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Earth First!

Beltane 1993

Vol. XIII, No. V

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

May 1

THREE DOLLARS

Resistance in Slovakia

Earth First! Defends Danube

BY TOMAS KOLENKA

Many people outside of Slovakia have now heard about the Gabčíkovo Dam controversy, which goes before the World Court in Hague after four years of negotiations between the governments of Hungary and the former republic of Czechoslovakia. (See background article on Gabčíkovo Dam project, page 13) The polemics are vivid indeed, and the whole world is becoming interested in its course and outcome.

I shall write this article with regard to ecological aspects of the problem and shall avoid the political ones which unfortunately have penetrated the whole affair. I shall do my best to describe the whole scope of problems in a most concise way. A detailed initiation in the problem would claim perhaps the whole issue of the *Earth First! Journal*. So let us get to the point.

Continued on page 13



Slovakia EF! party-barging with the Policia on their way to block the damming of the Danube River

Peter Brankus

Summit Sellout: Sayonara Salmon!



Eco-revolution spawns as Salmon leads 1200 folks chanting "Earth First!" through the streets of Portland to the Timber Summit.

What follows is a composite of impressions from activists taking part and seizing power during the Big Timber Sellout Summit in Portland, Stumptown, April 1-2.

This should give you, Journal reader, a more complete picture of how Earth First! fit into the whole Summit debacle.

How
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pe.

The Forest/Timber Summit, the Superbowl of Eco-Media wars, blew into the lives of the core Stumptown EF! group like a woolly mammoth on speed. Ten years of environmental struggle, direct action, hands-on battles and striving for the public eye manifested itself into a presidential publicity circus that left us grassroots chewers wondering just what the hell happened. The overwhelming impression was that if the events surrounding the Summit were not so tragic, we would have been able to enjoy it for the surreal spectacle that it was.

As new groups formed around us at lightning speed, we saw former comrades turn into competitors. Everyone scrambled for a place in this freakshow. On one hand we had the angry younger anarchists, and on the other the paid enviro softies. This put us in some kind of identity crisis. Who was Earth First! in all of this mess?

Continued on page four

Handwritten initials/signature.

ADC Shot Down!

BY JIM FLYNN

No foolin'! After filing appeals on only eight districts, a Humane Society lawsuit set in motion a virtual shut down of Animal Damage Control programs on all BLM lands in most western states. BLM lands in Arizona, Montana, Utah and ten other western states are off limits. Additionally, ADC activities are shut down in Idaho due to other BLM appeals.

After the suit was filed, officials in Washington, DC, conceded many more areas may not be abiding by policy. So in a directive authenticated by Dawn Slaughter and sent to all field offices, the BLM ordered predator control stopped everywhere, that annual predator control plans and environmental reviews are not current. BLM Deputy Assistant

Director Kemp Conn told the *Billings Gazette*, "We told our offices, 'If you don't have an approved plan, tell ADC they shouldn't be out there.' We just reinforced our standing policy."

Tom Skeele of the Predator Project said the BLM's abrupt step now only proves "they're not following their own policies and they haven't been for years."

The livestock industry is freaking. "This is a disaster for us," said Carolyn Paseneaux director of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association. "It's like a car salesman getting cars stolen and he can't do anything to protect them."

Continued on page 12

INSIDE:

- Spiking Busts
- Wuerthner in the Sierras
- Jonathan Paul Released!
- Hot Twyford Actions
- Mt. Graham RRR

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Every Issue Triggers More Issues

Surrounded by malfunctioning computers and drunk rugby players, pressed for space and time, the current *Journal* staff tried its best to get everything we possibly could into the regimented and limiting forty page format. Like staffs in the past, we tinkered with the idea of expanding the page numbers or shrinking type size and passing out magnifying glasses. Ultimately though, we crammed as much material as possible into the space provided, trying to leave room (or make room) for good graphics and a number of provocative "thought" pieces. We hope we sprinkled some levity while still covering the important actions and stories of this spring. A tall order for sure, but somebody's got to do it.

In this issue, we have an impassioned plea from our friend Mark Davis, who still has over two and a half years to serve in a federal pen (see page six) and a joyous dispatch from recently released Jonathan Paul. We await word on the fate of Rik Scarce, who is being hassled by the same Grand Jury that imprisoned Jonathan.

Federal intimidation of progressive movements, specifically activists in the environmental movement will continue folks. As evidence of that are two recent tree spiking cases and their impending trials. The case in Idaho is the first ever test of the 1989 federal legislation outlawing spiking and it promises to be a doozie. The Montana case involves a great, young "paper-wrenching" appeals writer and his brother and illustrates the depth of federal attacks and harassment.

Staying within the Wild Rockies, we have a preliminary rundown on one of this summer's hot campaigns: the fight to save Cove/Mallard. The Ancient Forest Bus Brigade is preparing their base camp and they want everyone at the Wild Rockies Earth First! Regional Rendezvous over Memorial Day weekend. Lots of work and fun to be had as well as the opportunity to defend one of the wildest threatened segments of the Greater Salmon/Selway ecosystem.

In an effort to make some sense of the insane media circus that was the Timber Summit/Forest Conference (you make the call), we compiled our own chunk of what happened as seen through Earth First! eyes in Portland, including

action reports, nonaction critiques and an exclusive dispatch from a wayward wolverine who went searching for some deeper ecological answers. Directly tied to the political crisis of forest management, we have put in a whole slew of current and potential threats to Oregon ancient forests. Of particular interest is Mark Gaffney's piece, which sends notice to the bastards—if they think they can trade westside forest for eastside trees, they have a few things coming.

Taking a look outside our own bioregion, we find activists around the globe doing the "real work." As described on the front page, a new Earth First! group in Slovakia is spearheading resistance to the 'damn' planned on the Danube. From the UK comes word of Twyford Down defense, complete with dozer-charging schoolboys. Check out International News section for action and campaign information.

Spring is the time for rebirth and renewal. As with seasonal changes, it becomes necessary to bid bittersweet adieu to things lost or just past. To that end, we publish below an inhouse communiqué from long-term staffer Don Smith and from our illustrious and always irreverent former editor Mike Roselle. Internal politics and all-around weirdness have gotten to them both. Can you imagine that?

Not only do we thank them for making the paper a livelier and better looking read, we wish to convey our respect for their efforts to get the *Journal* further down that biocentric road. While it was bumpy road for both of them, we trust that their skills and experience will continue to filter out into the movement. We wish them both a fond farewell.

We put forth the call for a new editor, someone crazy enough or hungry enough to help guide this rag. The opportunity of a lifetime awaits the "right" person. We think BillBob should be editor and Mary Lou should be office goddess, but that's another story...

Along those same lines, it is important to let everyone know that proposals will also be discussed at this year's RRR (see pull-out and Blank Wall, pages 18-23) for a new home or new editor or perhaps a new structure for our controversial and challenging, but always beloved, *Journal*. So start thinking about how the *Journal* can improve, and then get off your ass and do something about it.

Regardless of *Journal* business, it's paramount that Earth Firsters come to the sacred sky island this summer and support our beleaguered comrades in Arizona. Thanks much to the Mt. Graham committee for setting the standard of quality with their Blank Wall!

This *Beltane* issue has been tentatively called the "lust" issue around the office, and in an effort to get y'all hot somewhere other than around the collar, we give you Peggy Sue's take on the season upon us.

Keep it wild—

JAKE JAGOFF
STEVE MAHER

Adios Amoebas

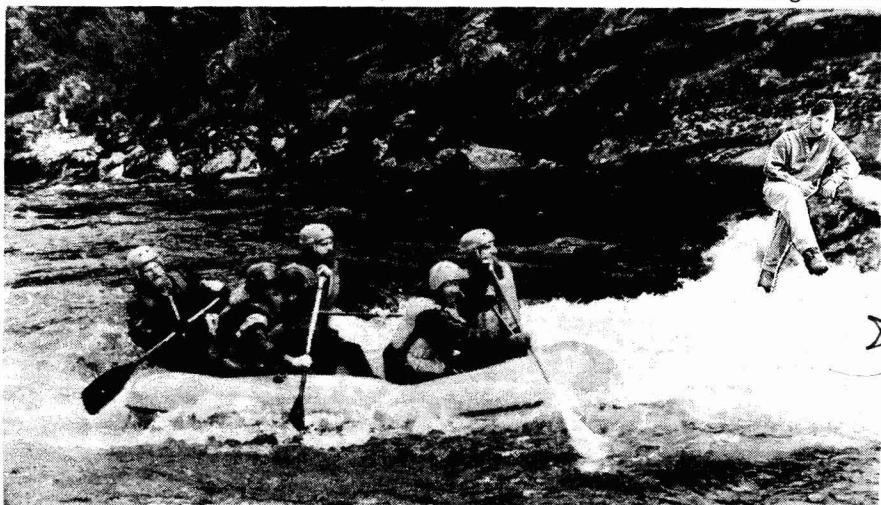
As editor and long-term staffer for the *Earth First! Journal* we have consistently supported an editorial policy that we believed would bring improvements to the paper, improvements that we consider necessary if the *Journal* is to expand its readership and continue publication. These guidelines, however, have not had adequate support from many involved directly and indirectly with the *Journal*. Consequently, we are not able to do our jobs and have chosen to resign.

During our time on the *Journal* we worked to make long-term planning possible, to improve layout design, and to create a structure of accountability. We also supported editorial guidelines to ensure that the *Journal* not print divisive disputes within Earth First!. In short, we advocated a policy to ensure that the *Journal* be responsible to Earth First!, while at the same time remaining autonomous.

Whether these guidelines, or any editorial policy at all, should exist remains a contentious issue. Unable to resolve this conflict we believe it is in the best interest of the *Journal* that we step aside. We thank all of you who have made our work at the *Journal* rewarding.

—DON SMITH
MIKE ROSELLE

BELTANE IS THE DAWN OF DESIRE. FLOWERS OF SUNLIGHT SINK HEAT INTO MOIST EARTH. RESPONDING IN A BLUSH OF APPLEBLOSSOM FRAGRANCE AND FROUSING, SOIL ODENS. HARD BUDS EXPANDING. SILKEN DETAILS PART TO A GLOWING GOLDEN CORE. WITH THE PASSING MOTION OF A GREEN SNAKE, A GISTENING RESERVOIR OF DEW HELD SWEPTED ON A BLADE OF GRASS IS RELEASED, RUNNING DOWN THE STEM INTO THE SWEET DRIPPING WETNESS OF THE EARTH.
BELTANE



Journal staffers hard at it on the Lochsa River in the Clearwater N.F. Pictured here (L to R): Mick Jagoff, Catfish, "Lewis" Flynn, "Sacajawea" Pickett, "Clark" Rodman and Maher snared on a rock.

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Earth First! Journal is a forum for the no-compromise environmental movement. Responsibility rests with the individual authors and correspondents.

Submissions are welcomed and should be typed or clearly printed. Send a SASE if you would like them returned. The *Journal* does not print racist, sexist or otherwise bigoted material, nor any material that could reasonably be interpreted to advocate violence or physical harm. Some actions turn violent, we cover them as news. 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.

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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 \$35 and airmail delivery is \$45. The deadline for the next issue is May 25.

OpEd

BY KAREN PICKETT

Koyaanisqatsi. When life is out of balance, no corner is by nature immune. Not even the Earth First! Journal.

It is biocentrism that defines our movement, it is not anarchy. The rallying motto/call is not *fuck shit up* but *no compromise in defense of Mother Earth.*

Not that we don't choose anarchy over hierarchy; not that we aren't in favor of fucking shit up, especially when it comes to smashing the juggernaut of industrial civilization that is destroying the wild places, indeed, squeezing the wildness out of life on this planet. But *fucking shit up* is a tactic, not a guiding philosophy. *You wish?*

Are we so attached to fucking shit up (as it were) that we are taking the proverbial monkeywrench to our own toolbox?

There's been trouble at the *Journal*. Our group tends to be so in the confrontational, blockade! boycott! fuck-shit-up! mode that when our noses sniff trouble in the air, the first reaction of many people, to *any* perceived outrage is to do that—blockade, boycott, smash. It may be the tactic of choice against International Paper, AmEx or the Forest Service, but this is *our newspaper*. *OUR* newspaper. If we blockade, boycott or throw it out the window we won't have it. It's easy to figure out how to *not* have a newspaper; as easy as letting it slip through our fingers, as easy as forgetting to nurture it. You snooze, you lose. It's a *tough* job to put a journal out that serves a movement as diverse, righteous and demanding as ours.

When a couple of good friends (and long time EF'ers) arrived on my doorstep in the midst of their tour recently to find me tearing my hair out in *Journal*-related angst, they started in on a chant: "Let it die! Die! Die!" an admonition suggesting that perhaps personalities and publications weren't worth the level of stress they were observing. Well, I'm not ready to let it die or help it die. I see this paper as an invaluable tool for operating a national network. A network is what we are more than we are an organization: a network of groups, individuals and campaigns. Our philosophy binds us together but what keeps us tied to each other in this web/network? Communication links. When we only get together as a group once or twice a year at the RRR and conferences, it's the newspaper that ties us together and keeps us in touch with each other. How would we pull off national Days of Outrage against the Forest Service or against telescopes on Mt. Graham, how would we have campaigns like Idaho where we're trying to pull people into an area where there are no local Earth First! groups? How would we find out about the latest endangered species suit that Jasper filed? How would we sell t-shirts?

Some have said let local publications fill the gap if the *Journal* is a casualty of our infighting. Well, they won't. Simple as that. They have a different function and circulation, though I think the *Journal* should reprint from and publicize regional rags like the Arizona EF! newsletter, *The Alarm*, the *Wild Rockies Review*, etc. They have their own unique function just like *Live Wild Or Die* has its own unique function.

(v. Pickett) (least) editorials

The issue is not censorship but accountability

My fingers on the computer keys keep wanting to jump to type words addressing the last editorial. But I don't think we want yet another editorial about "censorship" when the last two dealt with that perceived issue, particularly when (I feel) that's not really the issue we're dealing with—it's accountability. I hardly think such brief and open-to-interpretation guidelines as were referred to as the "Shawnee guidelines" (which they weren't; they were concepts consented to several times, including at the RRR, merely re-affirmed at the Shawnee) are "censorship". Judgment calls and editing are not censorship! Deciding what does and does not have to do with biocentrism and preserving biodiversity and strategy is not censorship. The simple answer is not more guidelines but to continue to root out thoughtful, skilled and creative editors who are in touch with what's going on in the movement and who have a relationship with activists in the movement. Know someone like that? If so, take note of the fact that the *Journal* needs long-term staff people. (See ad this page.)

This movement has a paper with an 'anything goes' policy—it's called Live Wild Or Die! It is deliberately outrageous because being outrageous is part of being Earth First! and it serves as an outlet for that wonderful, irreverent outrageousness that helps us keep our humor and our perspective. We also have a paper, the Earth First! Journal, that strives to cover the news of the movement—the direct actions, the lawsuits, the wilderness proposals—yes, even the banner hangings. It strives to be an outreach tool to let the curious and newcomers to the movement know what is going on and how to plug in, and it serves as an intra-network communication tool.

It is a tall order to represent a movement with a constantly evolving face and very high standards; a movement made up of committed, strong spirited, full-of-heart but bull-headed and demanding individuals. But that is what we try to do. On a shoestring, with few resources, and in the context of being infiltrated and disrupted by outside forces. But for a good reason.

We are all on the same side. It's the other side, from people like Charles Hurwitz, Manuel Lujan and Ron Arnold. If you think this paper is important, think about what kind of energy you can put into it to ensure that it continues. Help find good, solid uncompromising staff people with a sense of humor, and a sense of history and vision. Help us find an editor that will fill our nearly impossible-to-meet criteria. Get the paper in bookstores in your town. Get everyone you know to subscribe. Get it into the hands of angry and passionate new activists. Donate office supplies and computer equipment. Donate money. Contribute articles and artwork.

This is a movement-produced paper in every sense of the term, produced *from and for* the movement. Feed it.

Karen Pickett is a long-time Earth First! activist and contributor to the Journal who contributed to the gender balance of this issue.

EDITORS RANT
BY SLUGTHANG

Here at the *Journal*, the hub of communications for our vast, far flung group, I become acutely aware of the media filter syndrome. How we as activists are perpetually flinging our heads against the media filter. In effect, how the media coverage of our "actions" gets filtered out to, and absorbed by, the public at large. How successful we as activists are in affecting change in the dominant culture is dependent on how we can ensure the proper trickle down; the *spin* of our media events so that we don't end up on the cutting room floor of the local TV station, rather emerge from the filter as a bright wedge, to insert ourselves into the thoughts of Mr. and Mrs. America, and have them effect real revolution.

The *Journal* is a wedging device also. As a staffer, a member of the Journal Advisory Committee (JAC), and a vet of exhausting Journal meetings, I am aware of the movement's sometimes acute frustration with the *Journal*. It's been a grind. I've seen fellow activists get wigged out at the mention of going to work on the paper, for fear of becoming besmirched with the mud wrestling muck of the politics up here. Some say the paper can only come to fruition when it reflects the decisive outcome of identity issues that are running rampant in the movement itself.

Bullhonk I say. The *Journal* is a journal. Did Lewis and Clark analyze their content endlessly? Or did they just write skillfully of what they saw, pack it up and hump it to the Pacific?! We are a tribal staff for certain, but a 'tribe' under suspended scrutiny can only be as smooth running as the stealthy transmissions it gets from the greater community we bark for. Never let uncertainty, doubt, lack of preparedness be a barrier in your participation in this grand enterprise. **We Are Your Media Filter;** break on through!! Make the *Journal* effuse with kickass action news, the best in hot spot travel planning! Use the same determination, creativity and deadline genius that you would use in confronting the straight media. Let your news flow like a wild river, batter our doors if we won't let you in! Purge! It's bound for glory, or a damn good attempt at it.

Slugthang is an activist from Stumptown who eschews Earth First!'s obsession with charismatic megafauna, in favor of the "little brown ones."

Does Anyone Want To Edit This Rag?

Editors come and editors go, and Mike Roselle, the old warhorse, is saying Sayonara, so we will be in need of an editor for the *Earth First! Journal* once again. So here we are, putting out the call! We will be considering proposals at the RRR.

We have not yet established the parameters for this employment opportunity of a lifetime, so let's get those cards and phone calls coming. If you want to be on the editor search committee or be considered for the editorship of this world-renowned publication, write to Karen Pickett, PO Box 83, Canyon, CA 94516 or call Darryl at (707) 943-3788.

Letters to the Editor



Dear Editors to the Letter:

In a rush to get out the March 21 *Eostar* issue, we screwed up in a few places, and I would like to apologize for the mistakes and try to rectify a few of them. First, for those who would like to pressure the Yukon government concerning the wolf-kill (p. 1), contact the Yukon Department of Tourism at (403) 667-5716, FAX (403) 667-3035, write to the Honourable Doug Phillips, Minister of Tourism, Yukon Territorial Government, Box 2703, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2C6 Canada. Also contact the honourable Bill Brewster, Minister of Renewable Resources at (403) 667-5651, FAX (403) 667-3035, or at the address above. You know what to say.

Second, for those of you would like to help the people of Bougainville (p 17) and the Bougainville interim Government, please send money to Australian Humanitarian Aid for Bougainville, c/o 50 Moore St., Fitzroy, Victoria 3065, Australia. Or contact Moses Hauini at 011-61-2-804-76-02.

To the Center for Global Sustainability, sorry for not printing the picture of the Champion Paper Mill (p. 8). I simply did not realize that we had, in fact, received the photo, so I forgot about it. I am hoping that the next *Journal* staff will run the photo with an action story about the March 27 demo. To Arizona EF!, sorry about shrinking the "April 11 Day of Rage" announcement. We simply fucked up in not allocating

enough space to put it in full size. Also, so sorry to Sue Ring, whose beautiful drawing of the Rocky Mountain Front went unacknowledged in the *Eostar* issue.

The *Eostar* collective worked under extremely stressful conditions, but we honestly did our best. Our mistakes were not deliberate. But again, apologies are in order.

Sincerely,
—TODD SHUMAN, of the *Eostar* Collective

Beloved 'Shit fer Brains,'
Anyone hung up on your name is the point.
—FRED, 2001 Dayville OR

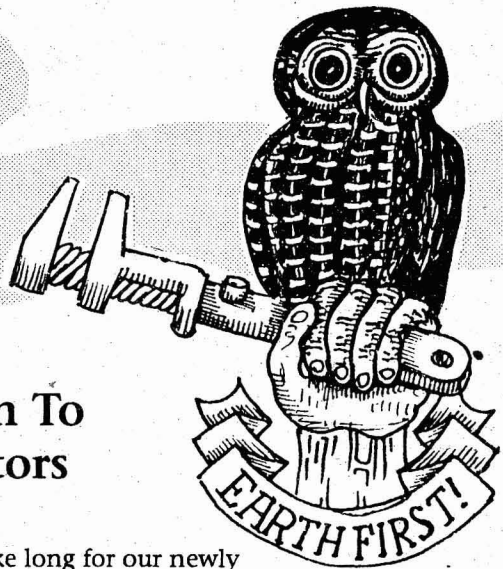
Dear EF!,
Since I spent less for my new car (42 mpg city/46 mpg highway, which I had to get to get to work) than I might have, I decided to get a lifetime subscription to the *Journal* which more than anything else printed, is lively and can occasionally really make me laugh.

If I'm allowed one freebie for a lifetime subscription, I'd like an EF! refrigerator magnet (preferred), or else anti-cow/grazing stickers. Thanks.

—ANONYMOUS
(ed. note—anything for our \$500 contributors, but dump the car and the fridge)

Continued on page 32

Summit Fermentations



Clinton Caves In To Extractive Senators

BY JAKE JAGOFF

Well folks, it didn't take long for our newly elected Commander-in-Chief to prove that public land management issues were low on the Administration's totem pole. President Bill, who teased environmentalists throughout the election, announced just prior to the Timber Circus in Stumptown that he had agreed to remove, "Provisions in his economic plan that would have raised mining, grazing, and timber fees for those industries on public lands." (all quotes drawn from the Washington Post, 3/31/93) Clinton did so after he met with ten Democratic (welfare) senators from the West who threatened to, "Withdraw their support from other parts of the budget unless the President dropped the public land revisions that are aimed at major economic interests in their region."

Amazingly enough, Clinton caved into Senator Max "Gumby" Baucus who led the delegation into the Oval Office. Baucus, who is a devout environmentalist everywhere but in his own bioregion, whined & whimpered & whittled away at the left side of Bill's brain until the President bowed down at the public trough and called for Hillary to bring the checkbook. Clinton's change of heart stood in direct contradiction to, "His Feb. 17th plea to Congress not to allow special interests to pick apart the economic package at the expense of the common good." (Ibid)

Representatives in the House wasted no time in criticizing the President. Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee, said, "This is absolutely spoonfeeding the special interests. You see the reforms dealt off the minute any senator suggests he's going to torpedo something. The first real time we have a chance at real reform, it's just given away." Rep. Mike Synar was equally frank in his comments. "A number of congressmen from those states voted for this [in the House bill], and without contacting them, the White House made a deal with senators. That's not very good politics."

While the earlier Clinton plan would not have stopped all logging, mining and grazing on public lands, it would have cut \$1 billion from the federal deficit over the next five years, "By imposing a federal royalty on gold and other minerals mined in federal lands, phasing out money-losing timber sales in most national forests and increasing public land grazing fees paid by cattle ranchers." Not exactly radical stuff in this era of fiscal cutbacks but so vested are these subsidies that these extractive industries have been unwilling and unable to do business any other way. Baucus claims that the delegation who lobbied the Prez support reforming public land management, but gave no specifics. "We want to be team players...But there are certain sensitivities that have to be addressed. This would have been tough to sell back home." Well, Max and Bill, it's obvious that neither of you are on the green team.

My advice to environmentalists is to quit pandering to the Clinton Administration and the political process in Washington, D.C. and start throwing hard balls at our elected officials. Those who place faith (national environmental groups) in our ability to win in D.C. are fooling themselves and ignoring the fact (like the President is) that to instill ecological integrity into public decision-making means making tough choices and not delaying, compromising or changing the political process.

We won't be duped again, Bill!

Jake Jagoff is an intermeational forest activist without a laptop, but at least he can type.

Continued from page one

We decided to focus on a single image: The Salmon. Totem animal of the Northwest, more revered than a fuzzy bird. More importantly, the Salmon represents everything that the Summit is selling out. The cruel swap. Eastside forests for the westside, dooming the last habitat for the embattled fish.

To this end Stumptown Earth First! constructed a huge four-person powered sockeye, *The Musical Sideshow*:

On April 1, the circus began with a mass concert, organized by an ad-hoc group called the Ancient Forest Celebration Committee. Big-name performers like Kenny Loggins and Neil Young played for the crowd on the west shore of the Willamette River in Waterfront Park to some 75,000 people. The media saw it for what it was—proof that Portlanders will come out for a free concert, regardless of pouring rain.

The Salmon arrived at the concert scene, forcing its way through the throng, parting a sea of flesh. We tried to spawn to the stage chanting "Eat Neil Young!" but were pushed back by security. Maybe MTV caught some of it. What a scene. The Salmon's hardest spawn ever was through that sea of

flesh. Ever the opportunists, our intrepid support people sold arm loads of T-shirts and passed out hundreds of Earth First! primers.

David Crosby sang a song he wrote on the spot called, "Standing in the Way." Standing in the way, that is, of a logger's chainsaw. A banner reading, "Dance While the World Dies," was hung from the Burnside Bridge immediately behind the stage by Reed College Earth Firsters. And Gene Lawhorn of Stumptown EF! was 2-for-2 in pelting performers with Earth First! T-shirts.

Final testimony to the shallowness of conviction of most concert goers was their mass exodus near the end of the concert, immediately following Neil Young's performance, even while Native American activist Wynona Laduke made impassioned pleas for no-compromise activism.

FOUND SUMMIT QUOTES
 SALMON: "WE'RE TIRED WE'RE CRANKY. WE NEED A PLACE TO SPAWN!"
 OFFICER: "WATCH YOUR FIN!"
 ANCHOR: "WHAT A RIDICULOUS AND EMBARRASSING FINALE TO A HOPEFUL START OF A DAY - YUK!"
 NEWS ANCHOR: "NOW BACK TO THE OWL VS. TREE DEBATE"

"Forest Summit"
 waves of wind chorus
 but wolf's long low howl
 is too close to absence
 harassed black bear
 still leaves prints in soft mountain mud
 but grizzly's paw roams into
 the "next" world
 while wind's song chokes, stumbles
 from mechanized disarray as it
 courses clearcut patches
 ravaged stumps
 where there were once singing trees
 and of pine marten, salmon, wolverine,
 pygmy, flammulated, and spotted owl, fisher, lynx,
 and port orford cedar
 are they too to follow the woodland bison,
 the condor, and others
 into the next world?
 But who - what's this? a "summit" orchestrated
 by paunchy white men riding corporate death dollars
 manicured groomed domesticated men
 with chemical ome fermenting in their bellies
 organized punctual men, handcuffed to time - mechanized
 quantified time - by the watches on their wrist
 men who know the steady even thump
 of hard soles on concrete
 the smooth ride of elevator to the top
 a "summit" here in toxic artificial city?
 or a new low, a facade put on by corporate
 multi-national america
 to disguise the destruction
 it refuses to change
 more white men's corporate wealthy arrogance
 to hold a Summit of such city bound
 dollar blinded
 computer mesmerized fools
 to decide the "fate" of the forests
 the forests who belong
 only to the wild ones of the earth
 where are the souls
 for the bear, wolverine, marten, hawk, owl,
 woodpecker, invertebrates, plants, and trees?
 Among the wild, nature's summit
 is stalking
 deciding the fate
 of these arrogant corporate fools
 un-managing these out of control humans
 -just one species
 destroying creation!
 Outside the armed guarded Summit building
 wild humans continue
 creating the way back
 to the future -
 Earth First! profits Last!
 -Jagoff's riverwired



Summit protesters calling for ECO REVOLUTION at the Ancient Forest Rally, April 2.

Photo by Slughang

...Salmon Simmerings

If the Salmon Leads, the People Will Follow

At noon on Friday April 2, Oregon Natural Resources Council and others staged a mass rally in Pioneer Square, downtown Portland. The rally was attended by roughly a thousand activists, which felt very sparse compared to the previous night's turnout. The tone was, for the most part, of a more serious nature than at the concert the night before. No-Compromise was the word of the day, and singer Carole King's call for "Eco-Revelotion!" was broadcast nationwide. Ernie Pardini, a logger from Northern California, spoke enthusiastically in solidarity with the radical environmental movement.

People got itchy and milled about, appearing to want greater participation, perhaps to say something themselves. The attendees needed more. At one o'clock, a straight-forward march was about to embark, (planned by Reed College, Stumptown EF! and others).

But wait, could my eyes have deceived me? People lined up to march with pride and clarity in their hearts. In a matter of moments the rally site was abandoned and over one thousand unified and defiant, instant and long time Earth First!ers clogged the streets, blocking traffic, screaming in perfect unison. The release of pent-up angst built up by enduring hours of speeches was a sight to behold. The Salmon led the march like a loose cannon, swatting reporters with its tail as it swished around. Not satisfied with the short duration of the police-led march to Waterfront Park our ranks grew agitated with the police attempting to speed us along. So we raised our voices, slowed our pace considerably and proceeded to block 4 of 6 lanes over the Willamette River separating us from our final destination: the Oregon Convention Center, home of the Summit.

The power generated by this impromptu mob was nothing short of spine-tingling. With mass screams of "Earth First! Profits Last!" and "Class War! Eat the Rich!" this was a march to learn from. We can shout powerful, militant, defiant things and still maintain unity. It was beautiful—Earth First! tree-huggers, eco-anarchists etc—screaming each others' rallying cries in a raucous, yet seemingly organized way. No pandering to the media, no splitting hairs over tactical or strategic differences, just pure defiant energy, the kind that stands the status quo on their heads and delivers our message: *Our species is out of control and we better fucking wake up quick!!* In the end, the Summit was just a precursor to the kind of new world disorder we eco-warriors can expect under Bill and Al's kinder, gentler fascism.

—HARMONICA JOHN, SABIN B.R. MANSKI, Reed College EF!
 —TIM BAUMAN, SLUGTHANG, Stumptown EF!



LOHAN STARR

Possible from sum. EF! feels by me +)



Media Mecca safely separated from the Forest Circus and the street scenes.

Photo by J. Robert Gibbeau

The Ancient Forest Celebration— Prelude to Compromise

BY GENE LAWHORN

In the past few years I've been involved with environmental issues, I've been on the front battle lines and on the picket lines with many people from Earth First! In fact, the first place I met an Earth First! activist face to face was on the picket line in Springfield, Oregon during a strike at Morgan/Nicolai door manufacturers. There, Earth First!ers were standing next to union and wood workers in solidarity for better wage and working conditions. Every time I traveled from Roseberg to Springfield for some picket line action I found local Earth First!

Earth First! activists were always on the front lines supporting Native Americans, sometimes ungrateful wood products workers, and stopping, with their bodies, the destruction of ancient forest and sacred sites. With direct action, Earth First! has brought the struggle to save America's ancient forests into the homes of every American.

During these struggles not once did I see timber pimps Harry Merlo, John Georges, Kenneth Ford, or John Cambell supporting work-place justice for workers. Not once did I see or even hear of Jay "Hairball," "Dork" Evans, Andy "Curr," Dennis "Haze," of the mainstream environmental movement supporting work-place justice. *Not once!*

The people who have always been on the front lines of every ancient forest battle, who have stood in solidarity with the workers, were left out of every aspect of the Clinton-Gore Forest/Timber Summit/Conference from the Ancient Forest Celebration Concert/Rally on April 1, to the Pioneer Courthouse Square rally held on the next day.

Why was the Conference being held in the first place? How did the term "ancient forest" become a household word? Was it because lawsuits to stop the destruction made national headlines? Or was it because direct actions such as Redwood Summer made national headlines? What part did the bombing/attempted murder of Judi Bari and Darryl Cherney play in getting the national spotlight directed at ancient forest destruction in the Pacific Northwest? One thing is for damn sure, direct action played a key role in making the Conference necessary.

Not one Earth First!er was asked to speak or perform at the concert, nor

at the rally held the next day. We were asked to provide security for the concert. I suppose that means mainstreamers think of us as the Hell's Angels of the environmental movement. That's very typical. Whenever they want bodies for an action they call Earth First! and ask for our help, but when it comes to giving our ideas about who should be included in these events we're told our input isn't necessary. We attempted to get them to pay Judi Bari's expenses so that she could perform at the concert. The organizers wanted no part of Judi Bari.

I suppose that means mainstreamers think of us as the Hell's Angels of the environmental movement.

With some key help from Native American right's activists Winona Laduke, Gary Villa, and Calvin Hecocta, we were able to get native elder Margene McGee from the Mendocino Environmental Center to speak at the concert. The ordeal to get her on as a speaker was too long and arduous to go into. Suffice to say that native speakers were merely tokens. Getting anybody beyond their tokenism is a great struggle, one that almost requires direct action.

As I stood watching the big stars perform on the eve of April Fools Day, I couldn't help but wonder where Neil Young, Anne and Nancy Wilson, David Crosby, Kenny Loggins, and Curtis Salgado were while we were standing on the front lines to save ancient forests, or to stop the poisoning of our air and water. A real celebration would have included the people who *have* stood on the front lines. On the other hand, why celebrate? The concert should have been a funeral dirge, considering that less than five percent of the nation's virgin forest remains uncut. It should also be a loud, boisterous call to action—direct action! Imagine 70,000 people together, then marching to LP corporate headquarters, or to the Forest Service office. Can you imagine?

The concert was a good prelude to the Conference. All the right people placed to say all the right things. The organizers of the concert more or less dictated what subject the speakers were to address. They made damn sure no one with a radical, *no compromise* message was on stage. They were

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Wolverine Goes to the Summit

BY WOLVERINE

Well, there comes a time when an animal just can't survive in a land where she was born and raised. When this became clear, I began my westward migration (aren't there always new frontiers out west?) Because I heard of this great "Forest Summit" taking place in a "Convention Center" where the great white noisy lummoxes in charge of perverting our destiny would be sitting down to talk about the problems they created in the forests.

So I started walking...it was a long process really. First I wandered off course and ended up in Ashland at the Ancient Forest Activists' Conference. There it became clear that only a certain, moderate few were being considered for inclusion in the negotiation process and that even activists were forgetting that fifty percent of Oregon's forest lay east of the Cascades. Since I was way early for the Summit, I wandered over to the Eugene L.A.W. Conference, where a mock Summit was being conducted. Here we discovered that the organizers had failed to include any native people in this precedent setting tribute to the official Summit. Well, my ancestors knew these tribal people, and things were a lot easier for us back then. So I joined the *wilder* people in banging pipes and walls and yelling, "Let The Natives Speak!" outside the broadcast studio until they finally let Calvin Hecocta, a Paiute forest activist in and finally got him up there to the table. He looked nice up there with his quiet smile and his Earth First! T-shirt. Sounded more real than the others too.

Then I tramped over more asphalt, (not like the pine duff of home), until I got to Stumptown, where the Summit was to be held. I was in a worsening state due to the carbon monoxide, the stress and poor scavenging and hunting situation. I missed my forest.

At a grassroots activist meeting I attended, the officially invited enviros reneged on our Eugene resolution to ensure Native American and Earth First! participation at the Summit. After that I lost all interest I had in a written statement of unity coming from the meeting.



We were able finally to get Earth First! representation at the Ancient Forest Concert by staging an impromptu, guerrilla press conference in between the scheduled conferences when the press was sitting around waiting for Ann and Nancy Wilson to show up. The TV crews turned their lights and cameras on us, but the steaming organizers need not have been so worried, our *radical fringe* position was not aired. The press had more of a taste for *Heart*, than for the Native press conference.

The media coverage was more balanced than it would have been had we not made our various efforts and showed a big colorful Salmon dancing away with the enviros in solidarity. The only spectacle prop the timber folks had was the confetti and balloons raining down inside a tent instead of the real rain that fell on our hair and fur. We managed to get Native Americans to be heard at the concert, rally and demonstrations, although only one native person from the Columbia Intertribal Fishing Commission was allowed at the table inside.

The eastside was mentioned here and there, though not officially in the Summit Conference. Eastside representatives have been scurrying about with administration advisors saying, "Look, if you have to set aside westside areas from logging, you can always come cut here!" Industry Lackey Congressman Bob Smith refers to the forests of the east side as "the only game going" in the face of west side owl injunctions. As things are going now, we all stand to lose our homes and potentially our lives. *All of our community:* pileated woodpeckers, goshawks, pine martens, flammulated owls, white headed, Northern and black backed woodpeckers, fungi, insects, any remaining lynx and wolverine, and others all need your help. Please come to the regional rendezvous in Eastern Oregon or contact the Blue Mountain Biodiversity Project to find out how you can help us. I'll see you there because I've returned home to fight!

Summit Hangover

BY MICK WOMERSLEY

The Clinton administration came home to a hungover reality the day after the Portland summit. Wake up time for the west coast, and we have to figure out who was in bed with whom.

Clinton thinks he needs a compromise to get the old growth issue settled. We can guess what it might include. He'll come up with some combination of three bad ideas. First possibility is subsidized below-cost timber sales in the Northern Rockies to keep the big timber companies sweet. Next, he may try to come up with another subsidy for workers displaced by forest and mill closures in the coastal states, for "displaced worker education" or "community development". Lastly, he'll probably want to allow logging in some, if not all of the last west coast ancient forests.

So we will almost certainly continue to use federal money to subsidize the giant timber interests, who will then cut some or all of our last five percent of the ancient forests. We might use more federal money than before. Clinton already welched on the budget deal to raise the grazing and mining fees and cut out all below-cost timber sales. These federal giveaways are just more subsidies. Courtesy of the second "environmental" president.

I live in a timber town, with three or four welfare mills. I have friends who run environmentally sound businesses, who grow food and sell it at the summer market, who raise their kids to respect the Earth. They struggle to find a way to survive without destroying natural diversity and beauty. We don't subsidize them. A small farm here in town grows truckloads of healthy vegetables without chemicals. Three hard-working farmers, doing good directly for us and the planet. We don't subsidize them. We do, however, subsidize just about every other lousy cut-and-run operation that sets up in this benighted town, through tax breaks, zoning, grants, cheap loans or federal resources.

Let's equalize the situation. Alternative one: cut the pork. Alternative two: provide annual stipends for every planet-saving organic farmer, every volunteer wilderness ranger, every impoverished eco-poet, every radical environmental activist, every earth mom and dad. In my book, these folks are just as deserving as loggers, millworkers, wealthy company owners and shareholders, if not more.

Mick Womersley lives in Missoula, where he takes a lot of naps and tries to get his own peculiar brand of environmental writing in print, any way he can.

Malthus was Wrong

BY GREG GORDON

A few years ago if you had asked me what the biggest environmental problem was, I would have unhesitatingly responded, "overpopulation!" In fact I originally began this essay, "The greatest threat to the continued well-being of the planet is unchecked human population growth." However, after thinking and studying about population for the past few years and travelling through Latin America and watching my daughter grow, I'm beginning to wonder if we are even asking the right questions regarding population.



If we begin to examine the population problem as an indicator, as a effect, of the state of the world, rather than the cause of all our problems, we find a host of difficult questions emblematic of the actual world that defy the simplistic slogans of No More Children! Come on, people, let's not forget (although it's easy to do in hip places like Missoula, Boulder, Santa Fe, surrounding yourself with people who share your philosophy), that most of the world has never heard of Earth First! and most of those that have regard Earth Firsters as a bunch of long-haired hippie, commie, flag-burning, Forest Service mooning radicals. People will reproduce. Let's examine the dynamics of human population.

In order to instigate change, we need to understand the problem. The problem is not overpopulation. While the human population has clearly exceeded the earth's carrying capacity, overpopulation is a symptom of a much greater problem. As Catherine Caufield notes in *In the Rainforest*, "Logging, mining, and other industrial activities do not result from population pressure."

Under stable environmental conditions, populations remain stable, rising and falling with the corresponding carrying capacity. Re-examine the history of human population with this in mind. Where does that chart shoot straight up? At the dawn of the industrial age.

The problem is cultural, not biological. It's a cultural cancer that is spreading over the planet. Let's stop talking about human overpopulation as if all humans were descendants of the industrial age. Plants, animal and indigenous human cultures are all suffering and dying out, replaced by our homogenized, Eurocentric cult.

While in Ecuador a few years ago, I spent a few nights at a rural hacienda. After dinner a campesino family dropped in. The young mother had malaria and the baby was malnourished. Gracilla, our hostess, treated them as best she could, giving the mother a malaria shot and some goat's milk to the baby. After they left, Gracilla sat down with a cup of strong coffee. She said that so many people have children at a young age. One girl had five abortions—or rather aborted five times—by the time she was fifteen. Another girl had a child at twelve.

"How old was the father?" I asked. Gracilla said

that the baby's father was the girl's stepfather. Others have five to eight kids—all starving, or at least malnourished.

José, of the Rainforest Information Centre, pointed at his head and said in Spanglish, "Es la capicidad intelectual. Los niños no toman leche y protein. So they don't develop. All the people eat is arroz blanco, yuca y pan blanco y Coke."

"Es la educacion, no?" I asked.

"Claro," said Gracilla.

"Can't they teach the kids nutrition and sex ed?"

I asked.

"The teachers are bad. They can't even teach the kids how to shit. Son tontos. It doesn't take education to figure out that if your five kids aren't getting enough to eat, adding more kids makes it worse," said Jose.

In fact, numerous United Nation studies link malnutrition with irreparable brain damage twisting the spiral of poverty even tighter. Neo-natal care is non-existent; the best most can hope for is enough food when the baby is born. How do you persuade parents of the importance of family planning and long-term strategy when they often don't know where their next meal is coming from?

The reaction of many populations to stressful environmental conditions is to have more offspring. When conditions are favorable, survival rates are high, necessitating few offspring. When environmental conditions deteriorate, more young are produced so as to increase the chances of survival.

If we can presume to extrapolate to human biology (a dangerous proposition, but somebody's got to do it), adverse environmental conditions whether it be pollution, famine, warfare, disease, AIDS, poverty, or exploitation, serve as a stimulus for population growth.

Gracilla blamed machismo for the problem. "Tengo una factoria nueva," a man said to describe his new bride. "I have a new factory."

Community attitudes, as well as machismo, pressure women to keep having children until they bear a son, further stressing an already malnourished family. This powerlessness results in perpetual motherhood. If women were given a choice, how many children would they have?

However, this may be an assumption on our part because the developed world simply does not value children in the way other societies do.

Germaine Greer writes in *Sex and Destiny*, "Because motherhood is virtually meaningless in our society is no ground for supposing that the fact that women are still defined by their mothering function in other cultures is simply an index of their oppression." Perhaps we are the ones who are oppressed, by our own greed and infatuation with self-worth.

From the subordination of women, overpopulation can be traced upward to the international debt crisis. In order to make payment on massive loans, Third World countries cut social welfare programs and put land into export production. Not only does this force people off the land, but they no longer grow food for consumption. Instead they have to buy food (mostly white rice and sugar), thus increasing poverty and malnutrition at the same time.

A loss of land results in a loss of security, which is compensated for by having more children. Children serve the family as a work force, begging and scrounging for food, often bringing in more than their parents, and providing for parents in old age. In the face of high infant mortality parents produce many children to insure survival.

Unequal power structures and land ownership patterns come to a head in family relations. Denied meaningful work men cling to the only power they retain, that over women. The low self-respect which comes from being unable to support a family can lead men to move in and out of relationships.

A study of women consistently linked low social-economic status and high fertility. For example, women with a high school education averaged fewer than two children, while women with no formal education had more than five children. For many women fertility may be their only choice.

The wolf pack and the condom are both behav-

ioral adaptations to limiting population growth. High trophic animals, such as bears, wolves, and humans, limit their population through social and behavioral mechanisms such as territoriality and breeding behavior. Tribal peoples also once limited their populations through similar behavioral institutions.

The Huaorani, one of the last remaining hunter/gather tribes living in the Ecuadorian Amazon, do not believe in natural death, but view death as a consequence, usually caused by a *brujo* of a neighboring clan. A death in one's tribe calls for revenge. Traditionally, forty percent of Huaorani deaths come from revenge killings.

This intertribal violence serves an ecological purpose, keeping the Huaorani widespread so as not to deplete forest resources. However, the missionary Summer Institute of Linguistics, persuaded several Huaorani tribes to settle in villages, with resulting environmental deterioration. The missionaries also imposed their morality and discouraged native celebrations. As a side effect of this cultural disruption, anthropologist Laura Rival states, "Parents have notably more children today than before."

And Catherine Caufield writes, "One of the most important adaptations forest people make to their environment is limiting the size and density of their populations to the level the ecosystem can sustain. If a group is below a certain size, for example, various infections agents, including those that cause mumps, measles, and influenza, will not be able to survive. There are many ways of controlling population size, including regulating the age of marriage, sexual taboos, contraception, abortion, infanticide, death penalties, warfare, and abandoning the ill. Population density is regulated by warfare, limits on the size of extended families, and other, more abstract cultural values, such as a desire for freedom and a fear of outsiders."

Social changes, as well as improving environmental conditions, are the only effective long term solutions to overpopulation. Not only do people need clean air and water, but also a healthy state of being, enough to eat, right livelihood, access to education and liberation of women.

A few Third World countries (Cuba, Colombia, Burma, Sri Lanka), have reduced their population growth to less than two percent. Access to a basic diet, expenditures on public health, and increased female literacy are considered the primary factors. Social changes that empower people reduce population growth.

Frances Moore Lappé and Rachel Schurman write, "High birth rates among the poor can best be understood as a defensive response against structures of power that fail to provide—or actively block access to—a source of security beyond the family."

Overpopulation is often blamed as the culprit for tropical deforestation, usually with the implication that the tropical countries are overpopulated. However, inequitable land distribution is the underlying cause.

"Among the rainforest countries, only Haiti, India, and the Philippines have a population density higher than 400 people per square mile; Italy, Japan, Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, and West Germany all have more than 500... Taking potential farmland into account but still leaving aside Amazonia, each person in Brazil could have ten acres. Instead, 4.5 percent of Brazil's landowners own 81 percent of the country's farmland, and 70 percent of rural households are landless," writes Catherine Caufield.

For nearly 20 years, international oil companies, led by Texaco, have sucked oil from a vast reserve near the headwaters of the Amazon. So far, oil roads have opened 2.5 million acres of rainforest. Slicing through what was recently pristine rainforest inhabited only by the Huaorani, the sixty-three mile Via Acua, the road running south from Coca to the Shiripuno River, now supports a population of 30,000 colonists.

The oil companies maintain that colonists destroy the rainforest, not petroleum. However, as two rainforest ecologists note, "To blame colonizing peasants for uprooting tribal people and burning the rainforest is tantamount to blaming soldiers for causing war."

Birth rates do drop and will drop precipitously once we (The North) quit fucking the rest of the world. People that have control over their lives and reproductive freedom will naturally limit their

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An Appeal From Mark Davis

Hello from prison....

This isn't a letter I particularly wanted to write — it's never been easy for me to ask for help, especially from a position of helplessness such as this one. But circumstances are such that it seems like I have to do so at this point. I'll explain those circumstances as succinctly as possible before making my pitch.

In the summer of 1991, after two months of trial in the Arizona 5 monkeywrenching case a plea bargain was reached to settle the case. Against my wishes and in spite of my argument that there was a moral imperative to continue the trial and use it as a nationally visible platform to expose various government and corporate misdeeds, my codefendants asked that I accept the plea bargain in the interest of saving their asses—it was an all or nothing deal. I could not refuse for myself alone, since the deal was contingent on the acceptance of all defendants. Refusal would have, among other things, meant that a single mother of two would have been exposed to a possibility of years in prison, with disastrous affects on her kids. So I felt that I had no choice but to agree. The intense desire of my codefendants to go with this plea bargain was easily understandable in light of what subsequently occurred: Foreman's sentencing was deferred for five years, Asplund served thirty days, Baker did six months and Peg Millet will finish her sentence in four months. (ed. note: Peg has served 21 months thus far.) As of this writing, I have served 21 months and have

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26 more to go. For the deal to fly, the prosecution had to have a scalp to hang on the wall; someone had to do real time. For a variety of reasons, that someone was me. I accept this. I believe that, under the unanimous demand from my friends that I do so, taking the plea bargain was the only thing I could honorably do. I would do it again.

There were, however, some consequences which I did not at the time understand. I was told that the most I would have to serve was 18 months; obviously that was false. I was also reassured that I wouldn't be forgotten, which also has not been the case. Foreman, Baker and Asplund, have, as the expression goes, put this case behind them and moved on with their lives. None of them have taken any initiative to make sure that my ongoing needs, or as far as I know those which Peg has, are being met. Although they were direct beneficiaries of my agreement to do this, that burden has been met, to the extent it is met by all, by the efforts of old friends and some very fine folks I know only through letters. I am very grateful for their support, and I'd like to specifically mention and thank John, Deb, Tim and Cindy in Prescott, Mark Berry and Claus Sievert in California, and my newly adopted Aunt Betty in Virginia. Without their help this situation would have been almost unbearable.

But it is still pretty bad. I am in the middle of a fight over the refusal of the Parole Commission to grant me parole even though I clearly qualify. I have excellent

Copy for M. G.

Deep Ecology, Animal Rights and Native People: A Perspective

BY DON SMITH AND MIKE ROSELLE

The relationship between animal rights, the rights of indigenous people, and deep ecology is complex and often controversial. We examine this relationship from an ecocentric perspective, offering a suggestive, and by no means, definitive perspective.

Animal Rights

All life has intrinsic value; on this animal rights and ecocentric activists agree. However, unlike the ecocentric activist, most animal rights (and liberation) activists believe that it is *unethical* for humans to kill animals since every form of animal life is capable of feeling pain and suffering. This includes cats and cattle as well as wildlife.

But when, and in what circumstances, if any, is it acceptable to kill animals? Some ecocentric activists argue that the killing of an animal is acceptable when done in a manner congruent with the ecosystem, whether one kills for subsistence or not. One can, presumably, be living a subsistence form of life even in modern society, as many do in places like Alaska and Montana, and throughout rural America. But most ecocentric activists don't rule out non-subsistence hunting on the basis of ethics. Hunting in most cases involves much more than subsistence. In some instances it is a cultural activity, and, for very few, a spiritual activity.

Hunting represents a situation where ecocentric activists, if they take a strictly animal rights perspective, run the risk of alienating those who do hunt or eat meat. For instance, an animal rights position may make grassroots organizing among both natives and non-natives in undeveloped areas next to impossible. One cannot say that meat or hunting is murder and then try to forge alliances with the "murderers." Respect for others' way of life is important for strategic reasons.

These differences between the perspective of the animal rights and the ecocentric activist are relevant strategically, as well as philosophically. For instance, the animal rights activist has traditionally tried to save single species and individuals of a species because they see killing as a moral injustice against the individual. The ecocentric activist, on the other hand, aims for the preservation of the species and its habitat. While the goal may be the same, the means are different.

The differences between animal rights and deep ecology are both conceptual and strategic. Simply put, the beliefs and actions of animal rights activists, while often overlapping with the deep ecology focus, are not always strategically and theoretically consistent with an ecocentric perspective. This can have serious implications for Earth First!

Some elements within the animal rights movement have evolved to incorporate a deep ecology perspective. This is most evident in Hunt Sab actions. Many Earth Firsters blend deep ecology and animal rights/liberation, but this synthesis requires that fundamental differences be reconciled.

Such a synthesis may read like the following: the ecocentric activist directly defends wild habitat, (the universal) and thus indirectly defends species (the particular). In contrast, the animal rights activist directly defends the individual animal or species (the particular) and thus indirectly helps preserve the integrity of the ecosystem (the universal). Categorically, animal liberation actions such as those of the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) inflict financial retribution on institutions and corporations, and advance the paradigm shift from the anthropocentric to the deep ecological. But these actions have not always sought to preserve endangered native species in relatively intact ecosystems.

Direct action to save threatened species, such as sabotaging bison hunts and predator control measures, are important in maintaining the integrity of an ecosystem. This strategy brings animal rights and deep ecology closer together, a synthesis of the universal and the particular. But animal liberation actions, when directed towards domestic species and laboratory animals, seem more removed from deep ecology and the ecocentric approach.

They address human behavior towards animals and speciesism, and the survival of wild nature.

Since saving the bison in the Greater Yellowstone ecosystem cannot be understood apart from that ecosystem, the animal rights agenda is categorically a subset of deep ecology. Saving the bison is

saving the ecosystem, at least the integrity of an ecosystem—and ecosystems are by definition constituted by integrity, such as the size of the ecosystem, its biological diversity, viable numbers of particular species, etc.

As for the monkeywrenching of testing laboratories—eco-activists welcome the end to all animal tests and exploitation of animals, and cheer any financial hardship upon those corporations and institutions that profit from it. But the ecocentric activist does not prioritize the treatment of domestic animals to the extent animal rights activists do. The ecocentric activist is more concerned with saving the Florida and California pumas, protecting and expanding the numbers of Montana and Wyoming grizzly, or the Mexican owl in the Southwest through the preservation of vital habitat.

This is not to suggest that animals do not have rights, or that saving individuals of a particular species is not worthy of our time and energy. Nor are we suggesting that only wild animals have rights. Kittens have rights too—the right to be free of human exploitation and cruelty. But an ecocentric view is long-range in its outlook, much more concerned about evolutionary processes than an individual domestic animal. While freeing domestic animals from labs does undermine the anthropocentric paradigm, it does not necessarily promote an ecocentric view that we view as critical to the survival of the ecosystem.

On the other hand, the actions of the ALF—which are covered by the *Journal*—represent a form of animal liberation that intertwines itself with deep ecology. By targeting laboratories funded by Animal Damage Control and other predator eradication agencies, ALF seeks not only to protect the coyote and other predators, but also to undermine the publicly subsidized livestock industry. In this way, ALF actions bridge the gap that has sometimes existed between traditional animal rights groups and deep ecologists.

Indigenous Rights

Understanding the relationship between ecocentric and indigenous views is also critical to bridging differences and avoiding possible conflict. The significance of this is all the more apparent as Earth First! builds coalitions with indigenous peoples on an international level (tropical forest campaigns) and on a national level (as reflected by our solidarity with American Indian Movement members and other native groups).

Unless one takes a misanthropic position, the sovereign rights of the indigenous introduce more complexity to the deep ecology perspective. Take, for instance, the relationship between the sovereign rights of the Western Band of Shoshone Indians of Nevada, and principles of deep ecology. The Shoshone sisters, Mary and Carrie Dann, are fighting for sovereign land rights with the United States government, which violated the Ruby Treaty of 1868. The treaty allowed settlers to travel through Shoshone land, but it did not cede title to 55 million acres of land to the US government. In the meantime, the Bureau of Land Management is attempting to force the Dann sisters into removing horses from overgrazed land. Just as important, the Dann sisters lack federal grazing



permits. The Shoshone maintain that "they do not need federal permits to graze livestock on ancestral Western Shoshone homelands and that they are subject only to their own laws." (*Indigenous Women*, Vol. 1, No. 3) Some deep ecologists, on the other hand, have argued that the integrity of the land should take precedence over the rights of the indigenous Shoshone.

On November 19, 1992 BLM agents seized 269 horses, including

livestock of the Dann sisters. While the BLM claim that 200 of these horses were the Dann's, the Shoshone claim that only 28 were. They contend that the remaining 241 animals are wild horses, protected under the Wild Horse and Burro Act. The siege lasted for several days. During this time, "at least two dozen members of the American Indian Movement arrived and were asked to stand as the Western Shoshone Security Force. Roads were outfitted with warning signs and spikes, and half a dozen government vehicles rode out of the valley with flat tires." (*On Winter Land*, Winter 1992/93)

The Feds...focus on Shoshone horse overgrazing while ignoring the much more serious...overgrazing on BLM lands used by white ranchers. Ecocentric activists need to be aware that BLM strategy may divide deep ecologists and the indigenous.

The Dann sisters and their supporters, including the American Indian Movement, argue that the land is Shoshone and management of the land is not the prerogative of the Euroamerican. This issue has split conservationists, who want the BLM to be more aggressive about protecting biodiversity and soil productivity, and Indian rights activists who see this as a sovereignty issue. Nonetheless, the Feds continue to focus on Shoshone horse overgrazing while ignoring the much more serious and widespread overgrazing on BLM lands used by white ranchers. Ecocentric activists need to be aware that BLM strategy may divide deep ecologists and the indigenous.

Conservationists often demonstrate an ignorance and disrespect in their attitudes towards modern day indigenous (and local) peoples by refusing to understand them in their present context. That is, many people see them as relics of the past, as hapless victims of modern technology, or as simply ignorant and parochial.

It is critical that ecocentric activists see the connection between sovereign land rights and the preservation of culture and traditional societies, and recognize that in many cases the only way to prevent the destruction of wild country is to fight for the rights of those who live there, such as in the case of the Cree in James Bay who are fighting large dams being planned by Hydro-Quebec. Native Americans see lands rights as the central issue and often view whites as hypocritical when they oppose Indians who hunt seals on snowmobiles while they drive downtown for tofu burgers. These Euroamerican conservationists are applying one set of principles for Indians to live by and another for themselves.

Deep ecology teaches us that we are not so

Continued on page 25

Davis Appeal Continued

pro-bono assistance from Jim Larson and Dayle Larson, a prominent criminal attorney and skilled post-conviction specialist, respectively. We have substantial evidence of illegal and fraudulent behavior on the part of the Parole Commission. The next step to get me out of here is to go to court, where we have an excellent chance of winning. However, quite reasonable, Jim and Dayle expect to have their expenses for travel, copying and so forth covered.

There is no money left in the Legal Offense fund to do this. There is no one trying to raise the amount needed, maybe one or two thousand dollars. I have no money and no assets.

Prison, contrary to popular imagery, isn't free. Although my monetary needs are fairly minimal, it still costs bucks to buy things like stamps, shampoo, soaps, toothpaste; pay for my own copying costs as I do legal research for my case; and try to meet the big-ticket items like a new pair of running shoes a couple of times a year. The funds which have been raised for that are also exhausted, and people's eyes are beginning to glaze over on this subject.

I have two daughters whom I call collect every Sunday evening; Bethany is 14, Alexis is 12. A substantial fraction of those conversations end up with me listening to a child

sobbing and asking me when I am going to come home. Since there is no money, I depend on the kindness of my ex-wife to pay for those calls. Nobody is currently trying to raise bucks for this stuff, either. Any hope I had that there might be assistance for my kids' expenses vanished many months ago, but that would be wonderful too.

So I am asking for help. I know that this is old news, and that requests are infinite and resources limited. I know that as bad as this is in here, there are millions of people in worse shape, and many children suffer far more than mine do. I ask your assistance not on the basis that my situation is one of unbearable misery, but as someone who has behaved honorably and now needs to help himself.

Is there anyone out there who feels like helping to raise the necessary money out there, or who is willing to try and assist in the stalled campaign to get me out of here? If so, please contact:

John Riordan HC 29 Box 424, Prescott AZ 86301 (602) 778-2207, or me directly: Mark Davis 23106-008, Federal Prison Camp, PO Box 1000, Boron, CA 93596

Thank you - keep fighting!
-In Her Service, Mark Davis

Feds Nail Three for Tree Spiking

Three people have been indicted by a Grand Jury in Boise, Idaho for tree spiking, the first time those charges have been filed against anyone in the US. The charges relate to an alleged tree spiking that took place in the spring of 1989 in the Post Office Creek Timber Sale of the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho.

All three people currently charged are former Missoula, Montana residents. Named in the indictment are John Blount, known as "Spicer" Lee Voss, of Masonville, Colorado, charged with six counts, including two counts of tree spiking, two counts of willfully injuring or committing depredation against property of the United States and two counts of conspiracy; Jeffrey Fairchild of Ashland, Wisconsin, charged with the same six counts as Blount; and Dan LaCrosse of Salem, New Hampshire, charged with two counts of conspiracy.

At this writing, Blount is the only person in jail. Police say he is being held because he poses a threat to potential witnesses and because they regard him as a flight risk. Fairchild and LaCrosse were named in a superseding indictment issued on March 11. Blount, who was already in jail on unrelated charges, was charged on February 12. At this writing all have had separate arraignments, all have entered pleas of not guilty. A jury trial has not yet been scheduled.

1989 Investigation Revisited

Readers of the *Journal* may remember the splash the case made in 1989 when the Forest Service first maintained they had found spiked trees in an area of national forest about 35 miles from Lolo Pass, near Powell, Idaho.

The office of the Clearwater National Forest reportedly received a letter postmarked April 20, 1989 from Missoula warning them that 500 pounds of 8-10 inch spikes had been driven into trees in the Post Office Creek Sale. The letter stated, "The reasoning for this action is that this piece of land is very special to the earth. It is home to elk, deer, mountain lions, birds, and especially the trees...the sale was marked so that no workers would be injured and so that you assholes know that they are spiked. The majority of the trees were spiked within the first ten feet, but many, many others were spiked as high as 150 feet...[signed] George Hayduke." Several days later a small army of armed FBI and Forest Service agents raided a house in Missoula where a

number of active Wild Earth First! activists resided. The raid resulted in the seizing of personal effects, computer disks, shoes, tools, photos, files and documents. Seven Grand Jury subpoenas were subsequently issued requiring people to provide fingerprints, palm prints, hair samples and handwriting exemplars. Included in the subpoenas was a popular University of Montana Environmental Studies professor accused of advocating tree spiking as a forest defense to his students. He was required to provide hair, print and handwriting samples as well.

Grand jury investigations and severe harassment of the Missoula ac-

tivist community notwithstanding, no charges ever came of the Fed's efforts. Six months after the alleged incident, the sale's 4,360,000 board feet of trees were sold at what the Forest Service described as a "base rate" of \$217,637.50 to Plum Creek Timber, according to the Forest Service. Michael Merkeley, Forest Service special agent and criminal investigator said the FS lost approximately \$200,000 by devaluing the property because of the spikes. Plum Creek incurred additional costs of \$100,000 by the installation of additional metal detectors at their mill and the purchase of hand held detectors, according to court documents. Clearwater Unit Manager for Plum Creek Denny Sigars said when the area was logged, spikes were found in "at least 200 old growth trees," according to a Forest Service document. At the time of inspection (just before the sale), court records show the FS said they located approximately 370 spikes in 284 old growth trees.

New Grand Jury: Intimidation and Indictments

The current Grand Jury was seated in February 93 and has subpoenaed a number of Missoula people connected peripherally or directly with Earth First! The indictment does not name sources of information, although US Attorney George Breitsameter has said an "unindicted co-conspirator," Arvid Hartley, will testify at the trial. Hartley is a former University of Montana student who was a freshman there in 1989. Hartley has testified before the Grand Jury but at present his whereabouts is not public. Blount has changed lawyers four times, and neither LaCrosse nor Fairchild had benefit of legal counsel when they were arrested, leaving them vulnerable to the Fed's intimidation. If there are any "deals" being made by those looking to save their own skin in exchange for information about fellow defendants, they are not yet public, but it is certainly a scenario that gets played over and over behind the scenes in investigations, the result usually being that everyone gets screwed. Legal documents indicate that two unindicted people have agreed to plead to misdemeanors and cooperate as witnesses, and another unindicted person has been given immunity.

No information is made public regarding Grand Jury investigations, as they are by nature and purpose covert and shrouded in ominous mystery in order to intimidate.

But what is known is that many other names have been brought up, including that of the Earth First! Direct Action Fund (DAF). In unsubstantiated allegations, the indictment of Blount and Fairchild accuses them of carrying out the spiking action, indeed buying the actual spikes, with "Direct Action Fund" money. Whether this allegation was included in the indictment to open the case to possible additional conspiracy charges or to build the case against the three already indicted is unclear. (The context of such worries, of course, is colored by past experiences with trumped-up charges brought forward in the Arizona trial and conspiracy charges that have been leveled against others in the progressive movement). What is clear is that the DAF did not fund this activity nor has the DAF ever received requests for money from any of the people named in the indictment. The DAF is above board and funds Earth First! campaigns raising awareness of issues of biodiversity, e.g., the effort to preserve red squirrel habitat on Mt. Graham,

public awareness efforts regarding the import of tropical timber, and campaigns to protect old growth forests in California's redwood region, the Midwest's hardwood forests and the Wild Rockies.

Grand Jury laws require those being questioned to answer all questions under penalty of a contempt of court charge, with a possible prison sentence for failure to comply. (Witness Jonathan Paul, who just spent 158 days in prison in Spokane, Washington for refusing to talk to a Grand Jury investigating ALF activities. See story this issue). Because a prosecutor can ask a witness to speculate about events or motives, "It skews people's testimony to make more out of it than is there," said one activist subpoenaed before the current Grand Jury, "so people who don't have a clue are talking about where the money came from."

Blount, in a telephone interview from jail, was more blunt: "You know they're turning the tape recorder off and on during their questioning. While it's off they suggest things [to the person being questioned] like 'don't you think they could've gotten money from such and such a source?' then turn it on and ask the witness to speculate."

Blount, Fairchild, LaCrosse and Hartley are people who are known, to varying degrees, to enviro activists in the Missoula community, but none were ever actually integrated into the Earth First! Wild Rockies group in Missoula; rather they were on the periphery. The environmental community is fairly small, two of the three indicted and Hartley were students at the time, there is a good deal of interaction and cross-fertilization between the established environmental community and the Environmental Studies Department at the University of Montana

It appears that the case was reopened when the Feds stumbled onto what they called "new information" in late December. At that time, Blount was in jail in Colorado awaiting trial on assault and kidnapping charges relating to an assault on his ex-partner and the kidnapping of her infant son.

Out of what an acquaintance called a "genuine fear for her safety and the safety of her kid," Gwen was afraid of Blount being released from jail lest she and her child be vulnerable to attack again. Shortly before Blount's sentence on the assault charges was up, she reportedly gave testimony to authorities investigating the spiking. Further investigation led to Blount being charged and the subsequent Grand Jury investigation.

The tree spiking statute (US Code 1864) is technically "using or causing others to use a hazardous or injurious device on Federal land" ... "causing damage to the property of any individual in excess of \$10,000." The statute was primarily aimed at people growing marijuana on federal lands and using "booby trap" devices to discourage thieves. The inclusion of tree spikes came in a rider on the bill, passed in 1989, and only covers spikes found on federal land. The charge carries a potential penalty of up to ten years in federal prison and/or a \$250,000 fine. The second charge of injuring property of the United States (U.S. Code 1361) also carries a potential ten year prison term and/or a \$250,000 fine. The conspiracy charge carries a maximum five year sentence and/or a \$250,000 fine.

A Tactic Much Debated, Defended and Denounced

The tactic of tree spiking has been much debated

in the radical environmental movement. Proponents defend it as a last ditch attempt to save old growth forests, or at least make it considerably more expensive to cut the last remnants of ancient forests. Detractors maintain the threat to workers is too great a risk, especially given the lack of concern for worker safety on the part of most corporate parties in the timber industry. The effectiveness of the tactic is tied to the Forest Service or a contracted cutter or timber owner responding to notification of a spiked sale by expending energy to locate and remove the spikes. Ideally, the expense of such an operation would push an already economically marginal proposition over the edge and a sale would be canceled. Attempting to render a project less viable economically is a basis for various kinds of eco-sabotage. As stated in *Eco-Defense*, "It is expensive to maintain that infrastructure of roads (and etc.) for the exploitation of wild lands. The cost of repairs, the hassle, the delay, the down-time may be just too much for the bureaucrats to accept if there is a widely dispersed, unorganized, strategic movement of resistance across the land."

In California, in 1987, a state Senator introduced an addition to the section of the Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA) code concerning millworkers and loggers that would require mills to "locate and remove embedded metal, rocks, ceramic, and/or glass objects, and all other substances sufficiently hard to injure saws ... from logs prior to milling," thereby putting the responsibility of worker safety with the mill owners.

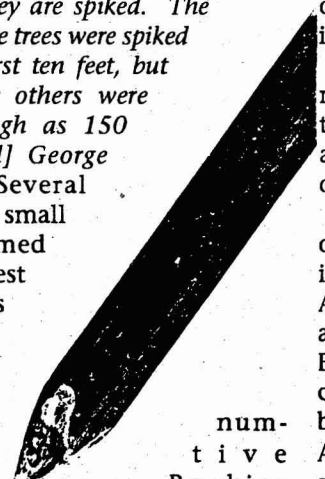
Spiking Not a New Tactic

There have been reports of tree spiking in the states of California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon, Illinois, Kentucky, New Jersey, Maine and British Columbia as well as Idaho. These spiking were related to environmental activists' attempts to protect old growth forests slated to be cut, but tree spiking is not endemic to the present environmental movement. Tree spiking was made illegal in California in 1875, and tree spiking earlier this century and at the end of the last, was related to worker dissatisfaction with the timber bosses and mill competition.

While the potential effectiveness of this admittedly controversial tactic will continue to be debated, a public discussion of tree spiking will be unfolding for the first time in the courtroom arena, and should be a focus of interest to those concerned with tactics of sabotage.

Unless additional superseding indictments surface, the trial is expected to commence in June in Moscow or Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Intervista



The "Original Humans" Speak Out, part 1

BY M. KATU'HA GAMBLE, UNAMI WOLF-CLAN LENA'PE

Who are the Lena'pes?

It is a question more people are asking these days. Lena'pe, in English means "Human;" or, to be more specific, "Original Human".

The Lena'pes have a 10,000-year documented history in their geographic homeland and are the indigenous people of the Delaware and lower Hudson valleys from western Connecticut and Manhattan Island (New York City) through New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and northeast Maryland. The English named the Lena'pe Sacred River "Delaware" (after Lord de La Warr) and called the Lena'pes "Delawares." Lena'pes speak dialects of the great Algonquin language and are considered the Grandfather-People of almost two thirds of the Indians of North America.

Before the coming of the white man, Lena'pes were a peace-loving, gentle natured people who lived in small bands divided often only by hunting boundaries which were respected by other bands. Only that which was necessary for survival was taken from nature and every living being was respected and was considered a Spirit-Being; no less important than the Human who took his sustenance from the Earth. There was no greed and there was no war, or even the tools with which to make war. God (Kee-Shay-Lum-Moo-Kawng) our creator, was (and still is today) the conscious driving force of all existence and the life blood of every Lena'pe.

First came the Dutch and Swedish fur trappers and later the fur trading companies which put up trading posts in strategic locations along our Sacred River, the Delaware. Greed became the order of the day and alcohol was introduced to the native people. Not understanding the white man's idea of "private property ownership" Lena'pe band chiefs were enticed into making land treaties with the white fur traders, sometimes in exchange for implements of war, alcohol, and often for useless trinkets such as mirrors and jewelry.

Lena'pes believed the whites only wanted to get the right to "use" the land, not "own" it exclusively, banishing native people from it. It was understood by the Humans that no man can ever own the land or the living spirits which walk or crawl upon it; just as no one can own the sky or the winds, but the white man did not have this belief and still doesn't understand the truth. Lena'pe lands were overhunted and finally hunted out. Animals were killed in great numbers by the whites; by the Indians who did not realize that once the animals have been overhunted for furs for the European market, they would not return; and by other tribes from distant areas who were hired by the whites to drive off the remaining Lena'pes from their geographic and spiritual homeland. It was a hell of a mess. We saw the end of an entire culture in less than 100 years. Things really got to the final breaking point when the English king sent his army to Lunapahoking (Lena'pe County) to take control of the fur trading away from the Dutch and Swedish, declaring all treaties null and void and claiming all of the lands for Great Britain. That was the end of the Lena'pe homeland.

Today, the majority of the Lena'pe people have been forced into exile and live on other Indian's reservations because they have none of their own; they are in eastern Oklahoma with the Cherokees, with the Comanches in western Oklahoma, Wisconsin with the Winnabagos, Ontario with the Mohawks, and with the Moravians who have land in Canada, the Nez Perce in Idaho, Alaska, Ohio, and small bands all over Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and in many other places around this country and Canada.

There is a Sacred Creek called "Unami Creek", which courses but 12 and 1/2 miles through three southeastern Pennsylvania counties (Lehigh, Bucks, and Montgomery). Flowing over the rich streambed, through fields of building-sized granite boulders, the Unami Creek is one of the last remaining clean streams in the five county area surrounding Philadelphia. The diversity and number of life forms the stream supports is simply astounding, but water experts say it is a fragile creek capable of losing its pristine qualities if injured by pollution or depletion. It is a class one stream, teeming with a wide array of aquatic or micro invertebrates, a natural reproduction of at least eleven varieties of game fish and five species of minnows and darters; smallmouth and



NETAMUX'WE
(HE-WHO-WALKS-
IN-THE-LEAD")

A portrait of the
Great Lena'pe Wolf-
Clan Sakima in 1491,
and his Wolf-Person in
Winter

largemouth bass, red breast sunfish, pumpkinseeds, bluegills, yellow bullheads, American eels, black crappies, and state-stocked rainbow and brown trout.

The Unami Valley, through which the Unami Creek flows, also contains the single largest contiguous forest in southeastern Pennsylvania. It supports a wide variety of birds and mammals as well as many endangered or threatened species like the rare pileated woodpecker, the Pennsylvania bog turtle, the red shouldered hawk, and uncountable numbers of other related living Spirit-Beings which are totally dependent upon this beautiful Sacred Valley ecosystem, one of the last clean places left for wild animals of every sort to exist in unmolested harmony. It is difficult to describe the words to amply describe the beauty: four miles long and two miles wide, building size boulders strewn over steeply sloping hills sweeping down 500 ft. drops of mountainous terrain into the massive trees covering every available space not taken up by a huge boulder (or ancient boulder dwelling, trade-path cave, spiritual circle complete with Sacred Directional marker, ancient boulder wall, or ceremonial stone bowl for making medicine).

There are 10,000 years of artifacts which prove that the Unami Valley and Ridge Valley was a heavily populated ancient Spiritual Village site unlike any other ever found. (Unami Creek and Ridge Valley Creek are over-the-mountain neighbors.)

A Unami Lena'pe Wolf-Clan Spiritual Leader, Paul (Tobacco) Cashman, has spent many years in the woods mapping the shelter sites and boulder cave dwellings, and researching the countless medicine bowls that are carved into the tops of the huge boulders throughout Unami and Ridge Valleys. He has located many previously unknown ancient and spiritual and cultural sites including numerous stone mounds put there by our ancestors. He has also identified and mapped twenty-one smaller stone mounds which we believe are burial mounds, still undisturbed through the ages. Nearby are several Spiritual Stone Circles, one of which has the directional markers for the equinox sunrise and sunset and north star. It is a beautiful and sacred place.

Tobacco's finds and the presence of the active Unami Lena'pe Wolf-Clan in this area were unknown to the great majority of the residents until now. This article is the first introduction as to just how special this place really is. For many years we have been reluctant to make it known because of the possible desecration of these sacred sites and the loss of cultural artifacts which seems to go along with the typical scenario whenever a site like this is found and made known to the general public.

The reasons these valleys are still relatively intact is due mainly to the terrain and the boulders, some of which are so big they can never be moved, and to the fact that all of the people who live here become defenders of wildlife, treehuggers, creekies, environmentalists, conservationists, and now activists.

Two hundred years ago both valleys were covered with old growth forest of oak, chestnut, sycamore, maple, and other species. When the settlers came into the area they put up eleven mills along the Unami Creek where, among other things, gunpowder was made. The trees were all cut down and burned to make charcoal until there was no old growth left and the mountains were bare. Today, both valleys are again covered with what is, by today's standards, another old growth forest of 100 to 150 years growth in some spots.

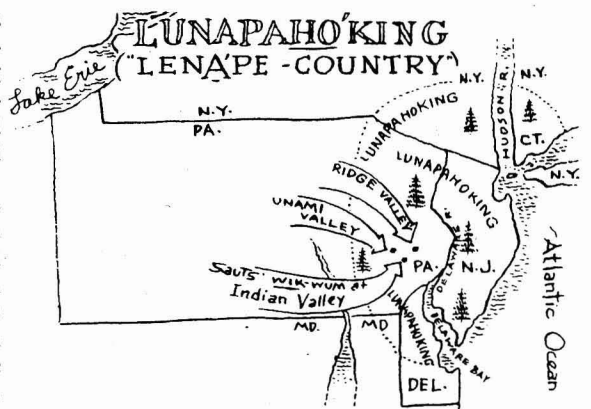
Why are we making all of this known?

Two years ago a developer came to the conclusion that he and his partners could make millions if they sliced up a big section of the contiguous forest from the top of the mountain down to and across the Unami Creek. They had a vision of 746 townhomes housing several thousand people and a large sewer plant to be located on the creek near the spiritual sites; all the waste would then be sent downstream. The residents of the Marlborough Township opposed the plan, so the developer sued and the battle began in earnest.

Test wells were dug by the developer. Fifty residents' wells went dry or were contaminated. Community activist organizations were formed. Trees were bulldozed without concern for wildlife or the law. Citizens became picketers and started boycotts of the developer's businesses and products. Township officials resigned or were fired and replaced by environmentally concerned residents. This battle turned out to be the biggest zoning case in Pennsylvania history. Seven hundred residents in the Marlborough Township came out in passionate and active opposition to this proposed incursion and the end result was that local laws were either changed or strengthened to prevent this from ever happening again. The Marlborough Township has subsequently been chosen by a large foundation to become a model representative community as a guide for other environmentally concerned communities around the country who want to save the earth from the grasp of developers.

The Unami Lena'pe Wolf-Clan was involved from the very beginning of this long fight; not as a recognizable organized opposition group before the public and the media, but as individuals who were aware of a hidden historical and cultural importance of these valleys and had a fear of the possible consequences which full disclosure might bring. The battle was fought to a stalemate, but is far from over. Now that the development crisis has subsided, land in the Sacred Valley has become available for what we are calling "better use."

To be continued...



New Monkeywrenching Arrests

BY KAREN PICKETT

Just before press time, we learned of the arrest of two men in Whitefish, Montana on charges of cutting down billboards and tree spiking. Michael Carter was charged with eleven counts of felony criminal mischief, nine for allegedly cutting down billboards around the Flathead Valley and two for allegedly vandalizing road-building machinery. Daniel Carter, his brother, is charged with three counts of criminal mischief for vandalism to signs. In addition, they are both charged with "criminal endangerment" for an alleged tree spiking in 1989 in the Stillwater State Forest, northwest of Whitefish. They were both arrested in the early morning hours on April 21 by FBI, Forest Service agents and county authorities. Their houses were subsequently searched, and Mike told us from jail that the authorities took his computer, printer ribbons, film, notebooks, files, papers and "for some reason, all my knives." They also seized a pick-up truck.

Mike Carter, who is 22, formed "Keep It Wild" a couple years ago, a group known to many activists in the Wild Rockies that, according to friends, "activated people in northwest Montana" to work on forest issues. Keep It Wild focussed on filing appeals on Forest Service timber sales. The Alliance for the Wild Rockies gave Keep It Wild an award last year for their successes in stopping illegal timber sales in the Northern Rockies with their aggressive legal maneuvers.

At press time, both men were still in jail on \$50,000 bail. Friends and family are working to secure their release and are appealing for financial support. Donations for their legal defense and support can be sent to the Carter Defense Fund, c/o P.O. Box 1121, Whitefish, MT 59937.

Things Heatin' up in Idaho



This is what we're fighting for, the native forests of the Greater Salmon-Selway Ecosystem.

Coalition With A Wild Dream...

BY NATALIE SHAPIRO

A coalition of environmental and outdoor sports groups announced a 6.5 million acre wilderness proposal at press conferences throughout Idaho during the last week of March. The coalition consists of ten groups, including the Idaho Conservation League (ICL), Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, Fly Fisherman and Idaho Sportsmen Coalition.

Commenting on the process of putting the proposal together, the ICL's John McCarthy said, "To decide on the amount of wilderness, it was up to people who knew these areas well, so local groups gave us comments." The proposed wilderness plan was also based on a previous plan. "We started with the formal proposal of 4.2 million acres, which was the former ICL proposal embodied by former Representative Peter Kostmayer in 1988," explained Mark Solomon, ICL member. "Kostmayer's bill just sat there. We revisited it, looking at it with the ecosystem approach; how we can improve biological diversity, wildlife travel corridors and adjoining roadless areas for buffers of protection. The result was 6.5 million acres."

"What we're after is three things," explained McCarthy, "one is 6.5 million acres of wilderness, the second thing in our proposal is we're seeking a new approach to forest management of all roadless areas, which totals 9.3 million acres. We're adopting a concept of ecosystem management. The third component is to look at the economics of forest workers and to encourage shifts from timber sale preparation to forest restoration. This would create jobs for people. Repairing watersheds and fish and wildlife habitat are examples."

McCarthy explained that preserving biological corridors for big game animals and considering entire watersheds are key components of ecosystem management. In addition, "No more clearcuts!"

"Roadless areas are generally steep, erodable and remote; they need a lot of roads to get to them," he stated. "Logging companies have hammered roaded areas."

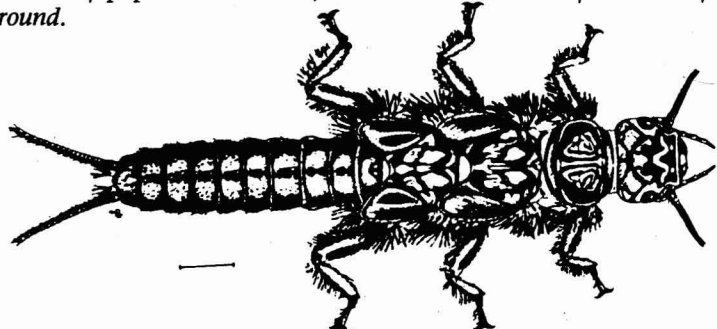
The goal of the proposal's announcement, explained McCarthy, was to present it to the public to receive feedback. "We want to encourage people to write to Congress."

Solomon felt that the public will be receptive to the proposal. "Region One of the Forest Service in Missoula polled communities in the area and asked people if they wanted more wilderness; an overwhelming majority wanted more wilderness." Solomon has no feedback from the Forest Service regarding their proposal.

McCarthy said that the next step is a slideshow and tabloids showing the proposed designated areas. "Then we hope that LaRocco will adopt it as a bill. We hope to get the Forest Service and timber support." Representative Larry LaRocco is drafting a Wilderness bill to be finalized by the end of this month. McCarthy thinks that key differences between LaRocco's bill and the coalition's proposal is how areas will be managed; LaRocco's will identify areas he thinks needs special management, while the coalition feel that all areas need full protection. "LaRocco's response was positive to our proposal," said McCarthy.

Some areas in North Idaho included in the proposal are: White Sand Creek on the south side of the Lochsa, Weitas Creek, Grandmother Mountain, and Pot Mountain. "Weitas is controversial," stated McCarthy. "It is low elevation; most wilderness is high elevation. It's Forest Service land with timber, so the timber companies want it," he explained, "It's the linkage between the Mallard Larkins and the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness. It's the most significant chunk of big game habitat in the Clearwater."

This is an edited version of an article by Natalie Shapiro. It comes from the University of Idaho's daily paper. Earth First! Journalistas cut some self-evident definitions and background.



Reality Check

BY JAKE JAGOFF

The most recent proposal put forward by the Idaho Wildlands Coalition represents a clear step forward in the evolution of wilderness advocacy among mainstream conservationists in Idaho. Bravo, Bravo! Activists have done their best to incorporate the concepts of biological diversity and ecosystem protection into the proposal. However, it still fails to protect about three million acres of important roadless wildlands.

In the north, the plan leaves vulnerable a string of roadless areas which form an important wildlife corridor along the Montana-Idaho state line. This is a critical corridor for grizzlies, wolves and mountain lions along with woodland caribou and other ungulates moving south from the Selkirk, Cabinet and Purcell mountain ranges into the Greater Salmon/Selway ecosystem. Several of these areas form the roadless headwaters of the Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe Rivers.

In central Idaho, the proposal fails to include nearly one million acres of roadless country surrounding the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. Among the areas overlooked is the hotly contested Cove/Mallard, site of massive planned logging and roadbuilding.

What is more disturbing than these deficiencies is that only weeks after releasing their new vision, some Idaho conservationists are entertaining the thought of working with Congressman Larry LaRocco and his recently introduced logging proposal for roadless lands in Idaho's first Congressional District. LaRocco's bill would release over three million acres to development in line with National Forest Plans or as part of so called "Special Management Areas," which also favor logging. LaRocco's release language would restrict timber sale

challenges and guarantee that ill-conceived Forest Plans are implemented. In short, LaRocco's bill is worse, if that's possible, than Senator Baucus' aborted S.1696 — the Montana National Forest Management Act. (See *Samhain* 92.)

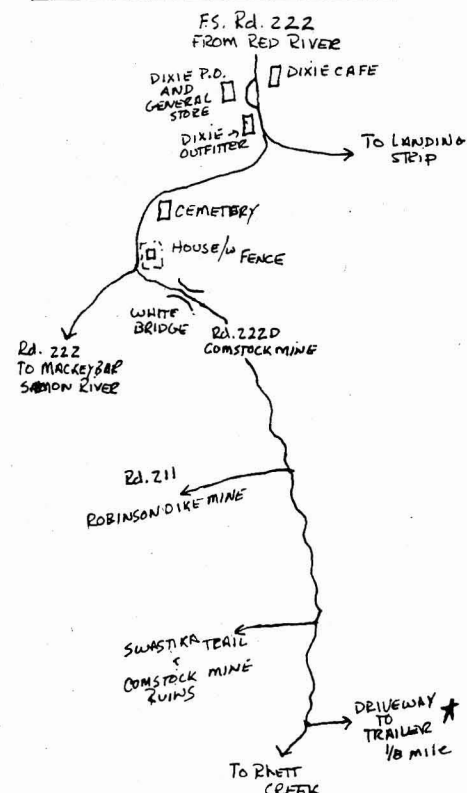
LaRocco's bill, like other single state bills focusing on the release of roadless lands to industry, is out of step with scientific information as well as public opinion. Grassroots activists have already mounted a campaign to stop it, and have begun to move forward with an ecosystem based approach like the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act (NREPA). This five state plan will be reintroduced in Congress this spring with broad based support from throughout the country. It represents a sensible alternative and deserves your support.

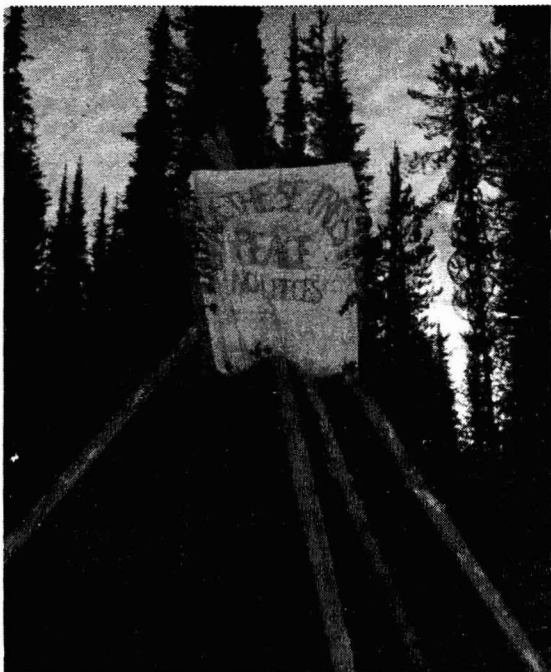
Jake Jagoff is a Maggot, albeit with remarkable journalistic talents. Go figure.

DIRECTIONS TO CAMP FROM DIXIE, ID.

FOLLOW RD. 222 THROUGH TOWN, PAST PAST CEMENTERY TAKE NEXT RD. LEFT (222D COMSTOCK MINE); THERE'S A HOUSE WITH RAIL FENCE ON CORNER (GROVES COUNTRY). CROSS WHITE BRIDGE. STAY ON 222D STAYING LEFT AT THE FORK, JUST UNDER FIVE MILES FROM DIXIE P.O. IS THE DRIVEWAY TO THE LAND AT A CLEARING WITH A TURN-AROUND. TRAILER IS LEFT UP THE HILL.

IF YOU GO TO RHETT CREEK YOU'RE 1/4 MILE TOO FAR





Cove/Mallard Industries does field research on its new "Quad Pod" on the Grouse Road in the Nez Perce National Forest.

photo by Buxard

The Wizardry of ID

BY RAMON

"ID" (see Dictionary, Webster's 9th): "The one of the three divisions of the psyche in psychoanalytic theory that is completely unconscious and is the source of psychic energy derived from instinctual needs and drives."

"ID" (see Service, US Postal): "Idaho."

"Central ID" (see Foreman and Wolke's "Big Outside, The" p.90): "Quite simply, the wild heart of the largest complex of temperate zone wildland remaining in North America and perhaps anywhere on earth."

Well... what do we have at work here? The unconscious. Psychic energy. Instinctual needs. And wildlands. Threatened wildlands. All coming to a head in...ID!

Now you all know I *hate* this woo-woo shit. (Well, not really, I'm just no good at it.) But as long as we're this far along the woo-woo road, let me take it a step further. Last autumn we received news that a twenty acre plot of land just might be for sale. An "inholding" in the middle of the Nez Perce National Forest. An "inholding" surrounded by the proposed 200 clearcuts of the Cove/Mallard timber sale.

So we bought it. Sight unseen. Something in our collective unconscious (see Jung, Karl Gustav or Corporation, Nike) said "just do it." Bad business, maybe, but good karma.

And there's more. As I sit daily at my desk, pounding away on old Royal (The Ancient Forest Bus Brigade Mad Typewriter), I get calls. From Idahoans. You know... "locals." One by one, they're coming out of the enviro-closet and declaring themselves for the earth. They whisper how they just cannot sit back anymore and let the destruction continue. They tell of mills illegally dumping oil into rivers. Of the Forest Service routinely ignoring its own forest plans. Of formerly pure creeks running with mud. Of the alarming decrease in the number of elk.

These locals come from all walks of life. Doctors. Lawyers. Clergy. Farmers. Wranglers. And yes, even Freddie's—Freddie's by the dozen!

Sounds like a fine cup of tea a 'brewin', doesn't it? Or a heady beer. Perhaps it's old Ma Nature taking matters into her own hands and driving us to stand up and be counted. And maybe it is Her that will bring that psychic energy to a critical mass (see physics, quantum) in one great flowering of protest and uproar in that great complex of wilderness called Central ID.

So, come to ID. Come to Cove/Mallard this summer. Listen to your Mother. Listen to your ID.

Ramon may look like a retired insurance salesman, but in reality, he is a hardcore greenie.

Come to Cove/Mallard

BY BILLIE BARKER

Are you wondering what to do with yourself after the RRR? Don't have a summer job; want to travel and don't have the money for transportation, food or rent? Hop on the bus! The Idaho-bound bus that is!

After the RRR in Arizona, Ramon, one of the key organizers for the Idaho Cove/Mallard campaign, and the rest of the Ancient Forest bus crew will be heading for Idaho for the second time in this six year campaign to stop the massacre of two of the largest roadless areas in the lower 48 states.

Once you're in the Idaho camp, *fine* vegan and vegetarian cuisine (and I do mean fine) will be served twice a day. Camping is free on the beautiful public lands of Idaho and you will be within a day's hike of old growth, clear, raging rivers and hot springs—an eco-warrior's paradise.

Of course there will be actions galore. If, by chance, you don't want front line action, there will be a six week hike for the Wild Rockies from Dixie (population 25) to Missoula, through the Bitter-roots—one of the most spectacular mountain ranges on the planet.

I know we all work hard in our own bioregions saving what's left, or trying to re-wild what we've got, but let's band together for a working vacation and save the largest roadless complex in the lower 48.

Why Go To Idaho?

Beauty

The Nez Perce National Forest has within it a roadless corridor that links the Frank Church River of No Return, the Selway Bitterroot and the Gospel Hump wildernesses together. The Forest Dis-Service (FS) has sold the Nez Perce to land rapers who are in the process of building 145 miles of logging roads in order to remove 81 million board feet of beautiful Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir, Grand Fir and Lodgepole Pine.

The area is prime gray wolf and flammulated owl habitat, as well as home to many other sensitive species such as pine marten and fisher, salamanders and frogs, fungus and orchids. The four rivers that grace this area are host to spawning salmon and steelhead.

Revenge

Last summer was a success, in spite of the relatively few people we had in base camp. Our camp population (Freddie's not included) ranged from 10-25 people at any one time though close to

150 activists participated. We sustained these numbers for two months after the RRR. Our success, though we did not stop the roadbuilding (this will require the droves of activists we hope to lure there this summer), was in slowing the slaughter and costing the forest rippers over \$260,000. So come on out and help us turn their hoped-for profits into debt and frustration.

By the end of the campaign there were nine arrests—apparently the Forest Dis-Service didn't like us explaining to the road builders the illegality of their operations. The Freddie's answered first by restricting our access to the road. We were not allowed within 50 feet of the work sites. We didn't abide. Later on they closed over 17,000 acres within the project area to the public.

As usual, the FS did not complete their sensitive plant and animal surveys for the area, as was documented in their Environmental Impact Statement (their excuse is that they don't have the funding). So, since we were supposed to keep away from the roads, two of us decided to take a little hike and do some surveying on our own. We were arrested and held at gunpoint for violating the Federal road/area closure. This was my second arrest. We were carried out on stretchers by forest fire fighters a few miles to the nearest road since we didn't feel like walking out with them.

Another success was bringing this otherwise unknown issue to the public in the form of daily news stories. As a result, a few financial donations came in to support the legal pursuit of the FS based on the Endangered Species Act. An injunction is still in the process.

Next summer, the land rapers plan to finish most of the road building and start cutting. Once this is done the worst will have happened—I don't need to explain the devastating consequences of 145 miles of new roads and 81 million board feet being removed from incredibly breathtaking land that is the habitat of wild ones. With enough people we can stop them. But people we need. What's holding you back? Bring your instruments and or dancing feet, creative energy and sense of humor—that's all that is required...

Billie Barker was an active participant in last summer's campaign, was twice arrested, once ending up barefoot in Boise courtesy of the cops. This article was reprinted from The Alarm, regional voice of Northeast Earth First!

"This Lana is Your Land, This Land is My Land..." And This Land is Our Land!

The Ancient Forest Bus Brigade and Wild Rockies Earth First! are pleased to announce the purchase of 20 acres of mile-high wilderness within the Greater Salmon/Selway ecosystem in central Idaho. The land is designated as a private "inholding" surrounded on all sides by the Nez Perce National Forest. And, of course, it's right in the middle of the 200 clearcuts planned within the Cove/Mallard roadless areas.

This dizzying maze of roads, side roads, skid roads and cat tracks will destroy the habitat carrying capacity of Cove/Mallard: one of the few intact strongholds remaining on the western end of the Greater Salmon/Selway Ecosystem. So, we've just got to stop those roads!

Thus, the purchase of the land. The Bus Brigade will establish our permanent home there and will serve as communication center for the summer. We will have all the necessary equipment and food to feed large numbers of activists throughout the campaign. All you need to bring is yourself (plus a recruit or three), *warm* camping and sleeping gear, a few bucks (walking-around money) and, most importantly, a "Defend-the-Wilderness" attitude!

And we're going to need you! We want help at all levels—from backcountry experts to kitchen support; from trained medics to camcorder operators; from non-violence trainers to tree sitters; from affinity group advocates to press and communication specialists. Plus artists, musicians and photographers. Supplying this very remote camp is going to be quite an undertaking, and we don't want to buy too little (or too much) of anything, be it cooking supplies or food, so we will need some sort of "head count."

We also need leads on sales of *large* cooking and serving utensils: *big* pots, juice barrels, propane burners, mixing bowls, knives, ladles, wooden spoons, storage pails, etc. So keep your eyes open for restaurant "closings" and let us know, OK?

The setting is beautiful. It's in native forest three miles down a dirt road from the "town" of Dixie (population 25). The nearest towns to shop for food are two hours away: Grangeville if you are coming from the west; Kooskia if you're coming from the east.

But when, you beg, and *where* does the fun begin? Well, at the...

Wild Rockies Regional Rendezvous!

The "Mud-dezvous", probably. Friday, May 28 through Monday, May 31 (Memorial Day). Now to that "head count." For directions and a map, write us at: Rte. 1, Box 14C, Lenore, ID 83541. Or call Uncle BillBob at the Ecology Center in Missoula at (406) 728-5733. He'll sign you up, and we will call him twice a week for the list. If you think you can make it for *any* part of the campaign—please do this, OK?

So come for the Rony; come for a month; hell, come for the whole damn summer! With a handful of activists last year we cost them a whopping \$260,000! Think what we can do with hundreds and hundreds of us. In the woods. In the meadows. And in their face! No kidding, folks; this is one campaign we can win!

The Bus Brigade is Ramon, Packer, Cindy, Bill, Catfish and Bones—a committed group of ancient forest defenders who are prepared to play host to damn near every Earth First! activist in the Movement come summer.

BLF Set to Sue Over Bears

A broad coalition of grassroots activists and environmental groups filed a 60-day formal notice of intent to sue on March 30 with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in a renewed effort to protect a critically endangered grizzly bear population. The Selkirk grizzly bear population in northern Idaho and northeast Washington is biologically endangered due to hunting pressure, and habitat destruction. Biologists estimate that fewer than 35 grizzlies remain in the Selkirk, a number far too small to prevent this grizzly population from going extinct unless habitat improvement and restoration is undertaken immediately. This population is especially vulnerable to habitat loss due to clearcutting, roading, and other human developments, including intentional and inadvertent shooting. Inadequate road closures are also a major concern.

In 1992, two Selkirk grizzly bears were killed by humans. Hunting of grizzly bears in the Canadian portion of the Selkirk Ecosystem is still legal despite the critically low number of bears; British Columbia officials intend to issue four grizzly bear hunting permits for the fall 1993 season.

Formerly found throughout western North America, from Alaska south into Mexico, the grizzly bear has been reduced to less than two percent of its former range. Today the grizzly bear exists in only six small, isolated populations in the lower forty-eight states.

The grizzly bear is presently only listed and protected as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. Because grizzlies have only threatened status, the U. S. Forest Service has not

adequately prevented the continuing fragmentation and degradation of grizzly bear habitat.

In January of 1991, Jasper Carlton petitioned the USFWS to reclassify the Selkirk grizzly bear population from threatened to endangered status. USFWS found that Carlton's petition presented substantial evidence that the grizzlies in these two areas should be reclassified as endangered, but in a Feb. 12, 1993 *Federal Register* announcement, the USFWS ruled that the requested action was not warranted in the Selkirks.

"The Selkirk grizzly bear population can wait no longer for the full protection of the Endangered Species Act," charged Doug Honnold, an attorney with the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund who is involved in the case. "Without immediate protection of habitat in the Selkirk Ecosystem, the USFWS will preside over the extinction of this population."

"What is at stake here is not only the health and viability of this important grizzly bear population, but the ecological health of the Selkirk ecosystem, including megafauna such as Caribou, wolves, wolverines, and lynx, all should be afforded the chance to survive and flourish," claimed Jasper Carlton, the lead plaintiff in the lawsuit.

The Idaho Panhandle and Coville National Forests routinely violate environmental laws to appease the timber industry. Timber harvest levels continue to be set at unrealistic levels to the detriment of many native wildlife species. As a direct result of forest destruction, both woodland caribou and grizzly bear recovery programs are failing in the Selkirk Ecosystem, and marten, lynx, wolverine, and

goshawk numbers are in decline.

Despite the ecological significance of this ecosystem along the US-Canadian border, and the fact that the Selkirk Ecosystem may be the last area in the lower US that still supports the full compliment of Rocky Mountain megafauna, the US Forest Service has failed to recognize the urgent need to manage this unique area with natural biodiversity preservation as its principal management emphasis. Further, due to intense political and economic pressure, the USFWS has resisted implementing multi-species recovery plans on an ecosystem basis. This flies in the face of stated new policies by the Clinton/Babbit team in Washington.

The Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund filed the notice on behalf of Jasper Carlton, the Biodiversity Legal Foundation, Montana Ecosystems Defense Council, Wild Forever Grizzly Bear Project, Greater Ecosystem Alliance, Great Bear Foundation, Bonners Ferry Forest Watch, Predator Project, American Wildlands, David Hunt, Jari Preston, the Selkirk-Priest Basin Association and the Alliance for the Wild Rockies.

What you can do: write to: Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy, US Dept. of Agriculture, 14th Street and Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, DC. 20250, and Secretary of the Interior, 18th and C Streets, N.W. Washington, DC, 20240, urging them to support improved protection for the grizzly bear and the Selkirk ecosystems.

—BIODIVERSITY LEGAL FOUNDATION

Off-Shore Drilling a Double edged Sword

BY DAVE COLLINS

On March 9, at a Congressional hearing, the Department of Interior announced that it is backing off from its plan to open new tracts for coastal oil and natural gas drilling, which would have been located along the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf Coast areas. The Department's Minerals Management Services (MMS) said that states' opposition forced the agency to reconsider the five-year plan drafted last year by the Bush administration.

Before the applause gets too loud, here's the upshot. Instead of the Eastern Gulf and Atlantic Coasts, the agency will, instead, focus on the Western and Central Gulf and the coastal areas of Alaska (!), seeking to expand government leasing of off-shore tracts to private drilling companies.

Carolita Kallaur, acting director of the MMS, said that the agency will revise its five-year drilling plan this summer. At that time, Bruce Babbitt will make any changes to bring it "in-line" with Clinton administration policy.

Many East Coast lawmakers welcomed the news, relatively assured that their coastlines would be undisturbed and that coastal ecosystems would be unaffected.

What about the marine ecosystems in the Central and Western Gulf, and, in particular, the coastal areas of Alaska (much of which is still affected by the Valdez disaster)? These areas, in the past several years, have been severely hit by oil disasters and have suffered as a result. On top of that, the Gulf of Mexico has seen many violent natural disasters (i.e. hurricanes), which play hell with shipping, off-shore drilling sites and storage areas, thereby compounding the problem.

At the same time, pressure is all too likely to be placed on these areas in light of the fact that Bill Clinton, (yet another "environmental" president?) has hailed natural gas (eat more beans, Bill), as clean and abundant, making off-shore drilling all the more imminent. Stay tuned.

Dave Collins is a frequent contributor to the Journal.

predator controls must be targeted only at the "offending animal." Control measure are limited to a three mile radius of the "damage." Additionally, all actions must cease within five days of the "damage."

This is a clear victory folks. Even if state and local hunters take over the killing, they won't have anywhere near as much funding or impact. I think this calls for a **HOWL!**

Jim Flynn is a recurring Journal staffer from Stumptown and his dog is his best friend. This article was drawn from a series of stories in the Billings Gazette.

Save the

After more than 10 years of resistance to the monstrous Gabcikovo Dam project by central Danube inhabitants, the fight may be over. If this project is allowed to continue, within a few weeks dam construction will steal the Danube from Hungarian territory, thus causing tremendous impacts on the environment and population of both countries. The danger of creating a long term conflict between two nations will become imminent.

The central Danube inhabitants therefore appeal to all who may be interested; help us save the Danube now, before it is too late...

Historical Background

The Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Dam System (GNDS) is an ambitious industrial project dating back to the 1950's. It was intended to demonstrate the triumph of technology over natural forces. The trouble is that this technological experiment, which is unique in the world, has been carried out in an equally unique natural setting.

After years of planning, the Czechoslovak and Hungarian governments finally agreed in 1977 to build the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of two dams on the Danube River between Bratislava and Budapest. Approximately 140 km of this section of the Danube forms the border between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

In 1978, construction of the Gabcikovo project (GP), the Czechoslovakia part of the GNDS project, began without any prior scientific evaluation of the project's environmental consequences.

People in both countries have been mounting protests ever since the beginning of the project. Unfortunately, under the old communist regime, it was impossible to put up any authentic opposition. Since political changes in the countries of Eastern Europe have occurred, there has been an upsurge of protests launched by environmental and conservation groups, regional and local, as well as individuals. As a result of the potential ecological and environmental dangers of the project and the massive scale of the protest movement, in 1989 the Hungarian government halted construction on the parts of the GNDS project located on Hungarian territory (Nagymaros Dam and Dunakiliti weir), and on May 25, 1992, withdrew from the 1977 interstate treaty.

However, this was not the case with the government of Czechoslovakia, which has proceeded with this monstrous project despite the arguments of the experts and against the will of the people, even in the wake of the revolution of November 1989.

During the summer of 1991, the conflict in Slovakia came to a head. On July 3, the Slovakian environmental protection groups Eurochain and

Raven/Eagle Dance

Walking across the ridgetop
on the cusp of winter-spring
in the hazy light of afternoon
alternating between sunpatch and snowfield
we came to a shady, open spot
atop an east-facing finger ridge

There, in the dense old snow of winter
like the parallel tracks of a pacing
pregnant father
lay the childlike scrawl
of birdtracks

The unmistakable lines of big bird feet
and the broad brush after thought
of wing feather, tail feather
Four sets—all one direction
It registered as I walked on

The next snowpatch and the Sun
met head on
In the crystallized brightness
atop the soft and gritty snow
were four more sets of big bird feet
and the wispy calligraphy of its feathers

Within a track of pointed arrows
like an Arthur Murray novice
bounded the mimicking pawprints
of a four legged-critter

Coyote and Raven
muzzle to tail
in a medicine dance
to welcome the Sun

Or Eagle-killed Marten
the unsuspecting victim
of a ridgebound, bouncing bird

The mysterious dance
of two famous tricksters
paying homage to the rising Sun
Or the death throes of nature
red in talon, smart in head?

—STEVE MAHER

ADC Shut Down!

Continued from page one

The ADC is really *fraking*. *The ruling excludes government trappers from over 168 million acres in the West*, except in emergencies. State or local hunters would take over. "If that's what it does, I feel it'll destroy the [ADC] program," said Larry Dickerson a wildlife biologist for the ADC (oxymoron?) in Montana.

It could be the bullet that finally does the program in. "Unless we can get some kind of workable situation set up, we may not be able to function anymore," said Bill Rightmire, director of the ADC in Wyoming.

Emergency control of predators may be allowed in specific cases where ranchers have sustained livestock losses. But preventive controls to reduce coyote populations are shut down.

With the new ruling the ADC has to file an environmental assessment for any action taken. All

Gabcikovo Dam Resistance

Continued from page one

Construction of the dam began in 1978 as a common project of Hungary and former Czechoslovakia. Following the political changes in 1989 (which took place in both countries), Hungary withdrew from the contract and stopped work on Nagymaros. The Hungarian party claimed the same approach from the Slovak partners but Slovakia hesitated after the revolution. At that time, environmentalists all over Czechoslovakia (Children of the Earth, Eurochain, SZOPK) began to protest more loudly. Their activities culminated in 1991 when they blocked the building site and access roads to it several times.

August third, 1991 was a very sad day, as anti-terrorist commandos were used against the demonstrators. All the environmentalists' protest activities on the building site took place in the presence of numerous police troops. The environmentalists naturally had also employed also other forms of disapproval before they started direct action. Petitions, letters of protest and scientific studies, were tried, but nothing worked, and they could not prevent the last step in the construction: the damming up of the Danube on its 1853 kilometre.

Also on that August third, an action took place to prevent the terrible destruction. We—Children of the Earth, Greenpeace and Earth First!—organized a protest cruise along the Danube in inflatable boats from Bratislava to the mentioned 1853rd kilometre. Almost immediately after launching the boats on the Danube, the river police appeared and appealed to us to push ashore. We did not react to

those orders given to us via speaking trumpet, and sailed on to our objective, the pontoon, used as an access road by the lorries filling up the Danube.

However, another police boat, a motorized and much more efficient and powerful one, "started its service" by bumping into us (see front page photo), and by doing so prevented us from occupying the pontoon. While this struggle was going on in the water, some of us managed to get on the shore and tried to block the police but were stopped by the workers working on the construction of the dam. One of us was even knocked out by them.

I need not continue describing all that happened then; it is enough to state that neither in the water nor on shore did things go the way we wanted. That day we lost again. When I left the building site with my friends, carrying the boat on my shoulders and looking at the defamed countryside misused by people's conceit, I felt very miserable and depressed. All this was made by man and man is proud of it.

Many of you, who must have had chances of seeing something similar (and there have been and still are many chances), must have experienced the same feelings. But watch out: The fight has not finished yet!

All will be decided at the law courts in the Hague, but until then we can continue to evoke pressure on the Slovak government and their staunch advocacy of this monstrous construction. Those interested in more detailed information should write to my address.

The dam construction has so far damaged 40 square km of countryside. Up to 1991, 1500 cubic meters of concrete were used on the dam construction.

The variants considered to this point range from: completion of the dam according to the treaty of 1977; dam construction without simultaneous completion of the water dam Nagymaros; completion of the water dam with and without checks; employment of the Gabcikovo dam for sailing, flood protection and partly for power production; stopping all work and conservation of the dam; and lastly, employment of some objects, particularly for protection from floods, gradual dismantling of other objects and recultivation of the countryside to environmentally acceptable condition. The last alternative is the one we support, of course.

Please join us in our effort to save the Danube River. Write letters of disapproval to:

Vladimir Meciar, Premier, Namestie Slobody 1, 813 70 Bratislava, Slovakia

Please send copies of these letters to my address: Earth First!, Tomas Kolenka, A. Hlinku 11, 960 01 Zvolen, Slovakia

Tomas Kolenka is an activist in Slovakia opposing the Gabcikovo Dam project. He has just become an Earth First! contact.

Danube!

SZOPK, backed by World Wildlife Fund and Global 2000 in Austria, as well as by Reflex and Dunakor (Danube Circle) in Hungary, started a campaign of demonstrations, sit-ins and site occupations. The response from the Slovakian government has consisted of nothing more than political arguments and massive police actions. Every demand that construction be stopped has been curtly turned down, as have all requests for comprehensive environmental impact studies. The government has also refused to engage in any discussion with the local population.

The reaction from the Slovakian government was to proceed with construction of the so-called "C option" of the Gabcikovo Project. Option C would mean the diversion of about 90 percent of the Danube's water into a bypass canal, the whole scheme operating only in Slovak territory. The start of this phase of the Gabcikovo project on Slovak territory and the damming of the Danube began on October 24, 1992. The operation of the Gabcikovo Project according to the C option is a strong violation of international law and will have almost the same negative environmental and ecological impacts as the original project. Both the Czechoslovak and the Slovak governments argue that Hungary had no right to terminate the 1977 treaty and that Czechoslovakia is bound, under any circumstances, to the completion of its section of the project.

Description of the Gabcikovo Project and its current status

This project is 69 km long consisting of a dam and storage lake, Hrusov-dunakiliti, a bypass canal, hydro-power plant with locks, protective dikes and filter canals.

From Hrusov-Dunakiliti dam, the river will flow through the artificial headwater canal which is 17 km long, up to 730 metres wide, and towers up to 18m above the surrounding plains, bringing the Danube water to the hydropower plant at Gabcikovo. The dimensions of this canal are greater than those of the Suez canal. The canal will re-route as much as 90-97.5 percent of the Danube's natural flow.

Since Hungary backed out of the Nagymaros project, the Czechoslovak government can unilaterally start the Gabcikovo power plant. A new weir has been built 10 km upstream from Dunakiliti close to the Slovak village of Cunovo, and the canal has been extended into Czechoslovak territory (Option C). These new constructions make the damming of the Hungarian side unnecessary. However, without Hungarian agreement, this new construction is in violation of international law, since Czechoslovakia will be changing the flow of the Danube in an area where it acts as a border.

Natural Damage, Environmental Consequences

The immediate consequences of the power



station involve actual land loss due to the installation itself. According to data from the Hydrostav construction company, some 5500 hectares (13,500 acres) of Danube countryside have already been destroyed. But the indirect consequences of start-up and operation of the plant will be considerably more serious.

The riverscape and countryside between Bratislava and Gyor is almost untouched. Together with the adjoining Austrian floodplain forest, side-arms and oxbow lakes are regularly flooded. The wide range of biotopes play host to a huge diversity of species. In this region researchers have recorded more than 200 species of birds, 56 species of fish, as well as populations of red deer, river otter and beaver. Experts estimate that "an additional 5000 animal species, many of them still unknown, live in these floodplains."

In the future, it will no longer be the Danube that flows through this landscape, but just a streamlet of two to ten percent of the present flow. Even more crucial will be the loss of the actual river dynamics; smaller average-sized floods will no longer spill over the floodplains causing the groundwater level to drop by several meters. As a result, this whole floodplain area will lose the very basis of its existence. It is expected that at least 20,000 hectares (50,000 acres) of the floodplain will dry up.

Many plant and animal communities and species of which are on the endangered species list will die out in this completely altered habitat. Directly endangered are 130 species of birds (54 percent of total number living in the region), 30 species of mammals (75 percent), eight species of reptiles (90 percent), six species of amphibians (55 percent) and 28 species of fish (50 percent).

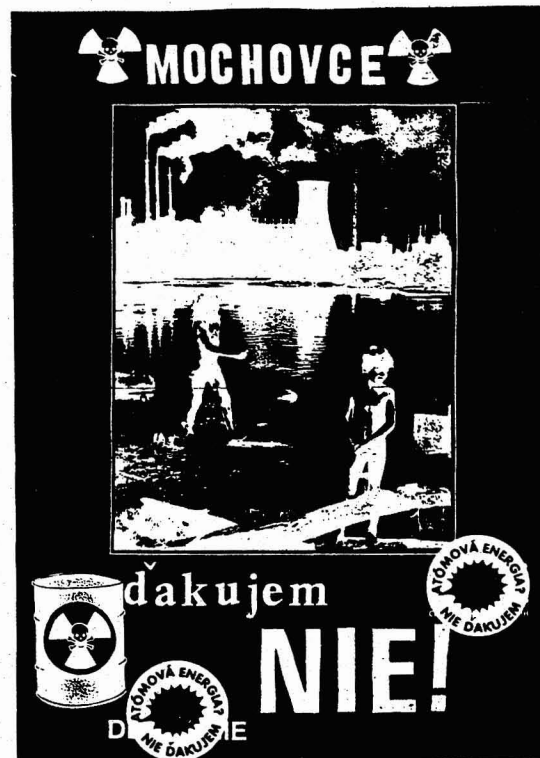
In the Slovak part of the Danube floodplain, at least 17 protected areas would be negatively influenced. The Cormorant Island Nature Reserve has already been destroyed, and at least four other reserves have been recently endangered. Twenty other areas proposed for protection would be negatively influenced. If no change in the attitudes toward the Gabcikovo Project occurs, the proposed National or International Danube Park will fall by the wayside.

SOURCE: THE DANUBE BLUES



Radical environmentalists in Slovakia meet big resistance.

photo by Ladislav Prikrter



DEAR NED LUDD

DEAR NED LUDD is 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! Journal* movement nor the *Earth First! Journal* necessarily encourage anyone to do any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.

Metal Detectors in Forestry—A Perspective

There are hundreds of metal detectors manufactured in North America. The use of this equipment is widespread and many factors should be considered before using any one type for a specific purpose.

Amateur coin collectors sparked a mass production in the early 1970's. Treasure divers were enthusiastic over several types of submersible models, in hopes to carry home some significant booty.

Different types of metal detectors were developed for use by the logging industry because of metal commonly found embedded in the cut timber during industrial processing. These were equipped along wood receiving lines to detect any pieces of metal before the cut tree passes through to be sawn into lumber or chipped into pulp.

Three types are most commonly used, others being too expensive to build or operate:

Metal Detectors are the least reliable, but also the cheapest and most portable and, therefore, the most commonly used. They operate on the principle of sound. They contain a radio transponding device that detects metallic objects by changes in resonance of a search coil brought near them. They have only been developed for amateur use. The main drawback of the metal detector is its overall design. Owing to its principle of low frequency sound waves, its error in deflection is high, particularly in the presence of moisture and corrosion; temperature and environmental conditions are also a factor. Metal detectors' primary asset is their portability.

In testing done at the University of British Columbia in 1983, several aspects of use were considered. First, a number of coins were put under carpeting. Most metal detectors had an 80-90 percent success rate. For greater difficulty coins were placed under sheets of one-inch plywood. Of all metal detectors used in this testing, a recovery of only 10 percent was achieved. Cost of this equipment is \$150-500.

Proton Recession Magnetometers are far more sophisticated than the simple metal detector. Designed for applications in geophysics and definitely not portable, their operation relies on the earth's magnetic field as a standard. Their unit of measurement is in digits of gamma. Any concentrations of ferrous material would indicate subtle changes in the earth's magnetic field. The accuracy of the proton recession magnetometer is quite acute and the results of several tests have given the machine 95-99 percent in areas with larger than one square meter of ferrous material. Cost is \$15-20,000.

Ionometers are metal detectors using the principle of radioactive isotopes. Very much like a common household smoke detector, the ionometer emits radioactive particles, though on a far larger scale. Ionometers are large pieces of equipment requiring substantial lead shielding and are permanently fixed in their support structure. The accuracy of their equipment is little known. They have proven to be effective in the detection of large ferrous objects such as boom chains or choker cables. Cost is \$200-300,000, plus permanent installation.

Metal detectors are for amateurs, magnetometers for professionals, ionometers for factories. Logging companies have been dealt the problem of spikes and other metal in standing trees. MacMillan-Bloedel and International Forest Products have both claimed publicly that spikes have been found within their licensed tree harvest areas, in both first- and second-growth.

The portable metal detector such as the Beach model used by M-B on Meares Island have extremely poor success ratings and the certainty of one individual spike missed is absolute. Temperature, presence of moisture in the form of rain on the outer bark and in the tree's sap itself, iron oxide or rust on the metal object (depends on the length of time embedded in the tree), condition on insertion, distance from object, and the depth to which the spike was countersunk are all crucial factors.

The proton recession magnetometer is the

only type of metal detector that can find metal based on its own molecular structure. This device has been widely used in finding large deposits within the earth's crust. The magnetometers' drawbacks, however, are its cost, complexity of operation, lack of portability and the necessity for a large enough concentration of magnetic material.

Magnetometers will not detect alloys and often ferrous materials plated with alloys. Nor will they detect iron when rendered unstable due to rusting. Iron oxide has no magnetic properties. Failure rates for magnetometers are high for uses in archaeology, for example.

The use of metal detectors and magnetometers in the field of forestry is unacceptable. Ecosaboteurs, using drills and custom-made ceramic pins or insulators, can produce a failure rate in detection of 100 percent. Likewise, the use of the new very portable high impact nail guns which embed hardened concrete spikes so deep into the living trees as to evade detection. Further, even the slightest misadjustment due to variations of materials, depth, temperature, moisture, can cause entire days or weeks of errors. Magnetometers must be used only by those competently trained in their operations to ensure the equipment is properly gauged. This requires testing throughout each work day to adjust for changes in temperature and weather in order to begin to have an accurate survey.

Despite the fact that hundreds of spiked trees were discovered and marked on Meares Island, Malcolm Island, and Chilliwack, British Columbia, by the logging companies concerned, our concern must be for worker safety: how many spikes did they miss?

Those who operate by stealth and with an almost religious zeal without regard to personal safety will surely not be deterred by any anti-sabotage laws. The law, for that matter, has little chance of catching a spiker in the act in our dense and difficult rainforest terrain. Any injuries that may occur during logging of known areas of spiked trees will be the full responsibility not only of the logging companies involved, but the Workers Compensation Board, government agencies, the logging unions and the Share groups (Canada's industry-wise use umbrella) for allowing workers to be exposed to a completely unpredictable job hazard.

I implore workers: for your own safety, please question your employers and union representatives and examine each new logging area closely before consenting to risk permanent maiming for your job.

The author is an engineer who wishes to remain anonymous due to the current hysteria regarding tree spiking and its supporters.

Dear Ned Ludd,

Lately there's something that's been giving me a real pain in the glass. I need to cut through this pane, I mean pain. Can you describe in detail for me the easiest, quickest, most silent manner in which might help get through this difficult time? Also, might be people with ears in the vicinity, or even eyes, so any prescriptions and/or medicine must be necessarily small and hand held. (A rock won't do.) Thanks.

Signed,

FEATHERED AND ITCHING

Editor's response: We put our heads together in the office and all we could come up with was glass etching. Glass etching is described as a cheap chemical compound in J. Brunner's The Sheep Look Up (published by Ballantine Books, 1972).

Mr. Monkeywrench

There are times when all the legal work, conference planning, demonstrating, letter writing and everything else can get to you—so I, Mr. Monkeywrench, provide this column for all to be amused by. I also write this to inspire, to help others dream about alternative—and illegal—ways of getting things done. With that said, on with this issue's outlaw advice!



The Wonderful World of Survey Stakes

Perhaps one of the quickest and easiest (and most effective) monkeywrench activities that the untrained and unequipped can do is pull up survey stakes. Any and everybody can do this, and without much planning or time. Although it's still possible for corporate thugs to trash the wilderness without the surveying that survey stakes leave behind, accurate surveying is essential for even the most mildly sophisticated construction projects.

A great deal of stake pulling is unplanned (probably done by folks who are just out for a hike), but this has two problems. First of all, just to pull up a few survey stakes here and there, while leaving the bulk of them untouched, will only produce a minor irritation to the surveyors who can quickly replace them—a small gesture of defiance (which at times is better than nothing). The second problem is that it exposes the monkeywrencher to possible arrest. Pulling up survey stakes is considered destruction of property, and could be treated as a felony. Earth First! co-founder Howie Wolke received six months in a Wyoming county jail, a \$750 fine and \$2500 of restitution to Chevron for pulling survey stakes on a proposed oil and gas exploration road in a roadless area. (*ed. note: It also produced a killer book, Wilderness On the Rocks*)

But a good day's work at planned, systematic survey stake removal can and has resulted in many weeks of extra work for corporate survey crews. Where construction activities are limited to certain times of the year, a day or two of well-planned stake removal can postpone a project until the next year. Done often enough, stake pulling can increase the cost of environmentally destructive projects to the point where they're shut down altogether. After all, profits are the name of the game in the land trashing business.

All you need for serious stake removal is a lookout, a claw hammer (for removing nails from trees), and a bag for all the flagging, stakes, nails or other survey equipment you heist. Find a site that will soon be destroyed and go to work. If the site is a controversial timber sale, often there will be Freddie's patrolling the area, and occasionally they will mark some stakes with invisible ink (Wear your gloves!), which will show up under ultraviolet light back at the police station.

In road building, first the corporations go out and cruise the area where the road needs to go, leaving behind lots of brightly colored ribbons (flagging) on tree branches. If you run across this, leave it and come back after the real surveying is done. (If you cannot come back, go ahead and remove it all.) Later they will come back and take precise measurements of the distance of the road, the grade, where it will be filled and where it where be excavated. Each point measured uses a station, marked with a stake. For higher grade roads, they also leave a hub and tack for exact placement. A hub is a fat (about 2 inch x 2 inch) stake pounded flush to the ground, with a small tack or nail in the top; these are often covered by leaf litter, dirt or the like. It is very important that you look for and remove these, too. Remove everything you find; anything you leave will make the job of re-surveying easier.

Stakes are numbered. Try to find the beginning, but note that sometimes the numbers don't start at zero (to allow for readjustments). Stakes are also lettered. Various systems are used, but note if the stake says PC, POC, or PI because it indicates that the road is turning; give these stakes extra attention as they will require more work to replace.

Often near these stations, surveyors will leave a reference point (or RP) in case their stakes are lost, moved or accidentally kicked over by construction workers. RP's are hubs and tacks usually placed to the side of the roadway, but can be as far as 25 or 50 feet



Six on Six Or Eleven to One

BY MIKE SEIDMAN

A great deal of praise is being lavished these days on certain ranchers and concerned citizens who have formed what they call "working groups" to solve livestock-induced problems on some of our western public lands. The people in these groups tend to look righteously down at those who refuse to come together to talk—the complacent ranchers and uncompromising Earth Firsters—whose polarized views, they feel, stifle the communication necessary for satisfactory solutions to be forged.

In light of this, my perspective as an uncompromising Earth Firster who is also a member of one of these groups may be of interest.

For the three years of its existence, the 6-6 group here in Arizona (originally six ranchers and six environmentalists—see *High Country News*, Sept. 21, 1992) has not been what would be considered a "working group" but a forum in which progressive ranchers, Forest Service employees and other supporters of public lands ranching could openly and peacefully exchange views with those who, in varying degrees, are critical of livestock grazing on public land.

The ranching advocates are invariable believers in Holistic Resource Management (HRM). In the face of ever-mounting criticism, HRM, which emphasizes the benefits of grazing to the land, is a shining beacon to public lands ranchers. They hope it is the final defense their livelihoods will ever need. Sticking to an HRM perspective allows the more progressive ranchers and agency people to disassociate themselves from the "bad" ranchers while continuing to defend ranching in principle; it allows them to agree to some extent with the critics of public lands ranching while holding out the promise of reform.

HRM sets the tone and the agenda of our meetings. Debate does not center around the question of whether cattle grazing *has* been compatible with ecosystem health, but on whether it *can* be. The group generally meets on public land grazing allotments which, we are assured, have been "improved" by intensive management, often involving the use of cattle as a "tool." After visiting portions of these allotments, we argue back and forth, posing questions none of us can answer: What should the land look like? Does the land need to be grazed? Which species of large grazers lived there in the past, how abundant were they and what was the extent of their impact on the land? Can cattle be managed to mimic the beneficial effects of those wild animals? Does it matter?

Ranchers and their supporters attempt to convince the skeptics among us that cattle can be compatible with, and even necessary for, ecosystem health. We go round and round in our discussions but these "truths" have not been established, not in my mind at least. Some of the "environmentalists" in the group, however, seem almost convinced and are restless to test the theory; and so the group is poised to "adopt" a ranch that is in need of improvement, the goal being (I believe) to formulate a management plan that will allow us to see the effects of our decisions on the land. Without doubt, however, the elimination of grazing will not be one of our management alternatives and HRM, with its dogged faith in "animal impact," will be the guiding model.

Wilderness as a Warehouse

Part of the ideology of the 6-6 group is that all of us—Forest Service employees, ranchers and environmentalists—share the same goal, which we call "ecosystem health." But when ranchers and agency people talk of ecosystem health, they generally focus on environmental conditions such as soil stability and plant productivity that are prerequisites for human exploitation. While believers in HRM assert that "animal impact" is necessary to achieve these ends, which particular animals do the "impacting"—and which will benefit from the improvement—depends, they say, on human goals.

It's here that our views diverge irrevocably. That cattle can be used as a tool does not surprise me—creating tools from unlikely sources is a human trademark. But using cattle to improve soil and vegetation cannot justify public lands ranching as a way of life.

There is more to healthy ecosystems than stable soils and lush forage for livestock. An ecosystem is healthy to the extent that it contains a com-

plete set—more or less—of *native* plants and animals, their abundance and distribution determined, not by one species, manipulated from outside the system, but by mutual adjustments within the system.

Aside from the sheer arrogance of it, we humans are just not smart enough to play god. When humans set the goals for a landscape, its components become wantonly skewed; some species increase, others decline. Unpredictable effects cascade through the system. Yet so accustomed are we to coercing the land to make it produce more forage, timber, game animals or scenery, that we have come to believe the land requires human manipulation to produce what we want. And we still have not understood that this way of thinking has precipitated an ecological crisis.

So accustomed are we to coercing the land to make it produce more than it naturally would, whether of forage, timber or scenery, that we have come to believe the land *requires* human manipulation to be healthy. We confuse healthy ecosystems with ecosystems that produce (are made to produce) what we want. And we don't see that *this* has precipitated an ecological crisis.

So accustomed are ranchers and agency people to thinking of ecosystem health solely in terms of the production of objects of human interest that, for instance, when they try to impress environmentalists with the benefits of ranching "improvements" to wildlife, they talk of a superabundance of animals people like to hunt.

Alas, a chasm of misunderstanding separates us. An overabundance of deer and elk may please hunters and be consistent with multiple-use guidelines, but it cannot be reconciled with ecosystem health, according to which it's not *more* deer that is healthy but only the amount of deer the habitat can support (without our meddling). Even if that means no deer.

In their resistance to Mexican wolf reintroduction here in Arizona, cattle ranchers reveal a bias against complete ecosystems that seems to come with the job. No HRM rancher that I know of has publicly advocated reintroduction of the Mexican wolf, despite Alan Savory's blessing on predators. If one's livelihood depends on pampering helpless (and tasty) creatures in a difficult environment, reducing the risk of predation and competition from native animals is good business (as is taking the water and manipulating the vegetation). One can see, and even empathize with, their point; but simplifying (degrading) an ecosystem to make it hospitable for exotic eating machines does not serve the cause of ecosystem health.

Wilderness as a Community

Cattle ranchers seem to be living in another world, a pre-ecological world in which nature is a stubborn and corrupt adversary that must be beaten before it can be loved. Animals in that world are "good" if they do not resist human will; they are "bad" if they stand in our way. Thus ranchers can sincerely claim to be responsible stewards of the land (the "original conservationists") while exterminating predators and competitors with righteous and unrepentant fury.

What's radical in today's conservation movement is taking the needs of other species seriously and suggesting that we give up our project of endless human expansion and world domination. It's not that other species have a "right" to exist—none of us has; but we are all in this together; humans, beasts, flowers, stones and shit, and attempting to co-exist is a better measure of our maturity as a species than is the use of our power to subjugate and transform.

The "Wise Use" people are right to feel threatened by this. And working groups, because they do not see deeply enough into the cause of the ecological crisis, must fail: the crisis will not be solved by juggling various human uses of the land—that's the cause of the problem—but by limiting human use. It's not a sustainable level of exploitation we humans must strive for but a reduction of our appetites.

6-6 and other working groups pride themselves on their diversity of viewpoints. But they fail to see that by the time such a group comes together to work, a winnowing process has occurred in which those who believe that only radical changes will solve our environmental crisis have long since dropped out (there are not many of us to begin with), leaving the working group to those who are merely

interested in reform, i.e. those who begin with the assumption that our public lands exist for human use.

What allows ranchers and urban environmentalists to work together in spite of vastly dissimilar backgrounds is their shared belief that humans are, and ought to be, in charge of the world, that nature is human property, that problems arise only when one human use interferes with another.

The interest of Sierra Club members in wilderness would seem to imply an empathy with the needs of other species that sets them apart from ranchers and other human chauvinists. But "mainstream" environmentalists want wilderness preservation not for the sake of healthy ecosystems—if they did they would have lobbied for much larger wilderness areas; they want wilderness so they (and "future generations" of them) can continue to live decadent city lives and still "get away" when the mood strikes them. Breath-taking scenery, pristine-looking riparian area, an occasional deer—the illusion of wilderness is sufficient. Since the illusion is too easily spoiled by a look into the vacant bovine eyeholes, the bungling interlopers must be removed from sight.

Our public lands are deadlocked between world views. On the side of human domination are the ranchers, loggers, miners, sport hunters and the government agencies that represent them. On this side also are "mainstream environmentalists," and "working groups." Multiple (human) use is their shared philosophy.

On the other side are "radicals" who want to reduce human presence on the earth so there will be more living space for other species. These "extremists" are put down as "people haters" because they are unwilling to co-operate in furthering human domination of the planet.

The issue for us biocentric types is not how to divide our public lands among "diverse" human interests, but whether we should be dividing the world amongst ourselves at all. In the 6-6 group, I am the only person asking that question. 1 x 11 would be a more appropriate name.

Where the eleven incline towards human regulation of the earth, I yearn for wilderness beyond our control. On the evidence of science, existing parks and wildlife refuges are too small for the continuing evolution of native American wild animals. For this we need our public lands. It turns out, quite fortuitously, that what we obtain from these lands in the way of commodities is hardly worth the cost of harvest. Let us therefore obliterate our roads and withdraw our management plans for these earthscapes; let us give the land back to wild creatures (our shadow selves) and begin the really important work of managing our appetites better. Once done, we'll understand that these lands are worth more to us as wild places than they could ever be as sources of wealth or luxury.

Why do I continue to go to 6-6 meetings, when our interests and goals are so obviously irreconcilable? Well, we meet on the land in the company of those who are impacting the land—Forest Service agents and permittees—and I consider this a learning opportunity not to be passed up. Although it's comfortable commiserating with those who share my views, the strong opinions of progressive ranchers have forced me to think more deeply, helping to crystallize my views. I also go to preach: to expose these would-be earth directors to biocentrism, the source of my "extremist" point of view.

I reiterate at nearly every 6-6 meeting that, when it comes to public lands ranching, it's the "sin" I hate and not the sinner(s). And I believe that, were the "cattle-free" fantasy to come to pass, many ranchers could remain on the land. If our land management agencies stopped seeing our public lands as warehouse/playgrounds for people, and devoted their money and personnel to ecosystem rehabilitation and protection, there might even be an ethical living to be made out there, one befitting a species with our Latin name.

Mike Seidman is a public lands activist deep in the Southwest.

HUNT COWS -NOT BEARS

Twyford Down Actions!

It was great to see an article on our activities at Twyford Down in the last issue of the Journal. As can be read, the situation has become very heavy down there, but it hasn't deterred the demonstrations at all. In fact, another action camp is being set up and fresh folk are arriving. There has now been an evident turn and growth of support for Twyford, especially since a TV program here titled *Dispatches* was shown two weeks ago. It thoroughly exposed the "all or nothing" attempts by the government and the Department of Transport to scupper any campaign mounted by opposition groups to save the Down. The state's tactics of phone tapping, injunctions, and political gerrymandering to achieve its goals only again shows what we're up against, and no matter how green a movement appears to be, it is still led by greed and corruption.

It must be stressed that Twyford is only one of many other road schemes (near 70 odd) that have been proposed to begin in the following years. Be it Oxleas Wood near London, or the foot of Snowdonia in Wales, or the wild Cornish landscape of Bodmin Moor they deserve to be opposed. All we have left of countryside and Moorland is to be trashed: where will folk go to enjoy a Sunday afternoon, without the wheezing and coughing of car fumes and dust?

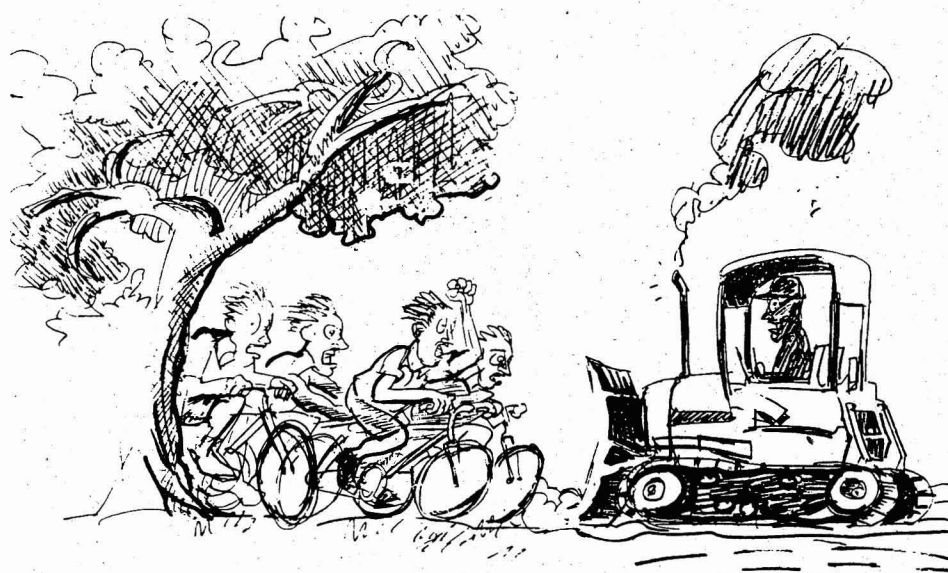
Apart from 1993 being the year

next will be April 1, so we'll see.

Naturally, Earth First! and the ELFin won't be able to succeed without international support. We desperately ask for solidarity actions to put pressure on the British government to halt its plans for Twyford Down and, of course Oxleas Wood, one of our last remaining ancient woodlands. Also we ask that ELF and ALF groups, wherever they are, target British firms in their country; if they are given a hard time, it is a sure bet that their complaints will be heard at the highest level. We have in the past done the same for you, now we ask the same for us.

The ELFin have declared June 1 an International Earth Night. We hope that animal and earth liberationists everywhere will reclaim the earth that night, so that governments and multi-nationals everywhere feel our wrath. I wholeheartedly agree with the gut reaction of Paul Watson: we don't have time to fart about, we have one chance, and one chance only to save our Mother, and as far as the ELFin are concerned, the Eco-Wars have started.

SOURCE: *DO OR DIE*, FARADAWN AND THE WESTERN SEA ELVES



of the road, this year will also see the strong emergence of resistance to it. The rural, and for that matter, urban communities have had enough. Hopefully, through proper organizing and field work, Earth First! and other like-minded groups will be able to form a strong movement where ordinary folk are encouraged to take the lead. But as Twyford and other similar actions have shown us, such surface action is not enough. This year will definitely be the year of the ELFin yes, the little people are on the Warpath. Though EF! UK has dropped from supporting criminal damage, we certainly haven't.

Be it monkeywrenching or razing a Tarmac building to the ground, we shall use any means necessary (apart from injury to life of course) to halt the trashing of our land and the extermination of millions of animals who will also lose their habitats through such schemes. Through the use of Earth Nights, our antics are beginning to spread. As was reported in *Do Or Die*, ELFin are up to their usual havoc everywhere. The last Earth Night, February 14, we understand was quite successful. It also brought in the ALF who also declared General Motors a target over their crash animal testing. So far, reports have filtered in of machines being trashed on the M1 motorway, Peat Digger engines being spiced in Somerset and similar actions here and there. The

The Dongas Return To Twyford Down

The demonstrations have been mounted by local objectors to the road, objectors to other road schemes around the country and members of the Donga tribe. The Dongas, who in December were brutally evicted from an Ancient Monument scheduled to be destroyed by the scheme, have returned and set up camp nearby. They are optimistic that together with support from local and visiting sympathizers they can continue to slow down progress on the cutting.

Since CAT 245 Earthmovers commenced work on the Twyford Down cutting of the M3 extension, the following has happened.

Tuesday 23 February: A permanent protest camp has been set up and the work's progress has been consistently hampered by a series of demonstrations.

Friday 26 February: About 40 demonstrators stopped work on the cutting for two hours when a woman chained herself to the underneath of a dumper truck.

Saturday 27 February: Work was again halted by about 40 demonstrators.

Wednesday 3 March: Work in the watermeadows was stopped for two hours by a man who chained himself to the front of a dumper truck at the crossing at Hockley lights. He was released by the fire brigade and charged with obstruction of the highway.

Thursday 28 February: Protestors chained themselves to an earthmover and held up work for one-and-a-half hours.

Saturday/Sunday 6-7 March: Over 200 demonstrators stopped work for the whole day at the cutting, at the Bushfield concrete mixer and elsewhere on the site. Five people chained themselves to vehicles for up to five hours. In two cases, employees of Tarmac, the contractors, inserted liquid metal glue into the locks so that the demonstrators were unable to release themselves and three demonstrators claimed that they were beaten up.

About 1000 people attended a series of events at Twyford Down over the weekend. Over 400 people marched into Winchester on Saturday to deliver a letter to the four Guardians of the City (the Mayor, the MP, Winchester College and the Cathedral) requesting that they endorse a proposal to replace the cutting by a short-term flyover at Hockley lights, pending the construction of a tunnel. The proposal has been given full backing by conservationist David Bellamy and David Gee (ex-director of Friends of the Earth).

On Sunday, about 500 people attended a rally held in the cutting beside the parked earthmovers. Speakers included Chris Smith (Shadow Secretary of the Environment), Simon Hughes (Liberal Democrat Environment Spokesperson), John Denham (MP for Southampton Itchen), and David Gee. There were also speakers from local groups opposed to the new road, and from members of the Donga Tribe who over the last year have been the inspirational force behind numerous demonstrations against the project. All the speakers condemned not only the Twyford Down scheme, but also the Government's multi-million-pound plans to build new and bigger roads all over the country. Simon Hughes stated, "Twyford Down is a powerful symbol for future battles. The Government's expansion of the road system is not only indefensible on environmental grounds, it is criminal. Three weeks ago I put the odds against saving Twyford Down at 1000 to one. Now I put them at 100 to one, and as support for the campaign grows, the odds are lessening daily." Light relief was provided by Jay, a speaker from the Donga tribe who gave a physical demonstration of how to lie down in front of a bulldozer. The event ended with a human chain which transported chalk from the water meadows where it had been dumped back up to the cutting from which it had been excavated.

Monday 8 March: About 45 demonstrators surrounded the earthmovers at 7 am and halted work until 2.15 pm. Sixty police in five vans eventually broke up the demonstration and arrested seven people, keeping them in jail overnight. It is not yet clear what offense they have been charged with.

Thursday 11 March: Two pupils from top private school, Winchester College, were detained at Winchester police station after a schoolboy demonstration against the M3 motorway extension. The boys were later released. About 20 pupils from the school, which is rated among the top ten in the academic league tables, invaded the construction site on bicycles. They chained their bicycles together across the path of dumper trucks carrying chalk from the motorway cutting down to the watermeadows. There were scuffles with police and security guards and eventually the boys unchained their bikes and rode away.

The schoolboys re-formed on the top of Twyford Down above the cutting and mounted a charge on their bicycles down into the cutting to try to stop the earthmovers working. They were again ejected by police, so they retreated to an area of ground outside the cutting. The police pursued them and asked them to disperse. The boys replied that the land they were on belonged to Winchester College and that they had every right to be there. There were more scuffles and two of the boys were detained by the police.

SOURCE: OXFORD EARTH ACTION RESOURCE CENTER



Livestock Spoliation in the Sierras

BY GEORGE WUERTHNER

The Sierra Nevada is the largest mountain range in the lower 48 states. Dubbed the "Range of Light" by John Muir, the Sierra Nevada is perhaps one of the most beautiful mountain ranges in the United States. Studded with thousands of lakes, deep canyons, granite peaks and some of the most spectacular forests in the world, the Sierra Nevada is more than 400 miles north to south. The range has been in the focus of environmental debates for more than a century. Yosemite Valley and the nearby Mariposa sequoia grove were set aside as a public park in 1864, more than eight years prior to the creation of Yellowstone National Park. The expansion of Yosemite in 1890 to take in the headwaters of the Tuolumne and Merced Rivers was motivated largely by the desire to eliminate livestock grazing in the high country.

However, like most of the West, grazing still occurs and is accepted by the public at large. While the destruction caused by mining and logging is easy for the average citizen to observe and understand, the impacts of domestic livestock production are largely invisible. The romance of John Wayne cowboy movies, cowboy country-western ballads and the Marlboro Man ads interfere with rational critique of ranchers or the livestock community. Yet nothing has had a larger impact on the Sierra Nevada's biological diversity than livestock grazing and production. While logging and the growing threat of subdivisions have undeniable impacts, livestock production in and adjacent to the Sierra Nevada is responsible for the extirpation of more species than from all other sources. One of the most unfortunate aspects of these losses is that the public, overwhelmed with obvious issues like air pollution, clearcutting and subdivision impacts, is largely unaware of the full magnitude of the problem.

Muir Said Get Them Out

Yet livestock grazing was, from the earliest times, one of the key issues among conservationists in the Sierra. John Muir, once a sheep herder himself, observed in 1873, "It is almost impossible to conceive of a devastation more universal than is produced by sheep." Muir even advocated sending armed troops into the Sierra to run sheepmen and stockmen from the range. And his prime motivation for establishing both Yosemite and Sequoia-Kings Canyon as National Parks was to eliminate livestock from these areas.

Although much of the early grazing damage to Sierra ranges was simply due to excessive numbers of animals, it is possible that almost any level of domestic livestock grazing would be detrimental to the Sierra Nevada rangelands.

Much of the Sierra Nevada, and adjacent portions of the Great Basin Province historically did not have large herds of grazing animals. Bighorn sheep were abundant locally in the High Sierra, antelope were found in the sagebrush basins and grasslands east and west of the range, and Tule elk were concentrated in wetlands and riparian areas of the Central Valley, but there were no ecological equivalents of cattle anywhere, and certainly not in the mountains. No elk or bison roamed the Sierra. Most plant communities, therefore, evolved without heavy grazing pressure. Further, exotic animals like domestic sheep and cattle do not use the landscape in the same manner as native species. Cattle, for example, linger in riparian areas.

Largely as a result of livestock impacts (and of course the agriculture that plowed up Central Valley grasslands), native perennial grasslands of the Central Valley and foothills are gone, and the bunch-grass-shrub ecosystem of the Great Basin in the eastern Sierra is severely degraded. To put this in perspective, keep in mind that while logging and fire suppression has impacted the Sierran forest, at least the native forest ecosystems still exist. By comparison, California's native perennial grasslands are now functionally extinct.

Even subalpine and alpine meadow areas have been affected. Research by geographer Thomas Vale has shown that tree invasion of meadows in the High Sierra are correlated with sheep grazing. Once grazing influences were removed, the disturbed soils were ideal for tree seedling germination resulting in an overall reduction in the subalpine meadow system of the Sierra. Loss of meadows means fewer feeding opportunities for everything from yellow-bellied marmots to pikas.

The litany of impacts on wildlife and natural ecosystems are endless. Obvious losses include the extinction of the grizzly and wolf in California, largely killed off to eliminate predation on domestic

livestock. Even today, predator control at taxpayer expense still occurs in the Sierra, with targets like the coyote taking the brunt of the eradication efforts.

Domestic livestock are the major source of riparian damage, particularly on public lands in the West. Since 75-80 percent of all species depend upon riparian habitat, the consequences of this loss are staggering. The willow fly catcher, for example, was once common in the Sierra, where it lived in riparian willow habitat. So much of this streamside vegetation is now gone that the flycatcher numbers have plummeted and the bird was recently listed as an Endangered Species in California.

Grazed stream channels are wider and shallower than ungrazed streams, and as a result, are less suitable habitat for fish. There is less hiding cover and the temperature of the streams is often increased. One state estimate suggests that grazing is at least one of the major factors responsible for destruction of up to 2000 miles of Sierran streams.

Fragmented aquatic ecosystems and dams are another consequence of livestock production since the largest share of water used by agriculture in California goes for forage fed to livestock. It's certain there would be far more water in the state's rivers if a good percentage were not being diverted and consumed in the production of irrigated pastures, alfalfa and other livestock feed.

Even in the absence of livestock trampling and grazing, dewatering for hay fields may still reduce the overall size and magnitude of riparian areas. Research done on four eastern Sierra streams documented significant declines in the size of riparian zones due to water losses as a consequence of water diversions.

Choosing One Species Over Many

Great gray owls are another casualty of livestock grazing. Less than 50 of these birds are thought to reside in the Sierra—and one third of them are found in Yosemite National Park where livestock grazing was eliminated at the turn of the century. The voles and mice the birds prey upon hide among dense grasses. Since livestock grazing has eliminated hiding cover, and thus reduced the numbers of these rodents, the bird suffers.

Similar reduction in the population of the rare (less than 20 recorded sightings in the past decade) Sierra red fox of the subalpine and alpine reaches of the mountains may be also due to the loss of vole and mice populations.

Even in places where grazing no longer occurs, past abuses have often so changed the watersheds that meadows have dried up and been encroached by trees, thus reducing overall meadow habitat and consequently, the ability of the land to support voles and by inference, great gray owls and fox as well.

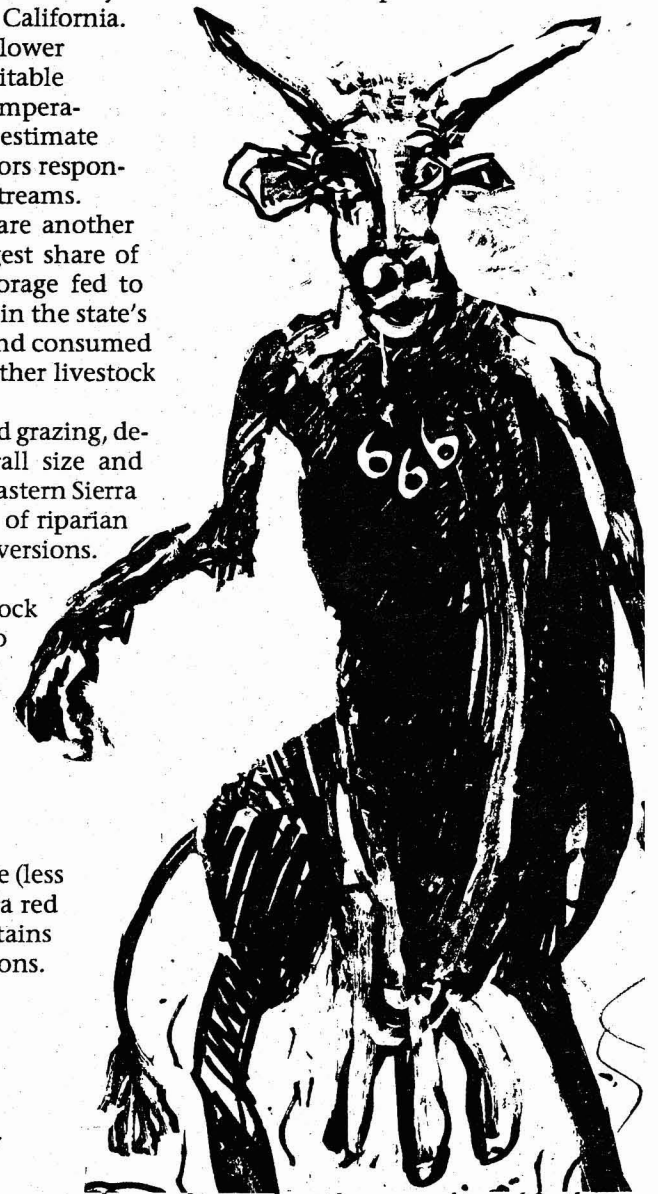
Bighorn sheep are another casualty. Once found more or less continuously on the eastern side of the Sierra from the Lake Tahoe area south to Walker Pass, sheep numbers were reduced by the 1970's to three isolated populations. Most of these losses can be attributed to past and present grazing by domestic sheep. Domestic sheep carry diseases that are fatal to wild bighorn, and furthermore, grazing of bighorn habitat by either domestic sheep or cattle reduces the area's ability to sustain animals through the winter. Even where domestic animals are not in direct contact, their mere presence on public lands may preclude restoration of wild populations.

For instance, in order to transplant bighorns to Lee Vining Canyon by Yosemite National Park, private parties had to raise money to buy out the rancher who grazed his sheep on public lands in the canyon. Technically, the Forest Service could have just closed the allotment. Nevertheless, it appears the agency placed domestic animals ahead of wild species until private funds and a buyout made it politically expedient to cancel the allotment.

Loss of bighorn populations may also account for the scarcity of several other Sierra Nevada residents. Both the wolverine and the Sierran red fox have declined in numbers. Since both are year-round residents of the high country and also partly carrion eaters in the winter, loss of major wintering populations of wild sheep, a reduction in winter carrion, may have contributed to a decline in populations of both of these animals. One dead sheep found by a fox is the energy equivalent of thousands of voles.

Sage grouse, once common in the sagebrush region of the eastern Sierra, are another species impacted by livestock. Despite their name, the grouse requires wet meadows for the first three weeks of its life where the chicks hide from predators and feed on insects. Since livestock grazing has eliminated or greatly degraded wet meadows, sage grouse numbers are in decline all along the east slope of the Sierra, as they are throughout the West. In fact, in some parts of its range it may soon be listed as an Endangered Species.

The impact on many other species is unknown but suspected. Hummingbirds and butterflies searching the high country for flowers, for



example, may have to hunt longer and travel further to find sufficient food in areas with heavy livestock grazing. As a consequence, the overall fitness of the population is reduced. Hummingbirds and butterflies are still found in the Sierra, but it's quite possible they are more abundant in areas where livestock grazing has been terminated.

Even where livestock is well managed, livestock still consumes forage which would otherwise support native species. Grasshoppers, for example, are among the major herbivores feeding on grass plants. In some years, as much as 25-40 percent of the annual (above ground) biomass may be processed through hoppers. When cattle or sheep eat 50 percent or more of the above ground biomass (a common occurrence on public lands), it means there's that much less for animals like grasshoppers to eat. Less grasshoppers means less food for everything from insect eating birds like kestrels to food for trout in the streams.

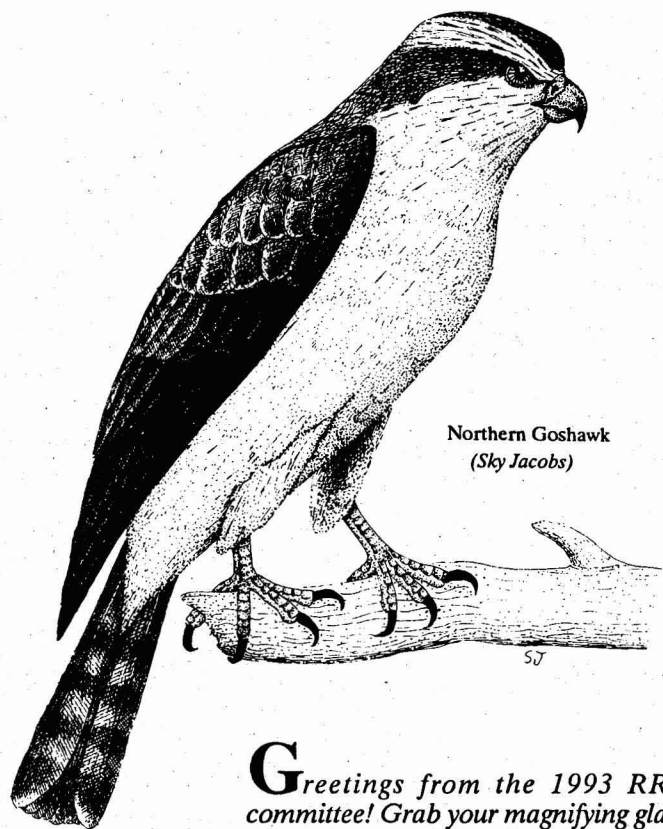
The list goes on and on. Fortunately, thanks to John Muir and others, much of the High Sierra is now off-limits to livestock grazing, but in other areas, including most of the Sierran foothills and many mountain meadows even in designated wilderness like the Golden Trout, Domeland, South Sierra and Carson-Iceberg, abusive livestock grazing continues.

Some Forest Service officials I interviewed defended livestock grazing as a "traditional" use. So was shooting bighorn sheep by market hunters, and we no longer tolerate commercial killing of wildlife. So was driving on to the meadows in Yosemite for camping. So was the nightly firefall and feeding of bears at the dumps to entertain tourists. There were a lot of "traditional" activities which are no longer tolerated, and maybe it's time to end commercial grazing of public lands. Given California's growing urbanization, the only place many sage grouse, willow fly catcher, bighorn sheep, Sierran red fox, great gray owl and a host of other animals have to survive is on the public domain.

George Wuerthner is a public lands advocate, a writer and long time contributor to the Earth First! Journal

* 1993 EF! RRR * JUNE 2

* MOUNT GRAHAM



Greetings from the 1993 RRR committee! Grab your magnifying glass 'cause we've got lots of info for you:

As consensed upon at the 1992 RRR, the 1993 Earth First! Round River Rendezvous will be on Mount Graham -- what the San Carlos Apache traditionally call Dzil nchaa si an (big seated mountain). Political locators are Safford Ranger District, Coronado National Forest and Graham County, southeast Arizona. Dates are June 27 - July 4 (July 3rd is the full moon), but feel free to come early to hang and help out, and, especially, to stay afterwards. (NOTE: A handout with site and area maps and detailed information on living in and protecting the Rendezvous site will be offered to everyone as they arrive.)

THE PLACE

The Pinaleno Mountains, of which the largest mass is called Mt. Graham, are vast, rugged, and mostly wild. They stretch nearly 40 miles SE to NW 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. Incredible rocky canyons drop away precipitously on all sides.

Wildlife in the Pinalenos is unique, varied, and plentiful, and includes the Southwest's densest black bear population and one of the region's healthiest mountain lion populations. Many species are endemic and/or legally protected. The mountains support 14 perennial streams and three rare high-altitude "ciénegas" -- wet meadows with lush bog-like vegetation. Here are the southernmost glacial features in the US and the southernmost spruce-fir forest in North America. Mt. Graham is also the most dramatic transition from desert to "arctic" coniferous forest in Arizona.

Now the bad news: Though the higher elevations of the Pinalenos are no longer logged, ranches, or mined, recreational use and development maintain a cancer-like growth in certain sections, road improvement is relentless, and, of course, there is the infamous telescope project.

LIVING THERE

The Rendezvous site is on "Grant Hill" -- a lesser summit of the Mt. Graham massif -- and encompasses the south side of the gently sloping hilltop and an adjoining wide ridge top. An old logging road runs across the hilltop and a trail winds down the ridge, making our living area about a mile long altogether. Several open vistas overlook a vast basin-and-range landscape. Though logged years ago, the area is now mostly thick timber -- spruce, fir, pine, aspen -- and scattered with small meadows. A large, grassy, tree-studded meadow will be the main gathering area.

Relatively speaking, Earth First! gatherings have been environmentally friendly. Still, we could do better. Past Rendezvous sites have suffered much more damage, depletion, and disturbance than necessary. The Grant Hill area is wild and wonderful, and we want to keep it that way. The RRR committee asks you to respect and protect this place. Know it; be part of it.

The mile-long, 1/4-mile-wide site is gentle terrain with many good camp spots. Find one with thick duff and little fragile vegetation. Locate away from latrines, fire circles, trails, areas of congregation, and the few open vistas. The red squirrel areas, main meadow, and other sensitive non-camping areas will be identified. In making your camp, try to minimize disturbance to wildlife, vegetation (even dead and down vegetation), the litter layer, soil, and rocks. Leave your picks, shovels, rakes, saws, axes, hammers, and other heavy-handed camping paraphernalia at home or in your vehicle.

The Forest Service people we talked with seem as worried about bear/human problems as anything else. Be aware that there are many black bears around. Camp and manage food accordingly. The main idea is to minimize odors that bears find attractive and keep the substances that cause them off your body, away from your living area, and, preferably, in airtight, bear-proof containers.

Travel gently. Leave those brutal, foot-stifling waffle-stompers at home; you won't need them. Wear soft-soled shoes or, better yet, no shoes. Move lightly. Move gracefully with your surroundings. Make everything you do fit in with where you are.

This 13th annual RRR will be the highest yet -- 9400' in elevation. This altitude bothers some people. You may experience queasiness, dizziness, headaches, nosebleeds, or other symptoms. These are usually mild and soon enough disappear.

This altitude also means COLD. The desert you travel through to get there may be a sizzling 110 degrees, but the mountaintop will be cool, if not cold. Clear June nights average in the 30s, and can dip well below freezing. Days should be in the 60s and 70s. June is also the last month of the spring dry season, but if the summer monsoon starts early things could get wet. Be prepared for cold and rain.

ACCESS

The Rendezvous parking areas are both located adjacent to Hwy 366 (Swift Trail), Mt. Graham's main road. Some people may want or need to car camp, and that's OK. But things will be happening on Grant Hill, so we encourage you to camp there.

A "staging area" for the RRR will be established where the old logging roads to Grant Hill begin at Swift Trail, directly across Swift Trail from the main parking area. One of these "roads" (they're all closed to vehicular traffic) winds up Grant Hill 400' in elevation in about 3/4 of a mile, from the staging area at 9000' to the middle of the Rendezvous site at 9400'. The climb is moderate, and the road/trail is mostly gentle, but there are steep and/or rocky stretches. Access by wheelchair would be difficult, but may be possible, especially with a little help from your friends.

At the top of the hill the terrain levels out, pathways are gentler, and travel is much easier. The old logging road and trail there stretch through the entire length of the Rendezvous site, and no part of the site is more than a few hundred yards from this access way.

If you have questions or problems with access, contact Jean Crawford at (505)256-9184, Lynn at (602)578-3173, or any of the other committee people.

WATER

There is no permanent water near the Rendezvous site on Grant Hill, so unless the weather has been extraordinarily wet all water will have to be carried up. Bring large, portable water containers if you can. We will truck in water from a spring-fed spigot at a campground down the road and make it available at the staging area at the base of Grant Hill.

There are several perennial streams within a mile or two of Grant Hill, and we encourage you to filter or otherwise treat and use this water if possible. This will cut down on water trucking, and it's more fun getting water this way anyway. But please, please, PLEASE! -- be kind to the streams, riparian areas, and associated meadows. They are sensitive (that's partly why we didn't locate the RRR in or near them), and some of us share this nightmare of scores of people plodding about, trampling the hell out of them. The water in streams high above the recreational areas is generally drinkable untreated.

To minimize trauma to the waterways, we are also planning to provide a simple plastic-pipe-and-pallet shower aside one of the creeks (check your handout map). Creek water (which could be snow-melt) is VERY COLD, so if you desire warmer water, you'll have to bring or rig up some kind of solar shower. Don't use soap unless you really need it, and if you do make it biodegradable.

FIRES

This year's RRR site is mostly dense forest that hasn't burned in a long time (probably too long). Accumulated organic litter combined with the usual late-June dryness and winds could make for high fire danger. We've told the Forest Service we plan a small number of fire circles, which will be established prior to the start of the Rendezvous. Please use these fire circles only and don't build any other fires of any kind!

We plan these centralized fire circles not only to minimize fire danger but to minimize impact. Last year there were lots of fire circles, which caused lots of sacrifice areas, displaced and blackened lots of rocks, charred lots of soil, and consumed lots of tree branches, down wood, and organic litter.

The fire circles this year will be strategically located central to camping areas for kitchen use, refuse burning, warmth, night gatherings/jams, and whatever. They will be signed and located roughly mid-way between latrines.

Please do not bring firewood. There is so much down wood on Grant Hill that the Forest Service will probably be glad we burned some of it. And save the ashes for . . .

SHITTERS

Aaaaahhhhh! It's great to shit in the woods! No porta-pottys this year; they're ugly, stinky, dirty, unhealthful, chemical-spreading, wasteful, and expensive to rent. Better to dig deep, narrow trenches, cover them when (half) full, and let all that fertile organic matter enrich the soil. We'll sprinkle campfire ashes on our feces! Please bring your own toilet paper or other preferred butt cleaner. You'll find shitters signed and located throughout the Rendezvous site, generally about mid-way between fire circles. Please use them exclusively.

TRASH

Litter is mostly aesthetics, but hey!, why not carry out what you carry in? Some of it is toxic or physically disruptive to wildlife, and it does look bad. Burn what's burnable and pack out what's left to recyclers or, as a last resort, to dumpsters. The RRR committee doesn't want to carry out anyone else's refuse.

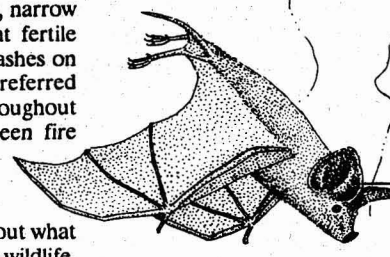
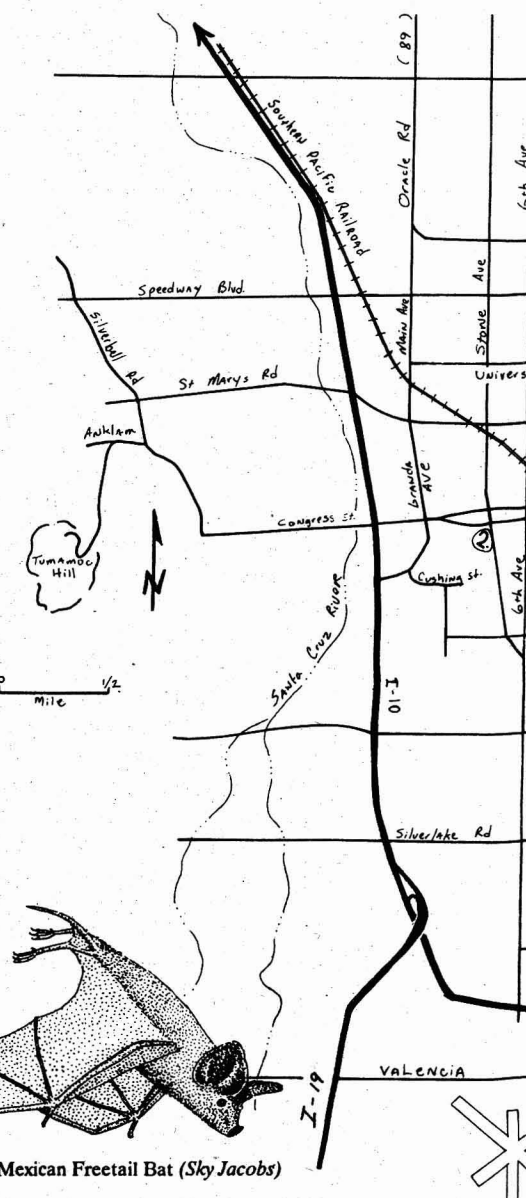
Food scraps should be managed so as not to attract bears. Burn them if possible (without disrupting fires) or store them in airtight containers. Unburned organic waste should be packed out with other refuse out of respect for bear habitat. So bring whatever you need to contain it.

PETS

Dogs have been a traditional hassle at RRRs. In the San Juan last year, dogs harassed wildlife, fought with each other, crapped all over, snapped at people, stole food, woke folks at night, and



SOUTHEAS



1. University of Arizona Mirror Lab -- U of A Stadium
2. St. Augustine's Cathedral -- 192 S. Stone (Vatican involvement in telescope project)
3. Food Conspiracy Co-op -- 412 N. 4th Ave.

TUCSON

MOUNT GRAHAM

SACRED MOUNTAIN

PRICELESS ECOSYSTEM

Compiled by Arizona Earth First!

Saving Dzil Nchaa sí'an:

Apache Struggle for Religious Freedom

The San Carlos Apache people in southeastern Arizona are battling for their cultural survival. Their most sacred mountain, *Dzil Nchaa sí'an* (Mt. Graham), is being desecrated by the joint efforts of the University of Arizona, the Vatican, Germany's Max Planck Institute and Italy's Arcetri Institute.

The Mount Graham project will continue 125 years of religious oppression suffered by the San Carlos Apache. From the 1880s and continuing today, they were told to stop speaking their native language. Their religious beliefs had to be hidden in order to save them. For the first time since the formation of the San Carlos Apache reservation, traditional Apache as well as the tribe's known spiritual leaders, broke traditional reticence about religious matters to protest the destruction of *Dzil Nchaa sí'an*, the most important of their holy mountains. In a show of unanimity, the secular government (the Tribal Council) and the religious leaders of San Carlos have united together with every major native American organization, including the National Congress of American Indians, the nations' oldest and largest native American organization, and many human rights groups throughout the world.

In the 1860s, Western Apaches from several bands (some of which, historically, had not been on friendly terms) were placed on the San Carlos Reservation with orders not to leave. In 1873 *Dzil Nchaa sí'an* was taken from the San Carlos Apache reservation by Federal executive order. By 1903, other executive orders had reduced the reservation by one million acres. Apache elders were not consulted (nor was any Apache), and the reservation reductions may have been illegal.

See Apache Struggle, page 2



Photo by Tim Archibald

The head of the Vatican Observatory, George Coyne, Society of Jesus, recently wrote that environmentalists and native people opposing the telescopes have "created a kind of religiosity to which to I cannot

subscribe, and which must be suppressed with all the force we can muster."

For more rogue quotes, see inside!



Columbus Blown Away

The Mt. Graham International Observatory (MGIO) currently revolves around the dream of a massive telescope aptly named for the conqueror who enslaved and mutilated Native Americans -- the Columbus Project. Without this huge telescope, the rest of the development would lack an anchor, and could easily be sited elsewhere. The University of Arizona hopes this binocular instrument, the largest in North America, will improve its public relations image and attract investors. But without partners and funds, the heart of this project is a pipe dream.

The University has admitted that the selection of the site for the Columbus Project was based on flawed data. After ten years of astrophysical site research, the UA had "severely underestimated" the image distorting effects of the winds on the sacred mountain. On March 1st, 1993, they presented a formal request to the Forest Service to move the Columbus Project, not yet begun.

When Congress passed the Arizona Idaho Conservation Act (AICA) with a rider that established the MGIO, the scopes were to be situated in a cluster on one peak. Even so, the deforestation for two telescopes created a disastrous opening in the spruce-fir canopy, with drying effects and blow-downs extending far out of the allotted 8.6 acres.

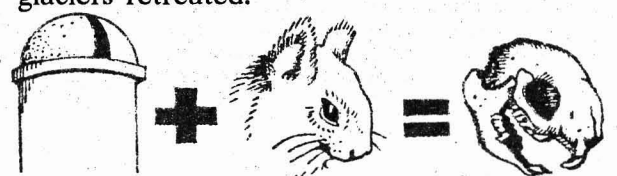
Moving the Columbus Project to a new site will mock even the pathetic intentions of the cluster design, spreading the effects of drying and increasing the blow-downs in the heart of the best boreal habitat of the Mt. Graham Red Squirrel, one of the most endangered small mammals in North America. The proposed site, "Hill 10,298," is a half-mile to the west of the approved site, and development there would increase the destruction in the spruce-fir zone. This tiny

480-615 acre relict forest is one of the most fragile forest ecosystems in the world.

The Special Use Permit for the project requires a new Biological Opinion if the project "is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species, or critical habitat, that was not considered in the original Biological Opinion." Moving the Columbus Project is a significant change that, with justice, should force the University to return to the process for a new permit and a new Biological Opinion.

In customary bully fashion, the University announced that if not allowed to move to Hill 10,298, they would proceed at the old site, in spite of its flawed nature. Press accounts reported that the project would need to be a skyscraper 236 feet tall on the granted site to rise above the turbulent air, which would be a tall embarrassment to the University and its "world class" project. In the October 11, 1992, *Arizona Daily Star*, UA spokesman Neville Woolf admitted that "...building to that height is impractical because it could double the telescope cost (to \$120 million) and would make Columbus stand out like a sore thumb." The 1988 Forest Service Environmental Impact Statement was based on the largest telescope in the project being 65 to 100 feet in height.

After ten years of slipshod site studies, this monumental blunder gives the University an excuse to end the ill-conceived project, spend the million or so it would cost to remove the structures, revegetate, and give the mountain back to the plants and animals that have evolved on that "sky-island" since the glaciers retreated.



Apache Struggle (continued)

These executive orders removed *Dzil Nchaa si an* from Apache control and made Apache access to the mountain more difficult.

Between 1870 and the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in 1971, half of the forest of the Pinalenos was cut. Oak groves of special value for acorn gathering were cut. The Apaches were never consulted, nor were they ever informed by the US Forest Service of any actions. The Apaches had no political tools to protest; they became citizens in 1924, but not until 1948 could they vote in Federal elections.

Despite the passage of NEPA, the San Carlos Apache were not consulted during the impact statement preparation for a major road, Swift Trail (1976). Despite passage of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, the Forest Service did not contact the Apache when it issued a special use permit to the astronomical consortium to build a testing station on *Dzil Nchaa si an*. A native American shrine was bulldozed during the placement of this temporary station. At no time during the preparation or early construction were traditional San Carlos Apache consulted about the telescope project.

The Apache people are now in court with their backs against the wall pleading to stop a project which lawyers claim has been exempted by Congress from all U.S. cultural, historical and environmental protection laws. The laws that were circumvented include: the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act. These laws require environmental impact studies and/or consideration of cultural and religious values. The 1988 rider's passage - the culmination of a million dollar lobbying effort - bypassed public hearings and testimony. An open public review process would have revealed the project's profound cultural and environmental problems.

Mount Graham highlights the vulnerability of Native American sacred sites to being trampled nationwide in the white man's courts. The astronomers' lawyers are now citing cases from U.S. law where the courts have "legally" destroyed the sacred sites of Indians: 1) the Havasupai in their effort to protect their sacred Red Butte and Havasupai Falls from Uranium

mining desecration and destruction, and 2) the Navajo and Hopi efforts to protect their sacred San Francisco (Flagstaff) peaks from ski lifts and other Forest Service developments. The Forest Service plans for a tourist center at the Big Horn Medicine Wheel in Wyoming deeply offend a dozen Plains Tribes. These all involve USFS or BLM public lands expropriated or piecemealed from reservations or ancestral lands.

In addition, astronomers and lawyers claim that just as the court declared the project was exempt from all environmental laws, they also claim their rider exempts the project from all Native American, cultural, and religious protection laws. Clearly, this is a University that has replaced fundamental ethics and morality with unquenchable thirst for federal grant money.



Vatican Scope to "Spread the Gospel to Extra-terrestrials"

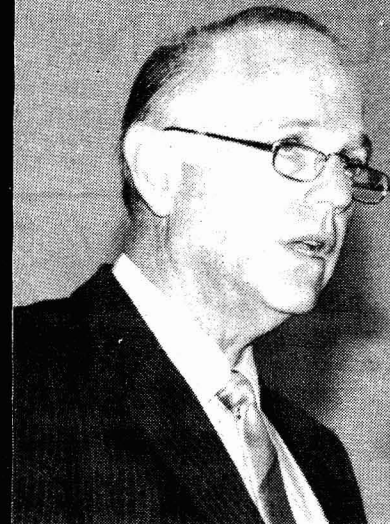
In an October 28, 1992 article "Vatican Sets Sights on Outer Space," the conservative Daily Telegraph of London reports that, "The Roman Catholic Church is to team up with America's space agency to look for life in outer space and so spread the Gospel to extra-terrestrials."

Daily Telegraph Rome correspondent Bruce Johnson reports that "Jesuit priests who run the Vatican Observatory near Rome say they are joining forces with the US NASA agency to hunt for UFO's and signs of life on planets in solar systems similar to Earth's."

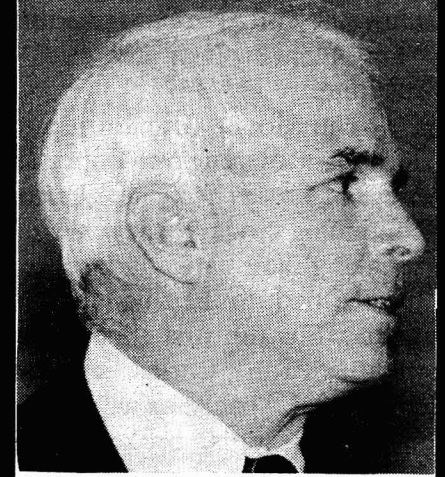
"...NASA's job will be to monitor for 'alien' communication signals, the Vatican which has helped to build a new reflector telescope in Tucson, Arizona would search for planets displaying conditions for life.... Should intelligent life be found, Fr.Coyne said, "the

Rogue's

"There would be some *ass-chewing*" Senator John McCain's aid threatened the Forest Service on his boss' behalf if they granted a stay in road building to comply with Endangered Species Act requirements. According to a FS employee testifying to the Governmental Accounting Office, McCain later warned Jim Abbot if he didn't cooperate he'd be the shortest-tenured Forest Supervisor in the history of the Forest Service.



"I'm committed to [the Mount Graham project], and I'll do anything I can, including trying to change the law, to let it happen." U.S. Senator Dennis Deconini also bragged that he had "convinced" the Forest Service to relocate the telescopes to include the ecologically-sensitive Emerald Peak without even carrying out an Environmental Impact Study.



Church would be obliged to address the question of whether extra-terrestrials might be brought within the fold and baptized...."

George Coyne, S.J., a Jesuit priest and the Vatican Observatory Director, is the driving force behind the Vatican's Mt. Graham efforts. Earlier, on May 25, 1992, Coyne called for the suppression of traditional Apache religious beliefs which threaten to interfere with telescope development on Mount Graham. Coyne called the Apache traditional religious beliefs "a kind of...religiosity to which I cannot subscribe and which must be suppressed with all the force that we can muster."

The London Daily Telegraph article also reported that Coyne added, "... for the Church to suddenly find itself meeting and extra-terrestrial being could pose 'complications from a theological point. ...First of all,' Fr. Coyne said, 'one would need to put some questions to him, such as: 'Have you ever experienced something similar to Adam and Eve, in other words, original sin?' ...And then: 'Do you people also know a Jesus who has redeemed you?'"

NASA has thus far refused to comply with the Freedom of Information Act request for

documents concerning the relationship between the US government agency and the Vatican. The relationship between NASA (and most likely, the Arizona Board of Regents) and the Vatican to "spread the Gospel to extra-terrestrials" violates the First Amendment to the US Constitution which ensures the separation of Church and State.

What You Can Do

The University of Arizona, Vatican, German and Italian astronomers have spent millions lobbying Congress and suing Apaches and environmentalists to mount telescopes on a sacred mountain and priceless ecosystem, Mount Graham or *Dzil Nchaa si an*.

They have obtained the first peacetime exemption of a project from all US environmental law. The UA paid a lobbying firm over a million dollars and sneaked a rider through in the final hours of the Congress in 1988 without public hearings. The astronomers are now in court against the Apache claiming their rider exempted them also from all cultural and religious protection laws.

Two Jesuit priests with Vatican approval have submitted affidavits in the UA lawsuit against the Apache people. The Jesuits argue the sacred Apache mountain is not sacred - despite the signed opposition petitions of 15 Apache medicine persons, three unanimous Tribal Council resolutions, massive scholarly documentation and testimony of expert anthropologists. Though Apache elders, medicine people and the Tribal Council protested months before construction on the summit site, the Vatican, the UA and German construction crews totally ignored them.

Gallery

Father Charles Polzer, Society of Jesus, called opponents to the telescope project "part of a Jewish conspiracy ...to undermine and destroy the Catholic Church."



With the "[University of Arizona President] Pacheco Intervention," the U of A became the first American University to ever challenge Native American Religious Freedom in a court of law.

A congressional oversight hearing and a US General Accounting Office investigation found the project to be in violation of the Endangered Species Act in June 1990. But US courts have subsequently determined the UA's rider exempted the project from all environmental law, so no measures can be taken to protect the species from extinction.

Project Alternatives: Studies show 37 better sites in the US. All astronomers admit there are alternatives. The Germans say they would love to go to Hawaii but can't afford it. The Vatican has repeatedly said there are alternatives. All UA's US partners have abandoned the site for cultural and environmental reasons or because there were technically better and less costly options. They include: Harvard/Smithsonian, CalTech NASA, Ohio State, Texas, Chicago, and NOAO which represents 22 US institutions. The Vatican, Germany and Italy seem not to care about religious desecration or US environmental law.

Contact US Congress. [Washington DC 20510 (Senate) or 20515 (House) or phone 202/224-3121 for either.] Tell your US Senators and Representatives to immediately introduce legislation to return US environmental, cultural and religious protection laws to Mount Graham and to spend the few million dollars needed to relocate the almost complete Vatican and German telescopes to areas which do not destroy Native American culture and a unique ecosystem. The UA knows Mount Graham's Emerald Peak is too cloudy, storm-plagued, and windy for good astronomy. The Vatican and German mini-telescopes are low-cost instruments giving the UA's project an international appearance, supposedly worthy of circumventing so many federal laws. Karan English (202/225-2190), Sam Coppersmith (202/224-3121), and Ed Pastor (202/225-4065) are key for legislation to return social and environmental law and to relocate the scopes off the mountain. The

San Carlos Apache reservation is in English's district and she is on the House Natural Resources and Indian Affairs committee.

Contact Mike Espy. (Secretary of Agriculture, 14th St and Independence Ave SW, Wash DC 20250, 202/720-3631) Espy is now in charge of the US Forest Service, the agency which has, before Espy, consistently failed to comply with US cultural and environmental protection laws. Let Espy know the UA's proposed move of the Columbus telescope off Emerald Peak now requires immediate re-opening of the NEPA and ESA processes by the Forest Service.

Contact Bruce Babbitt. (Secretary of the Interior, Wash DC 20240, 202/208-7351) Let him know that a lawful ESA study was never performed under his predecessor Manuel Lujan and is long overdue by his agency. Also the proposed move to a new site off Emerald Peak now requires a new ESA study.

Europeans: Contact your German or Italian Parliament members. Ask them to stop all financing to the Max Planck Institute and the Arcetri Observatory of Florence until they get off Mount Graham. The yet unbuilt Mount Graham telescope, the "Columbus," a joint Arcetri-UA project, is in financial trouble because all its US partners have dropped out and because its proposed site on Mount Graham is too windy for good "seeing."

Contact the Church: The pope told Native Americans in 1987 in Phoenix, Arizona, to protect their culture. When the Apaches traveled to the Vatican, the Pope canceled their appointment with a day's notice, but saw the Graham County Chamber of Commerce. Fr. George Coyne, head of the Vatican Observatory, said that Apache religious beliefs on Mount Graham are "a kind of religiosity which must be suppressed with all the force we can muster." Despite resolutions by the Tribal Council and Medicine people opposing the desecration, Coyne's affidavit claims no "authentic Apaches" believe the

Would-be Buyers of a Priceless Ecosystem: Over the Economic Cliff?

The University of Arizona has claimed for a decade that the Mount Graham International Observatory will be a boon to Arizona's economy, to the tune of "\$200 million." In reality, it will likely never be anything but an economic drain.

The \$200 million project never actually existed, but its dream died a long time ago when the developer of the world's largest telescope, the NNTT, took their project to Hawaii. Everyone "in the know," however, knew that consideration of Mount Graham had only been a PR favor to the U of A, a scam that had infuriated one of the most respected telescope site evaluators in the world. The "loss" of the NNTT obliterated a major chunk of the fictional \$200 million projection.

Next, the federal agencies, too intimidated to oppose the development outright, approved three telescopes, constituting perhaps a \$70 million project. But the University has only been able to raise one-tenth of that, \$7 million, and haven't had a new investor in years.

Every major university in the United States and Canada and the Smithsonian Institution has turned down the investment offer. (Thanks to well-timed and highly creative educational outreach done across the country at everything from football games to environmental law conferences.) The Vatican, Germany's Max Planck Institute, and Italy's Arcetri now hold the bag with the UA, hoping to salvage the remains of their investments.

The University of Arizona has stated repeatedly and publicly for many years that the project is simply not financially feasible without a minimum of seven telescopes, for which they do not yet have Forest Service approval. If they get approval, the next stage will be strictly subject to environmental and cultural laws. Ohio State University wisely decided to pay the U of A \$1.8 million for breach of contract rather than continue in the game.

And quite a tense game it is. University administrators must have been wondering themselves whether to continue throwing good money after bad a year or so ago, because they hired a consulting firm to analyze their situation. Imagine: "We'll make our investors angry if we abort the project now. On the other hand, we'll all multiply our losses by ten or twenty if we continue and fail later." A game of chicken heading fast toward a cliff.

mountain is sacred. The other Jesuit in the lawsuit, Fr. Charles Polzer, has remarked that opposition to telescopes "comes out of the Jewish lawyers of the ACLU to undermine and destroy the Catholic Church." Telephone Coyne, 602/621-3230 or 3225, or fax 1532. In Italy, contact Specola Vaticano, V-00120 Citta Del Vaticano, Tel 39/6/698-5266, fax 698-4671. Telephone your local bishop. Also contact Tucson's Bishop Manuel Moreno (192 S Stone, Tucson, AZ 94702, 602/792-3410, fax 0291. He and the pope are directly responsible for their telescope. (Pope John Paul II, Vatican Embassy, DC 202/333-7121) Also, Head of the Jesuits: Fr. Peter Hans Kolvenbach, SJ, Superior General, Casella Postale 6139, 00195 Rome; Head of US Jesuits: Fr. Francis Case, SJ, Box 799-Bach Bay Annex, Boston, MA 02117, tel 617/266-7233, fax 536-8074. Most refuse to send you meaningful letters but will answer phone calls. Your telephone or personal entreaties, letters to the editor and demonstrations should outline the pain and damage they are causing the Apache and the ecosystem.

Contact Italian, German and Vatican embassies: From US, telephone: Vatican in DC, 202/333-7121, fax 337-4036; German in DC, 202/298-4000, fax 4249; Italian in DC, 202/328-5500, fax 483-2187.

The consultant report was released to the media and Board of Regents in a highly-censored version. Most of the politically-appointed Board members and media neither questioned nor protested the missing portions. But they were questioned by Apaches and environmentalists. One lawsuit and nearly two years later, a judge ruled the report was public information, and we learned that the consultant had warned the University, among other things, that the Columbus telescope bonds were "possibly illegal," a term that a well-paid consultant would only use to refer to its client when trying to be diplomatic in a most extreme situation.

Also unethical was the report's statement of a U of A strategy to "make outliers" of the traditional Apaches by enticing them with "economic programs" and grants. As if the University were one to bestow economic advice!

The state has given the U of A over \$1 million per year for this development, plus additional funds for road building. Meanwhile, students at the University of Arizona have classrooms without chairs, and departments with vanishing degree programs. And the University Foundation, a non-profit arm of the University, has been funneling even more money to the project for years while publicly denying it, over the protests and resignations of Foundation employees.

The small town of Safford may be hit the hardest, though, after having been promised the most. While expecting a large portion of \$200 million dollars to be spent their way, they're likely to see very little of the \$7 or \$70 million. Telescopes are being built in Germany. Even the tree-felling jobs went to loggers from Utah. Whatever jobs are thrown their way will certainly be temporary, part-time and/or few in number. Safford, though, believed in the "trickle down" and gave away rights to their fresh water source and the option to accept certain kinds of industrial development that the U of A thought might conflict with their needs.

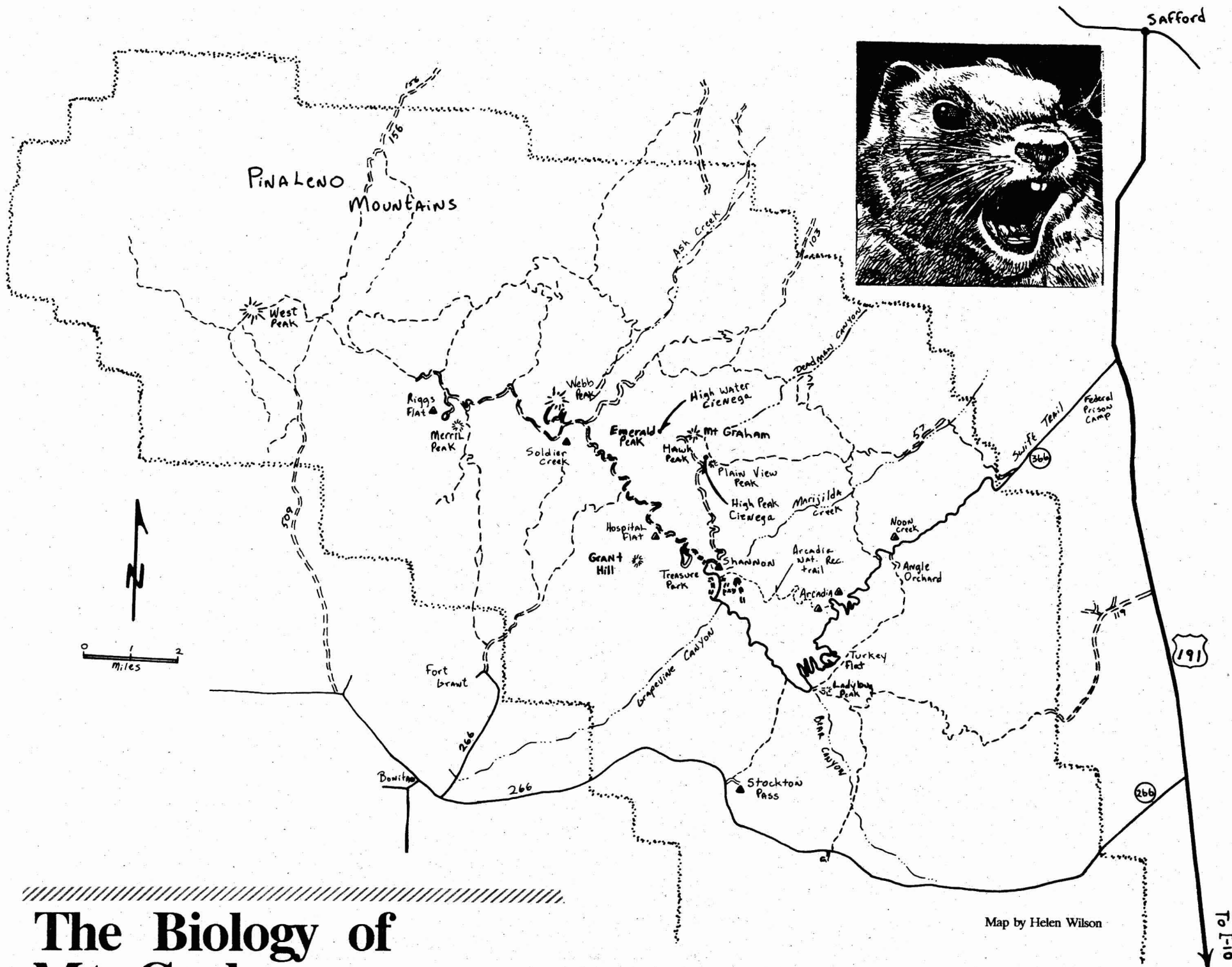
The University is gambling with other people's money. You can help end this game of economic chicken by continuing to put pressure on the financiers behind it: The Vatican, Max Planck, Arcetri, and the University of Arizona Foundation.

Contact U of Toronto and U of Pittsburgh which are considering joining even though twenty-some US institutions have backed out of the project. Phone Chancellor Dennis O'Connor, U P, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, tel 412/624-4200, Pres J. Robert Prichard, UT, Kings College Circle, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1, CANADA, 416/978-2121. Both have the gall to say they will try to raise the money first and then look at the human rights and environmental issues afterward.

Contact UA President Manuel Pacheco (UA, Tucson, AZ 85721, tel 602/621-5511); Andrew Hurwitz, Chairman, AZ Board of Regents, 602/640-9000, Peter Mezger, Max Planck, Auf dem Hugel 69, D-5300 Bonn 1, tel 49/228/525267, fax 525229; Franco Pacini, Arcetri, Largo E. Fermi 5, 50125 Florence, Italy, tel 39/55/27521, fax 220039. Most of the above refuse to answer letters but will answer telephone calls.

Please send copies of the replies you receive to your correspondence to the Apache Survival Coalition, Box 1237, San Carlos, AZ 85550, or Mount Graham Coalition, Box 15451, Phoenix, AZ 85060. Your tax exempt contributions are most needed to the above to help stop this travesty. Thank you for your help.

Produced by Arizona Earth First! POB 3412, Tucson, AZ 85722.



The Biology of Mt. Graham:

An Evolutionary Museum

Regardless of the hype from the media which seem to think the Mount Graham Red Squirrel is the only thing needing protection, the entire Mount Graham ecosystem is a natural and international treasure.

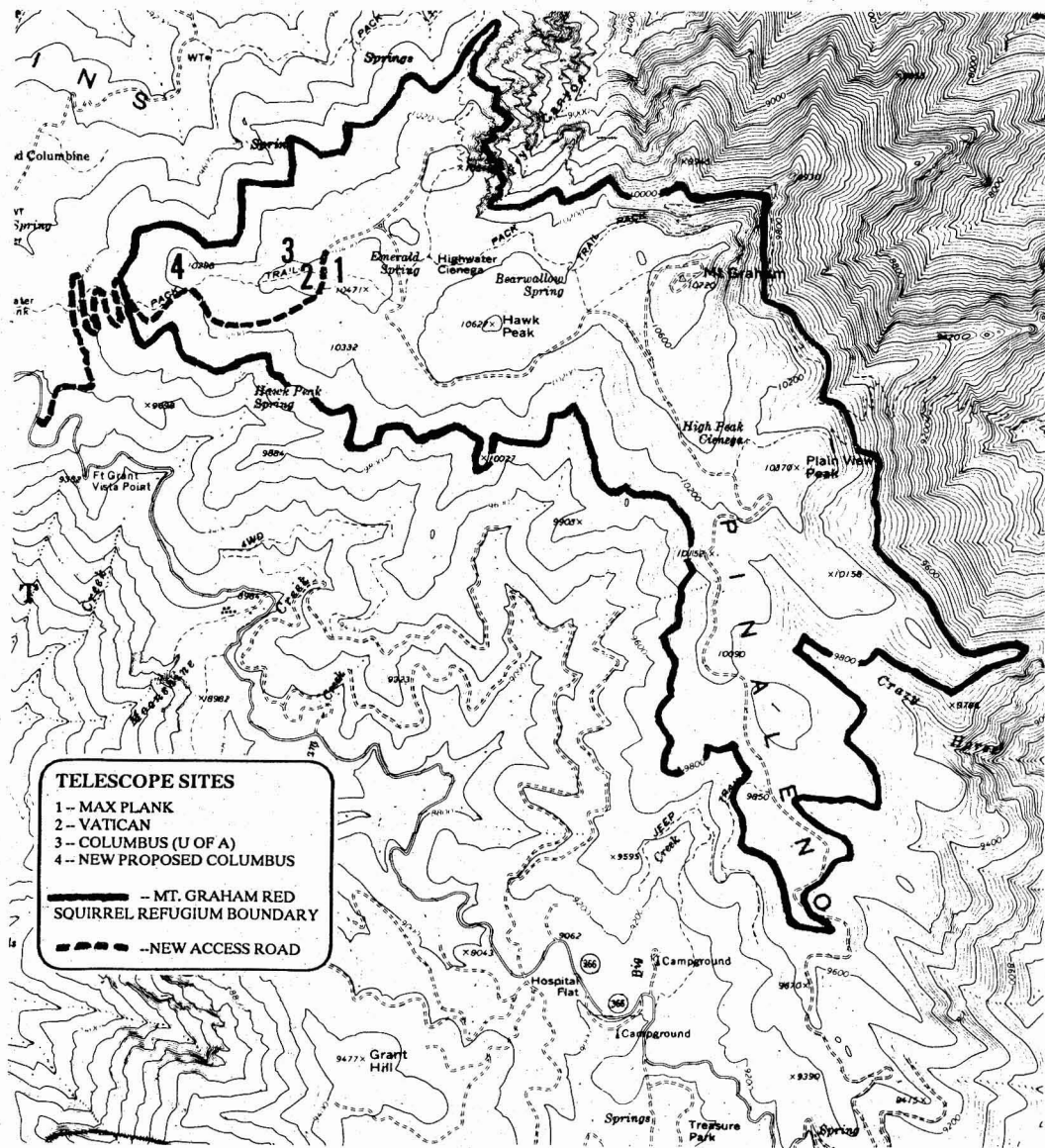
The "sky-island" Pinaleno Mountain Range reaches 10,720 feet at Mount Graham, rising a vertical mile and a half above the Gila River Valley floor in southeastern Arizona. It is the tallest mountain south of the Mogollon Rim, with forests similar to Canadian, boreal, northern-latitude woodlands. Its vertical ascent is the steepest rise from desert grassland to spruce-fir forest in Arizona.

Most spectacular, the sky-island range has been isolated from similar forests since the retreat of the last Ice Age, 11,000 years ago. The relic Pleistocene forest hosts genetically distinct species that have evolved separately from related gene pools in the southern Rockies and Mexican subtropics, resulting in a high number of endemic species (species found only here) occurring within various habitats of the Pinalenos. In fact, the range hosts 22 endemic or rare botanical species, of which half are officially protected. Since the top of the mountain has seen so little intrusion by mankind, it stands as a pristine example of 11,000 years of isolated evolution.

The Pinalenos are an uncommonly wet range for the region, hosting 14 perennial streams and three rare high-altitude cienegas, wet meadows with bog-like vegetation producing perennial surface headwaters and supporting richer flora and fauna than the surrounding conifer forest.

The Pinalenos are home to the largest Black Bear and Mountain Lion populations south of the Mogollon Rim. According to Arizona Game and Fish, food is so plentiful in the wet canyons that some bears live their lives traveling up and down a single drainage following ripening food sources.

Much deserved attention has been given to the survival of the endangered Mount Graham Red Squirrel, which is tottering on the brink of extinction in the area of the proposed observatory complex. No other range in southern Arizona hosts a species of Red Squirrel. But officially protected species in the Pinalenos also include two other mammals (White-Bellied Vole and Western Pocket Gopher), one snake (Sonora Mountain Kingsnake), one fish (Apache Trout), four birds (Northern Goshawk, Mexican Spotted Owl, Peregrine Falcon, and Wild Turkey), and a dozen invertebrates.

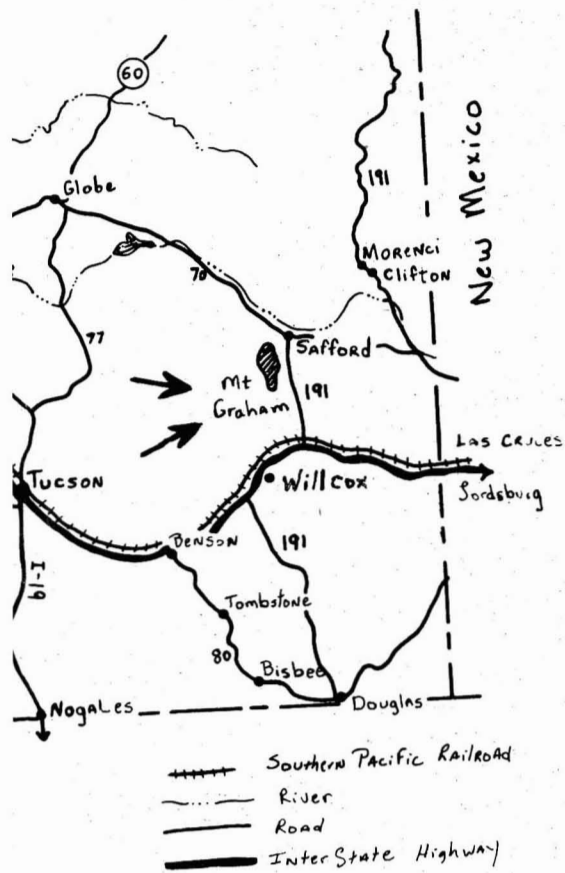


MT. GRAHAM TELESCOPE PROJECT/HIGH PEAKS AREA

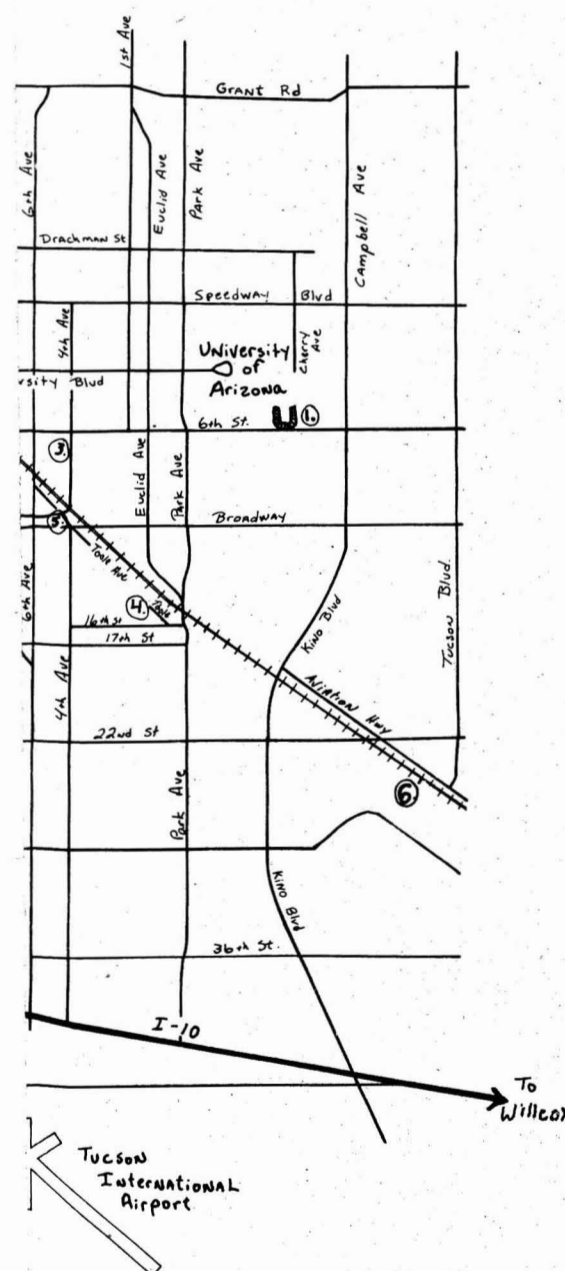
The 4000-member Society for Conservation Biology signed a resolution urging preservation for Mount Graham: the mountain is of "unparalleled richness

and diversity ...a priceless biological museum." Undeveloped is how it should remain, for us, for its wild inhabitants, for the Earth, forever.

27 - JULY 4
AM



SOUTHEAST ARIZONA



- 4. Tucson Cooperative Warehouse -- 350 South Toole
- 5. Greyhound Bus Station -- 2 South 4th Ave. & Southern Pacific RR Station -- 400 E. Toole Ave.
- 6. Southern Pacific RR Yard -- 2102 E. Aviation Hwy.

IN AREA

disrupted goings-on -- usually with little restraint or even awareness by the humans "responsible" for them. Not just one or two, but nearly every dog created problems.

Further, the Rendezvous site this year will be close to the living areas of several endangered species, including the Mt. Graham red squirrel. And, as mentioned, there are also many bears in the area; bears and dogs don't mix.

So, while you might consider bringing your animal companion into the wild an act of respect and friendship, with few exceptions your human companions and the area's wildlife will not appreciate it.

Therefore, this year's RRR committee unanimously requests that you *don't bring any companion animals*. Please. Even on leashes. No matter how loving, wonderful, and "wild" they might be.

KIDS

In contrast to pets, the RRR committee encourages you to bring children (but to minimize having them). Earth First! has been compared to a tribe, and who ever heard of a tribe without a mix of ages? Besides giving us a sense of tribe, children are present and/or future activists. They need to experience what we experience, learn what we learn, feel what we feel. Involve them in workshops, hikes, fire gatherings, actions, and whatever else.

Smaller kids and older kids who become disruptive or don't want to participate in the more adult goings-on might want to get together. Consider helping them out by planning activities, entertaining them, providing food and water, and so on. Any responsible, caring person is welcome to get involved with the kids and to bring things to the Rendezvous for them.

NATIVE AMERICAN SITUATION

Dzil ncha si an has been a sacred site to the San Carlos Apache for hundreds of years and is very important to their religious beliefs. The Apache have been involved in the fight against the Mt. Graham telescope project for years. Members of the tribe may join us on the mountain. Some of the more traditional elders are offended by nudity, "profanity," open display of affection, cannabis-smoking, drinking, and other things common at RRRs. A little discretion here and there will go a long way toward keeping on good terms with the traditional elders. Respect for their rituals and ceremonies is important. In turn, we hope that the elders will respect Earth First! ways and appreciate that the mountain is also sacred or "sacred" to many non-natives.

ALCOHOL

And now, of all the issues, perhaps the most sensitive -- alcohol. Nearly all of the RRR committee people agree that shit-faced, falling-down, puke-hurling drinking does at times compromise the ambiance, if not purpose(s), of RRRs. However, if that's what someone does, that's their decision. All the committee can do is ask that everyone respect each others' wants and needs.

We ask you to be particularly aware that heavy alcohol use may offend some of the Apache spiritual traditionalists, to whom Dzil ncha si an is a most sacred place.

Therefore, in the spirit of breaking tradition, saving money, and encouraging personal responsibility, the committee has decided not to provide Rendezvous beer (gasp!!!). If you want to drink, pack your own in and pack the bottles and cans out. Or join with others to order kegs from the nearest brewery in beautiful historic Bisbee, Arizona: Electric Dave Co., 1A DD Street., South Bisbee, AZ 85603, (602)432-3606. \$85/keg, light lager.

LOCALS AND AUTHORITIES

RRRs always garner threats and intimidations from local yahoos and special interests, and no doubt this year the rumors will fly once again. Safford (several miles northeast of the mountain) is a strict Mormon town, and Willcox (30 miles south) is infamous for its cowboy mentality. Though few in number, ranchers dominate most of southeast Arizona. As usual, take rumors seriously, but not too seriously. Most of the local folks should be friendly enough.

The situation with the telescope project people and law enforcement, however, is another story. The University of Arizona and its supporters have vested much time, energy, and money in the telescope project, but things have gone far beyond investment and astronomy -- to the point where they are as concerned with winning the war as it is with the scope development itself. It seems they would do almost anything to protect their sacred project.

There will be a heavy cop presence (both open and hidden) on the mountain this summer, from probably more than a dozen government agencies. The U of A has its own squad of goons, some of whom were apparently seen packing semi-automatic weapons on Mt. Graham last summer. Indeed, UA's PD may be the most hostile, irrational, and dangerous of any. Be aware that tensions are high, it's a volatile situation, and the mainstream media is already hyping the "confrontation." (The latest rumor is that the National Guard may be called out.)

TRANSPORTATION

We strongly urge you to carpool with others in your area or region; check the EF! Directory for contacts. Also, offer rides to others along your route, and pick up hitchhikers with RRR signs. If you are driving from far away, consider leaving your vehicle at an EF!er place in Tucson, Phoenix, or wherever and riding to the mountain with them.

Tucson and Phoenix have major airports; make arrangements with locals to get picked up and to the mountain. Safford has an airport with no regularly scheduled flights.

Greyhound services Safford and Willcox. Amtrak passenger trains run tri-weekly and stop in Phoenix, Tucson, Benson, and Lordsburg (but not Willcox). Freight trains stop irregularly along the way, and often in Willcox.

Some folks are planning to bike or hike to the Rendezvous. Several awesome foot trails climb from the base of the mountain to near the Rendezvous site (consult the Coronado NF, Safford RD map or a combination of topos, including Mt. Graham and Webb Peak). *Trails are the recommended means of access.*

Tucson has cheap gas, several good food outlets, 2nd-hand shops, and many other useful businesses and community services, of varying degrees of progressive/alternative orientation. Safford, population 10,000, is pleasant enough and offers most necessities. The store on the turnoff to Mt. Graham has gas and "food." Willcox protects jaguar killers.



DIRECTIONS

From Phoenix: Take US 89 east about 90 miles to Globe, then US 70 east 75 miles to Safford, then US 191 south 7 miles to Hwy 366 (Swift Trail -- the road to Mt. Graham).

(Note: US 666 was recently changed to US 191 via pressure from Safford-area Mormonites because, they alleged, 666 is a sign of the devil!)

From Tucson: Take US Interstate 10 east about 100 miles (12 miles east of Willcox), then US 191 north 25 miles to Hwy 366.

From southeasterly: Take US Interstate 10 west about 40 miles past the AZ-NM state line, then US 191 north 25 miles to Hwy 366.

From points north: Various roads make their way south to eventually meet US 70. Take US 70 to Safford, then US 191 south 7 miles to Hwy 366.

To the Rendezvous: Take Hwy 366 (Swift Trail) southwest. The road climbs straight out of the desert and twists up the mountain. Pavement ends after about 20 miles, just beyond the turnoff to Shannon Campground. Follow the too-well-maintained dirt road another 2 miles to the Rendezvous parking area.

PARKING

The main parking area will be signed and on the right -- a wide, 1/4-mile-long dirt road with parking on the shoulder. Space is limited, so squeeze in there. If needed, additional parking is available nearby at Upper Hospital Flat Campground.

The RRR staging area will be directly across Swift Trail from the main parking area, at the entrance for the roads to Grant Hill. There will be a table, a bulletin board, fire circle, water, latrine, 1st aide, and so on. Be sure to pick up a map-and-site-info handout here, at the same time you fork over some . . .

\$\$\$

Rendezvous committees pilfer participants to help defray costs and provide enough money for the next Rendezvous committee. This year's committee asks you to pitch in *at least \$20 per adult person* unless you are truly destitute. Bring a few extra bucks for Rendezvous T-shirts.

PERMIT?

We don't need no stinking permit! No group or individual needs a permit to stay on Forest Service land. The Rainbow tribe has held huge gatherings for years without permits. We hope this year will set a precedent for Earth First!. We are working with the Forest Service and other government agencies to protect "the resource," but we don't need a permit and will not let others dictate our Rendezvous.

RENDEZVOUS PLANNING

The Rendezvous committee is not planning the content of this year's Rendezvous. We have made no specific plans, no formal agenda, no "schedule of events." Instead, we feel that the Rendezvous should develop naturally and dynamically as it goes, to accommodate the wants and needs of all participants.

We do, however, urge you to plan ahead and to get involved. If you have a special interest, consider giving a workshop. Plan and pack accordingly. We invite musicians, artists, poets, healers, herbalists, naturalists, and so on to share their knowledge and talents with the group. Bring whatever you need to do so.

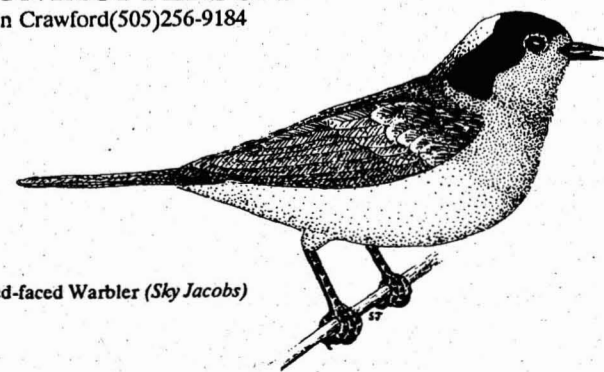
You can help out by bringing supplies for possible actions, workshops, the kids, and the Rendezvous in general. This could include: tarps, twine and rope, duct and masking tape, staplers, boxes and bags, buckets, boards, various tools, packs, ponchos, rain gear, food, water containers, 1st aide, literature, maps, drawing supplies, various papers, poster board, markers, banner materials, paints, costumes, stickers, 2-way radios, locks, chains, binoculars

Everyone is encouraged to participate however they can. Consider coming early to help set up, recon for actions, etc. During the Rendezvous you can help by hauling water, gathering firewood, filling latrine buckets with ashes, taking a turn at parking security, and doing other chores. Plan to stay afterwards to help clean up, restore the area, and defend the wild. Be prepared for extended, mobile, high-country backpacking.

Let's make it happen. Save the wild/live wild. See you there!

CONTACT PERSON:

Jean Crawford (505)256-9184



Red-faced Warbler (Sky Jacobs)

Rambunctious Rascals at the RRR

BY BEVERLY CHERNER

At last year's Round River Rendezvous in Colorado, I solicited written contributions for the collective diary about the event, subsequently printed in the *Journal*. Twelve-year-old Michael summed up how adult-oriented our gathering was, "In my point of view, there were too many things for adults to do and not enough things for children to do."

Michael's comment got me thinking about how we treat children as members of our tribe. Although this was the first national RRR I had attended, a number of people have told me that in years past, there had been child care and interesting activities for kids every day. Let's once again make the Rendezvous a place where parents want to bring their kids, and as non-parents, let's set aside time to spend with those kids.

Our children are as much a part of our tribe as our adult friends. Many of us choose not to have kids of our own because our planet is so overpopulated, but there is no reason to deny ourselves the rich experience that comes with sharing children's company. Interacting with Earth First! children needn't be the sole responsibility of parents. Not only can we and the kids learn from and enjoy each other, but child care gives parents the opportunity to be involved in workshops and other adult activities while they are at the Rendezvous.

Personally, I think the development of the nuclear family was a bad idea. A great step toward community and extended family is for non-parents to get involved with the children of our tribe. The Rendezvous is the perfect opportunity for many of us to do that.

There will be parents and naturalists at the RRR who know a bunch of outdoor activities. While we encourage folks to use us as a resource, anyone can play with children. Can you teach kids how to use a compass, make a bow drill, or build a fire? Are you a good storyteller? Do you know outdoor games? Can you lead kids on a hike? Even if you don't have specific ideas, I guarantee that the kids will come up with something creative which you can help facilitate.

I believe that our children are the most wild among us, and we can learn a great deal from them about shedding our own cultural domestication. Besides, playing with kids is incredibly fun.



Untitled, written in the redwoods of the Santa Cruz Mountains

Not a footstep to be heard just the rustle of the wind
A squirrel moves so quick that life seems slow
The trees are like an umbrella that hides the sky
The birds sing like they are giving me music to write
The lichen hangs like an old man's beard
It is a place where everything has a cause
The air is so fresh like air freshener
This place is like a dream in the night
Green is natural but there is one color no one can explain
A bug can be very vivid as if he/she were dancing
The way they move
A woodpecker pecks to find food for its babies
A touch of a fern that wiggles in the wind is exhilarating
Like touching feathers for the first time
A spider grabs his catch and goes to sleep like he is dead
Nothing is as pure like a single leaf from a flower.
Who would want to destroy a place like this?

by John, age 11

About Non-Violence

BY C.J. HINKE AND VICTOR REINSTEIN

What is nonviolence?

It is not simply the absence of violence, as peace is more than the absence of war. No word in English conveys the singular positive meaning of nonviolence. Nonviolence implies no hostility in word or deed—no anger. Be polite and rational at all times; make no aggressive movements; sit rather than stand. Let the truth show in your eyes and in your vision. Nonviolence cannot work if it is only a tactic, but must be part of a broader philosophical approach to life to be truly effective.

Nonviolence should not be confused with being weak or passive, or easier than violence (as pacifism is not passive). It is clear how much work and training it involves and what its risks are. In maintaining a nonviolent approach in the face of adversity confidence and a sense of accomplishment is built. It is essential to help children feel this to try to offset the place of power and victory in their lives as taught by society, always at another's loss or expense.

Nonviolent discipline is a code of conduct agreed to by all those participating in an action or campaign to ensure that the principles of nonviolence are adhered to for the sake of the common good and the common goal. It is important that the discipline be understood by all and that participants help each other to remember and observe it during moments of stress. One is honor bound to adhere to nonviolent discipline in defense of the forests.

An affinity group is important to help one another maintain discipline in smaller groups.

Civil disobedience is violation of a law or court order, generally perceived as unjust, for the sake of conscience and to further truth and justice; it is *civil* disobedience, employing all of the principles, ways and discipline of nonviolence. Civil disobedience is one form of nonviolence in action. A bombing may violate the law, but it is not civil disobedience. Some destruction of property may involve in-between, grey areas, such as spiking of trees; others may be completely nonviolent, such as removal of survey numbers, ribbons and tree markings. One's physical stance and body language are of primary importance. One needs to convey the sense of common cause, of respect for and of reaching out to our opponents. Civil disobedience involves acceptance for and expectation of arrest, but not the willingness to participate in injustice.

Arrest in the forests is *not* our intention. Large numbers in jail only serve to tie up our resources and weaken our struggle. People in jail are not saving the trees.

IWA union safety regulations prohibit persons in the vicinity of active tree falling. You should therefore make your presence in the woods

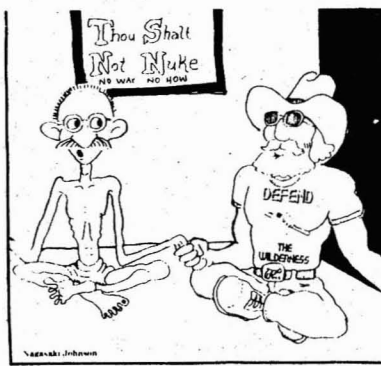
known to both loggers and police by rescue whistle, air horn, singing Earth First! songs, etc. Celebrate life!

People in an affinity group of three or four should disperse into the forest nearby, so that all are not apparent at any one time. Each individual should move *extremely slowly* out of the area when directed to move on by a police officer. When an individual has left the area, another should become visible to take their place. If one must choose between arrest and a tree being cut, that decision must be left to one's conscience.

If you do not voluntarily accompany a police officer after he has told you that you are under arrest, it will take a long time to carry you out of the woods or disencumber you from chains and locks so you may also face additional charge of resisting arrest. If you do move on, you will likely not be arrested and charged. The ultimate charge will likely be contempt of court or possibly even conspiracy.

Nonviolent activists have in the past chosen noncooperation with the legal system by refusing to give their names, refusing to accept bail or sign for release, or by fasting in jail. Another option is simply to return to the forests as quickly as possible, but those charged more than once will face a heavier penalty.

Remember: Nonviolence works!



Rik Scarce Avoids Jail

On April 6, Rik Scarce was found to be in contempt of court by US District Court judge Fremming Nielsen. Nielsen immediately released Scarce on his own recognizance, pending appeal. In March, Scarce refused to answer thirty-two questions in front of a Grand Jury investigating the August, 1991 ALF break-in at Washington State University. Before he went before the judge in April, Scarce refused to answer three more questions. In all thirty-five cases he refused to answer on First Amendment "free press grounds", and because answering would violate the American Sociological Association Code of Ethics.

Scarce is a Ph.D. candidate at Washington State University. At the time of the raid, Scarce was researching his dissertation topic—the radical envi-

Jonathan Paul Freed!

On the morning of April 9, I was in the attorney's booth in Spokane County Jail discussing with my attorney the probability of Judge Neilson releasing me under the Grumbles motion. At the time everything seemed hopeless although we did feel we were now on the offensive and in time we would win. After our discussion, I went back to my cell feeling frustrated and accepting the fact that I would spend at least another four months in jail.

About an hour later, I was called back to the attorney's booth. I figured my attorney wanted to discuss the *L.A. Times* interview coming up in a few hours. I walked into the booth to see him smiling. "The judge just released you," he said. I sat down in disbelief. When it really hit me, I did a jig and went to pack my things. After 158 days, nine hours and ten minutes, I was walking out of the jail into a throng of media barraging me with questions. My first words were: "I won." I knew I would beat the government at their game, even if it meant 18 months in jail.

Even after I boarded a plane, I was still thinking that I was dreaming and that I would wake up in my cell. I never did. I just kept thinking to myself, "I won, I won." I finally beat those dirt bag, oppressive government cronies.

Lets not forget Rik Scarce.

Bus to the RRR

Interested in riding on the Ancient Forest Bus Brigade's beautiful new 77 *International Harvester*? Its leaving on/near June 15 from the "greater" Boston area to the Rendezvous. The *quid pro quo* is to stay on the bus and go to Idaho. Are you on the bus or off the bus? Contact Billi Barker @ (207) 247-4112.

Bike to the RRR

Interested in bicycling 150 miles through the desert from Tucson to the Rendezvous? If so, call (602) 326-6167 or write AZ EF!, P.O. Box 3412, Tucson, AZ 85722.

ronmental movement.

The notice to appeal was filed with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on April 7. Scarce commented after court, "A decision either way will be precedent setting; but I expect us to prevail. The only precedent for this was a 1984 case involving a sociologist in New York. My case goes a step farther. We are actually challenging the restrictions that have been placed on journalists and all other writers. As things now stand, researchers can't legally safeguard the confidentiality of their sources. The government can march right in and say, 'Let's have the names of your research subjects and all your data—everything that people have told you. That's really frightening.'"

A decision on the appeal is expected in May or June.

Get Real Malthus...

Continued from page six
 population to within carrying capacity of their bioregion. Now this is a radical concept requiring that we trust people to do the right thing (a tenuous position for us misanthropes). Of course this implies that people have a working knowledge of their bioregion and feel an intimate connection with their community; human, plant, animal, and rock. More often than not this connection is more evident in the rural third world than in the hyperdeveloped first world. Provide people with not only the technical means of reproductive choice, but the political as well and declining birth rates will result. But, as long as we continue to exploit and dominate nature, women and the third world, we will have an overpopulation problem.

"It was the scourge of colonialism that cheapened human life, that made human dignity a nonsense, that showed the people in the hot lands that their dignity was not theirs to command. As long as the situation continues, as long as they have no resource base of their own, as long as they are mocked by the demands of foreign economies, they will have no reason to wish to be fewer," states Greer.

However, not everyone needs to become like the developed world. In fact, one rich, white kid in the United States uses ten times the resources as a child in Brazil. Wendell Berry states that even one person with the access and will to use atomic weapons is too many, illustrating that it's not purely the numbers of people that should concern us so much as what those people are doing.

The standard approach to birth control is just that—control over other people's reproduction. "The blind conviction that we have to do something about other people's reproductive behavior, and that we may have to do it whether they like it or not, derives from the assumption that the world belongs to us, who have so expertly depleted its resources, rather than to them, who have not," states Germaine Greer.

As long as population control ignores cultural parameters, it will continue to backfire. Take India for example. For the eons preceding the British conquest tribes practiced effective population management. Any time a culture is highly disrupted though colonization, the indigenous population takes a nose dive or skyrockets. The world suddenly becomes an unknown, unfamiliar and dangerous place. The response is to increase the

T i m b e r

Continued from page five
 ful to not invite the Northwest regional representative of AIM, Calvin Hecocca. He was given the most holy and high honor of being a special guest, and thus allowed backstage so that he might stand in the presence of the great Dennis "Haze" or some other rich and famous person. He actually did get to speak at the Pioneer Courthouse Square Rally where he got up and said called for "No Compromise."

David West, director of the Labor Coalition for Environmental Responsibility, was asked to speak at the concert as a token working class environmentalist then nixed in favor of another one, Duncan Campbell of the paper workers union. One of the morons organizing the concert said David was too radical and would be offensive to labor bureaucrats. What I really want to know is who the sam hell gives a shit if the labor bureaucrats are offended. They've all sold out to the timber industry anyway. What really scared the hell out of the organizers

number of offspring or die out.

By the time India gained independence it was faced with a burgeoning population. In case you hadn't noticed, India's varied ethnic groups feel somewhat alienated from the dominate government. Efforts to control one group's reproduction by another resulted in disaster. Then with help from the US and British population lobby, millions of Indian women were introduced to new and improved birth control methods. Thousands of women were implanted with experimental IUDs and never checked up on, causing disastrous health consequences. Traditional birth control was abandoned and the new methods either did not work or were not suitable for those societies. An exploding birth rate resulted.

Environmentalists cannot let Africans die of starvation. The solutions to poverty, overpopulation and environmental destruction are the same. The solutions are political and not easy as long as corporate greedheads run the world, as long as we value dollars instead of life, animate and inanimate.

Abundant food resources in the tropics indicates those ecosystems are capable of sustaining a larger population than the temperate climes. The sparsely populated state of Montana could not support itself without massive infusions from the rest of the world.

Cattle grazing in Montana may well be more ecological sustainable (a slippery word, but it's all we've got) than being a vegetarian in Missoula. Think about that humus spread on a tortilla with avocado and tofu and a banana for desert. Think about the industrial transportation cost involved in bringing garbanzo beans from India, avocado from California and tofu processed from soy beans patented by multinational corporations. And unless that's an organic banana (even then you've got massive petrochemical transportation) you're contributing to rainforest destruction, as banana companies are the primary cause of deforestation in Central American countries. And wheat! Even organic tortillas use wheat raised on land that's been broken and transformed into a monocrop.

We need to view ourselves in context. We can't afford to deceive ourselves into thinking that by dropping condoms out of airplanes we've solved the problem. That car you stick a "Love your mother, don't become

was the thought that David West would show up wearing an Earth First! t-shirt, and that he might stand with his fist in the air and shout "No Compromise in the Defense of Mother Earth!" That would indeed be a power statement coming from a union steel worker. Duncan Campbell was cut off before his three minutes were up. What the hell were they afraid of?

What was the Conference all about? Will it solve the problems of forest destruction? The Conference was all about compromise. The conference will not solve anything except the possibility of restoring some biodiversity to monocultures. It might also provide retraining funds for displaced workers, as well as some funding for economic diversification. But when it comes to stopping the destruction of the ancient forests, the Conference will attempt to compromise what little is left of the ancient forests.

The real solution has to come

one" bumpersticker to has a far greater environmental impact than a Third World baby. How many men who are truly concerned with overpopulation have had vasectomies?

It's the Northern countries which are truly overpopulated, however it is not as evident because we extract our needs and resources from the tropics forcing the people there into marginal existence. In order to keep our house clean and tidy, we've stuffed all our junk into the Third World closet and shut the door.

I certainly don't wish to advocate having children or dismiss the problem of overpopulation, for I sincerely believe the planet would be better off without modern Eurotechnic lifeforms. However, the questions are too important and too deep to be dismissed in a bumpersticker. There is something seriously wrong in the world and overpopulation is a symptom of the disease. Are people the disease? I don't think so. After all, people have lived relatively sustainable (and many still do) for nearly two million years.

I suggest we counter this appalling state, not by having more children (goddess forbid), but by valuing the children that are born. Not everyone needs a washer and dryer, not everyone needs kids. Imagine a community where the children were loved and cared for by all, and the tools were shared. Collective parenting if you will. Not everyone that wants kids need to reproduce. There's something sick about a community which shuns kids and their parents.

At one time child bearing and rearing was a community interest, now it's become a private affair between a woman and her doctor, and her partner. There is nothing more wild, more natural and more sacred than giving birth. Sing the praises of Creation, Earth First! Join the celebration. Share and respect life. Get Tribal!

Greg Gordon is a writer and former longhair "flag-burner" presently teaching for the Sierra Institute in the wild canyonlands.



"On three, Vince, Ready?"

from the bottom up, not from the top down! As long as the system of resource extraction-based capitalism exists, every forest and every wilderness area is threatened with destruction. Under the current economic system, every forest we succeed in setting aside will be up for grabs tomorrow, or the day after. Bill and Al are capitalists and it's in their best interest to continue with the destructive status quo. So boys and girls, men and womyn, it is time to wake up. Bill and Al are not here to save the forest, but to save the bottom line!

Revolutions are started from the bottom up, and that's what is needed to stop the destruction of our forests, air, water, plants and wild animal relations, as well as our lives. Revolution!

Gene Lawhorn is a laid-off mill worker from Roseburg turned Earth First!er; this is his first Journal submission.

Native Peoples Perspective

Continued from page seven
 different from our ancestors who were all aboriginal at one point. We have embarked on a similar journey with our tribal brothers and sisters in a struggle to reclaim what we have lost in the onslaught of modern western thinking. We both see ourselves as belonging to the land, and as part of a larger community that includes wildlife.

The preservation of the "primitive" way of life and the protection of the individual species (such as the seal) both hinge on the preservation of large areas of wild land. To the aboriginal, like the subsistence peasants in the Third World, land control and self-determination are the prime issues.

Recently, deep ecology activists and indigenous people have joined together throughout the world to fight for sovereign rights and ecosystem preservation. This has included the tribal people of the Amazon and Southeast Asia, and the subsistence farmers and herders of the Third World, all of whom, on one level or another, are struggling to keep traditional and subsistent ways of life intact. They represent post-modern struggles to resist the pull to modernization. And in terms of geography, culture and language, the international environmental movement may someday be the most diverse movement in history, breaking down the traditional barriers between north and south, developed and undeveloped, rich and poor, to form an alliance as deep as it is broad. This has led to a cultural redefinition of tribal societies and their importance to humanity as a whole which has, until very recently viewed them as primitive and ignorant.

Therefore, it seems that the key to linking deep ecologists with indigenous rights lies in the land rights issue. It is here that deep ecologists and the indigenous can bridge their differences. Like the animal rights issue, ecocentric activists must understand the native issue in the larger context, both strategically and philosophically. Restoration of ecosystems is usually not a separate issue from restoration of indigenous land rights and autonomy. One may require the other. This of course assumes that indigenous land management will reflect deep ecology principles, which has not always been the case. In cases where the two conflict, deep ecologists need to assess the strategic implications and deal with them as they might any other sovereign nation, such as Iceland when it resumes whaling, or the French regarding nuclear testing. More frequently, the deep ecologists may side with the native traditionalists who oppose development, as opposed to the so-called progressive Indians who support modernization.

The choice, then, is not between the humanist position or the animalist position. It is, relatively speaking, between the wild or the domesticated. It is this struggle, the struggle to re-claim and preserve the wild, that links Earth First! with our human sisters and brothers, and our four-legged and winged cousins.

Mike Roselle is a co-founder of Earth First! and, until recently, was editor of the Earth First! Journal. Don Smith has been a Journal staffer for several issues over the past year.

ESCHEW SURPLUSAGE

Multiple Timber Sales Stopped In The Allegheny

In early February 93, the Forest Supervisor at the Allegheny National Forest issued a finding in favor of the appeals filed by the Allegheny Task Force and the Eastern Forests and Mountains Conservation Project on the Lease Road Integrated Project.

This was the third attempt by the Allegheny National Forest to initiate timber sales in the Lease Road Area. The original DN/FONSI was released September 27, 1991, and an appeal was filed by the Allegheny Task Force. The initial decision was withdrawn by the district ranger to do a more complete environmental analysis. A new decision was released February 12, 1992, that implemented what was essentially the same project. Appeals were filed by the Eastern Forests and Mountains Conservation Project and the Pennsylvania Environmental Defense Fund. These appeals raised issues of the significance of cumulative effects on stream quality, new road construction, and biodiversity. This decision was also withdrawn by the district ranger.

The third DN/FONSI was released on September 30, 1992. Two appeals were filed by the Allegheny Task Force, and another appeal was filed by the Eastern Forests and Mountains Conservation Project.

The Lease Road area provides excellent habitat for the Red-Shouldered Hawk and the Barred Owl. Both of these species are listed as "Species of Special Concern" in Pennsylvania, and they are both sensitive to disturbance. Road building and further timber harvesting in the Lease Road area would further threaten these species, as well as violate the forest plan.

SOURCE: ALLEGHENY TASK FORCE

Arkansas Ozark Headwaters Rivers Under Attack By USFS

The Newton County Wildlife Association is a group in the Ozark mountain area of northwest Arkansas, who are involved in a conflict over natural resources at the headwaters area of the major rivers of the Arkansas Ozarks.

This headwaters area is beautiful, rugged, and remote. Its hardwood forests are extremely diverse, and home to a wide range of fauna and flora, some endangered and many sensitive species. Headwaters streams of the Little Buffalo, the Buffalo, and the Piney River, all arising within a few miles of one another on the Boston Ridge, the Ozarks highest formation, have all been chosen by the USFS for intense roadbuilding, logging, and herbicide operations during the next two years. Current and past USFS activities in the region have resulted in extreme resource depletion, heavy erosion, siltation, chemical contamination, and habitat destruction.

We are working at breakneck speed to alter events which may permanently scar these important resources. *We need your help* to bring these facts to attention and find legislative protection for these resources. Administrative decisions on the Sandy Springs project are expected soon as with the Buffalo Headwaters and the Piney to follow shortly. Please work with us to introduce and support protective status legislation, and to urge USFS officials to further consider other management options for these resources.

For further information please write: Newton County Wildlife Association, POB 189, Jasper, AR 72641-0189

Day of Rage Against the Vatican

BY WREN

Recently, a group of rad owl-lovin' gals and guys decided it was time to stir up the muck in a place long overdue for it: Flagstaff, Arizona. So we, the Organized Fighters for Mother Earth (OFFME!), chose the Day of Rage for Mt. Graham on Easter Sunday as the way to introduce ourselves. Our mass of 15 congregated on the sidewalk outside Pius X Catholic Church to join for the mourning services.

Blessed by Red-tail circling above as we gathered, we had our own choir, complete with guitar, outside in the parking lot before deciding to check out the inside for ourselves. They were singing "sing to the mountain, sing to the sea," so as they left the service we sang to them, "sing to Mt. Graham, write your diocese!" We distributed a couple hundred flyers and were covered on a statewide TV station and now Flagstaff has met OFFME!

LOGGING PLANS TRIGGER OUTCRY FROM BOULDER

A plan to log more than 1000 acres of old growth forest near the Weminuche Wilderness prompted a flood of calls and a full page ad in the local paper opposing the logging plans. The Trout Mountain timber sale represents what a Colorado forest activist said is the "last original forest we can protect in the Rio Grande National Forest." It lies within a potential grizzly bear recovery habitat area as well as being habitat for such threatened and endangered species as burrowing owls, goshawks, pine martens and wolverines. Local ancient forest activists promise a campaign of non-violent resistance if the Forest Service goes ahead with plans to cut.

SOURCE: COLORADO DAILY

Worthless Worland Wacko Wastes Wolf in Wyoming Wilderness

A canine shot and killed in the Teton Wilderness in Wyoming last fall was a full-blooded wolf related to gray wolves in northwest Montana, federal officials announced on March 18. Tests showed that the animal's DNA was identical to that of wolves in Montana, Alaska, Minnesota and Mexico, said Sharon Rose of the US Fish and Wildlife Service in Denver. The animal was shot September 30 by a Worland man who said he mistook it for a coyote.

Rose said extensive tests showed "It is a wolf. It is a purebred." Rose also said officials believe the animal was a lone wolf, not part of a Yellowstone pack.

The man who shot the wolf, Jeremy Kysar, won't be prosecuted, Rose said. SOURCE: DENVER POST

Southern California Road Wars

In a last stand effort to stop the construction of the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor, southern California activists are organizing opposition to one of three proposed tollroads in Orange County, California. The Transportation Corridor Agencies, builder of the road, have received all permits and funding and barring any legal victory, may begin construction anytime.

The unofficial but obvious intention of the new road, which is to serve as the taproot for new development, is to bisect the largest remaining stand of coastal sage scrub in Orange County, home to the California gnatcatcher, cactus wren, and fifty other threatened species. A local biologist's report has said the tollroads "appear to be incompatible with maintaining biotic diversity in southern California."

Large scale resistance is expected when the bulldozing begins.

SOURCE: ORANGE COUNTY EARTH FIRST!

Greater Yellowstone Area Timber Sales to Watch

BY PHIL KNIGHT
Native Forest Network

The Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem contains one of North America's great temperate forests. The forests within national parks and designated wilderness are relatively intact, but national forests and private lands outside these protected zones have been under assault since the close of World War II, with the most destructive logging beginning in the sixties. Portions of each of the seven national forests in the ecosystem have already been trashed due to intensive logging. The Gallatin, Targhee and Beaverhead in particular have been heavily impacted, partly due to the presence of large quantities of private lands within the boundaries of the Gallatin and Beaverhead.

With timber supply focus shifting from Westside forests to Eastside and Wild Rockies forests, you can be sure that the great coniferous forests of Yellowstone are going to be asked to produce more logs. We are already seeing some of this on the Gallatin, especially on the Hebgen Lake District, which is mostly high, dry lodgepole pine and Douglas fir forest.

The following is a list of some of the nastier upcoming timber sales in Greater Yellowstone area. This list is offered for your illumination and edification. If you have an interest in these sales feel free to contact the responsible federal official. The Ibex-Cottonwood sale in particular is potentially very destructive and deserves lots of scrutiny!



1) **Ibex-Cottonwood Timber Sale**
Responsible Agency: Greg Kujawa, Livingston District, Gallatin National Forest, Route 62, Box 3197, Livingston, MT 59047 (406) 222-1892
Size: 380 acres, 4.3 million board feet
Dateline: 1995-2000
Problems: Roadless Area, proposed as designated Wilderness, Wolverine habitat, Native American (Crow Tribe) religious site.

2) **Deer Creeks Timber Sale**
Responsible Agency: Teri England, Big Timber Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest, P.O. Box 196, Big Timber, MT 59011-0196 (406) 932-5155
Size: Uncertain
Dateline: Scoping begins mid-April, lasts till mid-May. Will prepare EIS.
Problems: Uncertain as of yet.

3) **West Lake Timber Sale:**
Responsible Agency: Alan Vandiver, Hebgen Lake Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest, P.O. Box 520, West Yellowstone, MT 59758 (406) 646-7369
Size: 2000 acres, 2.2 million board feet
Dateline: Uncertain. Still in public scoping stage.
Problems: In critical grizzly bear habitat and popular recreation area.

4) **Mosquito-Denny Timber Sale**
Responsible Agency: Alan Vandiver, Hebgen Lake Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest (see above).
Size: 366 acres, 1.1 million board feet
Dateline: 1994
Problems: Critical grizzly bear habitat, area heavily impacted by previous logging, too many roads!

5) **Brent Creek Timber Sale**
Responsible Agency: Kevin Elliot, Shoshone National Forest, 255 W. Yellowstone, Cody, WY 82513 (307) 527-6241
Size: 1-5 million board feet
Dateline: Unknown, currently undergoing environmental impact statement
Problems: Critical grizzly bear habitat, roadless area, adjacent to designated Wilderness

T-SHIRTS



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HOT LOCAL ACTION FLASHES

Marbled Murrelet Vs Bruce Babbitt

On April 16, the Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC) of Garberville, California filed a federal suit against Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt, the Pacific Lumber company (PL), the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Department of Fish and Game, the California Board of Forestry, and the California Department of Forestry on behalf of the endangered marbled murrelet. The murrelet, which nests in coastal ancient forests, is listed as endangered in California and threatened federally. All evidence shows that the agencies allowed PL to flagrantly violate the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) through logging and destruction of crucial marbled murrelet nesting habitat in the ancient Owl Creek grove. This is the first federal lawsuit regarding logging of endangered species habitat on private land in California. Results of this suit will be precedent setting with regards to future enforcement of the ESA, and to the future survival of many threatened and

endangered species.

PL made off with a \$2 million profit at the expense and irreparable loss of vital nesting habitat for a species on the brink of extinction in their two bouts of illegal logging in June and November of 1992 in the Owl Creek area of the Headwaters Forest area. Earth First! went in and stopped logging with direct action in both instances, but PL managed to cut many murrelet nesting trees before the operation could be stopped in the courts. The state and federal agencies' inability to control PL, even after determining that violations of the law would likely occur, sets a precedent in allowing the timber industry and developers to ignore the ESA and destroy other wildlife habitat nationwide.

Owl Creek, at 465 acres, is the second largest grove of unprotected ancient redwoods left in the world. Of the historical population of 60,000 murrelets, fewer than 2,000 remain.

SOURCE: EPIC

Shuskan EF! Shuts Down Timber Sale

On Monday, April 19, twenty Earth Firsters occupied a Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) timber sale in the Colony Creek watershed, south of Bellingham. Logging was halted for the day. Several people were ready to lock down, but our presence was enough to stop the logging.

This action was the beginning of a long seasonal campaign against the DNR. After ten years of summits, roundtable talks and new regulations, there still is little protection for the wildlife and watersheds on state and private lands. The DNR has repeatedly broken promises and refuses to enforce the weak regulations in existence. Washington State citizens are tired of baby-sitting the DNR. It is time they take responsibility for their actions and the long term health of Washington State forests and entire ecosystems!

FOOD NOT BOMBS



You can begin feeding the hungry and working for peace by starting a Food Not Bombs group in your community. Food Not Bombs is a nonviolent all-volunteer network that provides free, hot vegetarian meals and political support to low income people in over 25 cities in North America. Food Not Bombs is *empowering, rewarding and FUN!*

Send \$10 to Food Not Bombs for our helpful 128-page book that includes the steps for starting and maintaining a food recovery program, 30 vegetarian recipes for feeding 100 people and logos, flyers and letters you can reprint.

FOOD NOT BOMBS
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San Francisco, CA 94118
Call (415) 330-5030
for free information.

Imperiled Pygmy Owl Moves One Step Closer to Protection

On March 9, 1993 the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) published a finding that a petition to list the cactus-ferruginous pygmy-owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum*), under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), contained sufficient information for the petition action to be considered. The USFWS now has one year from point of receipt of the petition to decide whether the cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl warrants protection under the ESA.

The cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl is one of the world's smallest owls. It was once considered common throughout the desert areas of Arizona, but today is probably the most endangered owl in the US, with only a few hundred to a few thousand pairs left in the US. The owl is found in southwestern Arizona and extreme southwestern Texas in the US, and also in Mexico. In Arizona, the owl occurs primarily in riparian forest-mesquite bosque edges.

Riparian forests are the most endangered forest type in the Southwest. Over 90 percent of the Southwest's riparian forests have been destroyed in the past two hundred years. The major threats to the riparian forest ecosystem and the cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl is habitat destruction from livestock overgrazing and water developments.

Conservation Implications

Protecting the cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl under the ESA may lead to reductions or elimination of livestock grazing levels along riparian areas in Arizona and in Oak-Mott forest habitats in Texas.

Peter Galvin, chief researcher for the petition to list the cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl under the ESA stated, "The loss of biological diversity should be a concern to us all, and the decline of the cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl is linked to the general decline of riparian systems in the Southwest. In the desert, our waterways are our lifelines. We need to restore our riparian areas or ultimately face extinction ourselves".

SOURCE: GREATER GILA BIODIVERSITY PROJECT

Panthers In Pennsylvania!

It has been said that "wilderness without wildlife is just scenery, and that wildlife without wilderness is a dead issue." As we two-leggeds look to a reemerging wild Appalachia, it seems we are not alone. The cat is back, seemingly ready to take back what was hers.

Since 1965 there have been over 1500 recorded sightings of cougars (mountain lions, catamount) in the Appalachians. Nearly 600 of these occurred in 1991 alone, the majority in the western portion of Pennsylvania. This is at odds with the official stance of the Pennsylvania Game Commission which claims that the catamount has been extirpated from the state since 1871. The last one killed was believed to be a circus runaway.

Their stance, based on a lack of physical evidence (i.e. tracks of dead cats), does not hold much water when considering the rising number of sightings, complete with photographs, coming in from up and down the eastern seaboard. Still, these sightings are dismissed as circus runaways. Further evidence of cougar recovery in the north-central Appalachians has been the discovery of several kills characteristic of the lion's hunting style (prey taken down by the neck, with the intestines and bones uneaten).

Theories behind the cougar's increase range from a possible southward migration from Canadian New Brunswick to the idea that they were never really extirpated at all; that a remnant breeding population had somehow escaped deep into the woods.

If indeed the cougar is making a comeback, then obviously steps must be taken to protect it. The first step in this process is proving that indeed they are here. Be observant of tracks you come across. Lion tracks can be easily mistaken for those of a dog or coyote. The difference is that lion tracks are usually about 3-4 inches wide with the length between the fore and rear paws being about 20 to 28 inches. Cats have three distinct rear lobes whereas canine tracks are triangular in shape. Dog tracks always show claw marks; cat tracks usually don't. Take casts if you can.

If you come across a kill that can be identified as that of a cougar, take notes and pictures and notify the land agency in charge of the area.

If you stumble upon a dead cat, mark the spot on your map exactly and notify the agency in charge of the land, the state game commission, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the PAW predator project. Leave the carcass untouched because human interference may cause speculation that the find has been set up.

Enjoy your ramblings and wanderings, compadres, and those of others, and rejoice in the knowledge that we're not the only big predator walking around Penn's woods.

SOURCE: LEHIGH VALLEY EARTH FIRST!

We're Back!



A MESSAGE FOR THE BRREEDERS

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Save the Tat!

The fight to save the spectacular Tatshenshini Wilderness is reaching a climax as the British Columbia Cabinet considers future protection (see *Sanhaim 92*). The wilderness, which provides valuable habitat for salmon, eagle, grizzly, wolf and many other creatures is threatened by the proposed Windy Craggy open pit copper mine. The Government's own report confirms that devastation would be complete if the mine plans go forward, stating "destruction of fish habitat would be essentially permanent..." There are three alternatives including preservation of 2.6 million acres encompassing the entire Tatshenshini Wilderness. Other alternatives include delaying the development plans for 15 years or going full steam ahead. The proposed mine site is located just 15 miles from Glacier Bay National Park, which was recently named a United Nations World Heritage Site. Plans would include transport of copper ore through the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve. Preserving the entire Tatshenshini Wilderness would join together UN World Heritage sites at Glacier Bay, Klauane National Park and Wrangell-St. Elias National Park creating the *largest contiguous wilderness on earth covering 27 million acres.*

Tatshenshini defenders are urging people to write to: **Honorable Mike Harcourt, Premiere British Columbia, Legislative Bldg., Victoria, BC, Canada V8V 1X4 and Al Gore, The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington DC 20500.** (Gore has called the Windy Craggy project "an environmental nightmare that threatens the entire region." In your letters, oppose the disastrous Windy Craggy mine plan as a threat to Glacier Bay National Park, US fisheries and the Chilkat Eagle Preserve, and urge the honoring of international agreements by creating the largest international wilderness and wildlife preserve in the world. Save the entire Tatshenshini!

SOURCE: LYNN CANAL CONSERVATION, HAINES, ALASKA



Agnete Arneson-Westerdahl.

Warrior Poets

Poets are invited to submit their work to the Warrior Poets Society. The *Journal* regularly features a page of poetry submitted to us by the Society. Send your poems to Warrior Poets Society, Bancroft and Telegraph, ASUC Box 361, Berkeley, CA 94720-1111. Of course, we still welcome poetry sent directly to the *Journal*, too.



Oregon's Forests: East Vs. West

Eastside Forests Under Siege

BY MARK GAFFNEY

During the past few years, forest health problems in the Blue Mountains of central and northeastern Oregon increasingly have been in the news. And for good reason: forests in the Blue Mountains have been devastated by insects and disease, the consequence of years of human tinkering with the region's forests through intensive logging practices and fire suppression.

Though they go unreported, forest health problems also exist on other eastside forests, as, for example, on the Fremont National Forest in south-central Oregon. And while the situation on the Fremont is not as severe as in the Blue Mountains—at least not yet—forest conditions on the Fremont continue to deteriorate and in some places have reached the crisis stage.

Like other eastside forests, the Fremont has seen heavy logging over the past century—especially during the last twenty-five years. In fact, until very recently, Forest Service "management" of the Fremont amounted to little more than strip-mining of old growth for logs to supply local mills. Milling capacity was greatly overbuilt in relation to the amount of timber the slow growing Fremont forests could sustainably produce. At one time the nearby town of Lakeview boasted as many as eleven mills! As the forests melted away, one after another, the mills closed. Today only two remain: numbers reflect the boom and bust pattern so typical of timber-based economies.

The Fremont also bears the many scars and open wounds of a legacy of mismanagement. Forest landscapes on the Fremont are so fragmented by past cutting that it is not an overstatement to say that the fabric of the forest literally has been hacked to shreds. Landsat imagery and aerial photos document the grim fact. And clearcut logging continues on previously sold sales.

Liquidation of so much old growth (an estimated 90 percent has already been cut) has upset the native forest ecology in myriad ways. Not only has most of the prime genetic stock, including the biggest and best stands, already been cut and removed, it also has been replaced by plantations of pine trees of similar age and genetic strain, reducing genetic and biological diversity across tens of thousands of acres. Conversely, these vast plantations have created conditions favorable to the increase of various insect pests and diseases. And since logging of old growth continues, these conditions are being further exacerbated. In a healthy forest, "control" species such as predacious carpenter ants and pileated woodpeckers normally respond to a pest infestation by increasing their own numbers. But such normal responses are being inhibited by the continued loss of old growth habitats required by these same "control" species. Thus, natural mechanisms tending to maintain and restore forest health are being weakened at the very moment when they are most needed. These are all cardinal reasons why eastside forest ecosystems in general can ill-afford continued cutting of old growth.

And these kinds of problems have been further magnified by many years of active suppression of the natural fire regime in an ecosystem where wildfire historically played a central role maintaining the delicate balance between forest health and disease. In fact, the exclusion of wildfire, which began in eastern Oregon some seventy years ago, has radically altered the composition of the Fremont's fire-adapted forest communities.

Continued on page 34

Southwestern Biodiversity Treasure Threatened

1993 is a critical year for the remaining wild, unprotected roadless areas of the Kalmiopsis and Siskiyou within the Siskiyou National Forest in southwestern Oregon. The legally questionable Siskiyou National Forest Plan has slated 15 timber sales in the remaining roadless areas within the next five years, irreversibly damaging the integrity of these native forest wildlands.

Critical habitat has been left out of all protection plans for the northern spotted owl. Even the work of a scientific panel on late successional forest, which delineates Late Successional Old Growth (LSOG) 1 and 2 reserves for ancient forests, spotted owls and salmon, will not protect biodiversity, wild fish and ecosystem functions on the Siskiyou. When the Dwyer injunction on logging westside forests is lifted, the Kalmiopsis may be doomed.

Much of the land reserved for protection is already heavily cutover and managed. While this land needs forest and watershed restoration, the pristine roadless acreage on the Siskiyou is not designated as LSOG 1 or 2 and tragically will not receive legislative protection. All Siskiyou roadless areas and associated watersheds must be protected.

The opalescent Illinois river flows wildly through twenty-six plus miles of the Kalmiopsis roadless areas. All of these timber sales, especially the Canyon Timber Sale (TS) in the South Kalmiopsis and West Indigo TS in the North Kalmiopsis, would severely impact the last pristine spawning tributaries of the wild Illinois River. Until recently, the Illinois River had one of the most productive native anadromous fish runs in Oregon, but due to water over usage by the surrounding human population and overcutting of forests in key watersheds, fish populations are declining rapidly. The legendary winter steelhead runs are heading for extinction and are currently under consideration for listing as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. Fall chinook and coho runs are also in rapid decline.

In the greater Kalmiopsis, 180,000 acres are protected as designated Kalmiopsis Wilderness. Another 170,000 plus wild and roadless acres adjacent to the designated wilderness remain unprotected. The protected wilderness is mostly scrub while the unprotected roadless areas are home to the most biologically diverse ecosystem west of the Mississippi.

This area has been identified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature as one of the seven North American regions of global botanical significance, deserving prestigious World Heritage Site designation. Over 1400 species of plant, fish, and animals have called this region home for millennia. The Kalmiopsis, in Pangaean theory, was an island in the Pacific, off the coast of Oregon, escaping the last ice age. Later, it crashed into the continent via dynamics of plate tectonics. This crash caused the mountains of the Siskiyou to be extremely steep and erosive, which is why past clearcuts have not regenerated well. Naturalists believe this ecosystem is the seedbank for the entire Pacific Northwest! This ecosystem claims the highest conifer species diversity (28) in the entire West. Here lie the lowest reaches of the Alaskan Yellow Cedar and the northernmost coastal redwoods. There are over 100 rare and sensitive plants, and 92 distinct plant communities. This ecosystem must not be destroyed!

When Siskiyou National Forest Supervisor, Mike Lunn, was asked if World Heritage status was being considered in regards to the controversial Canyon TS in the South Kalmiopsis Roadless Area, he said that World Heritage Site designation was not within the scope of the project, even though the site of this sale is where noted biologist R. H. Whittaker found many plants indigenous and endemic to the Wild Kalmiopsis.

Our new vice president has vowed to ratify the Earth Summit's biodiversity treaty scorned by ex-pres. Bush. This is important for many reasons, but the diverse ecosystem of the Kalmiopsis must be included in protection regardless of treaty form. Therefore, we must act now!

Tell Clinton, Gore and your Congressperson to:

- Include and protect all of the remaining roadless areas and key watersheds in the Kalmiopsis and Siskiyou region in any forest legislation.
- Protect the Kalmiopsis wild lands as the capstone of the Clinton-Gore administration's resolve to protect biodiversity in the United States.
- Designate the Kalmiopsis wild lands as an International World Heritage Site, and create Siskiyou National Park.
- Withdraw the Canyon and West Indigo TS, as well as all fifteen roadless area intrusions.

For more information on how to help this summer, if and when the shit hits the fan, call Southern Willamette EF! (503) 343-7305.

Westside: Dramatic Changes Needed

BY THEODORE LANGE

It must be well understood that the forests of Western Oregon have been treated very poorly by private industry and the government agencies charged with managing public lands. Our forests have been destroyed with no, or little, thought about environmental impacts. It has been as though a war has existed for 50 years in the hills and mountains of Oregon and the loser has been our streams, water quality and all life forms associated with those streams. Our soils have suffered major losses of nutrients through erosion, slash burning and removal of 90 percent of the biomass. Our wildlife has suffered from loss of habitat and social welfare has suffered from the overcutting and exportation of raw logs to other nations.

In the midst of the environmental movement, private industry and government agencies have increased the decimation of our forest during the last decade and private industries are continuing that decimation at the present time. During the 1970's, the annual harvest volume for the forest unit I worked in had an annual commitment of 32 million board feet of timber. During the 1980's, this annual commitment was increased by federal management to 56 million board feet of timber, a 75 percent increase. Meanwhile, private industry exported billions of board feet of our highest quality old growth timber to Japan and other markets.

Below is listed what I feel needs to be done in western Oregon to improve forest management, wildlife habitat, stream quality and social well-being:

1) Stop clearcutting. Instead, partial cuts using long rotations between 400 to 800 years.

2) Stop burning slash. Dr. Perry, of Oregon State University, reports that one clearcut and slash burn can cause up to 40 percent of the stored nitrogen content in the soil to be lost. Slash burning is a very expensive operation, and in addition to the burn itself, the mop-up operation causes tremendous erosion by washing the soil down hill, creating a quagmire.

3) Stop exporting raw logs. The major cause of lost jobs in western Oregon has been and continues to be the export of raw logs. The acreage set aside for spotted owl habitat is a drop in the bucket when compared to the acreage of exported raw logs.

4) Stop the slaughter of Black Bear, Deer, Elk, Mountain Lion, and other animals by poachers and government agencies. State and Federal agencies have shown that they cannot be trusted to manage wildlife. There is a tie-in with industry in the rapid reduction of game and non-game animals in western Oregon. Where it used to be common to see four or five buck deer in a group twenty years ago, today I may see only one or two bucks in an entire year while driving through the forest. (ed. note: get out of your car)

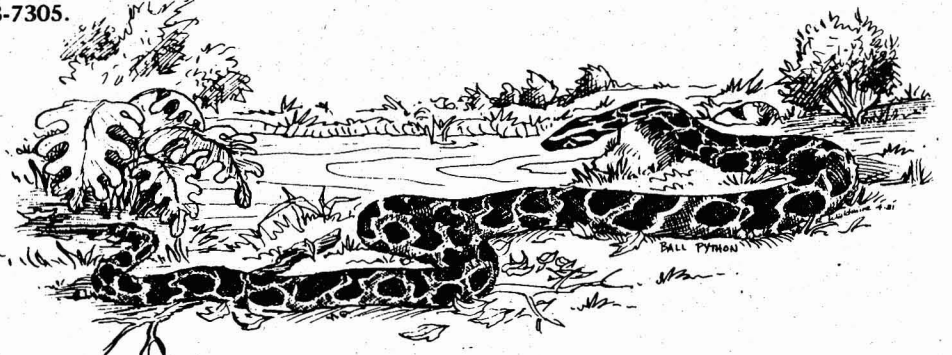
5) Stop the "get rich quick" scheme of forest management. This will lead to depleted natural resources. Economists who are solely concerned with interest rates, tax benefit schemes, equipment depreciation and such should not have input in forest management decisions. Long-lasting social benefits will be generated by managing our forest on a 400 to 800 year rotation plan, with a goal of producing high quality timber and enhancing biodiversity.

6) Do not be fooled into believing that large natural wildfires are a part of the natural system of western Oregon. This belief is being spread by government agencies to perpetuate the agencies' fire fighting forces. One agency has even produced a map of western Oregon that implies vast natural forest fires are a common occurrence in western Oregon, but the truth is that there has not been one large natural wildfire in the coastal mountains of western Oregon since 1800.

A major change is needed to preserve what little remains of the natural ecosystems in western Oregon and to restore excessively damaged, logged-off and burned-off forest. It's a crime that Americans have not been more concerned about the destruction of forests in our own country. Let's start managing forests in a manner compatible with the natural scheme of ecosystems. Somehow, this should be made to apply to privately owned forest land as well.

As I stated before, now is the time to make the changes necessary in forest management, and I urge all interested parties to help bring our forest management practices to a screeching halt, and to implement long rotation management for everyone's and everything's benefit.

Theodore Lange is a native of western Oregon with over 22 years experience as a professional forest technician.



Armed with Visions

Clear as cut glass
& just as dangerous

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SEND POEMS TO:
Warrior Poets Society
Bancroft & Telegraph
ASUC, Box 361
Berkeley, CA 94720-1111

Natural Disasters

Resplendent surging—faster faster
white water pounding harder
than ever before in white people's
weak memory
of land they've never
really known.
The crashing water more deafening
than I've ever heard it
the spray reaching further
drenching my hair
blinding me
so that I must turn away
when I try to stare,
searching
for the haven where I hid
behind the milder lacy curtain
of years past
Splashes of past images
when all this human-made hell
was building, infesting the outside
like cancerous sores,
seething on the inside
like a bleeding heart
still pounding
faster harder
surging, spurting blood to the surface
breaking free in fury
shaking with rage
a tremor spreading
across the face of Stumptown,
Cracking the concrete scabs
the first movement
of the symphony
in which smoking Wy'Est explodes in wrath,
the Forest Summit shattered
as the illusion is shattered
molten lava rolling down her great thighs
dignitaries scattering before the fire rivers
layers of ash choking their cars
so they must run on their own two legs
Another mountain gave warning
they didn't stop then
no turning back now

Everywhere it is happening
turbulent creeks tumbling boulders
which drought from logging
had left dry east of the crest,
heavy loads of sediments swept down
swelling the rivers
gathering momentum
like a dance that won't stop
faster faster to the sea
flushing clean
for the salmon, for all the nameless ones
great logs spinning in the Willamette
carrying new realities
dams cracking, giving way
bridges creaking swaying falling
a flood reaches the Convention Center
Some will laugh like children
splash each other in love
in joyous exultation
the earth is with us!
Others will quake
pale and trembling
at empires crumbling
washed away—

Know who you are
Know why you are*
Fight with each breath
for that day

Rabinowitz

*John Trudell



If this damned system falls
To its knees
Finally
Will it
Touch the earth?

Or must it crumble
Into dust?

Lynn Jacobs



Thoughts From a Mountain

The white crested mountains
And snow, half-melt
Nestled in glimpses
With dry wind caresses
And my own dreams
Quiet: oh how I craved
You, how you cradle me
Now, all lies silent
Save the ensemble of nature,
Ever a symphony of bird
calls and rustling breeze
or haunted by night time
Song of the coyote
Demure and lonely
But honest and stark
Bearer of all life's secrets
Calming call of the Mountains
Its persistence led me here
Away from Lemon Caked cities
And now, as she holds me
Here, reminds me: "I
Have you in my arms and
I will never let you go."

Klin Lapisardi

Plastic, Glass, Cans, and Papers

Lately I've been watching a flood
of conservationist save-the-earth
programs on TV because as
an individual I feel the need
to do something to help save the earth
it's important
the most important thing anyone can do
and yet as I search through
these programs to find something for me
I keep coming up dry
I'm not a millionaire businessman who
can form my own solar paneling company
I can't leave my home & family
to camp out on the shore of some lake
& wash oil covered birds

I wouldn't be good at heckling
pompous rich old ladies
wearing mink coats

I can't crash my boat into a nuclear
powered submarine or blow up
Jap tuna boats because they insist

on continuing to kill dolphins
and I'm not stupid enough to lie down
on a railroad track

to prevent trains from reaching
the toxic dump site
all I can do it seems is to separate

my garbage into piles of plastic, glass,
cans, and papers for recycling
and while that's important
it just doesn't seem like enough
to save the earth

Michael Estabrook
from *Green Guts*



To the Colorado Plateau,
my home, the only
reality I know.
To long days and nights of silence
To Yukon, my trickster, our
timeless, pathless ways
To Raven, Coyote, Vulture
To Rocks, Walls with Voices,
Winds of Fire.

Faith Walker



Carmageddon Actions May 15

—EVA ANDERSSON

Action greetings from a snowy Sweden where Spring is on the way.

This letter is a launch of the Climate Alliance action days, 1993. The first action day will be on Saturday, May 15. On this day, and during the surrounding weeks, we hope that hundreds of groups around the world will demonstrate that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio was not the end, but a new beginning of international action.

The campaign is initiated by Miljörforbundet (The Environment Federation) in Sweden, KePa (Service Centre for Development Cooperation) in Finland and the Brazilian organization Comissao Pastoral da Terra (CPT). The action day, May 15, will be co-ordinated from Sweden by Miljörforbundet and focus on CO2 emissions. The common goal of the Climate Alliance is to demand that industrialized countries must reduce their CO2 emissions by at least 20% by the year 2000. *[ed. note: we suspect that Earth First! groups will have some different demands such as "Ban cars from cities!", "Tear up and close roads!" and "Oil and bears don't mix!"]*

This campaign is not an attempt to create another international organization, but to offer an opportunity to organize climate related activities around a common day. This is a continuation and broadening of the acid rain/air pollution week and the traffic action day traditions.

This mailing is late because we didn't have a decision about funding until now, but we know that many groups are already planning to join in. Thanks to all of you who have helped develop the campaign since the first proposal last spring. We consider solidarity important in this campaign. This aspect has been stressed by groups from the South. The North has the biggest responsibility to reduce CO2 emissions. The overconsumption by the rich must stop and forest protection in the South must be achieved through land reform, improved human rights and social change.

If this campaign wins broad support, we hope to make it even bigger in 1994. There are over 13,000 groups involved with tree planting in the South, and thousands of traffic campaign groups all over the world. We believe that fighting global warming is an ideal activity for international co-operation, as it will provide feedback on other issues such as acid rain, health, sustainable forestry and biodiversity...

Eva Andersson is co-ordinator of the May 15 action. For more information: **Miljörforbundet, Box 7048, S-402 31; Goteborg, Sweden; Tel: 46 31 135535**

World Bank

The following telegram sent to the Earth First! Journal office exposes the World Bank's (WB) failure to incorporate sound environmental planning into development projects. According to the folks who sent this, loggers in northern New Mexico told them that they were sending ponderosa logs to Mexico for railroad ties. The company the loggers work for is Hansen, a British corporation involved with the WB. Anybody out there who wants to follow up on this?

Unclassified Department of State Telegram

Subject: Chihuahuan Forestry Sector In Mexico Braces for World Bank Project

Officials and private forestry interests in Chihuahua are bracing for the beginning of the WB project to aid the Chihuahuan timber industry. However, limited resources and uncertainties may prevent either group from fully participating in the program.

As the WB gets ready to begin its project to aid the Chihuahuan timber industry, the Mexican Forestry Development Project, government officials and private industry are trying to prepare for the impact. However, limited governmental resources and uncertainties as to specifics of the WB plan are hampering their efforts. The WB plan calls for field representatives of the Secretaria De Agricultura Y Recursos Hidraulicos (SARH) to help implement the Program's environmental controls. However, the representative for SARH in Chihuahua, Jesus Dominguez Balderrama, noted that because of budgetary problems all of their field representatives are being eliminated.

Since these field representatives are the primary enforcers of logging regulations, when they are phased out neither SARH or the WB will have any effective enforcement officials in place. This is especially worrisome because all parties, the WB included, acknowledge that illegal logging is currently a major problem in the Sierra. Currently each tree cut in the Sierra must have a cut permit. If a sawmill accepts a load of timber without the proper permits it too can be fined. SARH is raising the fines for sawmills which accept illegal lumber in hopes of deterring violations. With the few enforcers they will have, they plan to concentrate enforcement in the sawmills.

Mass Mahogany Action - May 24 Timbmet Timber Yard, Oxford

Many of you will remember last year's successful direct action against Timbmet timber yard, Britain's second largest tropical timber wholesaler. Since then the pressure has been sustained: there was an action at Timbmet Rochdale, 500 postcards of protest sent, the seizure of 24 tons of illegal Chilean timber, and more recently a campaign to stop British Rail buying from Timbmet. **We're calling on Timbmet to stop selling Mahogany.**

As part of the Mahogany campaign, our direct action against Timbmet will focus on its continuing trade in Brazilian Mahogany. The chances of getting Timbmet to ban Mahogany are good; some retailers have already pulled out, including B&Q and David Norman Hardwoods. If we can get the country's second largest wholesaler to pull out too, the effects on the timber trade would be devastating. Once they bow to pressure over one species of timber, we've got our foot in the door to campaign for a moratorium on other species as well. Here are relevant dates:

Sunday May 23 - workshops

- legal briefings

- peaceful direct action workshops

- climbing workshop

- workshops for those who want to join in a specific action

- a banner/poster making workshop

Monday May 24 - Action!!!!

International Mahogany Action Week

June 7-13, 1993

Recent developments in the tropical timber campaign suggests that now is the time to stop all mahogany imports! Mahogany is a key commercial species (one-eighth of the UK tropical timber trade) for which the documentation of human rights abuses and severe environmental damage are unparalleled. About 90% of all Brazilian Mahogany that is being exported is coming to the USA and Britain - and almost all of it is being illegally logged from indigenous Or wildlife preserves (see FOE UK Report 1992)

The former Brazilian Environment Minister is calling for a complete ban on exported Mahogany. The present Brazilian minister of Indian Affairs is calling for the same, by any means necessary. In Britain the largest Do-it-Yourself chain B&Q has just pulled out of the Mahogany trade. They just couldn't live with themselves. The timber industry is on the run... Mahogany is their Waterloo.

Here are some of the things you can do.

- Organize massive demonstrations in dockyards, wholesalers, and retailers...the higher up the food chain the better.

- Talk to anyone who will listen about the insidious nature of Mahogany trade (your local political representative and their bosses.)

- For groovy posters and more information on International Mahogany Action Week, Contact:

The Earth Action Resource Centre, Box E 11 Magdlen Rd., Oxford UK; Tel:0865 - 201706 Fax 0865 - 201705 E-mail gn: eartharc

Runs Amok

SARH officials are also dubious of other safeguards in the WB plan. The Instituto Nacional De La Indigena (INI) has been charged with protecting the interests of the Tarahumara and Tepehuane Indians in the area. When the head of MFI remarked that he had never seen INI help a single Indian in 20 years, the SARH representative, Dominguez, interrupted to state that in his experience it was more like 30 years. About ten years ago INI bought several tractors for the Tarahumara. Unfortunately, they forgot to provide gasoline, and the brand new tractors rusted in the fields.

Dominguez also complained of the WB's contradictory behavior. Although the WB identified illegal logging as a major environmental problem to be addressed by its plan, it released money to reopen old roads prior to putting any environmental controls in place. Thus, it allowed illegal logging to expand into inaccessible areas, increasing the environmental problems. Dominguez blamed this on pressure brought to bear on the WB by logging interests. Additionally, state officials have stated that since the WB plan covers more than a third of Chihuahua they expect to be consulted on all matters. However, at times WB officials have haughtily told state agencies that the program is strictly federal. During a recent trip to Mexico, Augusta Molimar, the head of the project, spent all of her time in Mexico City, despite promises to meet with groups in the Sierra. Members of the WB's large entourage put off state officials repeatedly, telling them their input was not needed.

Some commentators do not believe the industry will be able to take advantage of the supposed WB windfall. A US source said that most of the timber cut in the Sierra

World Bank Money Continues To Kill

Indian Government Quashing of Resistance to Narmada Dam Turns Violent

British activists are increasing their efforts to pressure their government to withdraw support from the disastrous Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River in India. A vigil and demonstration have been organized to generate public support to stop more British funding for this notorious World Bank (WB) funded dam and water supply scheme. Britain holds the decisive vote on the WB Board. Canada, Japan, the United States, Germany, Australia, and Nordic countries (44% of the votes) already want to halt funding. Britain recently spent an extra one million pounds on project studies. Britain's next stand on Sardar Sarovar will be a crucial test of how our aid money is spent.

Twenty three thousand local families pledged their opposition to the dam in February in a "People's Referendum". They favor small-scale, non-disruptive, cheaper alternatives and have lost faith in the WB's ability to help them. The main anti-dam group, The Narmada Bachao Andolan, has requested help to halt the project's foreign funding. The WB granted \$450 million in 1985, and is voting on additional funding in May 1993. The British Overseas Development Administration (ODA) ignored the flawed project design and police oppression even after the WB's Independent Review made these clear. The ODA's October press release even admitted, "There has been no effective consultation with those affected by the project, and there is insufficient baseline data to measure the impact of the project," yet the British representative at the WB gave Britain's backing to continue dam construction. The WB and the ODA made funding beyond April conditional on improvement of the project's environmental and resettlement aspects and on holding meaningful consultation. These conditions have not been met.

For example, over 800 project opponents have been arrested since October and villagers have been shot and tortured. There is not enough land to resettle the people from the dam submergence area, nor does the World Bank know their true number (over 150,000.) Tens of thousands of landholders in the path of the 75,000 km canal network leading from the dam are not recognized as "Project Affected Persons" and are due only minimal cash compensation. The project's environmental work plan, due in 1985, is still not ready. Indian and foreign specialists say the project cannot provide its claimed benefits of power and water, and that it would be an economic disaster.

The Sardar Sarovar Dam contravenes the ODA's declared guidelines for aid. Above all, a majority of the people, including many in areas which are supposed to benefit, oppose the building of the dam. They are suffering repression and intimidation as the project authorities attempt to silence dam opposition. For example, in Anjanwara village, on January 29-30 about 200 police beat women with rifle butts and lathis, destroyed property and seed; then they opened fire, wounding one man. Local leaders were later falsely charged with murder. British activists are demanding that the ODA release a clear statement that Britain will oppose more Sardar Sarovar funding when the World Bank Board meets in May.

SOURCE: THE ECOLOGIST VIA ECONET

In Chihuahua

is too small and too low quality to be used for anything other than wood pulp. Because the trees are smaller and less accessible, the price of the timber and wood pulp product is higher in Mexico than in the US; only import duties and restrictions keep the Mexican wood pulp industry operating. He feels that once the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is ratified, the Mexican logging industry will not be able to compete with imported wood from the US, nor will the wood pulp industry be able to compete with cheaper US product. No amount of WB subsidy can change these basic facts.

Clearly there are still a few bugs in the system with regard to the WB's plan. It seems reasonable that they would accommodate state officials, given the project covers so much of Chihuahua. Additionally, officials on site seem to regard the project as a well thought out shell game more than a workable program. The WB has put too much reliance on Mexican agencies which may not be able to aid them due to budget considerations or political ill will. Further, given the problems that NAFTA has encountered with environmentalists, it is likely that the WB will face significant opposition if it allows Mexican loggers and sawmills to skirt environmental regulations. It is likely that the WB has not paid enough attention to details, such as the impact of NAFTA.

Th-Th-That's All Folks.. No More Tropical Timber!

Warner Brothers Studios announced last month that they will no longer use tropical timber in set construction. According to Lisa Rollins, Vice President of Studios and Production Affairs, "Warner Brothers has enacted a new policy to use Medite, a medium density fiberboard, and not lauan plywood in all set construction."

The Rainforest Action Network (RAN), Earth First!, Greenpeace and other environmentalists have been putting pressure on Hollywood studios to end their use of tropical plywood. "Educating Hollywood studios about the origin of lauan plywood and its role in destroying the forests of Southeast Asia has finally made a difference. Hanging a 30 by 50 foot banner while halting a shipment of tropical timber in Long Beach Harbor helped spur the studios to take action," said Pamela Wellner, RAN's Tropical Timber campaigner.

On October 20, 1992, RAN, Greenpeace and Earth First! joined forces to stop the unloading of tropical plywood from Indonesia. A banner was hung which read,



"Stop Tropical Timber Imports: Rainforest Wood Out of Hollywood." The action prevented the plywood from being unloaded for most of the day, costing thousands of dollars. (See *Samhain 92*)

The use of lauan plywood is prevalent in entertainment set construction from major Hollywood films to local theater productions. Lauan plywood has been preferred by the entertainment industry due to its low price, smooth surface and flexibility. In the last few years rainforest activists have exposed the industry's use of lauan, which annually amounts to about a quarter million four by ten foot sheets. According to David Kupfer, an environmental consultant for the entertainment industry, Warner Bros. used approximately 20,000 sheets of plywood in 1991.

Lauan, part of the Meranti family, comes from the rainforests of Southeast Asia. Indonesia is the largest exporter of this plywood. According to the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Indonesia exported 8.8 million cubic meters of plywood in 1991. Lauan plywood is the United States number one tropical timber import, with 1991 imports being over one million cubic meters.

Several other major studios have also stopped using lauan plywood. Mike Filonczuk of MCA television productions (formally Universal Pictures) is phasing out lauan and substituting Medite. Other studios such as Sony, Disney, and Paramount have begun testing and using lauan substitutes.

Environmentalists view the Hollywood's studios effort to test alternatives to lauan as a hopeful first step, but warn that this step does not go far enough. "With over 40 million acres of tropical forest disappearing every year, we have to act now to protect these forests. We need rainforest wood entirely out of Hollywood in 1993," said Randy Hayes, Executive Director of RAN.

The international timber trade is responsible for 25% of tropical forest destruction. Tropical timber exporters and importers try to downplay the industry's significant role in deforestation by blaming landless people. But in almost every area of high deforestation, it was the timber industry who started the chain of destruction. According to a report prepared for the ITTO, less than one percent of tropical logging operates in a sustainable manner.

Indigenous cultures who depend on the forest are the first to feel the ecological damage caused by logging. With their forest destroyed, rivers polluted, animals gone and soil eroded, indigenous people are forced into squalid poverty when they no longer can eke out a living from the forest.

"When loggers first came to our land, they said, 'We are going to make reserves for you. We are only passing through this area and getting logs somewhere else.' When we were away, they came and destroyed our land and bulldozed the areas where we bury our dead and collected rattan and poison for our darts. All the products of the forest like rattan, animals, fish and many other things are what our life depends on. They are gone," said a Penan tribal elder. For years, many of these cultures such as the Iban and the Penan of Sarawak, Malaysia have been blockading logging roads to save their forest homeland, but with little success. Many of these forest cultures are appealing to tropical timber users to stop in order to help them save what forest is left.

RAN will now extend its lauan campaign to the studios and theaters in New York City.

SOURCE: RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK

Mitsubishi Targetted At International Auto Show

The Native Forest Network (NFN) joined Earth First!, the Rainforest Action Network (RAN) and the Boycott Mitsubishi Coalition at the St. Louis International Auto Show on March 18 to disrupt Mitsubishi's display. The activists were protesting Mitsubishi's role in the destruction of the world's native forests. Two protesters were prepared to lock on to Mitsubishi steering wheels, but found all the vehicles locked and guarded by security. Instead, demonstrators took over the Mitsubishi display stage with a banner and a megaphone informing consumers and Mitsubishi employees that, "The Word is Getting Around...Mitsubishi Destroys Rainforests!"

Although there were no "official" arrests by the St. Louis Police Department, two coalition members were escorted from the scene. The action was covered by all major media in the St. Louis area.

According to the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), Japan is one of the largest tropical timber importers in the world. Mitsubishi Trading Company, a principal supplier of this timber, is one of the most powerful of Japanese companies and is a major destroyer of forest ecosystems. Mitsubishi invests heavily in Malaysian logging operations. These operations will destroy all the remaining primary rainforest of Sabah and Sarawak in three to eight years. Mitsubishi also has extensive logging operations in Brazil, Indonesia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Chile and Canada.

The corporation is not just killing trees; it is destroying cultures. The Penan, Kayan, Kenyah, Kelabit and Iban tribes of Borneo are engaged in a desperate struggle to save their homes from logging. They have appealed to the state and national government, presented legal petitions and have set up roadblocks to stop what is now the fastest logging rate in the world. Many indigenous people have spent weeks in jail for defending territories that are rightfully theirs. Mitsubishi is responsible for cultural genocide.

In addition to people, millions of animals and forest plants have been wiped out as their forests homes are destroyed. Important forest species face extinction due to huge multinationals like Mitsubishi who have created the highest rate of extinction since the age of dinosaurs.

The Boycott Mitsubishi Coalition is urging consumers to boycott Mitsubishi products until the company develops a conscience. Yeah, right!
SOURCE: NATIVE FOREST NETWORK



Miners To Be Removed From Yanomami Territory

On February 12, 1993, funding was made available for a government project to remove illegal miners from Yanomami Territory in the Brazilian Amazon.

An estimated 11,000 illegal miners have invaded Yanomami territory in search of gold. Until recently, no action had been taken against these garimpeiros (illegal miners). The government plan to remove the miners had been stalled because of a lack of funds. Now, however, funding for the program, "Free Jungle II," has been obtained from the budget of the Ministry of Justice. Operation "Free Jungle II" proposes to:

- evict the garimpeiros from the Yanomami reserve,
- dynamite the miner's illegal landing strip,
- impose stricter controls on the airports that the miners use.

The Brazilian government's delay of the program caused serious difficulties for the Yanomami. The garimpeiros' gold-panning damaged fragile river ecosystems and the influx of outsiders has brought in malaria. There have also been reports of prostitution as well as the open sale of alcohol and fire arms.

During the previous invasion of the garimpeiros, between 1987 and 1990, 1500 Yanomami died. These deaths represent 15 percent of the entire Brazilian Yanomami population. This problem has proved disastrous for the Yanomami in the past. Now that the Brazilian government has chosen to work with the Yanomami, we must show them that we stand behind their actions.

Contact Brazilian Justice Minister Mauricio Correa, expressing support for this initiative and urging the Brazilian government to ensure that operation "Free Jungle II" will be followed up by a definite solution to avoid future invasions of Yanomami territory. Write/fax: Exmo. Sr. Ministro da Justica, Dr. Mauricio Correa, Esplanada dos Ministerios, Bloco T, CEP 70064-900, Brasilia, DF BRAZIL, FAX (011) 55 61 321-5145

SOURCE:—RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK

Political Smear Tactics in Tasmania

BY JAKE JAGOFF

On February 11, 1993, an "explosive device" was found by police on the railway between Smithton and Stanley in northwest Tasmania. With it was a banner saying "Earth First! Save The Tarkine." It turned out to be a fake bomb but that's not how the media interpreted it.

Needless to say, this is the latest in the National Association of Forest Industries' (NAFI) campaign to discredit the conservation movement. All the Green Politicians in Tasmania have been on the media exposing this action for the set-up it is.

However, all this is extremely worrying, as it shows how Tasmania is rapidly going down the same path as the US and the problems that EarthFirst! and the environmental movement in general has had with the Wise Use Movement. With a general election in Tasmania imminent, this seems to be a last-ditch attempt to discredit the Greens. Recently, a whole series of one-page adds were run in the main newspapers by NAFI urging people not to vote for the environment.

Great Western Tiers Park Proposal

Dominating the skyline of north-central Tasmania stand the Great Western Tiers, a magnificent escarpment with thickly forested slopes, spectacular dolerite cliffs and boulder fields, deeply incised gorges, sandstone cliffs and a multitude of streams, waterfalls, springs and swamps.

Ecologically speaking, the Tiers are important for their steep climatic gradients, crucial in the context of the greenhouse effect, their low to high altitude vegetation sequences, their relationship to the Central Plateau and their diversity of topography, aspect and geology.

The Great Western Tiers contain extensive ancient forests. They include many communities of rainforest, wet eucalypt forest and dry eucalypt forest as well as subalpine forests and shrublands, sphagnum peatlands, sandstone cliff communities and montane grassland. Beautiful stands of King Billy Pine and Pencil Pine (relatives to the redwood family) are to be found in the gorges and other fire sheltered sites. Much of the higher altitude forest has only been lightly logged, if at all. The lower forests still abound in big old eucalypts, so important for wildlife and a prime target for the woodchippers.

The area is home to all species of Tasmanian native mammals, no less than 70 species of native birds and a variety of invertebrates, reptiles and fish. Hence, on a state level, the Great Western Tiers is essential for the maintenance of faunal populations.

The park proposal area encompasses about 27,800 hectares (68,666 acres) most of which was listed on the Australian Register of the National Estate. The area is immediately adjacent to the Central Plateau World Heritage Area and the Tasmanian Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage in its report on the Central Plateau recommended that most of the proposed National Park be included. The Tasmanian Government has ignored this recommendation.

Most of the park proposal area has been designated a permanent logging zone. It is intended to feed the ancient forests to a new pulp mill. Forestry operations on such steep slopes and benches will increase land instability, erosion, contamination of water supplies and fire from escaped regeneration burns and arson (the plant communities in the gorges and alpine areas are especially susceptible to fire). Logging will also introduce exotic species and destroy the wilderness and old-growth characteristics of the Tiers. Locally, the Western Tiers campaign is going well. Tim Cadman organized a poll of Deloraine (site of the First International Temperate Forest Conference) last week. Three hundred households were visited (over two thirds of the town) with 232 households agreeing to a survey. Results: Do you support the Great Western Tiers National Park Proposal? Yes: 57 percent No: 25 percent. Do you support Logging on the Tiers? Yes: 40 percent No: 33 percent. The results were very encouraging and were splashed all over the newspapers! The Forestry Commission has now refused to take the Native Forest Network (NFN) on a forestry tour of Cluan Tier, they are so pissed at the results!

Logging in Warners Sugarloaf (one of the timber sales located in the Great Western Tiers) seems to have been postponed until April. An awareness picnic at Warners Sugarloaf was held in March with over 80 people coming to "see for themselves" what carnage the Tasmanian Forestry Commission plans for the area.

Any forest activists in North America or Europe who, by chance, have their thumb up their ass and are outraged at what's happening down in Tasmania, please consider organizing demonstrations, actions, sit-ins at any Australian Embassies or Consulates during the coming year. London and San Francisco might be good locations, but the more, the merrier. Any willing volunteers?

Letters to the editors

Continued from page three

Dear EF!

This winter my 15 year old daughter (who is like really into gothic romances) did (my suggestion) take a little time off to read *The MWG* and *Hayduke Lives!* and (surprise) apparently rather enjoyed both as she later admitted to, passing them along to friends in this very uptight yellow and blue ribbon bedecked, back water, natural resource extraction dependent community.

Point is—while she was sitting in the next room just now, I—as an experiment—read out loud to her the new "Fluffy Carob Cake" and Tender BBQ Tofu recipe from Eostar (but without revealing source, of course). She listened politely (out of sight—both meanings) then observed, "It gets a little side tracked doesn't it?"

Well that, my friends, is what the education system is doing to our kids!
—DAD, Mitchell, OR

Editor, Earth 1st!

Well done to Orcaforce Agent 13, both for mission accomplished and 'born again' in your Brigid 1993. Litter the bottom with the bastards!
Press on!
—CHARLEY WIGGIN, retired member UDT 21, SEAL team two

Dear Censorshit for Brains,

Thoughts concerning Randy Ghent's "Thoughts On Debate and Censorship": Notwithstanding your sophisticated deconstruction of the word "censor," this practice remains a vile and pernicious one. To censor is not merely to exclude; censorship presupposes a code about what is "objectionable on moral, political, or other grounds." Tacit agreement over where these boundaries lie more or less exists within the movement already. Any attempt to codify them, however, is arrogant, autocratic, close-minded, and dangerously rigid given the dynamic field in which we operate. I do not propose making the Journal a catch-all forum for agent provocateurs as well as activists. Naturally, collectives make informed judgments about what to include or exclude. However, this practice is called "editing," not "censoring." Its first emphasis is on space; its second, on legitimacy. When we censor, it should be grudgingly and a last resort. After all, *a priori* judgments about an opinion's moral, political, or strategic value can rob readers as well as writers. A writer's very mission may be to expand our conceptual horizons.

Since the problem of what we do and do not agree upon has proven so vexing to our tribe, I propose this stress-reducing gestalt: Own the journal, but allow others to own it too. This way, we can all trade off slinging and catching mud. Allow collectives to somewhat "personalize" their issues. (Rest assured that they are fighting among themselves anyway.) If you read something that you know will alienate the Freddie's, don't worry too much; they don't like you anyway. If the Journal comes to accommodate any one EF! faction too cozily, I am sure we will moderate ourselves through fractious debate and restore our radical center.

Stay fluid like a river, not rigid like a parking garage, and you won't crack.

Affectionately,
—LIL MISS MUDDYPAZ

Dear Edward Scissorbrains-

Omigod. I am appalled! Kudos to you. It worked, Mr. Ghent. You are very clever in your article "Thoughts on Debate and Censorship (Or how to offend everybody and get away with it), Brigid 93. You have showed me that fighting fiery rhetoric in an editorial with fiery rhetoric gets:

- your message across in a creative, if not oblique manner.
- you more exposure within the Journal (as lots of people—like me—will be writing to/about you.
- a firefight, rhetorically speaking.
- nothing?

OK. I get the joke, Randy. Now call it off. Say you really didn't mean what you said about all that "3 cheers for censorship" stuff, and we can all have a nice postmodern smirk about the whole thing. Randy...?
—OTTER

Dear SFB—

TO ALL EF! WOMYN:

Georgie Porgie (Wuerthner)

My O My

Bathed with snails and made them die (Eostar 1993)

If at Mt. Graham you be thinkin'

Of with this man doin' some ___in' (drinkin?)

Beware beware, one and all

For he may be your Downfall!

(We love you George)

—WRAITHWALKER

Dear Editor,

I am writing because the anger in your "Killing Roads" Citizen primer reminded me of my father's anger.

In 1939, he posted our land in northwestern Connecticut with the enclosed notice. I am sending it because I hope you will consider printing it. He is 85, and still goes to a three acre island in Penobscot Bay in Maine alone, and is still an unpatronizable force in local environmental issues.

Thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely,

—PATRICK H. HARE

NOTICE

Who loves this land for what is there:
Not only mine, not only theirs
Rest assured they are WELCOME here,
Whether cursed for color of damned for deed
Whatever their race or creed,
In night or day, In foul or fair!
But those who careless or with will
Presume to do one square foot ill,
Let them BEWARE the lean were-bear
The man-half-bear with a belly to fill
Which is not dead though it lie still
For a thousand years at the heart of the hill
In ageless years at the heart of the hill
In the ageless fault where it makes its lair!

Dear Earth First!

Please to don't send me no more Earth First! Journal.

I'm not mad. I'm sad. I'm sad because I got no more money to help earth and the journal makes me more sad. It makes me feel even more poor to know I cant help.

If I were a good Christian. I would know how to lie, cheat and steal so I'd have more money, but good Christians (and Mohammedans and Jews, etc.) Make money and give it to the priests (or whatever) can tell them they should make lots of babies so that there will be more Christians (or whatever) that will make more money to give to the church (or whatever) so that the church (or whatever) can help destroy the earth, and the church (or whatever) and its priests (or whatever) can get even richer.

It makes me sad too that even EF!ers admire children. Sure EF! people's children might be better for the earth than the children of earth destroying churches (or whatever), but even they grow up to become people that destroy the earth.

It's much better we have not so many people but much better earth.

If I get lotsa money, you'll hear from me pronto; by check, by golly.

—ZORRO

Dear Earth First!

I wanted to write this letter to inform all activists in the Great Lakes region that monkeywrenching is alive and well in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Since I've begun my campaign last spring, twenty vehicles have been rendered inoperable.

It doesn't matter which season of the year it is, journey to the woods and the sound of chainsaws will lead you to the heavy equipment. Loggers are operating in nearly every county, in strands of forest large and small. There is plenty of machinery destroying the beautiful north woods and one does not have to travel far to locate it.

I'm risking my life and liberty to stop the madness, is anyone else? I hope there are others who care enough about Wisconsin's forests to join in the battle.

Sincerely,
—AN OUTLAW IN BABYLON

Hi there,

This is in response to the letter by Mother*of*Four / Witch Pagan, in the Eostar 1993 issue. Come on...think about it. That's a nice story you told, but the fact is that a mis-managed population, exceeding the carrying capacity of an area, breeds environmental destruction. We can all do our part and more to approach our particular carrying capacity, whatever it may be.

In terms of child-births, current medical technology has allowed one to have more offspring. Traditionally, people of European heritage, for example, could have five or six kids if they desired—there was a high mortality rate then. They were better adjusted to their carrying capacity than we are now. Today the women of the world have the same ability to bear offspring, but with a very low mortality rate (especially the more "developed" regions)—producing too many of our species and exceeding natural carrying capacity. Of course it's not the women's fault; it's a mutual effort between both sexes and it's closely associated with the particular culture.

Other than the medical technology, the EF!ers must use modern weapons to fight the immediate war. Fax

machines are needed for fast, effective communication and VCR's to show apathetic citizens what is happening to the natural world. I do agree, though, that any excess electricity that is used should be inexcusable. But certainly the war cannot be won or even really fought if the EF!ers are totally out-gunned (or out-monkeywrenched) by the enemy.

It should be realized that overpopulation is a big problem. It goes hand in hand with a large or excessive per capita energy consumption of a particular population, especially those which are "developed." The bumperstickers, I feel, should be taken with a grain of salt. They certainly do say something "radical," though—don't they?

Anyway, that's my opinion, so digest it.

Hoping that the entire world slows down its exponential population growth,
—ROY G. BIV, Oshkosh, WI

Hi Folks,

I wanted to touch base with you on a couple of things. I just received the Eostar issue, and once again, my compliments. The *Journal* has done it one mo' time!

Regarding the Editorial, I fully agree with you that bigotry, in ANY form, (race, sex, etc.), has no place whatsoever in the *Journal*, or anywhere else, for that matter. Likewise anything advocating harm to anyone. Violence as a means to an end can only perpetuate violence, thereby creating more victims needlessly. Violent action has been, (and still is), in most cases, a REACTIONARY move, perpetuated by those who, for whatever reason, don't seem to be able to take any other course. Nonviolent action, on the other hand, shows a greater strength of character, mind, and spirit, which, from what I've experienced, is precisely what the Environmental movement is all about. We need to be stronger than our adversaries in order to succeed.

As far as Editing Policy is concerned, just a couple of ideas. Being a "Controversial" group, EF! deals with "controversial" matters. The slash and burn, the clearcutting, the strip mining, et al, hurt. The extinction, (actual/threatened), of lifeforms, both flora and fauna, hurt. The dumping of toxics hurt. Harmful practices and policies are controversial. So, why not be controversial? Rita Mae Brown said, "If you can't raise consciousness, at least Raise Hell!" She had a point, although I'd like to carry it a bit further, and say, "Consciously Raise Hell!"

Thank you for listening and Carry ON.

—DAVE COLLINS

Dear Ned Ludd for brains.

I am deeply troubled by the reported exchange of gunfire during monkeywrenching (Arson, Monkeywrenching and gunfire in Katuah, Brigid 1993). The gunfire is troubling because it clouds the distinction between terrorism and monkeywrenching. There is a fundamental difference between the two.

Where people's activities threaten something sacred the terrorist attacks the people; the monkeywrencher attacks the activity. Terrorism and monkeywrenching aren't opposites but they are in this sense orthogonal; at right angles to each other. The monkeywrencher leaves intact the life and dignity of the opponent; the terrorist destroys both. Monkeywrenching is a coded of honor; terrorism does not.

Terrorism is not a cultural anomaly (sad to admit) and can hardly be called civilized. Monkeywrenching, inspired by the global perspective, is moral, visionary, and in the broadest sense of the term, civilized.

We are trying credibility not with the thugs who run things but with others who think as we do. Note how the messages and goals of so many movements have been ignored and forgotten when their tactics become paramount in their image.

The defense of this wonderful planet we live on is a task worthy of our finest efforts. It is in the nature of this task that guns are useless, even in self defense. Let the monkeywrencher's code of honor show through in our work, leave the legacy that commands respect, and inspire others to take up the burden. Respectable tactics are essential for Earth's defense' we can't do it alone.

Sincerely yours,

—BOATSWAIN SAM

Dear SFB:

EF! is doing great work with courage & selflessness. As a wetland scientist I applaud EF!s corporate targets, general emphasis & conservation biology consciousness. The recent reaffirmation of the tribal organization is good, & its application to the EF! Journal makes for a diverse rag. All positive stuff. But I have a gripe and a warning.

My gripe? Frequently the Journal lapses into the anthropocentric trap of assigning values to different species. Its a cheap trick that all mainstream environmentalist

Look up

groups consciously use. EFlers aren't as low as that, but the last issue of the Journal was typical: wolves are noble; wolves have a unique spirit. We've seen the same looseness in other issues: coyotes are singled out, grizzlies are cool. This personification of a particular species implies too loudly that our efforts are focused on high profile species, or on cute or cuddlely or majestic animals. Mainstream groups made millions on contributions in the late 80s to purportedly save endangered elephants. The public wept at the descriptions of carnage, the groups sent out more mailers, & money rolled in. All of this when the groups knew their copy was hype. Regardless, the lie was too seductive, the truth too complex, the public too gullible. Money spoke louder than morals. The grand elephant was elephant was personified. Babar, remember?

In fact, in Nature Wolf does not look down on Brother Squirrel. Or on Trout swimming quietly in the shadows. Mad Coyote does not dance with the spirit nobler than Lizard. Our particularly human prejudices are born from our persistence to assign values, to say that this one is finer than that one. Funny, isn't it? As far as we know, other species don't judge each other. Other species simply live. One is no better than another. The Beetle has equal standing with Owl. Probably, these concepts of higher and lower don't even exist outside the human din. We create them. But outside the tottering human hot-house, gaia goes on, oblivious to our dimwitted judgments.

Hierarchies are evil. EFl knows that, and a focus on protecting Wildcat over Ant is wrong. The campaign to stop aerial wolf kills? Its great. None of us who read this journal can complain.

My warning, though, is to avoid the easy copy which mucked around with speculation about the great wolf's spirit, its mystical power (which disabled the evil fed's 'copter). That's romanticizing an animal that only wants to be left alone. Wolves don't sit around under the moon writing poetry. They don't drink beer with jocks. Or even with Dave Foreman. Come on, EFl!

We must see all beings as equal. Humans must see themselves as being equal to bears (I know, I know—I'm being too generous), must see bears as being equal to spotted salamanders, the eagle equal to a maple tree. No being (& I include trees & herbs & lichens as beings) has a greater value than another.

The original EFl campaigns of the Beginning were all about trees. By saving trees, we saved thousands of species. The new biosystem buzzword is a powerful antidote to species personification. When we save a 1000 acres, we save 10,000 species. Without discrimination...

So, focus on individual species when necessary. How else can we address individual threats? But treat a particular species in the context of its watershed, of the ecosystem. Avoid the cliches. Fight the fight, but do so with clear eyes. I don't need to hear that Wolf is some unique spirit, to understand its significance.

Thanks—

—PAT GARNER

(ed. note—What about George's snail piece?)

Hello!

My name is Igor Radovic and I'm from Slovenia. As you probably know, Slovenia is a beautiful country with a lot of natural resources. We have beautiful forests, specially pine woods which are extended from all North Slovenia, than we have lots of lakes, rivers and also the sea. But they are in a dangerous state because of the ignorance from the part of our political leaders. They are all "working" to solve the problems about economic crisis and there's nobody who's really interested in ecological problems. But our nature is in a very sorry state. Have you ever heard about Jesenice? This is the town in North Slovenia, where every year a lot of woods are fading because of acid rain. Some lakes are also contaminated. I'm worry for our nature and specially for the animals which live in it. I wanna do something but I don't know how. We have just one ecological party, which is more involved in political problems than in ecological. I'm also fighting for the animal rights, against zoos and against experiment which scientists are making to the animals. But I need some help, so I'm writing this letter in hope that you could be interested in helping me in some way. I wanna know something about your programs, in what manner you're fighting for the animals rights, and fighting against contaminating of nature.

I will be very pleased for your answer to my letter. I have just only one request to send me some of yours packages or posters slogans or gigs.

Thank you very much!

—IGOR RADOVIC, Kronza Cesta 8, Koper 66000, Slovenia (ed. note—this issue we also recieved inquiries from India, Britain, Mexico, Brasil, Poland, Germany, Ireland, Canada, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Slovakia!)

Dear Recycling for Brains,

A voice from Britain advocating for EFlers a step back further back into the Paleolithic! The eating of raw fruits, nuts and vegetables; 100% raw food for EFlers. Forget radical vegan cuisine — that was for the 70's; and it still involves wasteful cooking, and cooked food is DEAD it means that abnormal molecules (see, "Les Molecules de

Maillard" p44-45 "Marger Vrai" Guy-Claude Burger Editions du Rocher FRANCE) products of combustion interfere with the function of the immune system.

Surely if nature is our God/Goddess/Good then we should accept Nature's gifts as they occur, because latter-day foragers, hunter-gatherers, growers of the BEST POSSIBLE sources of nutrition; thus cheating the Medical Militia of their malnourished victims. (All illness is malnutrition" -Anne Wigmore, "Let your food be your only medicine" -Hippocrates)

Modern raw food therapy started in Germany (where else?) with Arnold Ehret who discovered he could scamper for days over the Alps on just a few kilos of grapes.

In France G.C. Burger teaches sick folk including H.I.V. positive to SMELL their food instinctively like animals to discover just what their bodies need for healing, because NATURE and OUR BODIES KNOW BEST. Cooking is an "art of illusion" (G.C. Burger) to disguise the perfection of natural foods.

In the USA the doyenne of raw foods is Anne Wigmore and you have Hippocrates Centre in Palm Beach, Florida. In England we now have F.R.E.S.H. Fruitarian and Raw Energy Support and Help.

I wouldn't dare preach or debate the politics of eating preach or debate the politics of eating (often expensive) fruits - but think of all the stuff you're not eating! Just try it. Try 2-3 days just raw fruits and vegs. Then keep stepping it up. You'll never want to go back to cuisine.

After all BIOLOGY IS DESTINY - why are women getting anorexic/ bulimic? Because their BODIES are rejecting all this filthy macro-corporation energy guzzling processed shit. Fruitarians eat all day and never put on an ounce!

Talking of shit - raw foodists shit is FRAGRANT (and it makes plants grow faster!) Like cows grassy poop it just comes out: our bodies are only a recycling tube after all. Let McBurger eaters be constipated, spotty, toxic, weary full of shit...we are clean and radiant - we fly!!

Do write to me. I love your magazine

—KAREN NOBLE, Aron EFl, 1 York Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, England, 7 Henley House, Frien Park, London N12 9UE, England

Dear SFB,

Just some thoughts on the 93 Eostar issue of the Journal. Micheala De Linda seems to imply that those who have spoken about overpopulation are misogynist. As a woman who has vowed never to give birth I felt I should respond. I identify as bisexual, while my sexual interests are predominantly lesbian I have been attracted to enough men that the bisexual definition is most accurate. Obviously, my lesbian relations are the most Zero Population growth method around but when I want to make love to a man I'm very strict about contraceptives, (or, as the slogan goes; "Men, use a condom or beat it!") With the human population doubled in forty years and so many non-humans teetering on the brink of extinction, to reduce overpopulation issues to tit envy seems horribly simplistic. What about all the women who are active in population issues? The overpopulation roadshow coming up is 2/3 women. Personally I'd love to bumper sticker "Pregnancy; another sexually transmitted disease". I like children, and believe all born into this world deserve love and appreciation but also the parents of those children need to be encouraged not to bring any more into the world. Also we need to move away from the notion that, as a woman, that we are necessarily going to have kids (something we are taught from early on.)

On a related note, kudos for the overpopulation section. I especially love seeing VHEMT materials. Les U. Knight has done a wonderful job of presenting overpopulation in a friendly and disarming manner. More wilderness, fewer people

—KLIN LADISAEDI

Dear Editor;

I gotta add my share to the ridiculous bantering about bannerhanging that is raging in the EFl movement. To hang or not to hang... you have wasted too much tree flesh on this subject.

Any movement or campaign needs diversity to accomplish anything. A full spectrum of people and tactics, lawyers filing papers, grannys in tennis shows picketing, workers speaking out, signs, banners and monkeywrenching, (not necessarily in the same place at the same time, I must add.) Not all of us are willing or able to be the most rad...hey there is even room for art and musical comedy if your intentions are right on.

I have made a lot of banners, some of which have been very key to spreading the message, for instance, how many of you have seen a picture of "Tarzan" hanging out with the SAFE THE OLD GROWTH banner? The story and picture of that banner has appeared in more places than I will ever know. It was also hung in many places...(we call it the well hung banner). It served its purpose, to help make the concept of saving the old growth common knowledge.

Banners are a lot cheaper than newspaper ads and they do catch the attention of the public. After attempting to hang a beautiful banner from the Golden Gate Bridge, (what a rush), we generated several news articles address-

ing the issues we brought forth, even though we were not able to unfurl the banner.

Also let us not forget that while monkeywrenching plays such a vital part of this drama, some things are better left unsaid, (or unprinted) while somethings are better said on a recycled bedsheet...

Seems to me that it boils down to the same old problem in the radical eco-movement, intolerance to the diversity that makes EFl what it is.

Diversify or die,

—MICKEY DULAS, Ecotopian free-agent

Dear Shit for Brains, especially petty and back-biting types

Thank you, Jake and others who have written this year to remind us that tolerance and mutual respect should be part of the environmental movement. I agree that the stakes are too high, the time too short and the battle too lopsided to get involved in petty ego trips within the movement. It is as stupid for a Sea Shepherd to feel superior to an Earth Firster as it is for an Earth Firster to feel superior to a Greenpeace or a Sierra Clubber. It is a "wise user's" dream for us to be fighting amongst ourselves. I believe there is a place for ass-kicking action whether it is sinking outlaw whaling ships or monkey-wrenching ancient forest rapers. I also believe that there is a place for banner hanging media events and legal actions by (blasphemy!) "main-stream" organizations. The EFl Journal has reported many stories of holding actions by civil disobedience while legal action is taking place. If victory is achieved who cares "whose" victory it is!

We have been losing the war and we must concentrate the relatively meager resources we have on the true enemies of our Mother. These are the seemingly inexhaustible depths of human greed and its progeny, the dominant mindset of anthropomorphism, chauvinism and jingoism. Fanatical repressive fundamentalist religions, genocidal industrial-military complexes and amoral corporations and governments are the human institutions bubbling out of this witches brew. Compared to this multiheaded monster of mayhem every sincere environmentalist is beautiful and an ally!

At the 1992 RRR there was a lot of soul searching on the question of whether the tribe should become more violent. I was gratified that the general consensus was "no." Furthermore, escalating violence would produce the Lose-Lose scenario of public backlash and increased police repression. Ask Mark Davis about being on the receiving end of hysterical police repression!

Rather I would advocate more directed civil disobedience at the sources as mentioned above: Command centers of the Me Firsters; For example, headquarters of Earth raping corporations and leveraged buyout kings, government bureaucracies acting as pimps for the "wise-use" ecocidal maniacs and many of our fine government officials who would and do gleefully sell their mothers and Mother Earth to be re-elected. And perhaps more recognition should be given to those upstanding fundamentalist religious zealots of many stripes who for centuries have plundered every resource and murdered every life form, human or otherwise, with impunity-all in the name of their "god."

These are the enemies and destroyers of our mother and should be the recipients of our ire, our action and our fiercely focused energy.

In Love, Honor and Defense,

—DOC, Somewhere on the Pacific Coast

Dear Shit For Brains:

What happened? For a few precious issues it almost seemed as though the *Journal* was actually working for the movement. Now it appears that it has once again been infiltrated by FBI agents who are intent on throwing the radical environmental into chaos! I am referring to the latest little tirade that has emerged from Paul Watson's interesting if overly hostile letter in *Yule* 1992. It has been my understanding that the *Journal* was going to attempt to follow a policy of contributing to the movement through productive debate and information, not disrupt the movement through publishing personal attacks.

Now I'm just a hard-working activist way the hell out in the Midwest, far away from those personalities further West. I read the *Journal* to find out what's up with campaigns elsewhere and to get some fresh ideas on strategy and philosophy, not to find out about how (fill-in-the-blank) is an asshole/Earth-savior. Do me and the other hard workers a favor and give us what we can use. If we wanted to know about personalities we'd read

For the Earth,

—SCOTT ELKINS

Dear Sir/Madame,

How do you clean the water around you? Like don't you have a water filter to clean it? I am writing this to you because my class had made a water filter.

Sincerely,

—DAVID LEE, Woodway Elementary

Eastside Forests, Continued

Continued from page 28

Fire suppression has allowed a dense understory of brush and young fir trees to take hold, trees normally removed by "cool" wildfires that swept through the forest every 15-25 years. Such fires removed the brush and young firs and many young pines, but since they burned close to the ground—only rarely "crowning out"—the fires did not kill the more fire resistant older trees. Such a natural regime of frequent "low intensity" burns kept fuel loads low over most of the forest at any given time. And it produced a forest consisting of a mosaic pattern of many open—what we now refer to as classic—pine stands interspersed on wetter sites by occasional multi-conifer stands.

Fire suppression transformed this structural mosaic into a much more homogenous forest, due to the encroachment of dense brush and young firs. This, in turn, had several other effects. First, the spreading fir understory produced an almost unlimited food base for insect pests such as the Moduc budworm (the Fremont counterpart of the spruce budworm that has ravaged Blue Mountain forests), whose preferred food is tender young conifer needles. Not surprisingly, the Moduc budworm has been increasing its numbers on the Fremont.

A second and equally serious consequence has been the unprecedented steady build-up of highly combustible woody materials in the form of a continuous "fuel ladder" between the forest floor and forest canopy. This build-up of fuels has greatly increased the risk of catastrophic crown fires on dry, eastside forests such as the Fremont, and it also has increased the danger that such fires, once begun, will scorch ever larger areas. Though such a conclusion might be deduced on the basis of common sense alone, recently it was confirmed by an informal historical survey of fire records conducted by Forest Service plant ecologist Bill Hopkins. When I questioned Hopkins about his review of Forest Service wildlife data, he acknowledged the high likelihood that intense crown fires were infrequent events before humans began tinkering with eastside forests, and were relatively insignificant in terms of acreage scorched. Hopkins found that stand-replacing (hot) fires occurred in ponderosa stands approximately every 80-300 years and probably averaged no more than 80-150 acres in size. These estimates are in sharp contrast with the large intense blazes that have occurred in recent years with increasing frequency on the Ochoco, Malheur, Winema and Fremont National Forests. Last summer the Lone Pine Fire on the Winema alone burned 30,000 acres, 80 percent of which were scorched, surely one of the largest intense eastside fires on record.

According to forest ecologist Chris Maser, a similar study of the wildfire history of fire-dependent pine forests in Arizona was unable to document even a single instance of a crown fire before fire exclusion was introduced at the turn of the century. And although differences between Arizona's pine forests and those in Oregon make the validity of a direct comparison questionable, nonetheless, the fact that both surveys produced similar results is highly suggestive.

From the known facts it would appear that the former structural mosaic of eastside forests actually inhibited the spread of intense fires over large areas, probably because of the lack of fuels on the ground and the relative absence of "fuel ladders" reaching from forest floor to canopy. Intense crown fires probably tend to be self-limiting under all but extremely windy conditions. And though more hard research needs to be done in this area, what we do know serves an ominous warning: that if the eastside's forest health problems are not addressed very soon, even larger catastrophic fires in the future could consume hundreds of thousands of acres of forest at a stroke.

These changes in the composition of eastside forests due to fire suppression occurred slowly, almost imperceptibly, over many years. Though Forest Service scientists were long aware of the problem, their repeated warnings went unheeded. The Forest Service was too busy "getting out the cut" to listen to its own experts, let alone respond. So a serious problem became a crisis by degrees.

Certainly the balance has been tipped on the Fremont, where even old growth stands that somehow escaped past logging are increasingly at risk. Many ponderosa stands already are in rapid decline, literally falling apart because of increasing stress from insects and disease, all made worse because of the recent drought.

High volume timber sales involving the liquidation of old growth are still being generated by Forest Service planners, and amount to a continuation of the same old destructive practices of the past. Despite rhetoric about "ecosystem management," Fremont staffers are forging ahead with plans to road and intensively log one of the largest remaining old growth ponderosa pine forests known to exist anywhere on the planet! If it is not halted in court, the proposed 1993 Augur Creek Timber Sale in the Deadhorse Roadless Area will, later this year, eviscerate a national treasure that has been widely referred to as the "Opal Creek of the Eastside." If the Forest Service is successful logging Augur Creek, it almost certainly will feel

unconstrained to move ahead with similar sales in other roadless areas, such as on Coleman Rim, another Fremont treasure.

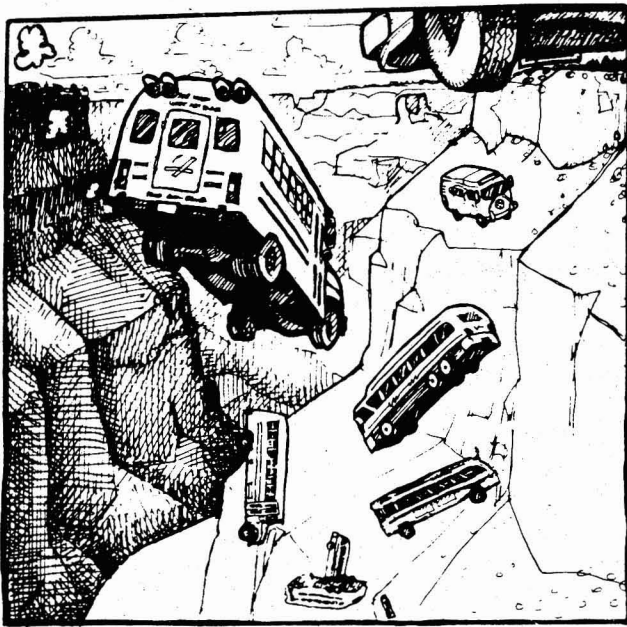
Moreover, though the Forest Service finally has begun to address the forest health crisis, thus far the agency has placed too much emphasis on salvage logging, at the expense of restoration. Salvage is an attractive alternative for Forest Service bureaucrats because it carries few political risks and allows the agency to continue cutting large trees in high volume sales as in the past, while "looking good." So it isn't surprising that salvage has become the buzz word all across the eastside. And while salvage logging can be a valid component of an overall agenda to restore forest health, especially in roaded areas, it is no substitute for an orchestrated plan to re-introduce fire, re-establish a forest mosaic, and stabilize older stands. Salvage certainly is not the panacea it is portrayed as.

For all these reasons the forests of south-central Oregon are at a critical crossroads. Decisions made in the next few years will determine the fate of the old growth that still stands, and quite possibly the fate of eastside forests as a whole. Despite having taken several steps in the right direction, the Forest Service wavers between past and future. Conflicting signals coming from the agency probably reflect an internal struggle underway within the Forest Service over management direction. Some progressive staff want true reform, while others hang on to old policies, for whatever reason. And because the outcome of this intra-agency struggle hangs in the balance, it remains to be seen whether the Forest Service will be able to move in a timely and integrated manner to administer the drastic medicine needed to remedy the present crisis.

Insofar as the larger picture is concerned, without unrelenting pressure from an aroused and educated public, Forest Service management of national forests in eastern Oregon is likely to be nearly as ruinous in the future as in the past. Congressional action is needed mandating restoration of eastside forests with explicit language protecting large diameter live trees.

For more information contact: **The Concerned Friends of the Winema, PO Box 950, Chiloquin, OR 97624; (503)783-2866.**

During the last three years Mark Gaffney helped inventory and map old growth on five Oregon eastside forests, including the Fremont, as part of a cost-share project arranged between the US Forest Service and the National Audubon Society.



A CALL FOR FREEDOM RIDERS TO THE GRAND CANYON

This summer, students, civil rights activists, environmentalists, ranchers, Tupperware activists, workers, computer programmers, colorists, post-modernists, industrialists, labor leaders, retired army generals, insurance fraud detectors, truck drivers, yuppies, and everyone else for that matter will be piling into busses, freight trains, tractor trailers, and cattle trucks to make that ultimate symbolic and final direct action statement. In an ultimate act of coalition building, we will all unite to become one, one whole cosmic entity, one whole mass of metal and bodies in a pile at the bottom of the greatest canyon on earth. So let's shoot our war guns in '91, send Columbus to Timbuktu in '92, and let's make North America...

Human-Free by '93!

More Mr. Monkeywrench

Continued from page 14

away. Then a second hub and tack is placed in a straight line away from the road station and the first RP. This allows the surveyors to reset the station again. For less sophisticated roads, RP's are just on two widely spaced trees, and exact measurement to the trees allows triangulation. If the stake says "PT", "POT" or plain "P", then this is along a straight section of road, so don't worry about the RP's there.

With construction sites, the process is similar, but there are many more survey stations. The most important ones are the RP's located well away from the building site which can be used after construction begins. Timber sales are also a good de-surveying target. Remember to be thorough.

When you are going along removing every piece of flagging and all the stations and RP's, you will quickly accumulate too much stuff to carry. The best thing to do is move off a good distance from the potential road and bury them. Burning is no good because flagging is plastic and it can compromise your security. DO NOT carry the stuff out. This is the best way to get yourself in a lot of trouble.

Security can not be overdone. Wear gloves, boots and easily washable clothing, and dispose of the gloves when done (in case there is invisible ink on them). Always be aware of patrollers and dogs (carry pepper for them—it's cheap, light and only bothers the dogs long enough for you to get away). Have several escape routes planned. If you see anyone, quickly get rid of incriminating materials, and leave the area. And don't come back any time soon.

Remember: have fun, be safe, be secure, and be nonviolent to all life. Earth First!

Yours,
—MR. MONKEYWRENCH

Reprinted from Threshold, the publication of SEAC, the Student Environmental Action Coalition, PO Box 1168, Chapel Hill, NC 27514



STOMP OUT ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL, NOT WILDLIFE

Sangre de Cristo Animal Protection, Inc.



WASTE OF THE WEST: PUBLIC LANDS RANCHING

by Lynn Jacobs

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god must be a Cowboy

I'm hiding in the hard rain
I've got my snuff
I've got my night train
I've got my source
With no name

god must be a Cowboy
Indians reverse
Cowboys rope
Steer: I believe
to spare the prod is to spoil
so beat yer meat into submiss
Give Thanksgiving
Turkey-on-a-platter
What does it matter
If you get fatter?
Before the slaughter?

Carnal carnivores!
carnal cannibals

Meat yer maker
Pass the salt shaker
But don't look back
He's looking at you
Here's looking at you

god must be a Cowboy
A heavy-duty Howdy Doody, indeed
He took Adam's rib
For women's lib
So, Mamas
Don't let yer sons
Grow up
To be
Made in His own recipe
Prime stock, His flock
Chipped beef off the ol' block
Beef stew for the chosen few

god must be a Cowboy
And you can be His dog meat
Hippy, yippie, yow (!)
Yuppie, puppy, cnow (!)

Sinch yer saddle on His love
See Lasso swing low from above
Say: I'm just a bum steer
Wound up for the round-up
I'm just a bum steer
Wound up for the round-up

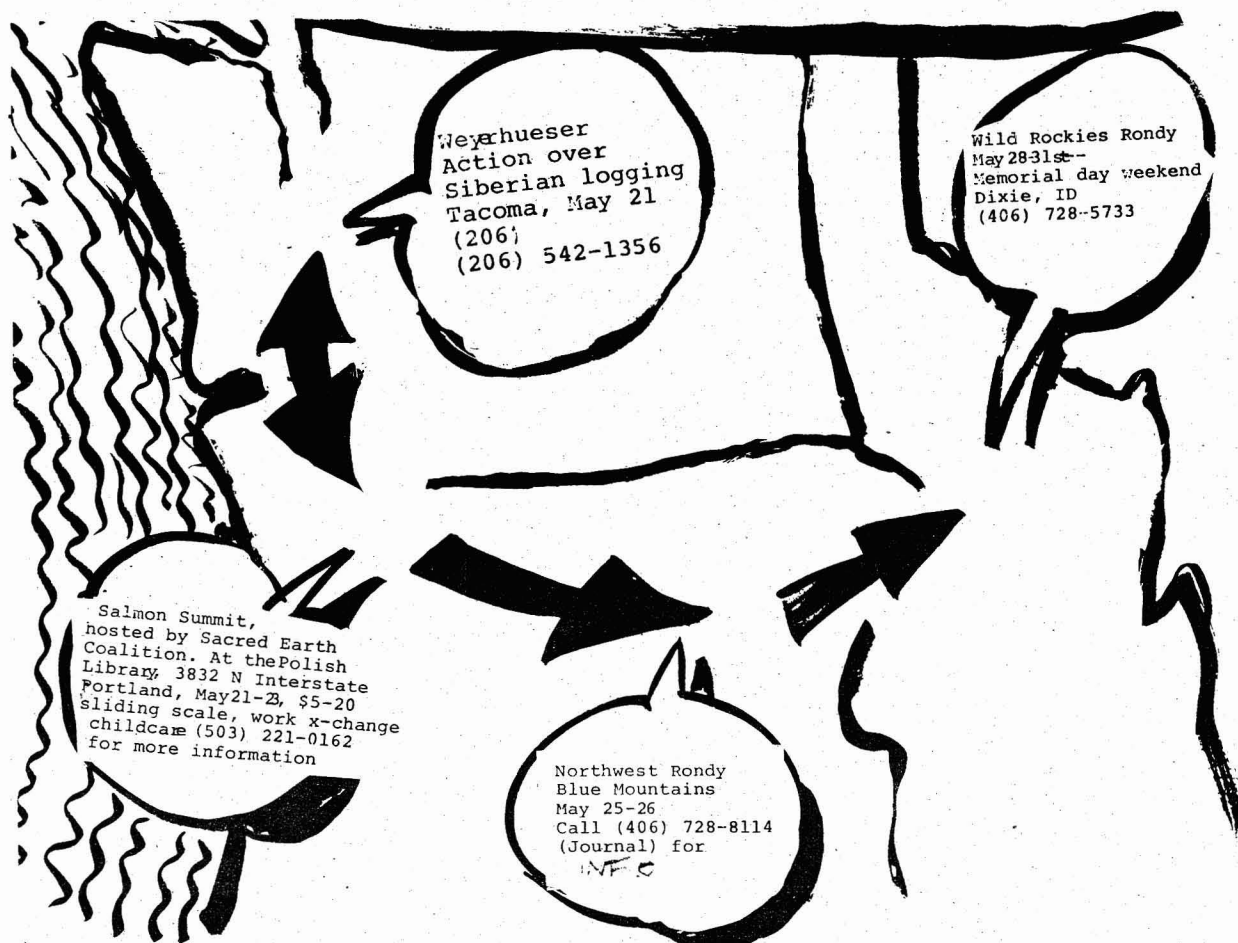
Whispering sweet nothing sacred cow, boy
In the lean, tall shadow of doubt
Whisper when you should shout
What is within
What is without
Question:
"If dogs run free why can't we?"

These doggies ain't free
They still serve their Master
Licking their furs
Chasing their tales
Rolling over numbers
Pissing where they please
Makes me think we need
New creatures to breed

Just throw a sop top Cerebus
And do the Primal Shrug
Do the Primal Shrug
On yer Prayer rug

Don't be foolish
Don't be shish-yaBob Dobbs feed
Leave the trough trail
And take the lead

—Scott WEBER



Oregon Rendezvous

It's Rendezvous season again. Quit your job, pack your pack, gather the troops and get on the road. Between the Weyerhaeuser action and the Idaho Rendezvous (see above), there is going to be an Oregon Rendezvous in the Blue Mountains of NE Oregon. The dates are May 25 thru 27, with hikes, nature walks, workshops and music (maybe even Alice DiMicele!) So come to the Blues and get high! (on the mountains). Call or write the *Journal* office for more info.

Wild Wemoon's Rendezvous '93

June 21 (summer solstice) to June 27, in the Chiricaja Mountains (neighbor to Mt. Graham). Be ready to drum up your wildest wemoon ways to stir up a cauldron of yips and howls! For specific directions and a map, write to: OFFME!, P.O. Box 1777, Flagstaff, AZ 86002 (If you're traveling with a guy, there's a lot of help needed in preparing for the RRR nearby—who knows, maybe it'll turn into a men's gathering!)

Oil and Gas Comments

Due By May 12

The Umatilla and Malheur National Forests are accepting comments on proposed oil and gas drilling. The Forest (oil and gas) Service has a preferred alternative which opens over 2.5 million acres to oil and gas leasing, leaving only around 440,000 acres safe from the petro industry exploitation. Need we say more? **Kill your car and write:** Russel Betts, Recreation, Lands & Minerals Program Manager, Umatilla National Forest, 2517 S.W. Hailey Ave., Pendleton, OR 97801

Training for Non-Violence Trainers

June 4-6, led by George Lakey. Increase your training skills, learn from new techniques, network with other trainers. Co-sponsored by Nonviolence International. Contact: Training Center Workshops, 4719 Springfield Ave, Philadelphia, PA 19143, (215) 729-7458

Wanted: Literary Contributors

Volunteers needed to write articles or provide information on news in their bioregion. I would also like news on the ALF and dare I say, Sea Shepard? In return you may have a free subscription to the *Western Wolves* and, of course, a byline. We publish four times a year (plus special issues). The first issue that will contain articles from other bioregions will begin this September, so respond quickly to organize. Our address is *Western Wolves*, c/o Mike Saltz, 18032 - C, Lemon Dr. #127, Yorba Linda, California 92686 (714) 777-9307



Wildlands and Wildlife Tour

Organized by Scott Thiele, this roadshow features two slide shows: *America's Endangered Species* explores the full scope of our endangered species crisis and describes recovery programs. With stunningly beautiful wildlife photography, our show describes the current state of California condor, Manatee, Peregrine Falcon, Grizzly, Whooping Crane, Wolf and many more, including the decline of migrant songbirds. We explain recovery programs in detail with rare scenes of recovery teams in action at recovery facilities and in the wild. Our slide show describes North America's extinct wildlife, including Great Auk, Stellar's Sea Cow, Eastern Bison, Dusky Seaside Sparrow and more, accompanied by the powerful stories of how they lived and why they vanished.

The North American Wilderness Recovery Project explains the Wildlands Project's strategies and proposal for restoring North America's native species in a new system of biodiversity reserves. Our slide show explains how new reserves are being designed, maps of future recovery areas around the continent, recently drafted state and federal legislation, and a discussion of the Recovery Strategy's implication for civilization. We also examine the failure of national parks and other public lands to save our continent's biodiversity.

We are touring the Rockies and West Coast this summer and want to do shows at conferences and for local groups. We're asking \$150 but are flexible. Contact Scott Thiele, RD #4, 237-A Elk Lane, Montrose, PA 18801. (717) 278-1396

Montana Mountain Lion Management Plan Needs Comments

Comments are needed on a draft Mountain Lion Management Plan recently released by the state of Montana. The Plan, ostensibly an attempt to reduce mountain lion presence around urban areas, recommends an increase in hunting to decrease the population in such locales. Since hunting generally increases the reproductive rate of game species, the result of this type of "management" could actually increase the numbers of cats thus leading to more livestock depredation problems and more human-mountain lion conflicts. Wildlife activists have called the plan inadequate, both in its scope and specificity. The plan is lacking in its consideration of other factors such as presence or absence of other megafauna such as grizzly and black bears, density distribution, and management of small game and fur bearer species, the impacts of variable climatic conditions on mountain lions and their food supply, and the impacts of logging practices. These important factors are absent from the Plan, though it does include identification of several specific issues that impact mountain lions, such as ungulate density and habitat protection. For more information, contact Don Childress, Wildlife Div., Montana

Weyerhaeuser Nyet!

For those who have been following the Siberian forest campaign, the Native Forest Network (NFN) is pleased to announce that there will be an ACTION at Weyerhaeuser's corporate office outside of Tacoma, Washington during the third week of May (17-21). While Weyerhaeuser is proceeding with caution in its negotiations with Lesoidom, the recently privatized Russian Far East Timber Company, and the regional government in Siberia, all indications point to a joint venture agreement that will allow the company to log 360,000 hectares (890,000 acres) of the Botcha River Basin in the Khabarovsk Region. The Russian Ministry of Ecology and local scientists have recommended establishing a nature preserve in the area to protect this unique forest ecosystem.

We intend to send a clear message to Weyerhaeuser's Chief Executive Officer John Creighton that the Botcha River Basin cannot sustain the same destructive forest practices (i.e. clearcutting, overcutting, plantations, herbicides, etc.) that the company uses in North America. We also aim to convey our disgust at Weyerhaeuser's export-oriented operation which will allow raw logs to be shipped directly to the US—no doubt to make up for all the raw logs Weyerhaeuser sold to Japanese companies.

If you are interested in organizing an action against a Weyerhaeuser facility or if you want to participate in the upcoming Tacoma action, please contact the Native Forest Network office in Seattle or Jake Jagoff at the *Earth First! Journal*. Your participation can ensure that Siberian forests and their rich biological diversity don't fall victim to Weyerhaeuser's grime and greed. Petitions to Weyerhaeuser and more information can be obtained from the NFN office in Bozeman, Montana or the Siberian Forests Protection Project.

Contacts: **Siberian Forest Protection Project/Pacific Energy and Resources Center;** David Gordon/Lisa Tracey, 1055 Fort Cronkhite, Sausalito, CA 94965; 415-332-8200 PH, 415-331-2722 FAX, E-Mail: PERC@igc.apc.org

Native Forest Network: Phil Knight, P.O. Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715; 406-585-9211 PH, 406-728-8160 FAX, E-Mail en:earthfirst
Suzanne Pardee, P.O. Box 60271, Seattle, WA 98160; 206-542-1356 PH, 206-632-6122 FAX

Dept. of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 1420 E. 6th Ave., Helena, MT 59620, or The Fund for Animals, 850 Sligo Ave., Suite 300, Silver Spring, MD 20910.

Northeast Forest Videos Available

Visions of Killiekrankie, is a surrealistic post-punk film about the exploits of the Northeast Forest Alliance (NEFA) tribe setting up the blockade at Killiekrankie in Northern New South Wales. Featuring music, comedy, psychedelia and even straight doco. (24 minutes/\$30.00).

Mummel 92 documents the blockade at Mummel Gulf, near Armidale. Ferals dig in to stop the Forestry Commission of NSW trashing old growth forests. (13 minutes/Included with *Visions*)

NEFA Goes To Sydney: The North East Forest Alliance's journey to Sydney in November 92 to protest the NSW Government's proposed Natural Resources Package. Includes actions at the Tea Gardens woodchip mill, AMP and Boral offices, Parliament House Rally, and Duncan's office at Auburn. (43 minutes/\$30.00)

Forestry Seige: A film about NEFA's occupation of the NSW Forestry Commission's headquarters in November 92. An amazing documentary that takes you inside the building and tells the true story of the events to counteract the disinformation spread by the media and the Forestry Commission. (42 minutes/\$30.00)

Info: Feral Productions, Suite 3, 73 Magellan St., Lismore, NSW, 2480 Australia; ph/fax (066) 224063. Please include \$3 for postage.

War Resisters League Training Program for Organizers

August 13-22. Cost \$300-500, sliding scale. Program held in Western Massachusetts. For a brochure and application, contact: WRL, 339 Lafayette St., New York, NY 10012. (212) 228-0450. Apply by June 7.

Reviews

Where the Buffalo Roam: The Storm Over the Revolutionary Plan to Restore America's Great Plains, by Anne Matthews. Grove Press, Inc. N.Y., N.Y. 1992. Hardcover, 193 pp.



REVIEWED BY MICHAEL ROBINSON

Two new books acknowledge past mistakes in western land policy, but present diametrically opposed prescriptions for the future.

Where the Buffalo Roam is a journalistic account of the odyssey Rutgers University professors Deborah and Frank Popper take through the land and cultures of the Midwest. Keenly observant and sensitive to unintentional ironies, observer Anne Matthews allows the people encountered, along with their eroding civilization, to make the case that much of the region should be restored to a natural state, a Buffalo Commons.

Peering through the wide-angle lens that often only distance can proffer, the Poppers have noted a regional commonplace and refused to be blinded or intimidated by it: Humans are evacuating much of the Midwest.

To put that phenomenon into context, the frontier, defined by the U.S. Census as a region with fewer than two people per square mile, and officially closed in 1890, has re-appeared and is growing on over 100 counties west of the 98th Meridian. With this frontier comes the potential to recreate wilderness on almost 89 million acres of the Great Plains.

Anne Matthews presents this truly revolutionary notion with abundant sympathy for the people who tried and failed to permanently settle the prairie. Many Midwest residents react to the Poppers' proposal by affirming the moral worth of settlement—reading demographic analysis as personal attacks.

But the Poppers realize, and Matthews conveys, that the failure, while certainly cultural in origin, is rooted in a mismatch between land and technology: The West is dry, and as others have noted before, our civilization has never been willing to respect that most fundamental aspect of its natures.

"What if we had not tried to force arid Oklahoma to behave like rich-earthed Ohio, piling on the pesticides and the herbicides, the sodbusting and the rip-up harvesting?"

"The history of the American West," Frank Popper broods, "is largely the chronicle of one long continuous hopeful feverish real estate transaction, and a lot of people, mostly those who could least afford it, got burned."

The Poppers look astutely at history and suggest restoring biological diversity as the best response to the on-going exodus. Of necessity, this will entail government acquisition of much private property for a public ("Commons") purpose.

Karl Hess, Jr., a "range resource specialist" and free-market ideologue by vocation, takes a different tack. In *Visions Upon the Land*, Hess, as impressively fluent as Matthews, twists and distorts Western history to advocate privatizing all Forest Service and BLM land.

While this suit is older than Ronald Reagan (remember him?), Hess weaves into it enough new wrinkles to confound and confuse even the best-intentioned. Regrettably, Island Press, which usually publishes cutting edge pro-earth analysis, saw fit to print *Visions Upon the Land*. Hess' argument is sophisticated, and merits rebuttal.

Acknowledging that public lands have suffered while livestock have been grazed on them, he manages to affix blame on over a century of public ideologies that discourage good land stewardship. Livestock, as the Cattlemen's Associations are so fond of reminding us, are a tool. Hess implies we can achieve whatever we desire with our tools, and our desires have simply been misdirected.

The hubris that ideology transcends biology led to the present disaster on the Great Plains, and on almost all our public lands. But Hess, by misusing modern ecological terms (and even misapplying Leopold's land ethic!), conflates the social and biological world into one, ultimately denying the

Visions Upon the Land: Man and Nature on the Western Range, by Karl Hess, Jr. Island Press, Washington, D.C. 1992. Hardcover, 279 pp.

independent existence of Nature, *a la* Alston Chase and Alan Savory.

"Energy—whether in the form of sunlight, plants, animal flesh, or genetic material—is nothing more than information." Building from this and other equally intriguing metaphors, Hess suggests that ecological processes are properly subsumed by their social equivalents. Biological diversity, in this equation, depends upon cultural diversity. And to complete his argument, public ownership of land stifles cultural diversity.

The dishonesty of this approach is only matched by Hess' selective reference to the past. The well-documented abuses of public lands form the heart of his appeal for privatization, which he says would lead people to strive "with single-mindedness toward environmental excellence." But private property unsullied by nearby public lands is hardly a novelty item—and its track record is worth examining also.

Compared to most of the public lands, which remained public largely because of their lower biological productivity the Great Plains supported tremendous life: uncounted grassland flora, billions of prairie dogs, tens of millions of bison, elk, deer, antelope and other ungulates, and predators whose current names belie much of their original habitat: Lewis and Clark reported a "mountain" lion along the banks of the Missouri River.

Today, under private ownership, almost all that life is gone. The naturally poorer public lands west of the plains, though much abused, support far more natural diversity.

And in prophesying a Jeffersonian "virtuous republic of independent, caring, and responsible stewards," Hess also fails to recall the privatization model closest to his one. He advocates a twenty-year transition during which each American gets "shares" to all (ex-) Forest Service and BLM lands, to pool for conservation purposes, trade for individual tracts of land, or buy and sell at will.

In 1887, federal legislation purportedly designated to emancipate Indians from the constraints of communal living, prescribed a similar twenty-five year transition to vigorous independence. Instead, the Dawes act succeeded in divesting native communities of most of their land (which ended up with Anglo economic interests) and in disemboweling aboriginal culture. Though the Act was rescinded before all Indian lands were lost, in many respects native cultures have still not recovered.

Hess' proposal will not be enacted soon, but the sophistry of his presentation is dangerous nonetheless. Judiciously appropriating ecological rhetoric, he obscures the fact that the cow, a species that evolved in the rainforests of southeastern Asia, can only flourish in the arid West by drastically manipulating the landscape. Water must be impounded, or stream banks eroded away. Predators must be exterminated.

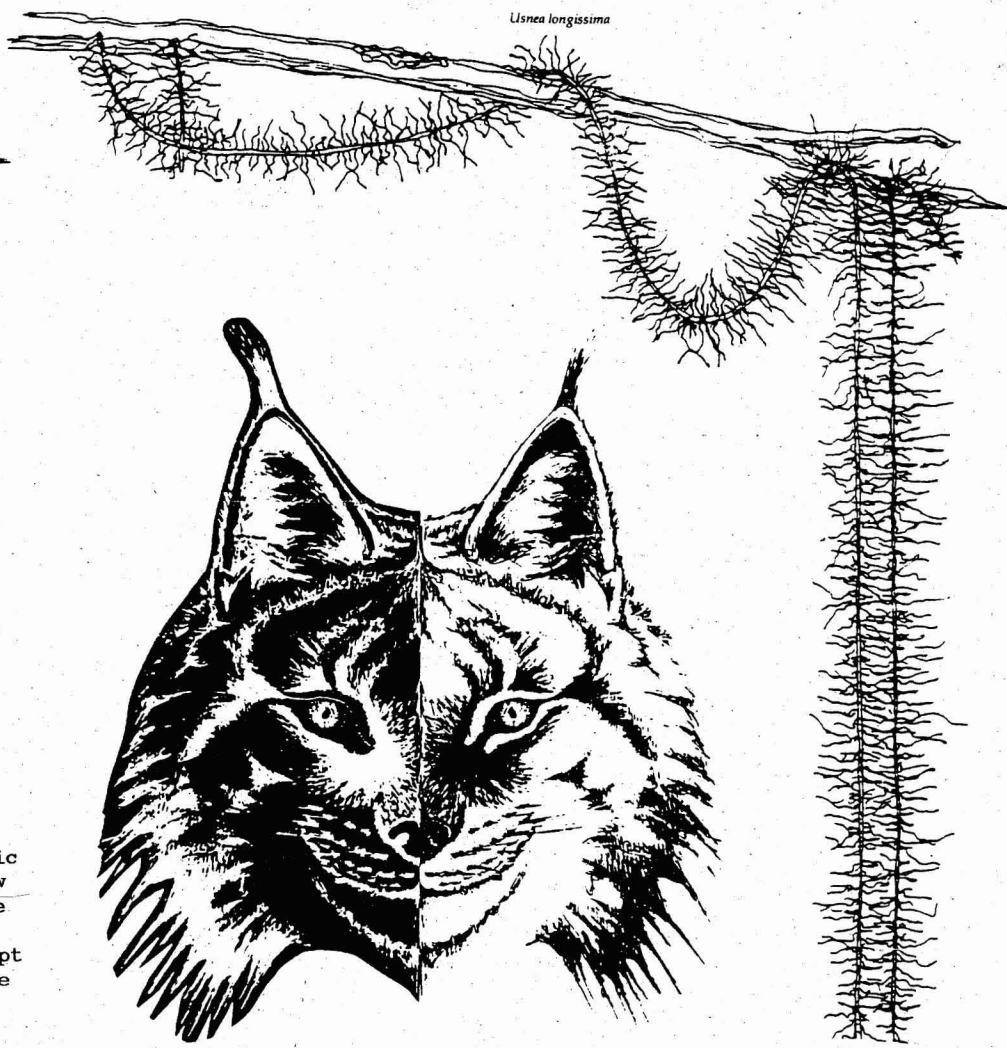
But Hess, who believes only property owners can view land clearly, himself only sees it as a stage for a grand economic performance. As such, other species are minor characters, and the native ecological processes are ghost-like imaginings of the book's main protagonists.

Deplorably, Hess' scholarly and articulate writing, though disingenuous, may win him an environmental audience tired of battle and eager to help the land while not offending ranchers. With earth advocates in the White House and Interior Department, now is the time to demand an ecological re-assessment of public land use, starting with the role of the cow in the west. Making us defend and explain the very idea of nature to our sympathizers may be the unfortunate legacy of Karl Hess.

Michael Robinson is a long time Earth Firster who is working on wolf recovery in Colorado. Rumour has it he wears suits now more often than camo.



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Agneta Arnesson-Westerdahl

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The Eating of the West graphically displays the devastation of public lands at the hands (and hooves) of the livestock industry. The show consists of over 100 slides from National Forests, National Wildlife Refuges, and BLM land that portray the shocking magnitude of the problems caused by grazing. The slide show comes with a written script and is rented at cost, \$10. Orders should include the name and phone number of a contact person, the date the show is needed (as well as alternatives), and a street address for UPS delivery. Order from Ranching Task Force, POB 41652, Tucson, AZ 85717

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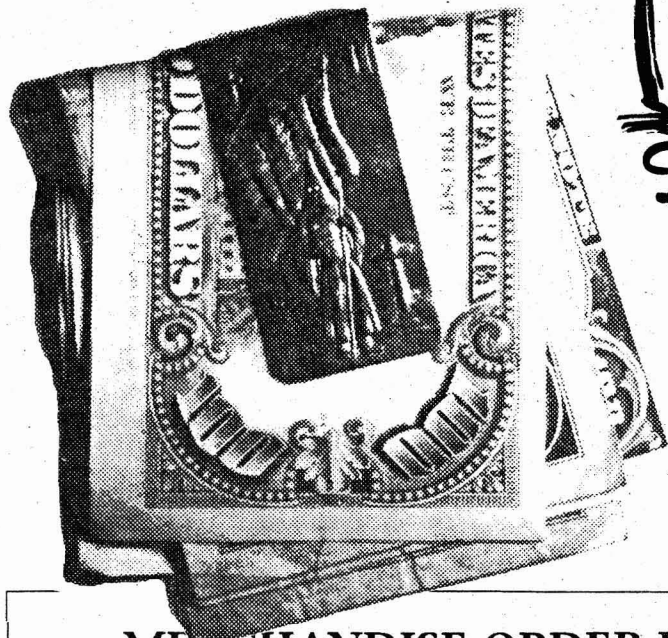
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August 93: Upcoming Eastern Europe Tour!

Turn of the Wrench A Review

BY CHRIS ROTH

Dana Lyons' new album *Turn of the Wrench*, is even more powerful than his classic *Animal*. Dedicated to "the dandelions, who will one day crumble the pavement into sand, returning the Earth to her wild beauty," his tape traverses a landscape of perspectives and musical styles as varied as the earth's moods, from revulsion at the worst of the human enterprises to a celebration of the beat in us and nature.

From the grim parody "TV God" (opens up my eyes,...teaches what is real, tells what life is of, tells me how to feel") he moves into understanding intimations of revolution in "I Saw Blood": "I get up, I wash my face, I eat some toast, I cannot taste, Get in my car and drive to work, The traffic here has gone berserk, But you know I dreamed that I saw blood upon my wall." "Turn of the Wrench", a ballad of Minnesota farmers who toppled numerous powerlines in the late 70's and early 80's, suggests an alternative to the helpless alienation and disempowerment of tolerating earth-oppressive business-as-usual.

The clouds of anger lift entirely for "Dancing in the Dirt," a song of celebration for "people of the earth...back in the hills amongst the trees where we belong"—just as danceable with its fiddles and rural flavor as the first two tracks are in their ominous electric rhythms. "Water in Nevada," a love song both to a person and to desert accompanied by acoustic guitar and cello, presents Dana at his most tender and vulnerable—a different person, even a different voice, from the one who warned us, "Everybody be careful!...Keep watching your TV." The majestic "Half a Planet Away," featuring the soprano saxophone of Denny Goodhew, is about a desert river journey, and about life: the endless cycles of at-oneness and aloneness, at-homeness and being "half a planet away," that we all experience. The somewhat Simon-and-Garfunklesque "Canada Geese" is both an ode to migrating geese and changing seasons, and a bittersweet, slightly tongue-in-cheek commentary on the separation from earth that town life brings even to children.

"Number Three," the tale of a B-52 bomber pilot called out for WWII by computer error, recalls the Dana Lyons who brought us "I Saw His Body" and "Building One In My City" on *Animal*. Just as striking, and standing in vivid contrast, is what immediately follows: "Magic," a memorably melodic song and, more than anything else on this album, an expression of Dana's vision of truth untrammelled by civilized oppression: "I thought I heard a sound of magic everywhere...I thought I heard you speak, I thought I heard you speak/But you're just an animal or some old tree/But I swear you said that you are my friend..." Kenneth Cooper on the traditional cedar flute gives us "Cry of the Forest," a reflective meditation on that same magic. With "Big Mountain" we are back to a world of loss: a relocated Navajo elder crying in a Flagstaff convenience store, haunted by memories of the canyon that was his home. "Drop of Water/Traditional Song" is a fitting finale, a powerful, eminently danceable tribute to the inevitable crumbling of all our dams, the victory of wild rivers and native ways. Distinguished, as is "I Saw Blood," by Lone Wolf Circle's insistent, "Gonzo", new-tribal conga playing, it provides a foretaste of those drums' prominence on Dana's and Wolf's current tour. The cut concludes with traditional Native American drumming and singing recorded in the Blackfoot Nation, where Milton Born With a Tooth and the Lonefighters Society successfully restored the Old Man River to its natural course.

Ted Schadler, Bob Conger, the Bop Cops (of the Jazz Police) brass Section, and many others lend their talents to this finely produced album. On tour they are replaced by the constantly reformulating "Howling Gonzo Orchestra", whose prima, new-tribal energy can match Lone Wolf's. The "turn of the wrench" called for in both album and tour is not only the situationally-appropriate technological monkeywrenching, or even just a general dismantling of industrial "civilization" (already disintegrating of its own accord), but a "turn of the wrench" in our preconceptions. We need to undam ourselves as well as our rivers, crumble illusions, celebrate our connectedness, dance in the dirt, reverse the wild beauty of life. Dana Lyons, Lone Wolf Circles and friends help us do that. "The Howling Gonzo Orchestra," we discover, is us. Throughout its many moods, *Turn of the Wrench* reminds us not only how to howl, but why.

Turn of the Wrench, cassette or CD, available from Rocking Planet Records/Reigning Records, PO Box 2627, Bellingham, WA 98227, 1-800-93PEACE. Also available through us here at the *Journal*.

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Waste of the West: Public Lands Ranching, by Lynn Jacobs, 602 huge pages (\$28).
Wilderness on the Rocks, by Howie Wolke, 240 pages (\$15)

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Earth First! Primer, 8 p. (free).
Managing for Extinction: A Guide to the Forest Service, 8 p. (free).
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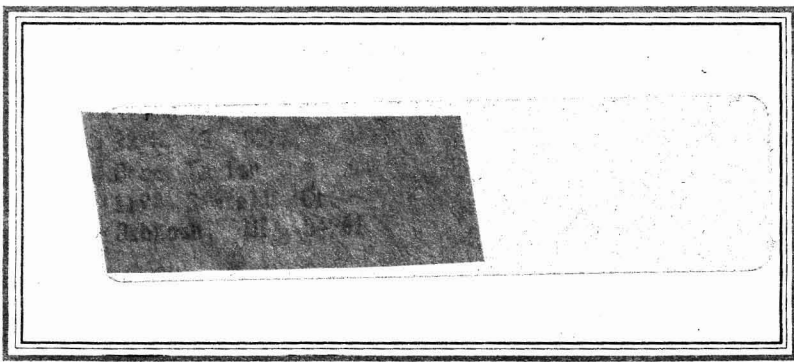
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