula, MT 59807.

Endangered Species

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step further, introducing the concept of "net effect" in addition to his definition of "cumulative effects". This concept allows F&WS to permit further utilization of natural resources upon which listed species depend, even though the natural resource cushion has already been exhausted and a jeopardy biological opinion would be expected on any further projects. Spradley concludes: "Once this 'cushion' is allocated, additional utilization of the particular resource can be authorized if further effects are offset by other means, so that the net result is no further adverse impact on the species...the 'bottom line' [becomes] the net effect of a given activity on the species or its habitat...In short, the effects of a project on a species or its critical habitat that the F&WS should be concerned about are *net effects*."

Driving Listed Species to Extinction

The F&WS solicitor's first opinion obviously prohibits F&WS from looking ahead at proposed federal development projects in order to assess their cumulative impacts and issue a timely jeopardy biological opinion. Looking ahead would allow for the trimming and prioritizing of development proposals *before* the status of the listed species and its habitat have declined to the jeopardy threshold. F&WS policy currently requires that development projects be approved on a first-come, first-serve basis until the species' natural resource cushion has been exhausted and jeopardy is imminent. Only then can the F&WS prohibit or modify the project which "breaks the camel's back".

The solicitor's later opinion undermines further an already unacceptable management policy. As if it were acceptable to manage listed species at the knife-edge of extinction ("jeopardy threshold") to begin with, he suggests that it is practical and legal to allow a further consumption of endangered species' vital resources, provided this consumption is offset by habitat improvements elsewhere. What should not be lost on a discussion of driving species toward extinction, however, is the ESA requirement that the status of listed species be improved, not simply maintained.

Conservation Measures Not Legally Enforceable

As discussed earlier, the ESA requires that all federal agencies "...shall seek to conserve..." listed species, defining "conserve" to mean the government must do everything possible to promote recovery of listed species. The current federal regulations governing F&WS consultations, however, state: "The [F&WS] may provide with the biological opinion a statement containing discretionary conservation recommendations. Conservation recommendations are advisory and are not intended to carry any binding legal force."

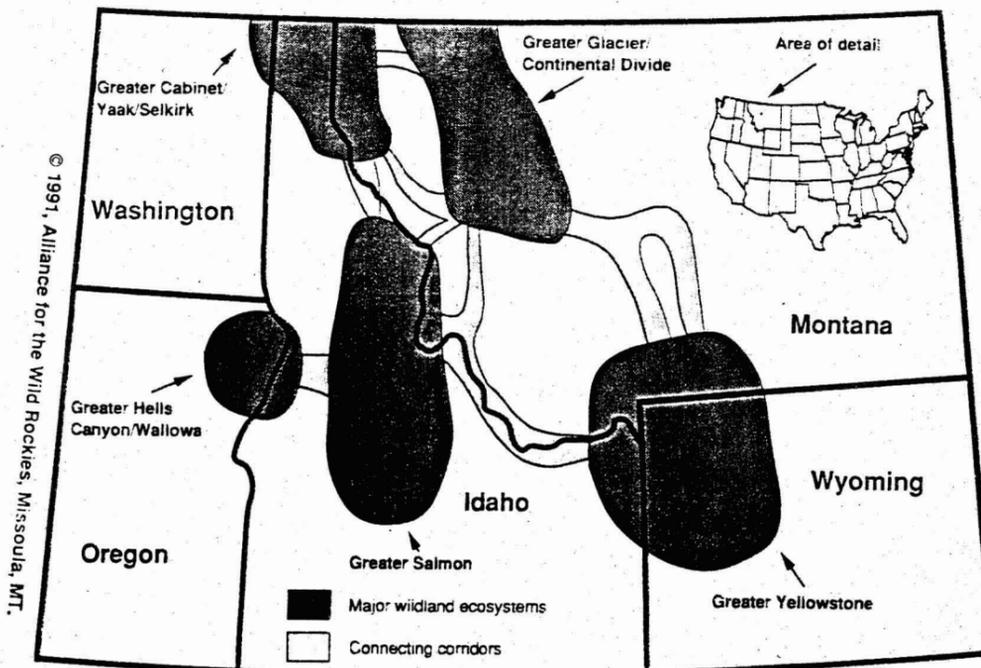
Moreover, present F&WS policy prohibits issuing a jeopardy biological opinion on an action which threatens a species' recovery but not its survival. Hence, the vast authority and responsibility vested by Congress in the Secretary of the Interior "...to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved..." have been effectively overturned and gutted by the Secretary's own regulations.

The Status and Habitat of Listed Species Neither Protected nor Improved

As can be seen in the preceding discussion, F&WS policy and regulations fail to legally require the implementation of measures necessary to insure recovery of listed species. Moreover, they require that a species' status decline to near-extinction before the agency is finally able to call a halt to further destruction of the species' habitat and well-being. Even then, F&WS policy provides a loophole allowing further development to continue in the face of jeopardy if the development meets the test of no net adverse effect.

F&WS policy and regulations have replaced the protection of listed species and their habitats with the first-come, first-serve human development of the natural resources upon which the very survival of listed species depend. What is needed is a rewriting of the regulations governing Section 7 consultation and an honest reappraisal of F&WS policy. Without these changes, we can expect more and more species to be listed as threatened. This is because the ecosystems they share with other listed species are not being conserved as required by the ESA. We can also expect threatened species to decline to an endangered status or worse. What Congress intended to be an improvement in the health and security of ecosystems of listed species has become instead a blueprint for piecemeal management which drives species to the brink of extinction and keeps them there.

U.S. portion of the Northern Rockies Bioregion, its five major ecosystems and connecting corridors



More of the Upper Yaak Grizzly Bear

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ing that the "3 and 7" guideline be implemented. In a December 21, 1990 letter, F&WS states: "The timber industry was concerned about the reduction in the volume of timber that could be harvested when Forest Plan standards and guidelines are adhered to and were seeking ways to increase the timber volume." First, F&WS proposed to phase-in the "3 and 7" guideline, and when the timber industry still protested, F&WS did not require its implementation at all. F&WS fell back to the contradictory position regarding the duration and re-entry guideline; that it is "needed" for conservation of the species, but at the same time is only a "recommendation" to the FS.

Management on the Knife-Edge of Extinction

At best, F&WS policy requires that listed species be managed at the knife-edge of extinction, not far from a free-fall to extinction, and pays little more than lip service to Endangered Species Act requirements to actually better the situation. This Upper Yaak case study serves to demonstrate that, when political push comes to biological shove, already suspect F&WS policy can be turned into a nightmare of idiot-logic used to justify resource development that spits in the face of species' extinction.

Although the scattered grizzly bear populations in the lower 48 have been listed since 1975 as *threatened* with extinction, F&WS has never designated critical habitat for the bear. In the April 20, 1992 Federal Register, F&WS published its 90-day finding that a re-listing of the Cabinet-Yaak and Selkirk grizzly bears as *endangered* "may be warranted." The finding also said designation of critical habitat for those two ecosystems will be addressed

when and if the grizzly re-listing actually occurs. The finding concludes: "The Service agrees that grizzly bear populations in both the Cabinet-Yaak area and the Selkirk Mountains are small and that increasing human demands exist in the areas, including logging, recreation, and livestock grazing." Despite this evidence, the four year Upper Yaak Timber Sale Program is moving forward.

The situation of the Cabinet-Yaak grizzly bears shows the need for a rewriting of the regulations governing enforcement of the Endangered Species Act and an honest reappraisal of F&WS policy. Without these changes, we can expect the situation of the grizzlies, along with other species, to decline further. This is because their *ecosystems* are not being conserved as required by the Endangered Species Act. We can also expect threatened species to decline to an endangered status or worse. As it now stands, F&WS policy calls for management on the knife-edge of extinction, totally ignoring the Act's requirement to improve the status of threatened and endangered species. If we do not change the way the Fish and Wildlife Service treats endangered species, we are simply waiting for the knife to cut species into a free-fall to extinction.

Keith Hammer is a Montana writer and activist working to preserve endangered species and biodiversity in general. He is chairman of Swan View Coalition and a co-chair of Montana Ecosystems Defense Council. On September 8, Keith and MEDC filed suit in U.S. District Court in Great Falls, MT, challenging FWS policy on the threatened grizzly bear and the Upper Yaak timber sale program. Donations to help with the lawsuit against the Forest and Fish and Wildlife Services can be sent to MEDC, PO Box 1901, Kalispell, MT 59901.

Raising Hell at PCL

by Darryl Cherney

California forest activists have to wonder if PCL stands for Planning and Conservation League or Please Continue Logging. (ed. note: PCL is an environmental policy lobbying group based in Sacramento.) Earth First!, EPIC (Environmental Protection Information Center) and other grassroots groups are fighting in the trenches and courtrooms to defend and preserve the Headwaters Forest, the last crumbs of pristine redwoods left in corporate hands. Meanwhile PCL, along with the Audubon Society and California Trout is busy schmoozing with the legislature and Governor Wilson, selling out the old growth for a three martini lunch.

So after two years of sell-outs and surrenders, Earth First!, in conjunction with the California Forest and Watershed Council (CFWC), an alliance of over 40 grassroots forestry groups, staged a protest and occupation at the office of PCL on August 24. Sure, we don't like to "in house fight," but consider this: the legislation PCL is supporting was written by MAXXAM and Sierra Pacific Logging, for God's sake! Sure, PCL and Audubon threw in a few lines, but essentially this so-called "Grand Accord" legislation sets in stone the timber industry's ability to liquidate privately held ancient forests and allows 40-year rotations of trees that normally live up to 2000 years of age.

Our march began at the Capitol steps in Sacramento, where endangered marbled murrelets, spot-

ted owls, cougars, black bear, a giant 20-foot tree and a grim reaper lined up to parade to the offices of the Planning and Conservation League. While PCL was aware we were coming, they hadn't barricaded the doors the way Cal Trout did (on the same floor). In marched the critters singing songs, howling and challenging PCL's warped views on forestry.

Our demands were simple: withdraw support for the "Grand Accord" sellout and get out of the private forestland lobbying business. It is well documented that Audubon, PCL, Wilderness Society and other mainstream groups have literally sold out the forest in deference to compromise legislation in which they are interested, both at the federal level and in certain state bond acquisition packages. Therefore, we felt it only reasonable to order PCL out as a player on the issue of preserving privately held old growth since they are using the giant forests only as a throw-away bargaining chip.

PCL's director, Jerry "the Peril" Meral, has a framed color photo of himself shaking hands with George Bush hanging prominently in his office. After a feeble attempt at talking down to us, Jerry realized that he had been dealt an excruciating broadside. The photo of him and George Bush was missing! Someone was apparently after the \$25 bounty we'd placed on the capture of that photo, and was hoping to get their rent paid that week. In any event, as soon as the TV camera entered the room, Jerry immediately accused us of stealing his photo. However, his ploy backfired.

By admitting on TV that he even had a photo of himself and Bush, he had discredited himself to the rest of the environmental community. But as he was whining that he wouldn't address the issues until he got his photo

back, the grim reaper appeared magically behind him and handed him his photo. There he was, live on camera, holding his photo like he'd just received an Oscar, trying to explain why he and George, the "Environmental President," were such good buddies.



Protester Laurie Sarachek, of EPIC, looks askance at Audubon lobbyist John McCaull as he explains Audubon's endorsement of avian habitat destruction.

A wide cross section of activists came to the occupation, including representatives from the Sierra Club, the Mendocino Environmental Center, a former PCL employee and even a sympathetic cop.

We spent the next two hours plastering the office with Earth First! stickers, talking to the press, singing songs and carrying on. Finally a rep from the dreaded Audubon Society showed up and invited us into his office.

There we spent another hour discussing why Audubon was endorsing habitat destruction of en-

dangered birds like the marbled murrelet and spotted owl. Surprisingly, our Audubon host, who was new at his job, was sympathetic and agreed to come up and hike in the woods with us real soon. That's the essential problem: Sacramento kiss-asses just don't get

into the woods enough to remember what they're really working for.

We fired some warning shots over the heads of PCL, made some good contacts, spoke to the press and set the record straight for future reference. No bags of timber industry cash were found in Jerry Meral's office, however. But then, we didn't have the combination to the safe behind George Bush's picture.

Darryl Cherney is a tireless forest activist based in Northern California, and an Earth First! singer-songwriter now touring the country, stirring up the soup.

RAINFOREST ACTIVISTS TARGET G-P TROPICAL HARDWOOD IMPORTS

by Jake Jagoff

On August 24th, Rainforest Action Group (RAG) activists held a protest against the importation of tropical hardwoods, shutting down a Georgia-Pacific (GP) lumber yard in the San Francisco Bay Area. Two of the activists chained themselves to the front gate of GP's San Leandro complex (south of Oakland) to protest the company's importation of tropical timber into the United States. The two stayed locked to the gate until 5:00 pm (effectively closing the yard to truck traffic) before they unlocked themselves. Interestingly enough, neither GP nor the San Leandro police decided to press charges. The action followed the fourth annual RAG Chautauqua, a gathering of RAG organizers, in Sonoma County, which was organized by the Rainforest Action Network.

Over 50 RAGers, representing groups throughout North America, staged the highly entertaining demonstration in the GP parking lot. Led by Minneapolis' finest song and dance man, Scott Elkins, who donned the corporate look complete with a real live operative chainsaw, and Earth Circus' Tom Tillotson, in his tree costume and on stilts, the RAGers entertained GP employees, the media, and even the cops with their colorful skit. The media showed up in droves. The two activists placing their bodies in the path of the largest importer of tropical timber in the U.S. was well covered.

The action also honed in on the University of California system, the largest stockholder in GP. Clearly, the UC is a ripe target for forest activists to work with students. There is a grow-

ing campaign amongst the UC student body to expose the GP/UC fiscal forest and genocide connection. GP, aside from being the largest timber company in the world and biggest landowner in

Germany, Mexico, Canada and the Virgin Islands. Finished wood products, primarily from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines (areas undergoing intense deforestation) account for 50

GEORGIA-PACIFIC, WHO ARE YOU ?



the forest products industry in the U.S., has spread its corporate tentacles all over the globe. According to Jim Donahue, writing in the October, 1990 issue of Multinational Monitor, GP has emerged as the goliath of the forest products industry.

"GP is a leading manufacturer and distributor of a wide variety of building products, and pulp and paper products. It manufactures common household items such as tissue paper, paper towels, and napkins, as well as printing paper; GP also ranks first in US production of softwood plywood and other wood panels. Ten percent of GP's revenues come from its operations in foreign countries. Its foreign subsidiaries operate in Panama, Brazil, Netherlands Antillies, Germany, Swit-

zerland, Mexico, Canada and the Virgin Islands. Finished wood products, primarily from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines (areas undergoing intense deforestation) account for 50

percent of GP's imports." Donahue cites numerous instances that underscore GP's dismal environmental record, including the highest fine (\$637,000) ever assessed in Maine for water and air pollution violations at its Woodland mill. Even more revealing are several fines from the EPA amounting to \$1.16 million - most of which occurred during the pro-business climate of the Reagan and Bush administrations. And lest we forget that GP manages ten million acres of land in the U.S., more than any of its competitors, there are no shortages of ecological abuses from the associated clearcutting, woodchipping and plantation forestry.

To add social insult to environmental injury, GP has cut wages, health

care and jobs. According to Donahue, "GP has financed its expansion and increased profits to record levels on the backs of its workers." GP has particularly stiffed the United Paperworkers International Union (UPIU) as 3,300 UPIU members have lost their jobs to non-union replacement workers in recent years. GP has taken the power to strike away from the IPIU. Consequently the company has been successful in forcing concessions at all facilities where the IPIU has members. Two years ago, 500 IPIU members protested in front of the White House to oppose GP's callous labor practices - specifically hiring permanent scab replacements for strikers. This is a glaring example of GP's attacks on workers and thus provides forest activists possible inroads to working together with a disenchanted GP workforce.

According to RAN, GP imported 261 millions pounds of rainforest wood from April, 1988 to September, 1989. The company operates a large hardwood veneer plant in Portel, Brazil, and also imports finished wood products, especially plywood, directly from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. In 1989, RAN called for a boycott of all GP products: MD & Angel Soft toilet paper; Sparkle, Delta, and Mr. Big paper towels; and Coronet, Hudson and SoftPly paper napkins.

GP's long and sordid growth into the world's number one forest bogeyman stands as the most glaring example of a corporation that's taken the offensive against our collective green skin. Their aggressive, provocative style, deserves an equally aggressive and provocative response from forest activists.

For more information about the UC/GP connection, contact: Diana Stralberg; C/O Bruin RAG, 308 Westwood Plaza, P.O. Box 178 Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Sleaze Summit in Reno: The Wise Use Conference

(Reprinted from the L.A. Weekly, edited by EF! Journal)

by Dean Kuipers

In 1907 Gifford Pinchot, first head of the National Forest Service and godfather of multiple-use management of federal lands, defined "conservation" as "the wise use of resources." His contemporary, Sierra naturalist and writer John Muir said that conservation meant big wilderness unspoiled by humans. The gap between Pinchot and Muir has now blossomed into a movement versus movement war.

If Pinchot were still alive, he might feel a bit uncomfortable with the rapacious bent and the militancy of his so-called philosophical children gathered here at the 1992 Wise Use Leadership conference in Sparks, Nevada. This year's fourth annual wise use powwow, happening at John Ascuaga's Nugget Hotel in early June, is punctuated by angry speeches and high free enterprise rhetoric, but also seems to

redeemed what was once desert wasteland. They are gamblers, willing to bet everything that free enterprise can satisfy the environmental agendas of politicians.

The cast of characters here holds few surprises. Arch-conservative Representative William Dannemeyer (R-Calif.) is jawing with Chuck Cushman from the National Inholder Association and the Multiple Use Land Alliance. Inholders are people who own land or run private businesses inside national parks; Cushman preaches private-property rights and opening up federal lands for uses from logging to off-road vehicles. They are joined by one of the guests of honor, young David McIntosh, Dan Quayle's assistant on domestic policy and executive director of the Council on Competitiveness.

Borrowing an arsenal of tactics straight out of environmentalists' own handbooks, the Wise Users are making their inroads where municipal, county and state legislation is made. Just this



begin a huge question that no one is sure how to answer: How much are the Wise Users themselves being manipulated by the corporations who benefit from their pro-franchise, pro-monoculture, anti-wilderness agenda.

The Wise Use Movement is a coalition of trade associations, legal foundations, nonprofit special-interest groups, extractive industry lobbies and grassroots gangs who believe that environmentalism that is smothering the U.S. economy. This conference is hosted by the Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise (CDFE), a non-profit right-wing foundation. About 510 groups reportedly endorse the CDFE's manifesto, *The Wise Use Agenda*. They believe that the only fair and lasting "environmentalism" will be born of the free market. More importantly, they believe in the primacy of man.

The second floor here at the Nugget Hotel is insulated from the sound of money perpetually falling in the casino below. But that subterranean river of coin resonates just right for the Wise Users. Here they see profit having

year, they have just pushed their first Agenda item through Congress. Suddenly the Wise Users have the ear of a White House floundering for environmental policy.

Twenty-one activists, lawyers and pols are crammed onto the schedule today. Reed Irvine of Accuracy in Media "explains" the slide of socialism into environmentalism in a talk called "Red Into Green". Dixy Lee Ray, former head of the Atomic Energy Commission, former governor of Washington state, nuclear proponent and author of a book downplaying global warming and the ozone hole, is flying in from Rio, where Brazilian press labeled her the "bad wolf" of the Earth Summit. Her report is titled "From the Flat Earth Summit in Rio to the Down-to-Earth Summit in Reno."

Some of the rhetoric is hard to stomach, especially the constant drumbeat of Judeo-Christian values. But the conference in Reno illuminates certain things once glossed over by critics of the Wise Use movement,

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Wise Use: New Threat or the Same Old Shit?

By Karen Pickett

Though the Wise Use Movement does appear to be wide spread and growing, and their approach self-righteous, they may not be as successful or as well-organized as some fear. They recently suffered a major defeat in Congress that would belie their claim of having enough clout on the Hill to push through their agenda. Despite a strong lobbying effort by the Wise Users, the House Interior Committee on July 24 endorsed reforms to the antiquated 1872 mining law that essentially allows mining of public lands for free, with little environmental regulation. One of the key Congressional battles for the Wise Users has been to preserve this law intact.

This is not to dismiss them nor encourage complacency against a backdrop of this one defeat, but simply to put their movement in perspective. Environmentalists and these "wise guys" have been clashing for some time. Loggers have held truck convoys in Washington state, Oregon and Washington D.C., miners have packed Congressional hearings in Nevada, and cattle ranchers have boycotted companies who advertised on an Audubon special on TV about public lands grazing. But environmentalists have faced this sort of backlash before. The Sagebrush Rebellion, led by James Watt, came storming into Washington D.C. in the early 80's. But, as a report from the W. Alton Johns Foundation notes, "Their success at changing federal policy—opening up the sale of federal lands in the west to private interests—was the source of their destruction: none of their friends wanted to pay market value for the land."

While the anti-environmental "movement" in its current form is nothing to ignore, it is also important to not fall victim to their claims of sophisticated organization and political clout, nor jump for the bait that leads us to become embroiled in the debates they encourage, like owls vs. jobs. An unsympathetic (to them) informant at the Wise Use Conference in Reno remarked at how *unorganized* the orga-

nizers were, in particular in terms of networking and unity — weaving the groups together in a united front — and even keeping a record of attendees. It is important to remember that many of the so-called grassroots groups are run by hacks. They are often simply taking the easy way out in terms of seeking answers to the difficult problems facing rural communities. If Wise Use groups swallow the industry's manufactured rhetoric and grab hold of the notion that it boils down to owls vs. jobs, then the solution is easy: nix the owls and you have your jobs back. Obviously, it will not take long for that notion to be dispelled when the wash is hung out. The Yellow Ribbon Coalition and Women in Timber have been with us for years; the current Wise Use Movement is simply a re-packaging of their "rape-and-run can be sustainable" line of thinking. In fact, the Wise Use movement's leaders think and act in much the same way as right wing political extremists of decades past.

However, it is useful for us to know who we are dealing with, what extractive industry propaganda they are conduits for, where their money comes from and what alliances they are forming. Ergo, some more information to put in your back pocket:

Organizations Participating in the Wise Use Movement

This is a partial list

Note: Most of the groups listed here were formed specifically as a Wise Use group; however, some are national organizations that existed prior to the Wise Use movement and have become active with and taken a leadership role in the movement. A (*) denotes such groups.

Alliance for America, Coalition of 125 groups
National Inholders Association, based in California
National Council for Environmental Balance
Center for Defense of Free Enterprise, based in Bellevue, Wash.
American Freedom Coalition, affiliated with Rev. Sun Yung Moon's Unification Church
National Center for Constitutional Studies, another Unification Church group
American Farm Bureau Federation*, headquartered in Chicago area; agricultural equivalent to NRA
National Rifle Association*, provide support, both financial and in-kind
Blue Ribbon Coalition, based in Pocatello, Idaho
Wilderness Impact Research Foundation, non-profit umbrella for 200 groups
Multiple Use Land Alliance, outgrowth of Nat'l Inholders Assoc.
Western Cattleman's Assoc./Public Lands Council*, They campaign to preserve public lands grazing rights

Environmental Conservation Organization, founded by Land Improvement Contractors of America
National Wetlands Coalition, a front for industry groups interested in weakening wetlands regulations
Western States Public Lands Coalition, focus in preserving 1872 mining law
People For the West!, Focus is also 1872 mining law, and their money is virtually all mining corporation money.
Communities for a Great Northwest, organized the truckers' parade protesting limits on timber sales
the Ad Hoc Coalition, Helena, Montana
Environmentalists for Jobs, organized by pres. of Chicago Mining Corp.
Grassroots for Multiple Use, Bitterroot Valley, Montana
Colorado Women in Mining
Oregon Public Lands Coalition, coalition of 51 groups; evolved from old growth forest battle
Our Land Society, Idaho
Sahara Club, the dirt bike riding thugs of the Wise Use Movement, they have particularly targeted Earth First! and openly advocate violence.
Northwest Alaska Native Assoc.*
Mountain States Legal Foundation, an original Sagebrush Rebellion organization, Watt and Coors connected

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Cattle Number One User of Western Water

by George Wuerthner

When most people think of wasted water, they think of Los Angeles. L.A. is a city built in the desert, yet you wouldn't know it for all the swimming pools, golf courses, green lawns and verdant plant growth. How does L.A. do it? By diverting water from northern California (and elsewhere) and bringing it by aqueduct to the desert. But despite all its swimming pools, lawns and golf courses, Los Angeles is not the biggest consumer of water in California. In California, as in the rest of the West, it is cows, not people, who consume the vast majority of this scarce resource.

According to the Bureau of Reclamation, only 16% of the water withdrawals in California are sent to cities for uses ranging from industrial consumption to tap water. Ten percent is used for irrigated crops (such as fruits and vegetables) consumed directly by humans. The rest, some 74%, is used to grow feed for cattle and sheep.

In less urban states, the percentage devoted to livestock is even greater. In Montana, a shocking 97% of all water diverted from rivers goes to irrigation, primarily for livestock feed. In arid Nevada, the driest state in the nation, the Water Resources Division estimates 90% of water goes to cattle feed production. This occurs while wildlife areas such as the Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge dry up for a "lack of water." The Winnemucca Lake National Wildlife Refuge, also in Nevada, dried up entirely and no longer exists.

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, irrigation is responsible for 82%

of all freshwater withdrawals in the 17 western states. Industry uses the next largest share at 9%. Urban and rural water supplies account for even less. If production of low value irrigated crops (like hay and alfalfa) for livestock consumption were reduced or eliminated, a lot more rivers would flow free, wasteful urban water uses notwithstanding.

Irrigation withdrawals and dams constructed at least in part to supply irrigation water are major factors in the extinction and listing of dozens of western species. Irrigation has harmed endangered fish throughout the west, from the Colorado squawfish to the Bonneville Cutthroat trout, from the Sacramento River chinook salmon to Montana Arctic grayling. Sandhill cranes which use the Platte River in Nebraska, as well as the ducks that can no longer rest at the dried up Stillwater Wildlife Refuge, are also impacted by diversions. No other factor, except livestock production itself (to which irrigation withdrawals are intimately tied) has damaged so much of the West.

You can help change this situation by eliminating beef from your diet. Beef production is one of the most unnecessary and wasteful uses of water in the West. Every hamburger you consume equals one less trout stream. Every steak is another riparian area trampled. Every roast beef sandwich justifies the existence of a dam somewhere in the West. There are many other good ecological reasons for boycotting beef, but certainly the damage done to western watersheds is at the

The Price of Wool

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searching beyond the current band-aid policies for long-term and ecologically sound solutions to remedying environmental problems and wildlife conflicts. For many, there is no intermediate step: phase out public lands grazing and abolish the ADC. According to visionary activist Tom Skeelee of the Bozeman (Montana)-based Predator Project, the ADC—affectionately called "All the Dead Critters" by Skeelee—is "yet another hand-out to private business ventures that destroy the integrity of this country's public wild lands." Coyotes, many environmentalists claim, have become scapegoats for the failure of an inherently mismanaged, unsustainable, and economically risky business scheme for a western livelihood.

Last year in Utah, the ADC spent \$1.7 million to kill the 15,000 animals reportedly responsible for causing about \$1 million in agricultural losses (ADC *Annual Report*, FY 1991). Although the Bush administration's budget proposal for FY 1992 outlined a \$4.2 million decrease (from 24.6 to 20.4) in ADC's operational funding, Utah's ADC expenditures increased over the last year.

While many folks are battling our culturally entrenched archetype of coyote as "vermin" by challenging coyote-killing program in the classrooms, courthouses, legislative offices and in the field, the federal government is doing business as usual.

"We need the sheep operator," said Dixie National Forest Supervisor Hugh Thompson at the close of the Cedar City meeting. "Sheep are the best tools for achieving our objectives. Part of this agency's mission is to keep the sheepman in business...because we know the sheepman is in trouble, eco-

nomically." Wrote ADC State Director Jim Winnat in the 1990 *Annual Report*, "Sheep operators sustain most of the depredation problems, therefore, most of the animal damage management efforts are directed toward protecting this class of livestock."

Our public servants seem to agree that Priority One is the economic success of the wool grower. Recently, this sentiment has manifested itself in a USFS ruling eliminating public participation in the appeals process—because it too often spelled economic duress for folks depending upon the "resource" in question. In light of this priority and linear approach to solving problems in a three-dimensional world, it comes as no surprise that the Animal Damage Control was authorized to use M-44s on the Dixie National Forest. What happens after the hearing within the next month remains to be seen.

Although it may seem as if the coyotes are losing the battles, biological research indicates that, incredibly, they are winning the war. The old adage, "What doesn't kill you makes you stronger" appears to apply to the coyote as a species.

Sleeping under southern Utah's star-sequined cosmic quilts, listening to the coyotes singing from the ridge, I try to imagine what all our devices of destruction mean to them. Do their howls mock our folly? Do their threnodies lament the loss of their kin? Do their yapping ballads tell of a time when they could trust the humans, and walk the juniper ridges together under fathomless, inky heavens?

Perhaps, to the adaptable Super-Coyote, the M-44 will just be another cruel jump-through hoop on the obstacle course of evolution.

Susan Ring is writer and Earth First! activist currently living in Salt Lake City, Utah

top of the list.

What is the broader solution? Some groups like the Nature Conservancy suggest we should buy or lease agricultural water rights. Although providing immediate relief to specific streams, this is not a long-term solution. Due to funding limitations, leasing or purchasing programs would only affect a fraction of the streamflow in the west. Also, such policies are built upon a flawed foundation. Leasing or buying so-called water rights is like suggesting that those who wanted to end slavery should have bought up all the slaves. It legitimizes something that should never be legitimate and sanctifies the right to dewater our streams.

A wiser course of action is to challenge this presumed right. After all, water rights were assigned a hundred years ago when most western legislative bodies were dominated by agricultural interests. Today, these laws do not serve the majority of western residents, who have a greater stake in keeping water in rivers. In Montana, there are more people who fish for trout than there are ranchers. There are more bird

watchers in Arizona than farmers. There are more river runners in California than agricultural users. Millions of Americans receive absolutely no benefit from irrigation withdrawals yet still foot the bill. Most of us are supporting western irrigation programs by paying for the dams and irrigation canals, and subsidizing electrical rates for irrigators. At the same time, we are forced to accept the substantial ecological costs associated with dams and de-watering. Once people realize the extent of these ecological costs and economic subsidies, changing western water use laws will be much easier.

Building a constituency to change western water laws will take some time and will not bring immediate relief to beleaguered rivers. But if successful, new laws would ultimately result in far greater protection for all rivers. If the money spent to lease or purchase water rights were instead used to challenge the presumed rights, such laws could be amended to produce a more equitable solution.

A recent court ruling in California

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Healing Global Wounds

Backcountry Direct Actions to Stop Nuclear Testing

The Western Shoshone Nation and The Global Anti-nuclear Alliance are sponsoring 10 days of events "Healing Global Wounds" to coincide with the Columbus Quincentennial to focus attention on the continuing assault on Indigenous people world-wide, and the Shoshone in particular.

Indigenous Peoples Forum Las Vegas, Oct. 3-4

The University of Nevada Las Vegas will be the site of a forum featuring direct testimony by indigenous people from around the world addressing the effect the Nuclear Arms Race has on their communities. Also featured will be medical experts presenting the latest information on the impact of nuclear testing on people and the environment.

**Final Leg of Walk
Across America**
Las Vegas, Oct. 5
A press conference will be

held at the Department of Energy Offices in Las Vegas to report on results of the forum and be the kickoff for the final 65 mile leg of 2 European led walks across America that began in February.

Nevada Test Site Mass Actions

Oct. 9th-12th
Four days of workshops, ceremonies and actions featuring an All Nations Healing Ceremony on Saturday, and Multi-cultural Rally and Mass Action on Sunday.

For more information contact:
Healing Global Wounds
(702) 386-8696, PO Box 4082
Las Vegas, NV 89127

For information on backcountry actions contact:
Reclaim Ground Zero!
(805) 948-6291
PO Box 492, Lancaster, CA 93584,
Fax: (805) 723-7194

Wise Use...

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Larry Freilich, from the Sierra Club's L.A. office, describes throngs of Wise Users wearing orange hats and T-shirts, packing a local California Senator's hearings on the Desert Protection Act. The Act would set aside as wilderness millions of acres in the Mojave Desert, and protect the habitat of the endangered desert tortoise and other animals. "They have been very effective at raising money," notes Freilich, "and spreading what I would consider disinformation."

"The Wise Use movement is essentially a new name for the same old crowd of rapers and scrapers," says Nobby Reidy, senior policy analyst with the Wilderness Society in San Francisco. He has worked to promote the Desert Protection Act since its introduction in 1986. "But they have additional funding now. Are they having an impact? Sure!" claims Reidy. "Senator John Seymour is their guy, and when a group of people like that have a U.S. Senator who is supporting their interests, they can have a lot of impact."

The number of Wise Use groups has doubled in the last year. They range in size and impact from the little Elko Sno-Goers to Georgia-Pacific Corp. They are a tangled lot, and not all of them like each other. But they agree to blame environmentalists and animal-rights advocates for the U.S.'s economic decline. They see a rising socialist collusion between large environmental organizations and government.

They are also steeped in the myths of the West, and agree to defend each other's private-property rights to the death. They want free-market solutions to the on-the-ground environmental degradation, not the wilderness set-asides that they think rob private citizens of land and set precedents for nationalization. But deepest among their horrors is that the growing influence of biocentrism, or Deep Ecology, is affecting the minds of their own children. In the biocentric world view, all life, from pumpkins to mighty rivers, has inherent rights. But the Wise Users are humanists and Judeo-Christian traditionalists of the first order. To the people in the Bonanza Room, human beings are damn well gonna reassert their dominion over the Earth.

Harry Merlo, president and CEO of the Louisiana-Pacific Corp. is being feted with a Lifetime Industrial Achievement award at the awards banquet. Among environmentalists in Northern California, Merlo is a villain

who accelerated clearcutting vast forest acreage in response to the 1990 Forests Forever ballot initiative. He is now moving some of his milling operations to Mexico, and is shipping whole unmilled logs out of the country as L-P mills close all over Mendocino and Humboldt counties. L-P was a principal target of Earth First!'s 1990 Redwood Summer campaign, probably the biggest reason he is getting the award.

"We intend to wipe out every envi-

The demands get even more outrageous. This list calls for expanded concessions in all 48 national parks, using "private firms with expertise in people-moving such as Walt Disney. All actions designed to exclude park visitors such as shutting down overnight accommodations and rationing entry should be stopped." Further, they want to amend the Endangered Species Act to exclude "non-adaptive species such as the California condor, and endemic species lacking the biological vigor to spread in range."

Earlier this morning in Reno, Clark Collins of Idaho's Blue Ribbon Coalition, detailed how his gang of off-road vehicle buffs passed the first of the Wise Use Agenda items into law. The 1992 National Recreation Trail Fund Act di-

verts \$30 million in gasoline taxes each year for the development of dirt-bike and snowmobile trails on federal lands. Senator Steve Symms (R-Idaho) was dedicated to the idea, but the Blue Ribbon Coalition lobbied fiercely for years and helped generate support in Congress, and the bill eventually passed. It is lifted almost word-for-word from item No. 24 in *The Wise Use Agenda*.

When Collins was introduced in the show this morning, the conferees gave him a standing ovation. Here at the awards ceremony, the CDFE has presented Sen. Symms with a Lifetime Policy Achievement Award. Such are the heroes of Wise Use.

The Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise is Alan Gottlieb's show. He founded the Center in 1976 and seems content to run its propaganda and fundraising operations outside the limelight. The Center is located in an office complex called Liberty Park in Bellevue, an upscale suburb of Seattle. Before Arnold came aboard in 1984, Gottlieb ran the CDFE primarily as an extension of his work as former leader of the right-wing Young Americans for Freedom. He is known as a successful fundraiser, and was key to the PAC funding behind Ronald Reagan's campaign. He teaches other Wise Use leaders the art of fundraising, and claims to send out about 20 million pieces of mail a year. Much of what he raises goes to pro-gun lobbies, another of his favorite causes.

The CDFE is working on developing a new area of expertise, however, that is a natural extension of Gottlieb's fundraising—media manipulation. The CDFE uses its own Free Enterprise Press to print its "battle books", such as Arnold's *The Ecology Wars*, *The Wise Use*

Agenda and Wayne Hage's *Storm Over Rangelands*. Gottlieb owns talk-radio station KBNP in Portland, Oregon, and a news radio syndicate that he says now has 31 affiliates. He and the CDFE own interests in various television stations around the country. Arnold oversees the CDFE's American Press Syndicate, their wire service. "We manipulate the media as much as they manipulate us. Because we are the media," shrugs Arnold. But when I asked him whether or not he was going to record any of the Reno conference, he barked, "Why should I? There's no money in it."

One of the stranger aspects of Arnold's career, which has included a 10-year stint at Boeing, is his work for right-wing groups funded by the Rev. Sun Myung Moon. Up through 1991, Arnold was listed on documents filed in Washington state as an agent of the American Freedom Coalition (AFC) branch in Seattle. The AFC is a right-wing lobby created by a merger between Christian Voice, a powerful Christian-right operation, and CAUSA, the main political-action arm of Moon's Unification Church. Arnold was a longtime member of CAUSA's speakers' bureau. The AFC office just happens to be located in Liberty Park.

After a steak lunch, some Italian jokes by Merlo and a half-time speech by Quayle's aide David McIntosh, it's back to tactics. William Perry Pendley, an affable and sharp lawyer with the Mountain States Legal Foundation, gives the first of three short seminars this afternoon on "Suing Environmental Organizations." With the help of the Pacific Legal Foundation and the Free Enterprise Legal Defense Fund, this is a new front Wise Users plan to doggedly pursue. Besides his relished intention to sue environmental groups, Arnold loudly announces that he intends to dismantle the Sea Shepherd Conservation Society. He does not say how.

How much is just rhetoric? Arnold has good, if not suspiciously good, sources within sheriff's departments, the FBI, U.S. marshals and what he calls "international law-enforcement agencies." The CDFE has run its own investigations of events such as the Redwood summer bombing of Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney, and the FBI infiltration of Earth First! in Arizona.

Could the Council on Competitiveness be the shape of things to come? A committee whose purpose is to review legislation, they have battled against EPA head William Reilly on issues of environmental regulation. When Arnold dropped McIntosh off at the Reno airport later that afternoon, the young administrator's last words were "I'll make sure the vice president sees all these things."

Dean Kuipers is a free-lance journalist living in San Francisco.

"I do not support the fundamental principle that excess damage is being done to the earth and that it is man's activities that are causing it."

-Dixie Lee Ray

ronmental group," Ron Arnold snaps, "by replacing it with a Wise Use group who can do the things that it originally set out to do in sound ways that don't hurt people, that don't hurt jobs, that don't trash the economy, but that do really protect nature."

The movement was born at Arnold's and Gottlieb's first Wise Use Strategy Conference in this hotel in 1988. The product of that conference was a paperback book called *The Wise Use Agenda*. This book has circulated fairly widely and has become the movement's manifesto. The book is a 167-page wish list, in ready-to-legislate language.

For example, they call for "immediate development of the petroleum resources of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge," and opening of "all public lands including wilderness and national parks... to mineral and energy production." Some of the *Agenda* items are deviously worded as environmental statutes, such as the one demanding the "passage of a Global Warming Act to convert in a systematic manner all decaying and oxygen-using forest growth on the National Forests into young stands of oxygen-producing, carbon-dioxide-absorbing trees to help ameliorate the rate of global warming and prevent the greenhouse effect." In fact, this contradicts many Wise Use positions: they do not believe that CO2 is a problematic greenhouse gas, and they adamantly refute that any scientific evidence exists to support global warming. What this Global Warming Act does do is mandate clearcutting in order to create monoculture forests too young to harvest on National Forests within about a decade.



Idaho...

tivist filed a formal complaint with the Idaho County Sheriff's Office against Forest Service agents following another harassment incident at the Earth First! camp near Dixie. The activist reported spotting two camouflaged male agents peering out at her from the bushes about 20 feet away while she was urinating. When she yelled and honked the horn of a nearby vehicle the agents turned tail and ran off into the woods. According to Thompson, "The Forest Service has all of these testosterone-poisoned Rambo types out there spying on us, and they don't seem to have anything better to do than lurk around in the bushes waiting to catch a glimpse of some flesh."

Early on the morning of August 1, a massive vertical banner was hung in a huge ponderosa pine next to the Red River District Forest Service Office. The banner, which read "Survival or Stumps," was hung 80 feet up in clear view of USFS personnel returning to work in the morning.

Two more activists were arrested August 1 while trying to confirm the location of rare plants in an active roadbuilding and logging area. USFS regulations require a thorough investigation of the repercussions of destroying rare plants before road construction or logging begins. The activists were looking for the rare plant *Allotropa virgata*, also known as candy stick. With no warning, they were immediately arrested for walking down a trail in an area that the USFS claimed closed to the public. The activists refused to walk out and had to be carried on stretchers. Some USFS personnel refused to cooperate in the arrest and a firefighting crew had to be recruited to carry them out.

Forest Service agent John Herrick had earlier told Earth First!ers camping near the closed area that "they would be arrested on the spot for reporting any populations of rare plants or animals" because that would be de facto proof that activists had crossed into the closures! This, of course, concedes that such plants do exist in the area. When USFS officials claimed that they had completed required plant surveys, activists asked to see the surveys. The USFS declined, raising strong doubts about the thoroughness or the very existence of the surveys. "The Forest Service biologists are unwilling or unable to do their jobs and protect sensitive species within the sale area," said Thompson. "It appears that the newly established military regime at the Red River District has taken the matter out of the biologists' hands." The arrested activists, Erik Ryberg, of Missoula, and Billi Barker, were released August 3, on \$50 cash bond.

Next, the Grouse sale road was targeted for action. Departing in late afternoon, a group of twelve left in pairs, ten minutes apart. After rendezvousing a half mile away, the group hiked for six hours, settling down under the cover of darkness near the road. Hearing heavy equipment in the distance, the group stopped to rest, then began the half mile hike to the road. Once on the road, the group busily went to work to construct a tripod made of lodgepole pine. After several hours of difficult labor erecting the tripod, an activist climbed to the top. He may have been the first to enact such a protest in the US. Two other activists attached themselves to road construction equipment — a skidder and an excavator — with bicycle locks on their necks. The rest remained in the woods to support the blockaders if necessary.

Right before sunrise, and only moments after the activist had climbed to the top of the tripod, the logging crew was heard coming down the road. Rushing for tree cover, the support

team stood prepared to protect those doing civil disobedience. Once the loggers arrived, tensions rose and tempers flared. Supporters then came out to make their presence known. Words were exchanged and the loggers retreated. Later, a rather amicable meeting between three Earth First!ers and three loggers took place.

Road construction was shut down for eight hours. Loggers set fire to a banner hung from the tripod and moved two of the tripod's legs to test the sitter's resolve. A logger was quoted in the press complaining that a protester had fallen asleep while locked to the equipment. "We heard him snoring so we woke him up," said the logger. Later, federal agents spotted the support people hiking back to camp. However, all escaped.

The three blockading the road were arrested and taken to Idaho County Jail in Grangeville where they were initially held on \$50,000 bond each. Bond has since been lowered to \$1000. They were jailed for nine days, during which time they held a hunger strike.

That same morning several activists held a vigil at the Red River District Office to protest the road construction and the unjust arrest of the two activists who had been searching for rare plants. The USFS locked their doors and would not let anyone in. Protesters hung large banners and played music. The Earth First! presence in the area may have tripled the number of USFS employees at Red River, most of the new arrivals being special agents from other states.

On August 5, Alex Penley of Oregon, was arrested in Dixie on suspicion of being in a closure area earlier in the week. He too was taken to jail in Boise. Said Penley, "There's not a chance in hell they saw me since I wasn't even there. It was just part of their policy of harassment." The closure area was later extended to include nearly the entire sale area — almost 150,000 acres! The ban has since been lifted.

On August 28, James Barnes was arrested, having chained himself to the road gate on Noble Road. Loggers, arrived at the scene before the Forest Service, and aggressively tightening the chain around Barnes' neck. The perpetrators were eventually restrained by co-workers. Several other citations were subsequently handed out to Earth First!ers for "offensive communication" and being a "hazard to traffic," i.e., giving Freddie the moon. Most of these citations were later dropped at arraignment.

The Idaho County Sheriff in Grangeville indicated that Earth First! protesters will be held liable for any injuries which occur to protesters, workers or USFS personnel. Earth First! will also be held liable for any malfunctioning machinery. The Sheriff also indicated that he has no control over vigilante action and that locals would take the law into their own hands.

Several organizations, including the Ecology Center and Alliance for the Wild Rockies, both in Missoula, have filed a notice of intent to sue the Forest Service under the Endangered Species Act. Also, reliable sources have informed Earth First! that projected road construction (140 miles) has been reduced by the Forest Service to compensate for security expenses (\$250,000, as reported in the media). We believe this is accurate information... and reason to celebrate. We have won the first battle!

Earth First! remains dedicated to the goal of preserving Idaho wilderness and biodiversity. Organizers view the conflict in Idaho from a long range perspective, knowing that the logging companies and the Forest Service are doing so as well. The outrage and determination to see that this destruction will not continue is strong, and plans are being formulated for 1993.

The thought that Mallard-Cove

may be decimated weighs heavy on the minds of many. This area is large, unlike almost any other coniferous forest of its kind. It must be protected!

If you can help in any way — legal help, support, publicity, direct action, fundraising etc. — contact us. William Roberts (406)549-4336 or John Lilburn (406)721-4255, Wild Rockies Earth First!, POB 9286, Missoula, MT 59806 or Randall Restless (406)585-9211, Yellowstone Earth First!, POB 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715.

Meanwhile, write to Michael King, Supervisor, Nez Perce National Forest, Rt. 2, Box 475 Grangeville, ID 85350, and Dave Jolly, Regional Forester, POB 7669, Missoula, MT 59807

Interview . . .

continued from page 8

Journal: Arresting for a fictional offense. They're trying to show us that they can arrest us whenever they want. And they can and do.

Journal: This is to harass, intimidate, wear us down in the hopes that we will go away?

Erik: Yes, it's an attempt to discourage scrutiny of the logging. I think it worries them that people are on the spot telling them that they're breaking the law. We argued from a legal standpoint prior to coming here. We've gone through the appeals process and know they're breaking the law. That's doing more than sitting at home behind computers telling them they're breaking the law.

Journal: They're used to a formal, administrative and legal appeals process. They don't know how to deal with folks on the ground who hold the potential for confrontation.

Erik: In one way the appeals process, which may soon be revoked, is very safe for the Forest Service; its extremely private. It's not safe for the Forest Service when we're out in the woods near a road construction site.

Journal: The Forest Service has historically been able to carry out its management practices without much scrutiny. The public relations game is still somewhat new to them when they're dealing with such unorthodox protest.

Erik: When you're writing appeals and working through Congress you're another special interest group. But when you're the public they're put on the defense.

Journal: What about the democratic ideals of our country, based on public participation? We find the Forest Service unfamiliar with the democratic process. Instead of encouraging public debate they're frightened by it, painting Earth First! as terrorists to discourage other people from being open to our ideas. Who are these people accountable to?

Erik: That's just it! We haven't brought legal proceedings against the Forest Service and I, for one, think we should. We need to hold someone responsible. Mostly I want to convince the Forest Service that they need to tolerate us. We're not going to go away and they're going to have to find a way to accept dissent as a healthy part of the process. Something has got to be resolved about our national forests. It is possible that wilderness areas will be clearcut and the Endangered Species Act abolished. It's also possible that cutting our public lands will be halted and the Endangered Species Act strengthened. Something

(has to give and its going to be a public process — with dissent being part of that process.

Journal: The Forest Service is going to have to begin accepting the democratic process more than they have. They argue that once the appeals process has been completed, the issue is dead.

Erik: The Forest Service ignored the valid points in the appeal that was filed leaving us with no options but direct action. The Forest Service cannot be trusted to take the appeals process seriously and to judge appeals on their merits. They need an increased tolerance of open public debate on the issues.

Journal: Should we challenge the Forest Service for being undemocratic, engaging in practices that threaten our civil liberties? Should we be addressing this publicly, in our writings, our actions?

Erik: I don't know how we would do it in any kind of big way. I do it all the time in a small way. Unfortunately, I'm not sure the public is ready yet, or understands what's at stake.

Journal: When we rely on too few people for civil disobedience (CD) and we find people under the pressure of the courts, we run the risk of exhausting our pool of activists and our campaign comes to a grinding halt. By relying on CD too much it can be counterproductive.

Erik: True, but this summer we made some inroads just by being there because of the cost of security. We ran circles around them. They know the area was too big to patrol. But there weren't that many actions. I got nine charges against me and I didn't do any "actions." Only four folks have been arrested for CD. A great deal more were arrested for other things.

Journal: So the Freddie's are not waiting for us to commit civil disobedience, they just make arrests. They're taking an assertive, even aggressive approach in order to put us on the defensive?

Erik: When it comes to arrests, yes.

Journal: Was what you did this summer the best thing you could have done with your time?

Erik: I have no regrets. I saw species I had never seen before, spending my time in an area that's probably the wildest in the lower 48.

Journal: Well, there's a sense of majesty to the area, it's so immense.

Erik: One of the first days I saw a Fisher, which is on the sensitive list and may soon be listed as threatened. They're declining in numbers primarily because of logging. That fisher watched us for a few minutes. I was in awe. That small event so quickly solidified for us our purpose, why we were there. Not long after that I saw a pine martin, ermine, and many moose, even a bull moose.

Journal: Folks see the struggle for what it is and have not been discouraged. How do we keep this up, to keep our commitment alive?

Erik: I'm not sure I have any wisdom about that. Its a question I ask myself all the time and the only answer I come up with is to keep going back there.

Eristone

Democracy

Continued...

Wise Use...

continued from page 24

Pacific Legal Foundation
Citizens for Land Rights, Culpeper, Virginia
Citizens Forum for Truth & Progress, Virginia
Fairness to Land Owners Coalition, based in Cambridge, Maryland
Adirondack Solidarity Alliance, Washington DC
Blue Line Council, Adirondacks
State Farm Bureaus* in the Midwest are playing a leadership role in funding and organizing Wise Use campaigns, focussing on issues of wetlands, endangered species and private property rights.
Kansas Grassroots Association

A Partial List of Wise Use Financial Supporters

(Grassroots? *High Country News* reported that People for the West! received 96% of its annual million dollar budget from industry, while 12 out of 13 directors are mining executives from companies that gave \$15,000. or more.)

Exxon

Honda

Kawasaki

National Rifle Assoc.

Amax Gold

Homestake Mining

Energy Fuels Corp.

Hecla Mining

Pegasus Mining

Cyprus Minerals

Necro Minerals

Crown Resources

Kennecott

Teck Corp.

Tenneco Minerals

Westmont Mining

Inland Gold & Silver

Viceroy Gold

Independent Mining Co.

Florida Canyon Mine

National Cattleman's assoc.

Coeur Rochester Mines

Atlas Gold Mine

Sonora Mine

Colorado Timer Indus. Assoc.

Park County Mining Assoc.

Federation of Metal Detector & Archaeological Clubs

Asamera Corp.

E. Oregon Mining Assoc.

Northwest Mining Assoc.

Mountain States Legal Defense Fund

New Mexico Woolgrowers Assoc.

Chevron Corp.

GATT...

continued from page 11

project for your local EF! group. But unlike many of the tasks we set ourselves, there are a lot of other (people and) groups working on this. Almost everyone except the multinationals and the government, in fact: labor groups, consumer safety advocates, the big environmental groups, and isolationists, protectionists and NIMBYs of all stripes — probably even the Birchers. Its kind of a wet dream for the solidarity networkers among us. If we can show these other groups that it is certainly in their best interests to restrict international development and so preserve biodiversity and wilderness abroad, then they might be more supportive of doing it at home. Ya gotta dream!

We must demand that any free trade agreements raise all participating countries to the highest and strictest standards of environmental, labor, and consumer protection, rather than reduce them to the lowest common denominator. We must go beyond this, and demand that any such agreement is tied to international protection for wilderness. An international community should insure that no country, through its environmentally destructive practices, can reduce the habitat of birds, for instance, which freely migrate between nations.

GATT requires us to advocate an international No Compromise position on development, and allows us some chance of being heard on this. More and more people are paying attention to this issue, and a lot of them would no doubt appreciate some kick-ass direct action on it. But its going to take some doing, because the faceless bureaucrats who are putting this thing together are slimy in some hideous petrochemical way that would shame the simplist algae.

We can start by joining other groups in their opposition. Rainforest Action Network is making GATT one of the focal points of World Rainforest Week (WRW) October 17-25, and is calling for an International Day of Protest on October 20. They're suggesting demonstrations at your local federal building. The following day they are planning a mailgram barrage.

Have your upscale friends order a mailgram (for \$6.95) at the GATT Action Hotline (800) 641-1818 hotline #9302. You can get a GATT Action Packet which explains the issue in more depth and gives you resources for leafletting, petitioning and further research from: RAN attn. WRW-GATT, 450 Sansome, Ste 700, San Francisco, CA 94111; (415) 398-4404. They're asking two bucks but understand poverty. Do this soon.

And think. This is a big one and we've got to stop it. If you come up with anything let us all know.

Wolf Hearings...

continued from page 15

Send letters to the Fish & Wildlife Service in support of the "No Cows" alternative, and wolf reintroduction in general to:

Gray Wolf EIS
 P.O. Box 8017
 Helena, MT 59601
 By Duke Sheppard

ALF...

continued from page 17

gion and harassed activists in nearby Ashland, former headquarters of CAFF. However, the BATF and FBI refuse to acknowledge whether there is indeed a warrant for me, and deny any attempts to apprehend me.

As the investigation continues, many activists have been hauled before the grand jury, interrogated, harassed, and put under surveillance. Seven employees from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) have been subpoenaed to appear before the Michigan grand jury. Two PETA employees have also had to give handwriting samples. Along with the Michigan grand jury, other grand juries meeting over the ALF actions include ones in Washington, Oregon, and Maryland. It is unknown how many activists have been subpoenaed to these grand juries. If the Michigan grand jury is any indication, we can assume anywhere from 30 to 60.

Foreman...

continued from page 31

ously, there's nothing wrong with that. I don't believe in being a martyr. I don't believe in the tragic hero. I don't want to be a martyr. But by God, if it's a ghost dance that I'm dancing, then I'm going to dance it. And I'll shut up when I'm laying in the desert with Ed Abbey.

The couple of things we have to realize right now from looking at how the FBI destroyed the Panthers and AIM is that they operate by agent provocateurs. They operate by sowing mistrust. They operate by sowing fear. Well, we shouldn't be as trusting as we once were. But let's not mistrust, either. Let's not let this destroy us. Because in one sense, this whole thing is designed to create dissatisfaction in Earth First!, to create distrust, to encourage factionalism, to encourage people fighting one another.

There might be honest factions in Earth First! We might need to go our separate ways in some ways. But if we do it, let's do it with best wishes and without hate and as friends. Watch what you say. But don't treat everybody like an agent. Don't let them destroy you. When something weird happens, always ask: Did the FBI do this? Did an agent provocateur do this? Is this being done to tear us apart? But let's think. Let's resist. Let's be smart about resisting.

There's nothing glorious about sacrifice. There's nothing glorious about throwing yourself in as a martyr. But warriors sometimes become martyrs. And warriors can sometimes act foolishly. Be smart warriors. We need to learn from what the FBI has done before. We need to learn from what the industrial state has done before. And we need to respond intelligently, effectively and intransigently. We need to operate with courage. We all need to go into the wilderness. We need to do what Peg said. Watch the moon rise. Look at the stars. Listen to the trees. Lay in the river. Draw strength from that. Carry on the fight. And if we die in the fight, so be it. We died better than we could have any other way.

There's nothing else to do.

Dave Foreman was busted by the FBI on May 31, 1989 along with Peg Millett, Marc Baker, and Mark Davis on charges which included conspiracy to damage power lines. This speech was made at the Earth First! Round River Rendezvous in July of 1989.

Cattle...

continued from page 26

provides some legal foundation for this position. In a case involving the Los Angeles Water Department's de-watering of streams flowing into Mono Lake, the court declared that no one had the right to destroy an aquatic ecosystem. The court also said the public trust requires minimum water flows to maintain the ecological health of the lake.

Certainly this is a reasonable alternative. It simply states that irrigators, and other water users (in this particular case, the City of Los Angeles) could continue to withdraw water from streams, but minimum flows must be maintained to ensure that aquatic ecosystems are not jeopardized. This is how water diversions in the eastern United States are allotted, based upon "riparian rights." In the east, no one owns water. Easterners only have the right to some limited and reasonable use of water so long as that use does not interfere with the water needs of others. The definition of "others" should be enlarged to include fish, wildlife,

riparian zone vegetation, recreational users, and the rivers themselves.

Rather than trying to minimize diversions from individual streams by leasing or purchasing "rights," we should deliver an Emancipation Proclamation for rivers. No longer shall they be slaves to a few ranchers and farmers (or even cities like Los Angeles). Rather, we will recognize that rivers have an inherent right to exist and flow unimpeded. Minimum flows to maintain aquatic ecosystems should be mandatory on all waterways in the west. Those who might wish to divert water from streams could only take the excess flows (if one even believes there is such a thing as excess.)

It's time we did away with a hundred years of river slavery in the west and entered into a new relationship with our waterways, one that permits them to maintain their own ecological and geological integrity. To do that, we need to first stop wasting enormous amounts of scarce water on livestock.

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A BREAK**

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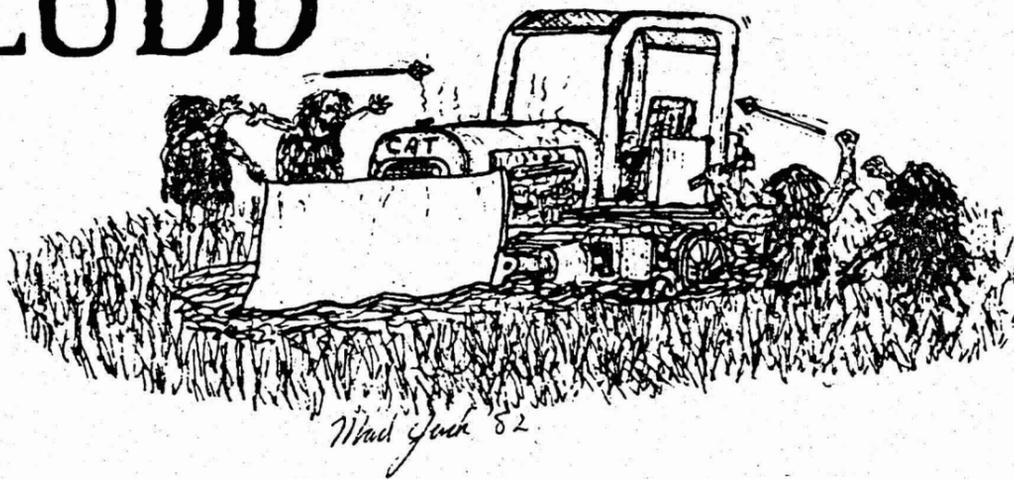
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DEAR NED LUDD

DEAR NED LUDD has returned as a regular feature in the *Earth First! Journal* for discussion of creative means of effective defense against the forces of industrial totalitarianism. Neither the *Earth First!* movement nor the *Earth First! Journal* necessarily encourage anyone to do any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.



Some Random Thoughts on Stopping Damaging Projects

(For the Prevention of Disease Only)

Almost all damaging projects require the use of "heavy equipment" — bulldozers, scrapers, cranes, shovels, rollers, etc. All over the country you see these behemoths left on work sites overnight, generally with little or no protection. Usually, they are left completely unguarded, with the engine compartment unlocked. Occasionally, a large group of machines is encaged by a cheap, easily circumvented fence. Some doors are left unlocked. Sometimes lights are left on in mobile office trailers, without a person or dog around.

Familiarize yourself with the phases of the moon, listed on the weather page of the newspaper. The darkest nights are between the new and full moons. These are the best times for night maintenance. Highway projects are particularly easy prey, because highway lights make it very difficult for drivers to see anything but the highway.

According to *Ecodefense*, two of the most effective measures are abrasives in the oil or fuel, or (preferably salt-) water in the oil. The oil filler is very easy to find. It is a large cap, usually with a T-shaped handle on top. Water is cheap, easily washes down the abrasive, and cleans up any spills. It also causes internal rusting. For this purpose, salt water is far more effective

than ordinary water.

Friday and Saturday nights are good for night-work, since any spilled water will have had plenty of time to dry before Monday morning when the workers return. Avoid the type of oil filler tube that also holds the dipstick, or at least make sure that no tell-tale grit will show on the dipstick if the oil level is checked. Don't use so much water that the oil level rises too far. The goal is to leave no sign of tampering, so that the engine is run and destroys itself. Any sign of tampering will alert the workers to institute countermeasures — change the oil, lock and guard all equipment, pass laws restricting the availability of aluminum oxide, etc. We want a lot of damage to occur before any tampering gets noticed. For this reason, tire slashing, water in the fuel tank, and other obvious tampering should be used only when all else has failed.

Although *Ecodefense* recommends the use of silicone carbide in the oil

filler pipe, actually, aluminum oxide (very fine — grit sizes of 180 or higher) is almost as hard, and is much more effective on ferrous metals. Stock up on it before it is outlawed! To avoid tell tale spills use a small, flexible plastic container that can be squeezed to form

equipment rendered useless. But they are arrogant and aren't very careful, not guarding equipment, not checking the oil in the morning, etc. Apparently, grit inserted via the oil filler hole doesn't show up on the dipstick until after the engine has been running, and probably could be overlooked by a careless operator.

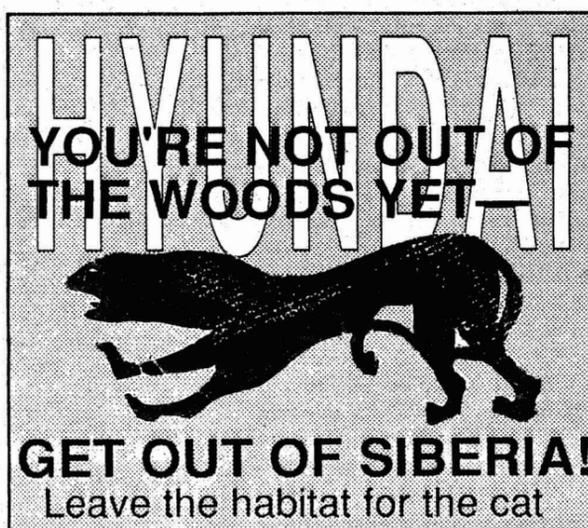
By the way, I understand that salt is very bad for concrete, but I don't know how to get it into the mixture. Maybe someone else can work that one out.

Happy Wrenching,
The Slime Creature

How to Make and to Be an Agitator

BY SMILODON

I am sure that you shared my horror upon first hearing of the imminent peril in which Siberian tigers and other denizens of the Russian Far East now find themselves. I am equally confident that your outrage could only have increased upon finding out that this peril comes at the hands of a manufacturer of automobiles, which surely rank high among the worst plagues unleashed upon this wide world by the factories of industrial society. And I do not believe I am far wrong in imagining a smile playing across the corners of your lips as you thought of the particular vulnerability of cars sitting in their dealers' lots. We need go no further; we need not discuss in detail the opportunities provided by tires, windshields, headlights, paintjobs, locks or engines, to say nothing of the proximate dealership offices. We need not examine the particular uses of spray paint, glass etching fluid, baseball bats, buteric acid, utility knives, superglue, or any other compounds or tools. No, we need only discuss communication. How do we

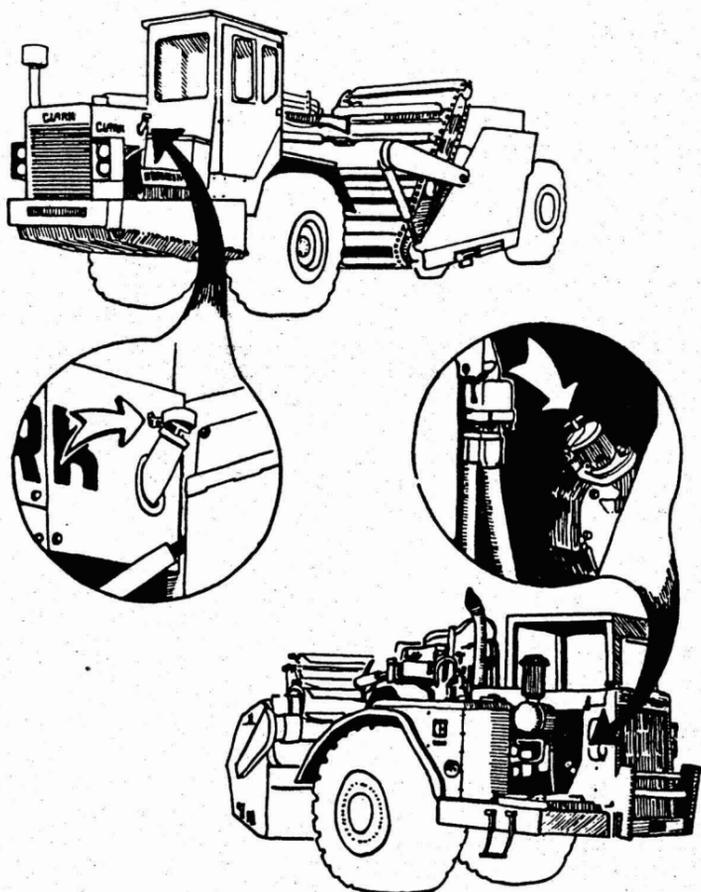


a small spout, such as a plastic yoghurt container with a cover for carrying your supply of grit. Powdery abrasive should not touch the skin or be inhaled, so be careful when you pour it.

Abrasive imbeds itself in the softer metal (in machinery, parts that touch must be of different metals) and cuts out bits of the harder metal, which also begin to circulate and cause more havoc. The particles need only be large enough to stick up out of the oil film, which is approximately .000001" thick. The oil filter catches above 180 (.0034"). Size 400 has particles of .0009", and size 600, .00033". They may seem too fine, but they will last long and continue cutting. Sand, even quartz, isn't much harder than steel, and so isn't as effective. However, a lot of it could potentially clog up the oil filter and cause the bypass valve to open up, allowing sand to get into the works. Removing the oil filter, as recommended in *Ecodefense*, is probably not a good idea. I am told that it causes the oil pressure warning light to go on.

Abrasive in the fuel is good, because it is pumped into the top of the engine and enters the cylinder compartment. Abrasive in the oil may or may not get picked up by the oil pump. If the engine is not moved around much (for example, on a large crane), the grit may stay in the bottom of the oil pan. This is why it is good to use very fine grit that will stay in suspension. Piston arms used to extend down into the oil, in order to splash it around, which would help spread grit, but I believe this feature is no longer used. The oil pump has a screen that excludes only large particles. Its intake generally floats on top of the oil.

A construction company would not be happy to have its million dollar



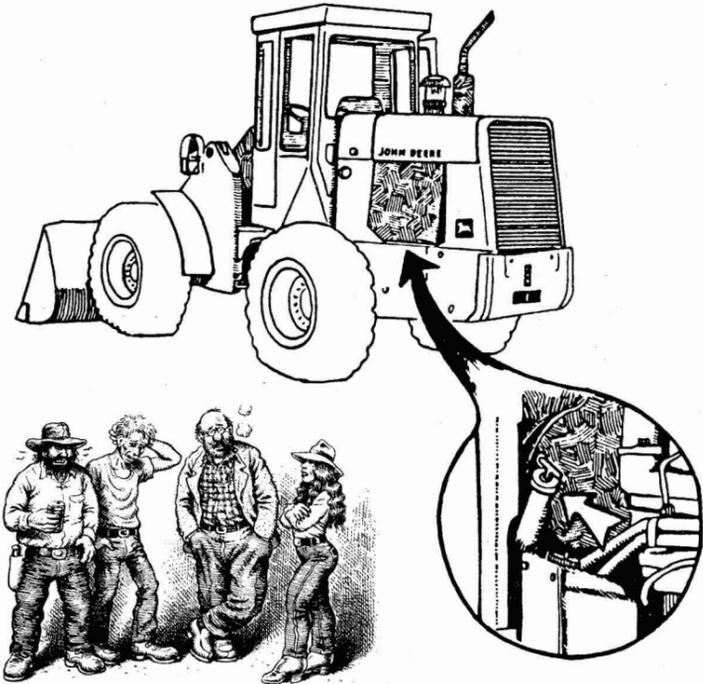
utility knives, superglue, or any other compounds or tools. No, we need only discuss communication. How do we let American Hyundai dealers know that we oppose, in the strongest terms, not simply the whole distasteful business of manufacturing and using automobiles, but in particular their company's nefarious business of deforestation in Siberia?

Let us again take up the example of the Coors Agitator. Why would not a similar sticker work for Hyundai? Only because we cannot assume that the correspondence of the *Journal* is outside the scrutiny of those same authorities who would take so much interest in a widespread wave of nocturnal activity. If we are to have agitators we must make them each our own — yet they may be cut

camouflage wearing wool gloves copying something from the *Earth First! Journal* would do your cause no great good. Therefore — while you should not be too uptight about the matter — do be discreet.

You will also want to avoid putting your fingers (or, incidentally, other anatomical features) in contact with any of the materials you are using. This holds true especially of the adhesive paper onto which you can now copy your master sheet. It is most efficient to do this during the same visit to the copy shop. Have several sheets of such paper with you, in a manilla envelope, into which you can return them once you have imprinted them with your design.

If you can cut your sheets into individual agitators at the copying establishment without exciting undue



from the same cloth. Here is a design which concisely yet explicitly elucidates the issue. I can assure you that the artist would be only too happy if it were widely replicated and distributed.

Making agitators is a fairly uncomplicated procedure, requiring only a modicum of familiarity with the now ubiquitous copying machine, and a supply of adhesive-backed paper, the color of your choice. Yet achieving the goal of this delightful means of communication requires one thing more: a careful attention to security at every step of the process.

If you are making agitators of your own design, be extremely careful that you do not leave some telltale sign. Do not use your own writing, and destroy your originals once you have made a "master." If you can, make many identical copies of this master, and distribute them anonymously (as is being done with this design), so that you cannot be solely identified with it.

The first thing you will want to do is to replicate this design until you can fill a page with copies of it. At its current size it will fit six to a page, but never forget that it is a simple matter to reduce the image to fit more on a page, or to enlarge it to make the message easily readable even to the severely myopic. Whatever your stylistic preference, you face at this step your first critical security challenge: the copying machine.

You will want to select a machine that is widely used by the public. A copier, by virtue of imperfections in the glass and on the roll, leaves its own distinguishable prints. You do not want anyone to remark upon your association with this machine or to notice what you were doing on it. A shopclerk's recollection of "a rather shabby gentleman in

attention, do that as well. Blades also leave a signature, and you certainly don't want your household scissors' "John Henry" all over your careful work.

Again, in the application of these stickers, make sure that they carry nothing of your person with them, your hair or fibers of your clothing in particular. Finally, make only as many agitators as you are going to use, so that you are not left with incriminating evidence. You may well want to divest yourself of surplus adhesive paper at the same time that you scuttle the other instruments and materials of your evening hobby.

So there we have it! The precautions may seem rather in the extreme, and indeed, in most cases they are. Certainly if you are simply making agitators for the fun of it or to place playfully in passing, then you could be a bit more cavalier about it all. But if you are imagining that you would place the stickers at some scene of actual damage, where they could connect you in the minds of investigators with some actual crime, then you need to take the game rather more seriously. And as no reader of these pages really needs to be reminded (but it makes a nice close), for nearly everyone else on the planet — trees, taiga, tigers, tribesmen — the game has gotten very serious indeed.

Dear Luddites,

It occurs to me that wearing gloves can be awfully conspicuous in certain circumstances, say, for instance, mailing a letter on a hot day, or working on a public typewriter. Are there any other good ways to mask your fingerprints? How about covering them with several layers of white glue or rubber cement? Any ideas?

Wanting safe sets,
— STICKY FINGERS

What Is Happening to Our Movement?

by Dave Foreman

What's happening to Earth First! right now is what happened to Martin Luther King in the late sixties before he was murdered. It's what happened to the Black Panthers. It's what happened to the American Indian Movement. It's what's happened to a lot of social change groups in the United States. It's what happened to the Wobblies back in the Palmer Raids after World War I. It's what happened to Sacco and Vanzetti. It's what happened to several hundred thousand women in Europe during the Middle Ages in the Inquisition. It's what has happened to tribal people all over the world faced with Christianity and imperialism. It is what has happened to hundreds of thousands of species in natural communities faced by imperialism and capitalism and the attitude that the world is a giant smorgasbord.

What's happening to us is not unique. We have a lot of fellow travelers in the past and around the world today. It's what's happening in China. It's what's happening in Chile. It's what's happening in El Salvador. It's what's happening in Guatemala. It's what's happening in South Africa. It's how France destroyed the nuclear movement there ten or fifteen years ago. And it's happening now to us.

What the FBI was trying to do to me when they came barging into my bedroom at seven o'clock in the morning, pushing Nancy aside, pulling out their cocked .357 magnums, was to scare me. They were trying to intimidate me. And they did. I am scared. I am intimidated. But I'm not going to shut up.

There's a real difference between talking about this and facing it. If you remember at the Rendezvous last summer I talked about how we were going to face this. I said some of us were going to do hard time. I said some of us were going to die. It's easy to talk about. It's one thing to accept it intellectually. It's another thing to have it happen. When you wake up looking into .357 magnums like that you begin to think that what's going to happen to you is what's happened to

AIM and the Black Panthers. It's just going to be summary execution.

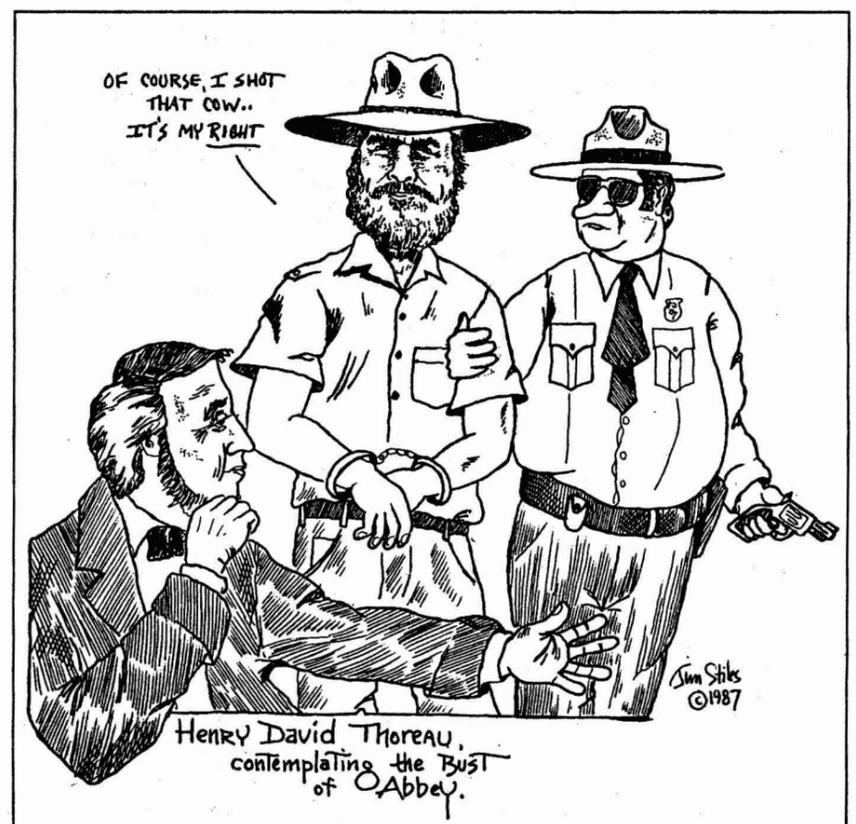
When Mark and Marc and Peg had helicopters and flares and bazookas and uzis and 50 FBI agents come down on them that night in the Arizona desert I'm sure they thought the same thing. (Someone shouts "Peg got away!" The crowd cheers wildly.)

There's a reality out there now. We aren't talking just about an abstraction. The power of the industrial state is coming down on Earth First! They're coming down on Earth First! because we've been effective. And I think we all have to recognize the reality of that. We all have to recognize the reality of imprisonment in a federal penitentiary. The charges against Peg and Mark and Marc could total 35 years. If I'm lucky, my charges only total five years.

But we're going to face that. And more of us are going to face that. It's not an easy thing to face. Death isn't an easy thing to face. But there's something worse than death in yourself. There's something worse than my death. And that's the death of the planet. That's the destruction of ecosystems and of species. I've got no choice. I'm here. I'm going to be here from now on just like I've been in the past. If they can scare me. They can intimidate me. The wilderness is going to give me strength to stand up, face whatever they throw at me. They can blow me away. They can always do that. They can throw me in jail. They can't blow all of us away. They can't throw us all in jail.

I think we've all had a good life. We've all had wonderful wilderness experiences. We've run rivers. Backpacked into the high country. Encountered the griz. We've seen the moon rise. We've seen the northern lights. We've watched the hawk on the wing. We've heard goose music. You can't ask for anything more than that. You can't ask for anything more than that and appreciate it. You can't ask for any more of a tribe than this, and the strength and togetherness that it brings. The love that we all have for one another

continued on next page



Timber Wars And Other Writings

by Judi Bari
reviewed by Don Graham

Timber Wars is a collection of 26 articles by or interviews with Judi Bari, almost all dealing with the Earth First!/Industrial Workers of the World struggle to protect forests and jobs in Mendocino County, California. In her introduction, Judi acknowledges the inadequacy of this form over a more lengthy, in-depth book. But in its current state, the collection works, and works well. Bari is a powerful activist and organizer, and this shows through in her writing. She effectively links environmentalism with struggles against sexism, classism, and racism and, perhaps most threateningly, consistently stands with workers against both corporate greed and green ignorance. With a background in carpentry and as a Wobbly organizer, Judi speaks the language of workers. She is bringing the radical worker's voice to the environmentalist and the radical enviro voice to the worker.

Most of the articles in this collection first appeared in the *Anderson Valley Advertiser*, a radical weekly in Mendo-land. Other pieces are speeches Judi gave at Earth First! demos, interviews with the alternative press, or op-ed pieces Bari wrote when particularly outraged by biased coverage in the mainstream press. This first edition contains material dating from October 1989 to October 1991. This period includes the infamous bombing of Judi and Darryl Cherney in Oakland, California on May 24, 1990, and the Redwood

Summer campaigns of 1990 & '91.

Even in these short essays, Bari is able to go beyond simple arguments, and present fairly detailed and very well thought out positions on a variety of issues, from her opposition to tree-spiking as a tactic to her anti-misanthropy to the departure from EF! of Dave Foreman. You don't always have to agree with her, but her positions command respect.

While it is difficult to pin down such a diverse collection, one theme

Palco Papers," Bari uses Pacific Lumber Co. memos to show corporate approval of violence against Earth Firsters.

Bari also implicates the Oakland Police and the FBI in government harassment or subversion of Earth First! and other groups. She goes on to link this subversion to the FBI's Counter Intelligence Program (COINTELPRO) aimed at the American Indian Movement, the Black Panthers and Puerto Rican

of the means by which public opinion in the U.S. is manufactured and controlled. In "Why I Hate the Corporate Press" and "Who Bought Steve Talbot?" she takes on the *San Francisco Examiner* and PBS station KQED in SF over matters of substance, style and nuance. These challenges show a fine grasp of the mass media's methods of manipulation.

The two strongest articles on labor issues, "Working at the L-P Mill" and "Last Ditch Logging" are must reads for any activist seriously interested in building community with timberworkers. After all, Bari argues, these folks are exploited by the same corporations (L-P, G-P, MAXXAM, etc.) responsible for the tremendous assault on the forests of Northern California.

While *Timber Wars* is very informative and touches on many important issues, the subject does deserve a more in-depth treatment. An updated second edition, which includes more recent info about this summer's Albion Nation Uprising and the famous "Patty Hearst" photo of Judi, should be available by the time you read this. Until the "Definitive Mendo Book" is written, by Bari or someone else, this is probably the best single source for activists to hear our side of the California Timber Wars.

Timber Wars and Other Writings is available for \$12 (postpaid) from the Mendocino Environmental Center, 106 W. Standley, Ukiah, CA 95482. Make checks out to Judi Bari.

Who Bombed Judi Bari?



that reappears throughout is violence, and her non-violent reaction to it. Her writings build a convincing case for, at the least, suspecting FBI prior knowledge of the assassination attempt against her, and detail the cover-up, anti-investigation and smear campaign conducted against her and Cherney in the media. She presents a long list of violent acts committed by "camo buddies" or "stompers" and local government indifference or complicity. In "The

Independentistas beginning in the 1960's. In "Exposing the FBI," Bari tells of an experience from the early 1970's when she had to pay a personal price for publicly revealing the identity of a government informant. After fingering the government informer, Judi was set up for a drug bust. This incident undoubtedly formed a long-held aversion to "confronting" suspected FBI agents/informants.

Bari has an unusually strong sense

Foreman...

other. The strength that we all give each other. We've got to hold that together. But we've got to face the reality of what's coming down on us.

The reality of what's coming down on us destroyed the American Indian Movement. It destroyed the Black Panthers. And it killed Martin Luther King. It's putting people in China up against the wall right now. But when you believe in something, you've got to face that. You've got to face that ultimately lonely moment that Joan of Arc faced, or Danton faced. Or those 20 or 30 some students in China are facing now. The industrial state is brutal. And it's vicious and it's violent and it doesn't have a sense of humor. It doesn't tolerate effective opposition. They give us all kinds of opportunities to influence things, but they're never going to let us—or give us—the opportunity to really change things. We have to take that. And it's our courage that will let us take that opportunity.

So what can I say, I'm scared. I think a lot of you should be scared. But let's not be intimidated. Let's not be stupid. Let's be smart. We've got to fight, but we've got to fight intelligently. We've got to fight effectively. Like I say, everything's the same, but everything is different now.

I think we have to really do some introspection as individuals and as a group to decide how we're going to face that. It's something that I've been thinking about a lot, lately. How do we continue effective resistance for the earth, for the life of everything on this planet, against the destruction of the industrial state? And how do we do it effectively? How do we do it without alienating everybody else? Without creating ourselves as targets? I would

hope that all of you start thinking about that too.

And in facing this incredible challenge before us, how do we respond without becoming those people we are trying to destroy? How do we avoid that great pitfall of revolutionaries, to become that which you revolt against? How do we fight tyranny without becoming tyrants? How do we fight hate without hating? How do we fight death without killing? How do we fight evil without becoming evil? How do we resist without becoming that which we resist?

I don't know. That's what I'm thinking about. That's what I'm asking. And I hope all of you think about that, too. How Earth First! can deal with this new challenge. How we can react effectively. And how do we gird ourselves to what Peg and Mark and Marc are facing now when we hear the jackboots at our front doorstep? And we look into the uzis and see the helicopters with the spotlights above us.

It's easy to say certain things. Rhetoric's easy. But I tell you I didn't have any rhetoric when I looked into those .357 magnums. I didn't have any rhetoric when I had the shackles around my ankles, a chain around my waste, and handcuffs on my wrists attached to the chains. Thank God Nancy had a little rhetoric to answer the FBI agent who told her she ought to save her skin by getting rid of me, and leaving me and getting out of Earth First! That's what they told her when they took me out. That's what they're going to tell a lot of you: "Hey you've got a lot of lives ahead of you. Save it. Don't lose it. Get out of this now."

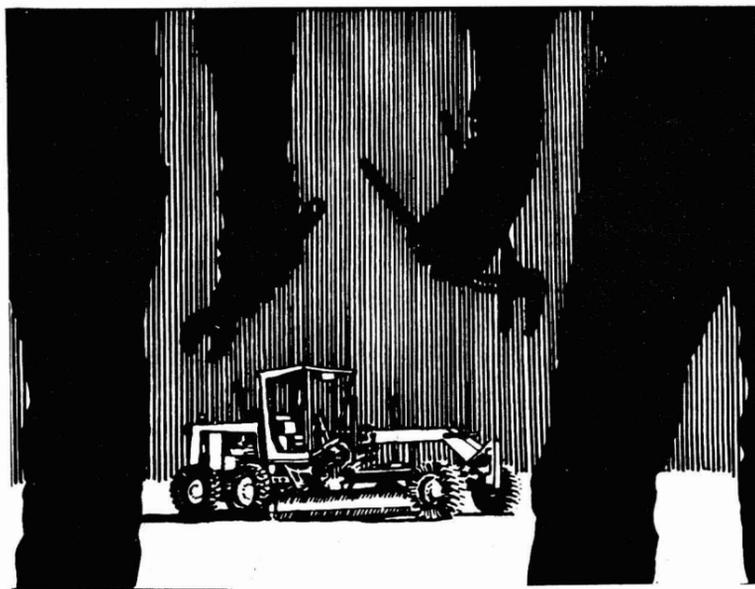
If you can't face the reality, then get active in the Sierra Club. Seri

continued on page 28

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WALKING WITH FRIENDS ON MY 36TH BIRTHDAY

I choose the route &
set the pace of this walk.
It leads out
the back door
& down the path
past the pond
covered with new ice,
across a drainage ditch
and into the wheat field.
Today's sun has warmed
the field's surface
so raw dirt sticks.
We try to skirt
the worst spots
but it's no use—
the ground's skin
tears with every step.
We can trace our path
by the tracks;
ahead, the field's unmarked.
It won't be long now
before new season's growth
covers our ragged tracks.
No sign we came this way.

Stephen Lewandowski

THE NORTHERN MOUNTAIN

Now there's a mountain to remember!
Nothing pretty or magnificent
But simple as yellow loess.
The blame it has taken for ferociousness
Goes as far back as time.

I lean upon a chaotic heap of stones.
My heart is so close to them
That it feels their warmth.
No words here, just an expanse of waving grass
Blown by winds from the empty valley.
I have picked out a fragment that history lost.

This, the Northern Mountain, once had
Splendid peaks and ridges too sublime for words.
Flowers, trees, and songbirds used to thrive there;
So did a clear spring that people said was holy.
Incense smoke curled up inside a Buddhist temple.

The forest has plenty of axes and clubs,
The loggers' rudeness enshrouds the mountain.
Tall trees and short ones
Fall down one after another.
Having lost this protective screen,
The low grass and the wellspring
Die away in grief.

Why not chase away the axes and clubs?
Since ancient times, we have found it hardest
To deprive ourselves of cutting tools
And reasons for cutting.
"When there shall be no more tree cutting"—
That is the green fantasy of the deserted mountain,
A dream so long and simple...

Xu Gang
Translated by Dennis Ding and Edward Morin



RED TAIL TUNE

Cardinal to Crow
a bird looks,
one eye at a time
and sees not red or black
but chromatic colors
calling out reflections of life.

Color blind to the conspicuous
I see the mirrored soul of songs
written on the stanzas
of telephone lines.

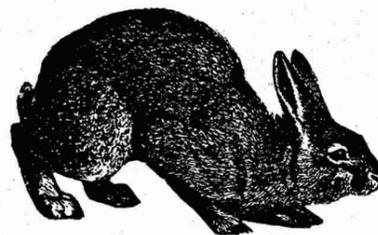
Perched notes set to scale
pacing out the arrangement
with the hawk hovering
above as the title.

Mark S. Edwards

UNDERGROUND

I see you underground
hair bright as day,
light and fine as comsilk—
strange beneath dark trembling earth,
enfolded in shadow,
surrounded by thick protective roots—
your hiding movements, like a wild rabbit,
long still stops,
sudden bursts through the open.
Oh, I think of you,
the new nameless one,
fear of roots breaking
from under your grasp,
hate the necessary bramble cover—your nemesis—
long to untangle the thorns,
release you into sunlit laughter
somewhere when the chains, bars, and guns
all lie broken,
museum pieces of scorn.
I dream of finding you on my doorstep,
yet I can't even give you that,
can't give myself the sight and sound of you,
cold eyes watch all around us,
unseen machines grinding people up,
spitting them out
into a wasted concrete maze
of no meaning.

Anonymous



Rock Chuck Hears a Logging Truck

Rock chuck is a rusty puff
who makes fat fists when she eats
and cheeps to remind us of
our own strong will to sit
straight up and whistle when
the world comes to pull us apart.
Her kids playing King of the Mountain
there on that pile of rocks
push each other off while Mom
stands yet the higher ground,
her atoms in sync with the same wind
that carries the hawk to them
or their scent to the coyote.
Everything here zags or circles
except the straight line of her voice,
vertical through the stream's leap,
the pine's shush, an axis of sound
in perfectly crooked spokes
to warn her world of us who are
coming to everyone's senses
but our own.

Greg Keeler
from *Epiphany at Goofy's Gas*



Howie on Ice

Wilderness on the Rocks

by Howie Wolke

Published by Ned Ludd Books. Paperbound. 240 pages.

Reviewed by Don Smith

If the Justice of the Peace in Pinedale, Wyoming hadn't thrown the book at Howie Wolke, *'Wilderness on the Rocks'* would never have been written. Howie found himself in jail for breaking Edward Abbey's rule #2: "Don't get caught." As George Hayduke told Ed, "The whole idea in the monkey wrench business is to make it cost them. Them not you."

While Howie thanks Ed "for making wildland despoilers sweat, for offending the most offensive among us, for being a thorn in the side of industrial tyrants, for defecating on the parade of human expansionism, and for leaving the world a bit wilder than it would have been without him," I thank Howie for writing this book, even if his butt had to be forcibly parked behind bars for six months in wind-swept Pinedale to make him write the damn thing. And I'll bet the Wind River Range wasn't visible from his cell to inspire, as it did me a year ago when I vomited in bowed humiliation to the earth as a result of elevation sickness. Oh, if it weren't for such fond memories.

Anyway, this is a review of Howie's book not my puke. And this is one hard-hitting, wrench-wielding, foot stomping, bellowing grunt of a book. And for eco-warriors, or even you simple everyday monkeywrenchers, this book is must reading. Not that Mr. Wolke is, as he says, opposed to "all oil/gas development or all logging, even on the public lands. Hunter-gatherers cut down trees. So do beavers. And I think that working in the woods — even logging — can be a downright healthy and honorable way to make a living." But this is all the consolation you'll find in this book. Perhaps this is all he had time for since his cellmate was "a born-again Mormon drug addict," who asked questions like, "How can you oppose logging? Don't you live in a wooden house?" Howie responds: "I live in a goddamned 8 by 12 steel cell. Are you fucking blind?"

Wilderness on the Rocks is a well-written, concise critique of the Forest Service and of traditional environmental organizations, as well as an examination of wilderness defense strategy, a preservation and restoration proposal, and, perhaps most importantly, an urgent call to action. Filled with descriptions of wilderness habitat and wildlife dwellers and of threats to biodiversity across the US, the book presents facts alongside analysis.

After outlining the ecological crisis, Mr. Wolke delves into the primacy of biological diversity, which holds that all species have inherent rights, above and beyond the human-centered arguments for saving wilderness. This is a book not about urban environmental pollution, about ozone depletion, or about toxic contamination. It is, in the final analysis, about defending wilderness for the sake of wilderness. Says Howie, "Wilderness for its own sake! Life for its intrinsic worth! Wilderness must endure because there is inherent value and beauty in wild, unmolested nature regardless of its benefits to the human species."

Several years ago Howie argued in

the *Journal* for Earth First! to focus primarily on wilderness issues for wildlands activists. This book reinforces such a perspective. But Howie takes several approaches in this book. He tells us briefly of his jail experience, and reviews and analyzes wilderness defense strategy and tactics.

Two chapters in particular stand out, reflecting Mr. Wolke's values as much as they do the wilderness around him. Speaking of a drainage in the 200,000 acre Grayback Ridge roadless area in Wyoming, where he was arrested:

"I've learned that this drainage must be protected, because it has a right to survive wild and intact. It must survive, because it has its own rhythm, which can be

duplicated nowhere else. Its wild essence must be saved because it has survived tremendous catastrophes, such as glaciers, avalanches, earthquakes, forest fires, raging torrents of snow-melt. Here, I've found where a big bull Elk has bugled the last three Septembers, and where Mule Deer feed each dawn and dusk. I'll defend this wilderness because I know the location of the only place level enough to throw down a sleeping bag on the side of 'Sonofabitch Hill,' and because I've felt the presence of unseen life forms which feed my senses of wonder and mystery. One develops a certain perception over time in wild country, if one chooses to

really observe, to really become intimate with the Earth. This requires patience, experience, and an openness—a willingness to learn, and a willingness to accept the relative insignificance of the human individual."

Unfortunately, as he points out, "many prominent activists within the wilderness movement have little actual contact with wild country." As he views it, the "environmental movement" is perhaps the most heterogeneous grassroots movement in America, past or present." Furthermore, conventional environmental organizations are far removed from wilderness and the issues that pertain to it, "unaware of the daily ecological atrocities occurring throughout the more remote parts

of the country."

For Howie, the environmental movement has conceded too much. He examines the strategic failures of conservation organizations: their acceptance of the rules of the game as dictated by the Forest Service, their refusal to challenge the process head on with legal suits, and their acceptance that primitive roads preclude wilderness designations, "despite Congressional precedent providing a far more liberal interpretation of our

but when it comes to wilderness too much has already been compromised. According to Wolke, "An effective wilderness advocate makes enemies." And to avoid confrontation, too many environmentalists engage in excessive moderation.

This no compromise represents the future battle cry for environmentalists. And the future is now. Strategically, it is important to "advocate the protection of all remaining wildlands;" future logging and development should not threaten roadless areas. Employing a total tactics approach, environmentalists must use all legal and legislative means available, all forms of public protest and demonstrations, including civil disobedience, as well as monkeywrenching. Rather than debating the merits of any one

"I'll defend this wilderness because I know the location of the only place level enough to throw down a sleeping bag on the side of 'Sonofabitch Hill.'"

Wilderness Law." Rather than linking their politics to biology, the conservation groups have instead gambled in the political game, at the expense of species diversity.

It was for this reason that Howie, Mike Roselle, Dave Foreman and others started Earth First!, to demand larger wilderness areas and to expand

tactic, we must use any one or all, depending on what strategy is called for. With an eye towards coalition building and ultimate victory, the wilderness activists measure the merit of a particular tactic with the larger objective, and those activities of other individuals and groups.

For example, "monkeywrenching usually should not be mixed with civil disobedience. And monkeywrenching and civil disobedience should usually be avoided if a legislative or legal victory appears likely." Civil disobedience must be used in a timely manner, nor should we be overly dependent on civil disobedience or any other tactic. For instance, legal fees following massive civil disobedience nearly killed the anti-nuclear weapons movement at Rocky Flats in the late 70's. Legal costs and fines were raised beyond our means. The movement floundered because it relied too heavily on one tactic.

Howie also refers to the issue of non-violence; when dealing with monkeywrenching an eye towards non-violence is especially crucial. He states that "Violence against humans should be used only in self-defense." Whether one argues the virtues of non-violence from a moral or strategic point of view, the debate will, as Howie says, continue—but it's one on which he "will not expend much energy."

Certainly, this is not a philosophical book. But this is not the author's objective. Instead he provides insights into Forest Service policy that prioritizes commodity extraction, views on the history of logging, and an extensive section on wilderness preservation and restoration in different bioregions. While the book is limited to a North American perspective and reflects a limited political experience in certain aspects, and for lack of an index it fails as a resource book, I highly recommend this book as an activist primer. It is required reading in enhancing our conceptual understanding, in developing a sound strategy — and certainly necessary before one ventures out in the night to combat the forces of wilderness destruction.

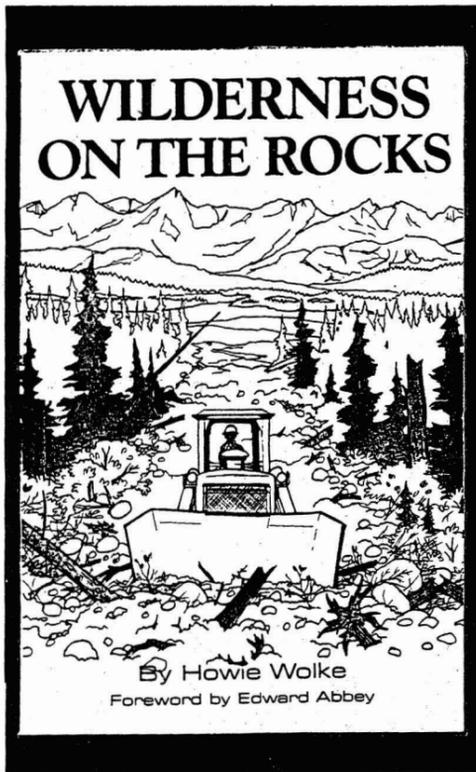
Wilderness on the Rocks

Ned Ludd Books

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Missoula, Montana 59806



letters . . .

from page 3

activists and supporters in their efforts to protect wild animals and to ease the suffering of lab and domestic animals, though I myself look to the day when most forms of animal domestication (which I oppose, except when there is a sufficiently reciprocal "Animal Contract" protecting the animal) are looked back upon as nothing but a bad dream. 'Arcy

Dear Manuel Lujan for Brains,

This is in response to Priscilla Hawkins' letter Earth First! published in the August 1 *Journal*. I have been an animal rights activist for many years, and only recently I've become much more aware of and involved in activism against the wholesale destruction of the wild earth. Even though I wasn't sure I could stand to hear any more about destruction and decimation, I am learning that involvement in and personal commitment to many issues (which are interrelated anyway) is necessary if we are to realize the vision we have for sustainable life for all species and a whole, healthy planet.

I couldn't have been more disappointed to read the exclusionary and seemingly arrogant remarks of Ms. Hawkins regarding animal rights activists and their "ideas." What Ms. Hawkins has managed to completely miss in her "gnat's ass" assessment of the philosophies of the "different" movements, is that animal rights activists, peace activists and earth activists are fighting very much the same enemy; the greed-hungry, consumptive machine that chomps up and spits out whatever (animals, ecosystems, women, minorities, native cultures, children, the elderly, young men for wars, etc.) gets in the way of making more immediate money. The same tired and lie-filled arguments are used on the gullible public to justify the actions of the ranchers, the timber companies, the trappers, the vivisectors, the multi-nationals, etc. They would all have us believe that they are altruistic demi-gods, there to save us from ourselves since we are all too stupid to know what's good for us. And the best hope they have of preserving and perpetuating their lies is to ensure that their opposition stays small and fragmented. But in spite of Ms. Hawkins' preference for having activists be at odds with one another, I see members of these forces coming together as one, trying like hell to respect one another and to LEARN from one another. The RRR was an affirmation of this as it represented a gathering of some of the most dedicated feminists, peace activists, animal rights activists, and earth activists I've ever known. I was proud to be among so many who are making daily sacrifices to work for something other than themselves.

I contend that we must all actively and vocally support the work and efforts of fellow activists, people who are making a tremendous difference in their own corner of the world. Whether



they are fighting for nuclear disarmament, freeing non-human animals from unspeakable torture, or preventing bulldozers from destroying ecosystems, they all stand for an active impatience with the way things currently are on the planet. To quote Neal Tuttrup from the August *Journal* and the RRR, "The primary way our enemies impair our efforts is by robbing us of the incredible power of a functioning, healthy community. . . We are on a dangerous journey and each of us has only a fragment of the map. If any one of us fails to share what she or he knows or lacks the patience to learn from others, we will never reach our destination. Show your gratitude for that which you have been given by sharing it with others, by respecting what they offer you, and by using your collective strength and wisdom to fight like hell." These are extremely wise words, ones that serve as inspiration for me as I am

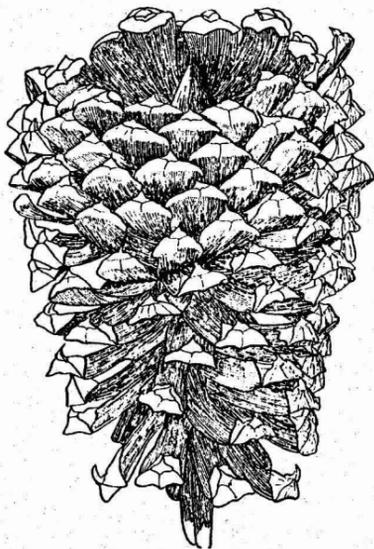


Fig. 56. *Pinus jeffreyi* Murr.
Cone, X 1/2.

sure for many others. Collectively, we represent a call to arms against all the destroyers. We are everywhere, and we are a force to be reckoned with. She Bear

Dear Shit for Brains,

Yuppie Scum has destroyed in the last 100 years what has been here for millions of years. Fight tooth and nail to keep for our grandchildren what we saw as children. Her in Nevada we are being forced to accept a high-level nuke dump that we really don't want. Nevada is not a wasteland! I ask all Earth First!ers to respond by sending your garbage to the DOE, 2753 S. Highland Dr., Las Vegas, Nevada 89103. We don't send our garbage to other states — we don't want theirs. El Oso

Reply to: "I Wish it Were a Dud!" by Don Smith/Earth First! (8/1/92)

It saddened me a bit to discover that Earth First! is still dragging around some of that old David Foreman paleolithic, anti-human, racist baggage with which your group has come to be identified. Even he, as of late, has become a little shamefaced for issuing such ecobrutalist rubbish as, "...the worst thing we could do in Ethiopia is to give aid—the best thing would be to just let nature seek its own balance, to let the people there just starve..." (Cited in *Socialist Review* Vol. 18, No.3 July-Sept. '88, p.14) Don Smith, speaking for Earth First!, obviously agrees with Foreman when he says, "We can produce enough food to feed the masses in the U.S. and in the world for that matter.... We have the ability to eliminate poverty and starvation.... But do we really want to?" Now hold on a minute, please. Just who is it that constitutes this unidentified collective "we" mentioned in these statements? Is it really you, me and our friends, or the Rockefellers, Mellons, DuPonts and their capitalist associates, i.e., those

who make the day-to-day decisions regarding what and how much will be produced and how it will be distributed or even dumped down a drain? Since the capability to eliminate poverty and starvation and much of their attendant misery now exists, as Mr. Smith concedes, the burning question for anyone with a drop of humanitarian concern would be to figure out exactly what it is that prevents this from being accomplished, and not "do we really want to," as Earth First! queries. And exactly what does it mean to "let nature seek its own balance" in a world already despoiled and ravaged by a system of colonialism and imperialism, carried out in the interests of a mean-spirited, parasitical, dollar-worshipping class of industrialists and bankers.

The reason that things are the way they are is because the people who "own" and run this planet have decided that this is how it must be for the sake of their profit margins. If the world's once pristine water systems must be turned into lifeless sewers, if the air we breathe becomes fouled with toxic chemicals, if entire ecosystems are brought to the edge of extinction and if millions of people are forced to scrounge in garbage heaps for survival, then so be it, declareth the capitalist class and their apologists; the Profits must be served, sayeth Mammon, their god.

It is essential for those who are willing to take a serious stand against the way things are to keep in mind that this is a class divided society and in the real world, we are not "all in the same boat." That while a small number of people stand to profit immensely from the crimes they commit against humanity and the environment, most people will suffer because of these very same crimes.

I must ask that Earth First!/Don Smith please, reveal to the rest of us which people you have decided should starve and be deprived of the necessities for a full, meaningful life. Perhaps it is the Earth First!ers who will be first in line to join those they have deemed expendable. After all, since the thought of "more people treading on the earth, even with full bellies" nauseates Mr. Smith, he ought to consider that from someone else's perspective, he and his friends also constitute "more people."

While Mr. Smith correctly points out that it was long ago that Marx debunked Malthus' overpopulation theory, he neglects the fact that neo-Malthusian ideas, including Mr. Smith's, are still heavily promoted by those who will blame anything and everything except their beloved capitalist system for the social ills which plague humankind and all of "creation." In the same vein of this myth-making is the fallacy that simply because the earth's population would decline, that, ipso facto, society would somehow be transformed and flowers would bloom, birds will sing and the earth would be cleansed. But in its very foundation, capitalism is a system of exploitation driven by the profit motive, an insatiable thirst for capital accumulation and the dog-eat-dog necessity of driving competitors into ruination. Under capitalism, whether the population is 2 or 10 billion it will remain a veritable hell on earth for a majority of the people and the "rest of creation."

Finally, it seems amazing that Earth First!, a group which claims to be somewhat knowledgeable about the ways of the earth, could either ignore or cover up for the existing political and economic relations which dictate how things will be carried out in the real world. But facts are stubborn things and the fact is that much of the "Third World's" most fertile land is controlled by imperialist agribusiness, including

farming and petrochemical industries, with its heavy emphasis on export-based commodity production, e.g., bananas, coffee or cotton, while at the same time sacrificing food production which would serve the needs of the domestic populations. And it bears repeating, since Earth First! failed to respond to this point in their "rebuttal," namely, that if nearly everything meaningful is stripped from people's lives and women are relegated to the status of breeding factories, birth rates will soar. Conversely, as the old adage goes, if the people's needs are provided for, birth rates will decline. Sincerely, for future generations, Steve Peterson

Don Smith replies:

I'm hard pressed to understand why thoughtful and social change advocates like Mr. Peterson insist on holding to this orthodox perspective on overpopulation. I might be in agreement with him were I living in the 1930's. However, any good Marxist understands that as history proceeds, so must theory.

When addressing the overpopulation issue, misunderstandings seem inevitable. Critics of the overpopulation thesis insist on arguing whether poverty creates overpopulation or vice versa. This ignores the larger question: aren't the lives of other species just as important as people's right not to starve? Whether poverty exists or not, the rest of life suffers tremendously when existing alongside five billion humans. This is no more acceptable than human starvation — though it's acceptance has been a trademark of human arrogance, and continues today even in the minds of many otherwise progressive folk.

I understand the ramifications of human suffering in the third world (I spent four years as a director of a human rights organization), and I hold no apologies for capitalism. After all, I'm too poor to afford such apologies. Nor am I a misanthrope. I believe social issues are inextricably linked with the goals of environmental radicalism and wilderness defense. To think otherwise is inconceivable to me.

To argue that other species and habitat have equal footing with humans does not imply a lack of compassion for human poverty. It is not a matter of choosing between preserving nature or eradicating poverty. It is a matter of doing both. But to preserve nature's biodiversity requires a drastic decrease in human population.

Also, my rebuttal to Mr. Peterson reflected my own thinking, not that of Earth First! No single Journal writer speaks as the voice of Earth First! As a non-organization with diverse perspectives, no such voice exists.

As for the criticism directed to Dave Foreman: while justified, I think it was overdone. A lot of political angst was played out at the expense of Mr. Foreman.



Dear shit for brains,

There on page three of the *Lughmasadh* issue is a population debate. Why a debate? Is this not Earth First!? It is not obvious that population increase is responsible for the loss of biodiversity, deforestation, increased human suffering caused by starvation, etc.? It should be. Kudos to Don Smith for his position clarifying that. Minnesota Black Bear

Announcements

New Publication from the Blue Mountains of Eastern Oregon

Pacific Mountain Wildcat is a just published 12-page tabloid. It is designed to reach out to rural people and communities, filling in the gap of alternative information sources, focusing on issues of ecology, problems in forest-dependent communities, yellow ribbon coalitions, etc. Help us distribute this paper. Donations for postage, etc. are greatly appreciated, but getting it out is the point. Submissions for future issues of *Pacific Mountain Wildcat* are also welcomed. Write us at: Pacific Mountain Alliance, HCR 82, Fossil, OR, 97830.

Animal Rights Activist in Jail

Canadian animal rights activist Darren Thurston is in jail in Alberta awaiting trial on charges related to recent Animal Liberation Front (ALF) actions. Police claim evidence linking him with a June 1 University of Alberta action and are also charging him with nearly every ALF action that took place in Edmonton over the past year. Darren has been denied bail twice, as the courts found him 'a threat to society.' His trial is set for sometime next summer. Letters can be sent to:

Darren Thurston
Edmonton Remand Centre
9660 104 Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 4B5 Canada

International Temperate Forest Conference

In Delorme, Tasmania, Australia, on November 16 and 17, the First International Temperate Forest Conference will march toward a global temperate forest action plan.

Previously, much of the world's attention has been focused on the destruction of tropical rainforests in the developing and under-developed nations. This conference has been organized to foster cooperation between delegates from the many countries whose temperate forests are facing clearcutting, uncontrolled clearing and environmental stress.

Running two days, the conference will examine the threats to temperate forests and the need for an international action plan to combat the excesses of unsustainable production. Speakers will be asked to formulate options to deal with this global crisis.

Attendance is limited to 250, so register early. The cost, including lunch and conference papers, for non-government organizations is \$100, for others, \$300. Unemployed, student and daily rates are also available. To receive a registration form and conference program, please phone 003-622713 (10 a.m. to 4 p.m.) or write to:

Delorme Environment Centre
112 EMU Bay Road
Delorme Tas. 7304

Darryl Cherney Earth First!/IWW Grassroots Activist Roadshow

Dates and Cities Coming Up (Call contact for exact location):

Sept. 21	Carbondale, Illinois Info: (618)549-1841
22-23	Nashville, Tennessee Info:(615)386-3909
24	Summertown, Tenn. Info: (615)964-3853
25	Memphis, Tennessee Info: (901)365-2281
27	Tulsa, Oklahoma Info: (918)627-7277
30	Albuquerque, N. M. Info: (505)256-9184
Oct. 1	Santa Fe, New Mexico Info: (505)984-1097
4-6	Tucson, Arizona Info: (602)622-4512
7	Phoenix, Arizona Info: (602)276-2849
10	Nevada Test Site Info: (702)386-9834

John Seed's U.S. Workshop Schedule

John returns to the U.S. for the second time this year to conduct a series of Council of All Beings, workshops and roadshows. The maestro of deep ecology will be raising money for forest campaigns in Siberia, Ecuador

and New Guinea. A mixture of Woo Woo and kick ass direct action empowerment, Seed's shows kindle the soul.

October 2-: Council of All Beings, Boston, Mass.

October 4-: Facilitators Training and Empowerment Workshop

Contact John Goodrich (617) 259-9682

October 9-11: Council of All Beings, Rowe, Mass.

Contact Rowe Conference Center (413) 339-4468

October 16-18: Council of All Beings, Washington, D.C.

October 18-22: Deep Ecology and Gender Workshop

Contact RG Steinman (301) 565-2025

October 23-25: Council of All Beings, Portland, Maine

Contact Deborah Cowperthwaite (207) 781-2330

October 30-Nov 1: Council of All Beings Minneapolis, MN

Nov 1-4: reGendering
Contact Kay Grindland, (612) 433-5034

Nov 5: Rainforest Roadshow, Kansas City, MO

Nov 6-8: Council of All Beings
Contact Marty Kraft (816) 756-5686

Nov 20-22: Council of all Beings, Sonoma County, CA

Contact Oceansong (707) 874-3913

Nov 27-29: Council of All Being, Esalen, Big Sur, CA

Contact Esalen Institute, (408) 667-3000

December 4-6 Council of All Beings Los Angeles, CA

Contact Earthtrust (310) 456-9978

December 11-13 Council of All Beings Maui, Hawaii

Contact Rick Sands (808) 877-2462

Action at Arm Bridge

continued from page one

at the Kennedy Lake Bridge. For some reason the logging companies (International Forest Products and Macmillan Bloedel) decided to shut down for fire season, saying they would need four days of rain in order to resume clearcutting. The summer got off to a rousing start when two forest protectors locked themselves by the neck to the front door of International Forest Product's office in Ucluelet.

Local loggers were outraged at the action and showed up in force. The 20 protectors settled in for eight intense hours of verbal abuse from some of the locals. SHARE B.C. (a wise-use group) showed their true colors by intervening whenever it seemed that a meaningful dialog might emerge between the environmentalists and workers. Although direct action is often seen as confrontational, in many situations we found it opened the door for direct dialog. Both sides discovered that we have much common ground.

It rained all that first day, and lo and behold, Macmillan Bloedel (MB) was back to work the very next day. It took us a few weeks to spread the word, but by July 13 a camp had been established at the Clayoquot Arm Bridge.

A counter blockade was set up by some disgruntled workers, which came down quickly as MB was able to get a court injunction immediately. We had some hostile campers firing rifles over our camp the first night, until local Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized their weapons. Although tensions ran high, by adhering to our non-violent principles many potentially violent situations were defused.

We saw many acts of courage, both large and small, over those weeks.

Some days the forest protectors would all step aside, and no arrests were made. Other days two or three people would choose to risk arrest, some sitting, standing or lying in front of trucks, or locked to a truck, and even locked into the bridge structure itself. We were commended by all sides for our strong spirit of non-violence.

By the end of July the police were beginning to lose their professional composure. On July 31, they walked right past a Port Alberni woman in her sixties who stood in front of the trucks saying "Please arrest me, it's my generation who have done all this". Instead they walked into the crowd of 70 and began to arrest local organizers. Many people were outraged, and locked arms. Police pried them apart, pulling hair and stepping on hands. By the time the dust settled that day, 25 people were charged.

When each day's actions were over the trucks would roll past. We would circle up in our camp (the Clearcut Cafe) to debrief the morning and plan the rest of the day. Every single day we took the time to do a round. Each person was given the opportunity to describe their feelings about the morning's actions, and to have input on the future of the campaign.

There was lots to do each day, and after the morning circle we would head off to pick up any arrestees, send out media releases, do food runs, and the countless other tasks which go on behind the scenes. Everyone seemed to find a niche, and put their talents to work. Three scrumptious meals were part of each day, not to mention daily non-violence workshops, and of course the ritual swim in the refreshing waters of Kennedy Lake.

So was it all worth it? We didn't

succeed in stopping the logging, but we certainly put Clayoquot Sound back on the political agenda. So often we hear of new invasions into wild country by multinational logging companies. It's easy to become overwhelmed, and filled with despair. But taking direct action with other people to create positive social change is an antidote to despair. People become empowered when they stand up for their beliefs. And this empowerment sends ripples through society. This was perhaps the greatest benefit of Rainforest Summer.

Meanwhile Rainforest Summer is turning to Autumn. It's not over yet, but we've accomplished a lot! We intend to continue our resistance activities until there is a moratorium on roadbuilding and clearcut logging in the entire Clayoquot Sound. Please help by writing to:

Premier Harcourt
Victoria B.C. V8V IX4.
For further info contact:
The Friends of Clayoquot Sound,
Box 489, Tofino, B.C. V0R 2Z0.
Phone (604) 725-4218.



Earth First!er demonstrates leg lock technique at Arm Bridge Blockade.

Howl-o'ween in UT

There will be an action in Utah on October 31st against Animal Damage Control's lethal control program. Site to be determined, but get your animal costumes ready, practice your howls, and start thinking of gorilla theater ideas. Call the Utah Activist Network, (801) 534-3322 for info.

Washington Autumn Rendezvous

The Washington Earth First! Autumn Rendezvous will be held on October 3-4, in Olympic National Park. Activists throughout the Northwest are welcome. The rendezvous will be held in a meadow in the Olympic Mountains, at a former campground, 1/4 mile from a hot springs. Please arrive by Friday evening to plan actions and workshops. Bring your own food and gear, warm clothing and materials for actions.

To get to the rendezvous, take US Highway 101 to the Elwha Road, between Port Angeles and Lake Crescent. Take the Elwha Road, travel south toward the Elwha Ranger Station and the Elwha Dam. Take the right fork just past the ranger station, and drive toward the hot springs. Park your vehicle where the gate is closed, and walk a level two miles down the abandoned road to the rendezvous - hot springs area. Individuals with physical limitations may try taking a motorcycle, mountain bike, or wheelchair down the old road instead. If you can't possibly arrange your own ride, or need further details, call (206)521-3691.

TAPES...TAPES...TAPES...TAPES...TAPES...TAPES...TAPES

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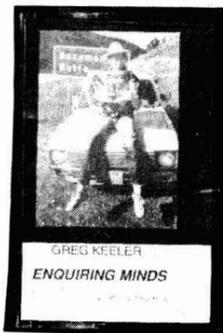
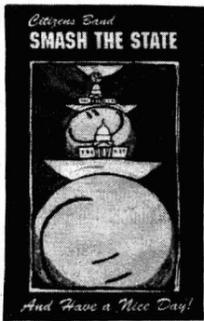
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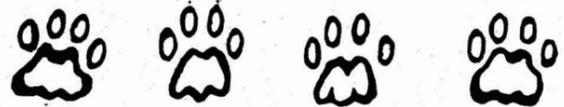
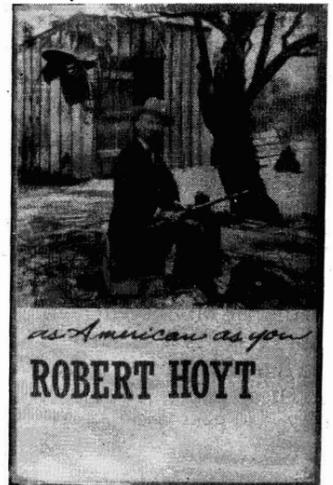
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Rainforest Information Cen-



New This Half-Season

Robert Hoyt: As American As You

Robert wowed 'em around the campfire and on stage at this year's Round River Rendezvous with his deep South accent. We knew we just had to add his tape to our collection and it's already become one of our favorites around the Journal office. If y'all want to tune into some real progressive Southern country-rock, with an Earth First! attitude, this is the tape to get.



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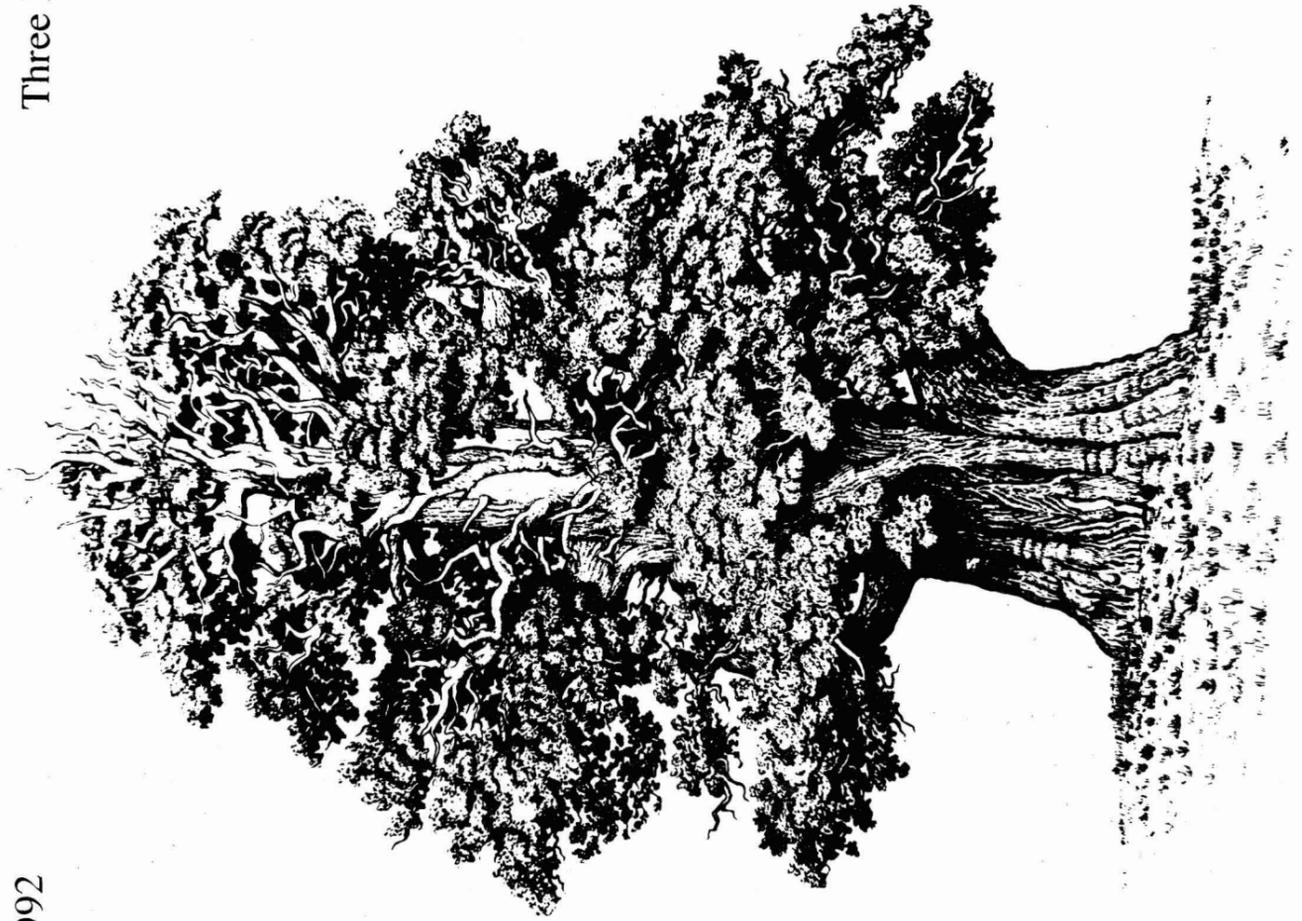
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